

# PRELIM TEST SERIES- 2024

## Paper I

- (i) Current events of national and international importance.
- (ii) History of India and Indian National Movement.
- (iii) History of Odisha and Odia Nationalism.
- (iv) Odisha and Indian Geography-Physical, Social, Economic Geography of India and the World.
- (v) Indian Polity and Governance-Constitution, Political System, Panchayati Raj,
- (vi) Public Policy, Rights Issues, etc.
- (vii) Economic and Social Development-Sustainable Development, Poverty, Inclusion, Demographics, Social Sector Initiatives, etc.
- (viii) General issues on Environmental ecology, Bio-diversity and Climate Change - that do not require subject specialization.
- (ix) General Science.



**SUNDAY**

**10 am-12 pm**

**TEST NO-01(POLITY)**

**EXPLANATION SET**

**Q. 1:** Consider the following statements, with reference to Odisha.

1. Odisha became a separate province on the 1st day of April 1936 by Government of India (Constitution of Odisha) Order, 1935.
2. Under the Government of India Act, 1935, the strength of the Odisha Legislative Assembly was fixed at 60.

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**

**Explanation:**

**Odisha became a separate province on the 1st day of April 1936 by Government of India (Constitution of Odisha) Order, 1936.** It comprised portions of the then Bihar and Odisha Province, Madras Presidency and the Central Provinces.

**Under the Government of India Act, 1935, the strength of the Odisha Legislative Assembly was fixed at 60** including four nominated members.

**Q. 2:** Consider the following statements, with reference to Odisha's political history.

1. The members of the First Legislative Assembly of Odisha were administered oath on the 26th and the 27th July 1937.
2. The Congress Ministry resigned on the 4th November 1939 in protest against involvement of India in the Second World War.

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: C**

**Explanation:**

**The members of the First Assembly of Odisha were administered oath on the 26th and the 27th July 1937.**

**The Congress Ministry resigned on the 4th November 1939 in protest against involvement of India in the Second World War.**

**Q. 3:** Consider the following statements;

1. The strength of the first Odisha Legislative Assembly in 1952 was 140 under the Constitution of India.
2. The first General Election on the basis of the universal adult franchise was held in 1951-52.

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: C**

**Explanation:**

FIRST ASSEMBLY, 1952 (UNDER THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA):

Under the Constitution of India, the strength of the Odisha Legislative Assembly was 140.

The first General Election on the basis of the universal adult franchise was held from the 20th December 1951 to the 24th January 1952 for 36 days.

**Q. 4: Choose the incorrect pair ;**

Name of the Governor : Period

1. Sir John Austen Hubback. 1936- 1938
2. Dr. Kailas Nath Katju : 1947-1948
3. Shri Murlidhar Chandrakant Bhandare : 2003-2007
4. Raghubar Das : Since 2022

- A. 1 and 2
- B. 2 and 3
- C. 3 and 4
- D. Only 3

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

Name of the Governor : Period

Sir John Austen Hubback. 01-04-1936–11-08-1938

Dr. Kailas Nath Katju : 15-08-1947–20-06-1948

**Shri Murlidhar Chandrakant Bhandare : 21-08-2007–17-03-2013**

**Raghubar Das : SINCE 19 October 2023**

**Q. 5 :** Consider the following statements;

1. Biju Patnaik became the Chief Minister of Odisha for first time in 1963.
2. Indonesia has decorated Biju Patnaik with country's highest civilian honour "Bhumiputra".
3. In 1943, he was sent to prison for about two years for participating in the Quit India Movement.

Choose the correct option;

- A. 1 only
- B. 1 and 3 only
- C. 2 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

**Biju Patnaik**

- Following the 1961 mid-term elections, he became Odisha's CM for the first time. Under his leadership, the Congress Party won 82 of 140 seats and Patnaik (representing Chowdwar constituency) became the Chief Minister of Odisha and remained in the position until 2 October 1963.
- Indonesia decorated Biju Patnaik with country's highest civilian honour "Bhumiputra".
- Inspired by Mahatma Gandhi, Biju Babu dedicated himself to the Indian Freedom Movement. In 1943, he was sent to prison for about two years for participating in the Quit India Movement.

**Q. 6:** Consider the following statements, with reference to Citizenship Amendment Act (CAA), 2019.

1. It provides a path to Indian citizenship for migrants belonging to five religious minorities: Hindu, Sikh, Buddhist, Parsi, and Christian.
2. It considers migrants only from Pakistan, Bangladesh, and Afghanistan.

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**

**Explanation:**

On March 11, 2024 the Centre paved the way for the implementation of the Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2019, with the notification of the relevant rules, four years after the law was passed by the Parliament, to fast-track citizenship for undocumented non-Muslim migrants from Pakistan, Bangladesh and Afghanistan.

**The Citizenship Amendment Act (CAA), 2019 is an Indian legislation that provides a path to Indian citizenship for migrants belonging to six religious minorities: Hindu, Sikh, Buddhist, Jain, Parsi, and Christian from Pakistan, Bangladesh, and Afghanistan.**

**Q. 7:** Consider the following statements, with reference to political system:

1. The republic is a political system in which the people are the State's foundation, providing legitimacy and they control the majority of the state's power.
2. Democracy is referred to the people's direct rule.

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: C**

**Explanation:**

**Types of Political system:**

**Absolutism:** The term "absolutism" refers to a political system that existed in the early modern period and was traditionally characterised as the reign of a king whose power was tied to his person and who ruled without the participation of state institutions.

**Aristocracy:** The meaning of Aristocracy is "the rule of the best". The governance of a small group of elites is referred to as aristocracy. This indicates that the State is managed by a limited group of exceptionally skilled persons.

**Autocracy:** Autocracy combines all of the political system's powers into a single force and excludes any form of public involvement in state power. Autocracy means who draws their power (cracy) from themselves (auto). Examples are monarchy and dictatorship.

**Dictatorship:** Dictatorship is a political system characterised by an unchecked power of a single ruler, the dictator or a group of governors. A dictator would never claim to rule through free elections.

**Monarchy:** Monarchy is described as "power concentrated in one person." It refers to a political system or regime in which a monarch serves as the head of state.

**Military regime:** A military government is a political system in which the army exercises executive control. The army's influence in countries governed by the army can range from veto authority to complete absorption of state power.

**Republic:** The republic is a political system that prioritises the common good and community. **It is a political system in which the people are the State's foundation, providing legitimacy and they control the majority of the state's power.**

**Anarchy:** Anarchy as an anti-movement and anti-political idea of monarchy and democracy was just coined in the nineteenth century. The term "anarchy" refers to a political system in which there is no governance.

**Democracy:** The word "Democracy" comes from Greek. It is the most desired one out of all the types of political systems. To begin with, **it referred to the people's direct rule** since only a restricted number of citizens had the right to participate in politics at the time. Today, the term democracy is mainly used to refer to political systems in which the rule is based on a wide and inclusive understanding of the people, as well as meaningful participation for all citizens.

**Q. 8 :** Consider the following statements;

1. Authoritarianism refers to political systems in which an individual or a group of individuals holds power, restricts or prohibits popular participation in governance, and represses dissent.
2. Totalitarianism refers to political systems that include all the features of authoritarianism but are even more repressive as they try to regulate and control all aspects of citizens' lives and fortunes.

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: C**

**Explanation:**

Authoritarianism and totalitarianism are general terms for nondemocratic political systems ruled by an individual or a group of individuals who are not freely elected by their populations and who often exercise arbitrary power.

Authoritarianism refers to political systems in which an individual or a group of individuals holds power, restricts or prohibits popular participation in governance, and represses dissent.

Totalitarianism refers to political systems that include all the features of authoritarianism but are even more repressive as they try to regulate and control all aspects

of citizens' lives and fortunes. People can be imprisoned for deviating from acceptable practices or may even be killed if they dissent in the mildest of ways.

**Q. 9 :** Consider the following statements, with reference to political system in Odisha.

1. The present Legislative Assembly of Odisha is unicameral political system.
2. It consists 147 members in the of the Legislative Assembly of Odisha.

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: C**

**Explanation:**

The present Legislative Assembly of Odisha is unicameral (ONLY ONE HOUSE IN THE ASSEMBLY ), consisting of 147 Member of the Legislative Assembly (M.L.A). Its term is 5 years, unless sooner dissolved.

The state of Odisha is represented at the centre by its 21 Member of Parliaments in the Lok Sabha and 10 Member of Parliaments in Rajya Sabha.

**Q. 10 :** Consider the following statements, with reference to doctrine of Basic Structure.

1. The doctrine of Basic Structure was propounded by the Indian Judiciary on 24th April 1973 in the Keshavananda Bharati case
2. In Minerva Mills vs. Union of India, the Supreme Court declared Federalism, Secularism, and Democracy as the Basic Structure of the Constitution.

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: C**

**Explanation:**

The doctrine of Basic Structure was propounded by the Indian Judiciary on 24th April 1973 in the Keshavananda Bharati case to put a limitation on the amending powers of the Parliament so that the 'Basic Structure of the Constitution' cannot be amended in the exercise of its 'constituent power' under Article 368 of the Indian constitution.



In S.R. Bommai vs. Union of India (1994): The Supreme Court declared Federalism, Secularism, and Democracy as the Basic Structure of the Constitution.

Minerva Mills vs. Union of India (1980): In this case, the Supreme Court invalidated provisions of the 42nd CAA and ruled that the Parliament cannot take away the power of 'judicial review' as it is a part of the 'Basic Structure'.

**Q.11:** Consider the following statements, with reference to creation of new districts in India.

1. The power to create new districts or alter or abolish existing districts rests with the State governments.
2. This can be done only through an executive order.

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: A**

**Explanation:**

The power to create new districts or alter or abolish existing districts rests with the State governments. **This can either be done through an executive order or by passing a law in the State Assembly.** Many States prefer the executive route by simply issuing a notification in the official gazette.

**Q. 12 :** Consider the following statements, with reference to Odisha.

1. Odisha has 317 Tahasils and 314 Blocks.
2. The High court of Orissa came into existence in 1948.

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: C**

**Explanation:**

Odisha has 03 Divisions, 30 Districts, 58 Sub-Divisions, 317 Tahasils and 314 Blocks.

The High court came into existence in 1948 . On July 26, 1948 Orissa High Court with Shri Bira Kishore Ray as the Chief Justice and Shri B. Jagannadha Das, Shri L. Panigrahi and



Shri R.L.Narasingham as Puisne Judges was inaugurated by H.J. Kania, the then Chief Justice of the Federal Court of India.

**Q. 13 :** Consider the following statements;

1. Under Article 352, the president can declare a national emergency when the security of India or a part of it is threatened by war or external aggression or armed rebellion.
2. Article 359 deals with the suspension of other fundamental rights except guaranteed by Article 20 and 21.

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: C**

**Explanation:**

**Under Article 352, the president can declare a national emergency when the security of India or a part of it is threatened by war or external aggression or armed rebellion.**

Articles 358 and 359 sets out the effect of a national emergency on the fundamental rights. Article 358 deals with suspension of the elemental rights guaranteed by Article 19. **While Article 359 deals with the suspension of other fundamental rights except guaranteed by Article 20 and 21.**

**Q. 14:** Consider the following statements related to secularism in India:

1. It entails strict separation of religion from politics.
2. It bans parties with religious affiliations from contesting elections.
3. It grants religious liberty to all communities.
4. It accepts community personal laws.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- A. 3 and 4 only
- B. 2, 3 and 4 only
- C. 1, 3 and 4 only
- D. All of the above

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

Secularism and the Indian Constitution : There is a clear incorporation of all the basic principles of secularism into various provisions of constitution.

The term 'Secular' was added to the preamble by the forty-second constitution Amendment Act of 1976, (India is a sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic, republic). It emphasise the fact that constitutionally, India is a secular country which has no State religion. And that the state shall recognise and accept all religions, not favour or patronize any particular religion.

**Secularism in India grants religious liberty to all communities and accepts community personal laws.**

**Secularism in India does not provide strict separation of religion from politics. It doesn't ban parties with religious affiliations from contesting elections.**

**Q. 15 :** Consider the following statements, with reference to idea of Constituent Assembly for India.

1. It was in 1934 that the idea of a Constituent Assembly for India was put forward for the first time by M. N. Roy
2. In 1938, Jawaharlal Nehru, on behalf the INC declared that 'the Constitution of free India must be framed, without outside interference, by a Constituent Assembly elected on the basis of adult franchise'

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: C**

**Explanation:**

**Constituent Assembly for India:** It was in 1934 that the idea of a Constituent Assembly for India was put forward for the first time by M. N. Roy, a pioneer of communist movement in India and an advocate of radical democratism. In 1935, the Indian National Congress (INC), for the first time, officially demanded a Constituent Assembly to frame the Constitution of India. In 1938, Jawaharlal Nehru, on behalf the INC declared that 'the Constitution of free India must be framed, without outside interference, by a Constituent Assembly elected on the basis of adult franchise'.

**Q.16:** Consider the following pairs:

**Constitutional Provision: Country adopted from**

1. Fundamental Duties: France
2. Directive Principles of State Policy: Ireland
3. Cabinet form of government: Britain

Which of the pairs given above is/are correctly matched?

- A. 2 and 3 only
- B. 1 and 2 only
- C. 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

The Constitution of India has borrowed most of its provisions from the constitutions of various other countries as well as from the Government of India Act of 1935. Dr B R Ambedkar proudly acclaimed that the Constitution of India has been framed after 'ransacking all the known Constitutions of the World'.

The structural part of the Constitution is, to a large extent, derived from the Government of India Act of 1935. The philosophical part of the Constitution (the Fundamental Rights and **the Directive Principles of State Policy**) derive their inspiration from the American and **Irish Constitutions** respectively. The political part of the Constitution (the principle of **Cabinet Government** and the relations between the executive and the legislature) have been largely drawn from the **British Constitution**. The features like Fundamental duties were borrowed from **Soviet Union (USSR) (now, Russia)**.

**Q. 17 :** Which of the following statements is correct with respect to committees under constituent assembly and their chairman.

- A. Provincial constitution committee - DR B R Ambedkar
- B. Advisory Committee on Fundamental Rights, Minorities and Tribal and Excluded Areas -Sardar Patel
- C. Steering committee - H .C Mukherjee
- D. Union constitution committee- Sardar Patel

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

The Constituent Assembly appointed a number of committees to deal with different tasks of constitution-making. Out of these, eight were major committees and the others were minor committees. The names of these committees and their Chairman are given below:

#### **Major Committees**

1. Union Powers Committee - Jawaharlal Nehru
2. **Union Constitution Committee -Jawaharlal Nehru.**
3. **Provincial Constitution Committee -Sardar Patel**
4. Drafting Committee - Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
5. **Advisory Committee on Fundamental Rights, Minorities and Tribal and Excluded Areas - Sardar Patel.**

6. This committee had the following five sub committees:

- (a) Fundamental Rights Sub-Committee -I.B. Kripalani
- (b) Minorities Sub-Committee -H.C. Mukherjee
- (c) North-East Frontier Tribal Areas and Assam Excluded & Partially Excluded Areas SubCommittee - Gopinath Bardoloi
- (d) Excluded and Partially Excluded Areas (other than those in Assam) Sub-Committee - A.V.Thakkar
- (e) North-West Frontier Tribal Areas Sub-Committee

7. Rules of Procedure Committee - Dr. Rajendra Prasad

8. States Committee (Committee for Negotiating with States) - Jawaharlal Nehru

9. Steering Committee - Dr. Rajendra Prasad

**Q. 18 :** Which of the following electoral systems are followed in India?

1. First past the post: election to President
2. Proportional representation: election to Rajya Sabha,
3. Area based system of representation: general elections to Lok Sabha

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 1 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

**In general elections to Lok Sabha**, the entire country is divided into smaller constituencies. Then people choose representatives for each constituency. This is called an **area-based system of representation**.

In direct elections, first past the post system is followed in India. Whereas, in indirect elections **proportional representation** is followed. E.g. election to Rajya Sabha, presidentship etc.

The presidential election is held as **per the system of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote**, every elector has as many preferences as the candidates contesting the elections. The winning candidate has to secure the required quota of votes to be declared elected, i.e., 50% of valid votes polled +1.

The First Past the Post System is also known as the simple majority system or plurality system. In this voting system, the candidate with the most votes in a constituency is

declared elected. Examples of FPTP in India include direct elections to the Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies

**Q. 19:** Which of the following statements are incorrect, with reference to Panchayati raj elections in India?

1. The elections are conducted by an independent election commission appointed by the president of India.
2. One third of the seats are reserved for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.
3. The age limit to contest in the elections is 25 years.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 3 only
- C. 1 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

Elections for local bodies are conducted by State Election Commission. **The SEC is appointed by governor of the state.** In these elections, **the seats reserved for SC and STs are in proportion to their population in the constituency.** The minimum age to contest in these elections is 21 years. Hence, all the statements above are incorrect.

**Q. 20 :** Members of the Constituent Assembly of India were:

1. Directly elected
2. Indirectly elected
3. Nominated

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 1 and 3 only
- C. 2 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

The members from the princely states were **nominated** and members from that of **British Provinces were elected indirectly from the Provincial Legislative Assemblies, but not directly by the people.**

**Q. 21 :** Which of the following Supreme Court cases is/are related to disputes/conflicts between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy?

1. IR Coehlo Case, 2007
2. Golaknath case, 1967
3. Maneka Gandhi case, 1978
4. Minerva Mill Case, 1980

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 2 and 4 only
- C. 3 and 4 only
- D. 1, 2, 3 and 4

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

**Cases related to dispute/conflict between Fundamental Right and Directive**

**Principles of State Policy (DPSPs) :-**

**Champakam Dorairajan Case, 1951** - In this case, Supreme Court ruled that in case of any conflict between FRs and DPSPs, FRs would prevail. It declared that DPSPs have to conform to and run as subsidiaries to the fundamental right. However, it also held that FRs could be amended by the Parliament through constitutional amendment acts. This led to the First, Fourth, and Seventeenth Amendment Act to implement some of the DPSPs.

**Golak Nath case, 1967** - In this case, Supreme Court held that Parliament can't take away or abridge any of the Fundamental Rights, which are 'sacrosanct' in nature. Hence, the court held that Fundamental Rights can't be amended for the implementation of DPSPs. This led to the enactment of the 24th Amendment Act and the 25 amendment Act which inserted a new Article 31C.

**Kesavanand Bharti case, 1973** - In this case, Supreme Court declared the second provision of Article 31C as unconstitutional and invalid on the ground that judicial review is a basic feature of the Constitution. This led to the enactment of the 42nd Amendment Act which gave legal primacy and supremacy to the DPSPs over FRs conferred by Articles 14, 19, and 21.

**Minerva Mills case, 1980** - In this case, Supreme Court held the primacy of DPSPs over FRs as unconstitutional and invalid. It led to the subordination of DPSPs over FRs. However, FRs conferred by Articles 14 and 19 were accepted as subordinate to the DPSPs specified under Article 39(b) and (c).

The present position is that the FRs enjoy supremacy over DPSPs. However, Parliament can amend the FRs for implementing the DPSP, so long as the amendment doesn't destroy of the basic feature of the constitution.

**Maneka Gandhi case, 1978** - It deals with rights guaranteed under Article 21 of the Constitution. Prior to this, there was 'procedure prescribed by law' which was replaced by '**due process of law**' with respect to article 21 of the Constitution.

**IR Coelho case in 2007**—popularly known as the Ninth Schedule case—the Supreme Court took this further and argued that if the purpose of inserting a law into the Ninth Schedule was to undo a judgment of the Supreme Court, this could be examined by the courts. Also, the Supreme Court held that the laws placed under IX schedule after **Kesavananda Bharati's judgment (24th April 1973)** cannot be exempt from Judicial review.

**Q. 22** : The Vice-President can resign by writing to:

- A. Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha
- B. President of India
- C. Chairman of Rajya Sabha
- D. Prime Minister of India

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

The Vice-President may by writing, addressed to the President, resign his office. Such resignation will be communicated by the President to the Speaker of the Lok Sabha.

(2) The Vice-President may, by writing under his hand addressed to the President, resign his office. (3) The resignation under sub-section (1) or (2) shall take effect from the date of its acceptance by the Vice-President or the President, as the case may be.

**Q. 23** : The Presidential Government operates on the principle of –

- A. Division of power between center and state
- B. Centralisation of Power
- C. Balance of Power
- D. Separation of Power

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

Presidential system is a democratic and republican system of government where a head of government leads an executive branch that is separate from the legislative branch. This head of government is in most cases also the head of state, which is called president.

**The Presidential Government operates on the principle of –Separation of Power.**

**Q. 24** : Which of the following pair is correctly matched

- A. Head of State - Prime minister
- B. Nominal Executive - President
- C. Head of Government - President



D. First Citizen of India - Prime Minister

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

In the scheme of parliamentary system of government provided by the constitution, **the President is the nominal executive authority** (de jure executive) and Prime Minister is the real executive authority (de facto executive). In other words, president is the head of the State while Prime Minister is the head of the government. President is the first citizen of India.

**Q. 25 :** The Indian Constitution guarantees which of the following to the citizens?

1. Equality of status
2. Equality of opportunities
3. Equality before law

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- A. 1 and 3 only
- B. 1 and 2 only
- C. 2 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

The Constitution of India provides certain rights in form of Equalities or Equal treatment to its citizens. These rights are incorporated as Fundamental Rights in the Constitution. These Equalities include:

**Equality of Status:** Equality of Status implies that all citizens have the same status in certain respects, including civil rights, freedom of speech, property rights etc. Articles 17 and 18 aim at providing Equality of Status. Article 17 abolishes Untouchability and Article 18 prohibits awarding of titles.

**Equality of Opportunity:** Equality of Opportunity arises from the similar treatment of all people, unhindered by prejudices or preferences, except when particular distinctions can be explicitly justified. It means that chances for advancement should be open to everybody interested. The Constitution aims to achieve this by providing reservation in educational institutes and public employment (Articles 15 and 16 respectively) to the disadvantaged sections of society.

**Equality before Law:** This is a fundamental principle included in Rule of Law. It implies that every citizen is equal in the eyes of law. Article 14 explicitly provides for Equality before law and Equal protection of laws.

**Equality of Outcomes:** It describes a state in which people have approximately the same material wealth and income, or in which the general economic conditions of their lives are alike. The Constitution does not provide for Equality of Outcomes.

**Q. 26 :** Consider the following statements;

1. The Election Commission of India consists of one Chief Election Commissioner and two Election Commissioners.
2. The Chief Election Commissioner can be removed from office only through a process of removal similar to that of a High Court judge for by Parliament.

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: A**

**Explanation:**

The Election Commission of India consists of one Chief Election Commissioner and two Election Commissioners.

The Chief Election Commissioner can be removed from office only through a process of removal similar to that of a Supreme Court judge for by Parliament.

**Q. 27 :** Consider the following statements;

1. The State Election Commission has been entrusted with the function of conducting free, fair and impartial elections to the local bodies in the state.
2. Article 243K states that the preparation of electoral rolls for, and the conduct of, all elections to the Panchayats shall be vested in a State Election Commission.

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: C**

**Explanation:**

**State Election Commissions (SECs)**

The State Election Commission has been entrusted with the function of conducting free, fair and impartial elections to the local bodies in the state.

**Article 243K(1):** It states that the superintendence, direction and control of the preparation of electoral rolls for, and the conduct of, all elections to the Panchayats (Municipalities under Article 243ZA) shall be vested in a State Election Commission consisting of a State Election Commissioner to be appointed by the Governor.

**Article 243K(2):** It states that the tenure and appointment will be directed as per the law made by the state legislature. However, State Election Commissioner shall not be removed from his/her office except in like manner and on the like grounds as a Judge of a High Court

**Q. 28 :** The Second Schedule of the Constitution of India does not contain the provisions as to who among the following?

- A. The President
- B. The Speaker of the House of People
- C. The Comptroller and Auditor-General of India
- D. The Chairman, Union Public Service Commission

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

Second Schedule deals with the provisions in relation to allowances, privileges, emoluments of:

- **President of India**
- Governors of Indian States
- **Speaker of Lok Sabha & Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha**
- Chairman of Rajya Sabha & Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha
- Speaker and Deputy Speaker of Legislative Assemblies of Indian States
- Chairman and Deputy Chairman of Legislative Councils of the Indian States
- Supreme Court Judges
- High Court Judges
- Comptroller & Auditor General of India (CAG)

**Q. 29 :** Consider the following statements;

1. The Preamble has been amended only once so far, in 1976, by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act.
2. The Sixty-first Amendment of the Constitution of India, lowered the voting age of elections to the Lok Sabha and to the Legislative Assemblies of States from 21 years to 18 years.

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: C**

**Explanation:**

**The Sixty-first Amendment** of the Constitution of India, officially known as The Constitution (Sixty first Amendment) Act, 1989, **lowered the voting age of elections to the Lok Sabha and to the Legislative Assemblies of States from 21 years to 18 years.**

**The Preamble has been amended only once so far, in 1976, by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act**, which has added three new words–Socialist, Secular and Integrity–to the Preamble. This amendment was held to be valid.

**Q. 30 :** Consider the following statements;

1. The Fundamental Duties of citizens were added to the Constitution by the 42nd Amendment in 1976.
2. The Fundamental Duties of citizens were added upon the recommendations of the Swaran Singh Committee.

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: C**

**Explanation:**

**The Fundamental Duties of citizens were added to the Constitution by the 42nd Amendment in 1976, upon the recommendations of the Swaran Singh Committee that was constituted by the Government.**

**Q. 31 :** Consider the following pairs;

1. Languages: Eighth Schedule
2. Allocation of seats in the Council of States: Fourth Schedule
3. Provisions as to disqualification on the ground: Tenth Schedule of defection

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched

- A. One pair
- B. Two pairs
- C. Three pairs
- D. None

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

**Schedules of Indian Constitution**

- The first schedule contains the list of states and union territories and their territories
- The second schedule contains provisions of the President, Governors of States, Speaker and the Deputy Speaker of the House of the People and the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman of the Council of States and the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly and the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman of the Legislative Council of a State, the Judges of the Supreme Court and of the High Courts and the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India.
- The third Schedule contains the Forms of Oaths or Affirmations.
- **The fourth Schedule contains provisions as to the allocation of seats in the Council of States.**
- The fifth Schedule contains provisions as to the Administration and Control of Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes.
- The sixth Schedule contains provisions as to the Administration of Tribal Areas in the States of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram.
- The seventh Schedule contains the Union list, State list and the concurrent list.
- **The eighth Schedule contains the list of recognized languages.**
- Ninth Schedule contains provisions as to validation of certain Acts and Regulations.
- **The tenth Schedule contains provisions as to disqualification on ground of defection.**
- The eleventh Schedule contains the powers, authority and responsibilities of Panchayats.
- The twelfth Schedule contains the powers, authority and responsibilities of Municipalities.

**Q. 32 :** Which of the following is part of “Right against Exploitation”:-

1. Prohibition of Traffic.
2. Prohibition of Employment of Children in hazardous Jobs.
3. Abolition of Untouchability.
4. Equality of Opportunity in Public Employment.

Choose the Correct Code:-

- A. 1 and 3 only
- B. 1, 2 and 3 only
- C. 1 and 2 only
- D. All of these

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

Right against Exploitation: There are two articles of the Constitution which guarantee the right against exploitation. They are described below:

**Article 23** – Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour

**Article 24** – Prohibition of employment of children in factories, etc.

**Statement 3 and 4 is a part of Right to Equality, not the part of Right against Exploitation.**

**Q. 33** : The Preamble to the Indian Constitution is:

- A. Not a part of the Constitution.
- B. A part of the Constitution but it neither confers any powers nor imposes any duties nor can it be of any use in interpreting other provisions of the Constitution.
- C. A part of the Constitution and can be of use in interpreting other provisions of the Constitution in cases of ambiguity.
- D. A part of the Constitution and it confers powers and imposes duties as any other provisions of the Constitution.

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

**The Preamble to the Indian Constitution is a part of the Constitution and can be of use in interpreting other provisions of the Constitution in cases of ambiguity. The Preamble is neither a source of power to legislature nor a prohibition upon the powers of legislature. It is non-justiciable, that is, its provisions are not enforceable in courts of law. The Preamble is considered to be a legitimate aid in the interpretation of the provisions of the Constitution.**

The Court held that the basic elements or the fundamental features of the Constitution as contained in the Preamble cannot be altered by an amendment under Article 368.

The Preamble to Constitution of India records the aims and aspirations of the people of India which have been translated into the various provisions of the Constitution. A Preamble means that introduction to the statute. The objectives before the Constituent Assembly were to constitute India into a "sovereign democratic republic" and to secure its citizens "justice liberty, equality and fraternity".

**Q. 34** : Which among the following is a violation of fundamental rights:-

- 1. Not paying minimum wages.
- 2. Not allowing workers to go on strike.
- 3. Banning a movie.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 2 only
- C. 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

- Payment of minimum wages is a part of DPSP, not fundamental rights.
- Workers going on strike is not a fundamental right.
- **Banning of a movie is a violation of a right to freedom of speech and expression under art. 19 (1)(a). It is a part of fundamental rights**

**Q. 35:** Consider the following statements with respect to “Overseas citizen of India”:-

1. Any person who is a citizen of another country but eligible to become citizen of India at the time of commencement of the constitution.
2. Any person who is a citizen of any country, but belonged to the territory that became part of India after 15th August 1947.
3. He is not eligible to enjoy equality in the matter of public employment.

Choose the Correct Code:-

- A. 1 and 2 Only
- B. 1 and 3 Only
- C. 1 and 2 Only
- D. All of these

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

As per section 7A of The Citizenship Act, 1955 (57 of 1955), following categories of foreign nationals are eligible for registration as Overseas Citizen of India (OCI) Cardholder:-

(a) Any person of full age and capacity: -

(i) who is a citizen of another country, but was a citizen of India at the time of, or at any time after the commencement of the Constitution i.e. 26.01.1950; or

**(ii) who is a citizen of another country, but was eligible to become a citizen of India at the time of the commencement of the Constitution i.e. on 26.01.1950; or**

**(iii) who is a citizen of another country, but belonged to a territory that became part of India after 15.08.1947; or**

(iv) who is a child or a grandchild or a great grandchild of such a citizen; or

(b) a person, who is a minor child of a person mentioned in (a) above; or

(c) a person, who is a minor child, and whose both parents are citizens of India or one of the parents is a citizen of India; or

(d) spouse of foreign origin of a citizen of India or spouse of foreign origin of an Overseas Citizen of India Cardholder registered under section 7A of the Citizenship Act, 1955 and whose marriage has been registered and subsisted for a continuous period of not less than



two years immediately preceding the presentation of the application. Such spouse shall be subjected to prior security clearance by a competent authority in India.

Note : No person, who or either of whose parents or grandparents or great grandparents is or had been a citizen of Pakistan, Bangladesh or such other country as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify, shall be eligible for registration as an Overseas Citizen of India Cardholder.

**An Overseas Citizen of India (OCI) can not take up government employment. There is no restriction for an OCI to take employment in private sector.**

OCI Cardholders would require prior permission of the competent authority to undertake Research, Missionary, Mountaineering, Journalism, Tabligh activities & internship in any foreign Diplomatic Missions or foreign Government organizations in India, to take up employment in any foreign Diplomatic Missions in India and to visit any place which falls within the Protected/Restricted/Prohibited Areas notified by the Government. To seek prior permission/special permit for such activity, OCI Cardholder may submit online application at <https://ociservices.gov.in>.

**Q. 36 :** Right to free legal aid emanates from

- A. Article 19
- B. Article 21
- C. Article 22
- D. Article 39A

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

The Supreme Court has reaffirmed its judgement in the Menaka case in the subsequent cases. It has declared the following rights as part of Article 21:

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. Right to live with human dignity.   | 8. <b>Right to free legal aid.</b>     |
| 2. Right to decent environment including pollution free water and air and protection against hazardous industries. | 9. Right against solitary confinement. |
| 3. Right to livelihood.  | 10. Right to speedy trial.             |
| 4. Right to privacy.   | 11. Right against handcuffing.         |
| 5. Right to shelter.   | 12. Right against inhuman treatment.   |
| 6. Right to health.  | 13. Right against delayed execution.   |
| 7. Right to free education up to 14 years of age.  | 14. Right to travel abroad.            |
|  | 15. Right against bonded labour.       |

16. Right against custodial harassment.
17. Right to emergency medical aid.
18. Right to timely medical treatment in government hospital.
19. Right not to be driven out of a state.
20. Right to fair trial.
21. Right of prisoner to have necessities of life.
22. Right of women to be treated with decency and dignity.
23. Right against public hanging.
24. Right to road in hilly areas.
25. Right to information.
26. Right to reputation.
27. Right of appeal from a judgement of conviction
28. Right to family pension
29. Right to social and economic justice and empowerment
30. Right against bar fetters
31. Right to appropriate life insurance policy
32. Right to sleep
33. Right to freedom from noise pollution
34. Right to sustainable development
35. Right to opportunity

**Q. 37 :** Which one of the following is the real guiding factor for the State to meet social needs and for the establishment of new social order?

- A. Preamble of the Constitution
- B. Fundamental Rights
- C. Directive Principles of State Policy
- D. 7th Schedule of the constitution

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

**Directive Principles of State Policy** is the real guiding factor for the State to meet social needs and for the establishment of new social order

**Q. 38 :** Which of the following is not included in Article 19 of the Constitution of India, pertaining to the Right to Freedom?

- A. Right to reside and settle in any part of the territory of India
- B. Right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions
- C. Right to form associations or unions
- D. Right to assemble peaceably and without arms

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

**Article 30 of the Indian Constitution provides minorities with the right to establish and manage their own educational institutions.**

Article 19 in The Constitution Of India : Protection of certain rights regarding freedom of speech etc

(1) All citizens shall have the right

- a) to freedom of speech and expression;
- b) to assemble peaceably and without arms;**
- c) to form associations or unions;**
- d) to move freely throughout the territory of India;
- e) to reside and settle in any part of the territory of India;** and
- f) omitted
- g) to practise any profession, or to carry on any occupation, trade or business

**Q. 39 :** Sovereignty of Indian Parliament is restricted by

- A. Powers of the President of India
- B. Judicial review
- C. Leader of the opposition
- D. Powers of the Prime Minister of India

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

**Sovereignty of Indian parliament is restricted by judicial review.** Parliamentary sovereignty (also called parliamentary supremacy or legislative supremacy) is a concept in the constitutional law of some parliamentary democracies.

It holds that the legislative body has absolute sovereignty, and is supreme over all other government institutions, including executive or judicial bodies. The concept also holds that the legislative body may change or repeal any previous legislation, and so that it is not bound by written law (in some cases, even a constitution) or by precedent.

Parliamentary sovereignty may be contrasted with the doctrine's of separation of powers, which limits the legislature's scope often to general law making, and judicial review, where laws passed by the legislature may be declared invalid in certain circumstances.

**Q. 40:** Preventive detention means—

- A. detention for interrogation
- B. detention after interrogation
- C. detention without interrogation
- D. detention for cognisable offence.

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

**Preventive detention means detention without interrogation.**

Article 22 grants protection to persons who are arrested or detained. Detention is of two types, namely, punitive and preventive. Punitive detention is to punish a person for an offence committed by him after trial and conviction in a court. Preventive detention, on the other hand, means detention of a person without trial(interrogation) and conviction by a court. Its purpose is not to punish a person for a past offence but to prevent him from committing an offence in the near future.

Thus, preventive detention is only a precautionary measure and based on suspicion. Preventive detention means to detain a person so that to prevent that person from committing any possible crime or in other words preventive detention is an action taken by the administration on the grounds of the suspicion that some wrong actions may be done by the person concerned which will be prejudicial to the state.

Preventive Detention is the most contentious part of the scheme fundamental rights in the Indian constitutions Article 22(3) provides that if the person who has been arrested or detained under preventive detention laws then the protection against arrest and detention provided under article 22 (1) and 22 (2) shall not be available to that person.

**Q. 41:** Which among the following constitutional amendments fall outside the scope of Article 368?

1. Termination of Citizenship
2. Creation of legislative councils in states
3. Inclusion of new Directive Principles of State Policy.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- A. 3 only
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 1 only
- D. 1 and 2 only

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

A number of provisions in the Constitution can be amended by a simple majority of the two Houses of Parliament outside the scope of Article 368. **These provisions include abolition or creation of legislative councils in states, Citizenship—acquisition and termination etc.**

Article 368 provides for two types of amendments, that is, by a special majority of Parliament and also through the ratification of half of the states by a simple majority.

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. The expression 'total membership' means the total number of members comprising the House irrespective of fact whether there are vacancies or

absentees. The provisions which can be amended by this way includes: **(i) Fundamental Rights; (ii) Directive Principles of State Policy.**

**Q. 42:** The Directive Principles of State policy have been useful to India because:

1. They are intended to fill in the vacuum in Part III by providing for social and economic rights.
2. They help courts in exercising judicial review.
3. They enable the opposition to exercise influence and control over the operations of the government.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- A. 1 only
- B. 1 and 2 only
- C. 2 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

The Directive Principles, although confer no legal rights and creates no legal remedies, are significant and useful in the following ways:

1. They are like an 'Instrument of Instructions' or general recommendations addressed to all authorities in the Indian Union. **They remind them of the basic principles of the new social and economic order, which the Constitution aims at the building.**
2. They have served as useful beacon-lights to the courts. **They have helped the courts in exercising their power of judicial review**, that is, the power to determine the constitutional validity of a law.
3. They form the dominating background to all State action, legislative or executive, and also a guide to the courts in some respects.
4. They amplify the Preamble, which solemnly resolves to secure to all citizens of India justice, liberty, equality, and fraternity.
5. They facilitate stability and continuity in domestic and foreign policies in political, economic, and social spheres in spite of the changes of the party in power.
6. They are supplementary to the fundamental rights of the citizens. They are intended to fill in the vacuum in Part III by providing for social and economic rights.
7. Their implementation creates a favorable atmosphere for the full and proper enjoyment of the fundamental rights of the citizens. Political democracy, without economic democracy, has no meaning.
8. They enable the opposition to exercise influence and control over the operations of the government. The Opposition can blame the ruling party on the ground that its activities are opposed to the Directives.

9. They serve as a crucial test for the performance of the government. The people can examine the policies and programs of the government in light of these constitutional declarations.

**Q. 43:** The right to move to the Court under “Article 32” can be suspended in the case of:-

1. Suspension of Fundamental Rights of Members of Armed forces.
2. Proclamation of emergency under Article 359.
3. Restriction on Fundamental Rights under Martial Law.

Choose the Correct Code:-

- A. 1 and 3 Only
- B. 1 Only
- C. 1 and 2 Only
- D. None of these

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

Proclamation of emergency is done under **Article 351** and the President suspends correct to move to the court under **Article 359**.

These Fundamental Rights can be suspended during emergency by the President of India under Article 359. The Fundamental Rights are justiciable. Under Article 32 of the Constitution, a person can go to the Supreme Court for the enforcement of these rights.

According to Article 33, the Parliament can restrict or abrogate the fundamental rights of the Members of the Armed Forces, paramilitary forces, police forces, intelligence agencies, etc.

The right to move to the **Court under “Article 32” can be suspended in the case of:-**

- Suspension of Fundamental Rights of Members of Armed forces.
- Restriction on Fundamental Rights under Martial Law.

Article-33. Power of Parliament to modify the rights conferred by this Part in their application etc Parliament may, by law, determine to what extent any of the rights conferred by this Part shall, in their application to,

- a) the members of the Armed Forces; or
- b) the members of the Forces charged with the maintenance of public order; or
- c) persons employed in any bureau or other organisation established by the State for purposes of intelligence or counter intelligence; or
- d) persons employed in, or in connection with, the telecommunication systems set up for the purposes of any Force, bureau or organisation referred to in clauses (a) to (c), be restricted or abrogated so as to ensure the proper discharge of their duties and the maintenance of discipline among them

**Q. 44:** On receipt of a Constitutional Amendment Bill, after passing by each House of Parliament, the President:

- A. Shall give his assent
- B. May give his assent
- C. May withhold his assent
- D. May return the Bill for reconsideration

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

The Constitution amendment bill can be introduced either by a minister or by a private member and does not require prior permission of president. Each house must pass the bill separately. In Once the bill is passed by both the Houses of Parliament and ratified by the state legislatures where necessary, the bill is presented to the President for his assent. **The President must give his assent to the bill.** He can neither withhold his assent to the bill nor return the bill for reconsideration of Parliament.

**Q. 45:** Which one of the following is not covered under Article 20 of the Constitution of India ?

- A. No Ex post facto laws
- B. No Preventive detention
- C. No Double jeopardy
- D. No Self-incrimination

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

Article 20 grants protection against arbitrary and excessive punishment to an accused person, whether citizen or foreigner or legal person like a company or a corporation. It contains three provisions in that direction:

- (a) No ex-post-facto law: No person shall be (i) convicted of any offence except for violation of a law in force at the time of the commission of the act, nor (ii) subjected to a penalty greater than that prescribed by the law in force at the time of the commission of the act.
- (b) No double jeopardy: No person shall be prosecuted and punished for the same offence more than once.
- (c) No self-incrimination: No person accused of any offence shall be compelled to be a witness against himself.

**Article 22 grants protection to persons who are arrested or detained. Detention is of two types, namely, punitive and preventive.** Punitive detention is to punish a person for an offence committed by him after trial and conviction in a court. Preventive detention,



on the other hand, means detention of a person without trial and conviction by a court. Its purpose is not to punish a person for a past offence but to prevent him from committing an offence in the near future.

**Q. 46:** With reference to the political parties consider following statements:-

1. The Constitution has laid down detailed criteria for a political party to be a recognised party.
2. The Election Commission of India has recognised only six political parties as National parties.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. 1 and 2 both
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

The Election Commission of India has laid down the detailed criteria for a political party to be a recognised party. The Election Commission of India has recognised only SIX political parties as National parties.

Recognized National Parties

- Bharatiya Janata Party
- Indian National Congress
- National People's Party
- Bahujan Samaj Party
- Communist Party of India (Marxist)
- Aam Aadmi Party

**Q. 47:** Which of the following is true for a 'Federal form of government':-

1. It helps accommodate regional diversity.
2. It guarantees cooperation between federal and provincial governments as well as among the provincial governments.
3. It promotes unity in the country.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 1 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

Federal form of government has the following advantages:

1. Helps accommodate diversity.
2. Promotes unity in the country.
3. Representation to different sections, etc.

However, **it does not guarantee cooperation between federal and its constituent governments. There may or may not exist cooperation.**

**Q. 48:** Consider the following statements:

1. An amendment of the Constitution can be initiated only by the prior permission of the President.
2. All Constitutional Amendment bills must be passed in each House by a simple majority.

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: D**

**Explanation:**

The procedure for the amendment of the Constitution as laid down in Article 368 is as follows:

- An amendment of the Constitution can be initiated only by the introduction of a bill for the purpose in either House of Parliament and not in the state legislatures.
- **The bill can be introduced either by a minister or by a private member and does not require prior permission of the president.**
- **The bill must be passed in each House by a special majority**, that is, a majority (that is, more than 50 per cent) of the total membership of the House and a majority of two-thirds of the members of the House present and voting.
- Each House must pass the bill separately. In case of a disagreement between the two Houses, there is no provision for holding a joint sitting of the two Houses for the purpose of deliberation and passage of the bill.
- If the bill seeks to amend the federal provisions of the Constitution, it must also be ratified by the legislatures of at least half of the states by a simple majority, that is, a majority of the members of the House present and voting.
- After duly passed by both the Houses of Parliament and ratified by the state legislatures, where necessary, the bill is presented to the president for assent.
- The President must give his assent to the bill. He can neither withhold his assent to the bill nor return the bill for reconsideration of the Parliament.

**Q. 49:** The 42nd Amendment Act of 1976 didn't add one of the following Directive Principles to the original list of the Constitution?

- A. To secure opportunities for healthy development of children
- B. To promote equal justice and to provide free legal aid to the poor
- C. To make provision for just and humane conditions of work and maternity relief
- D. To protect and improve the environment and to safeguard forests and wild life

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

The 42nd Amendment Act of 1976 added the following Directive Principles

- To secure opportunities for healthy development of children
- To promote equal justice and to provide free legal aid to the poor
- To take steps to secure the participation of workers in the management of industries
- To protect and improve the environment and to safeguard forests and wild life

Article: 42; To make provision for **just and humane conditions of work and maternity relief** (original articles- earlier to 42nd Amendment Act of 1976)

**Q. 50:** The state shall direct its policy towards securing that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment. Which article tells this ?

- A. Article 37
- B. Article 38
- C. Article 39
- D. Article 43

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

**Article 39 (c)** says—The state shall direct its policy towards securing that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment.

**Q. 51:** Consider the statements “Fundamental Duties”:-

1. The duties may be referred by the court while harmonizing them with Fundamental Rights.
2. Legislation is necessary for their enforcement.

Choose the Correct Code:

- A. 1 Only
- B. 2 Only
- C. Both 1 and 2

D. Neither 1 nor 2

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

**Fundamental Duties may be referred by the court while harmonizing them with Fundamental Rights. Legislation is necessary for their enforcement.**

Both the statements are correct. Parliament will have to enact law for the enforcement of the Fundamental Duties. Ex: - Forest conservation Act.

**Q. 52:** Consider the following statements regarding “Oath of Vice President”:-

1. To bear true faith to the constitution.
2. To uphold the constitution of India.
3. To uphold the law of the land.
4. To discharge duty faithfully.

Choose the Correct Code:-

- A. 1 and 3 Only
- B. 1, 2 and 3 Only
- C. 1 and 4 Only
- D. 1 Only

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

Every Vice-President shall, before entering upon his office, make and subscribe before the President, or some person appointed in that behalf by him, an oath or affirmation in the following form, that is to say —

“I, A.B., do swear in the name of God / solemnly affirm that **I will bear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of India as by law established and that I will faithfully discharge the duty upon which I am about to enter.**”

**Q. 53:** Direct elections were introduced for the first time by

- A. the Government of India Act, 1892.
- B. the Government of India Act, 1909.
- C. the Government of India Act, 1919.
- D. the Government of India Act, 1935

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**



Direct elections were introduced for the first time by the Government of India Act, 1919. It allowed franchise on a certain criterion of tax, property and education.

**Q. 54:** The President is elected by the members of an electoral college consisting of

- A. Members of both House of Parliament.
- B. The elected members of both the Houses of Parliament and the elected members of the Legislative Assemblies of States and the Union Territories.
- C. The elected members of both the Houses of Parliament and the elected members of the Legislative Assemblies of States and the Union Territories of Delhi and Pondicherry.
- D. Both the elected and the nominated members of both the Houses of Parliament and the elected members of the Legislative Assemblies of States and the Union Territories of Delhi and Pondicherry

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

The President is elected by the members of an electoral college consisting of the elected members of both the Houses of Parliament and the elected members of the Legislative Assemblies of States and the Union Territories of Delhi and Pondicherry.

**Q. 55:** The 'Union of India' consists of:

- I. States
- II. Union Territories
- III. Acquired Territories

Choose from the following options

- A. I only
- B. II only
- C. I and II
- D. I, II and III

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

The 'Union of India' consists States only. Notably, the 'Territory of India' is a wider expression than the 'Union of India' because the latter includes only states while the former includes not only the states, but also union territories and territories that may be acquired by the Government of India at any future time. The states are the members of the federal system and share a distribution of powers with the Centre. The union territories and the acquired territories, on the other hand, are directly administered by the Central government. **The 'Union of India' consists of States/**

The territory of India shall comprise—

- I. the territories of the States;
- II. the Union territories specified in the First Schedule; and
- III. such other territories as may be acquired

**Q. 56:** Reservation of seats in educational institutions in favour of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is governed by:

- A. Article 15 of the Constitution
- B. Article 16 of the Constitution
- C. Article 29 of the Constitution
- D. Article 14 of the Constitution

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

**Reservation of seats in educational institutions in favour of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is governed by article 15 of the Constitution.**

**Article 15:** Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth

- (1) The State shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them
- (2) No citizen shall, on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them, be subject to any disability, liability, restriction or condition with regard to
  - (a) access to shops, public restaurants, hotels and palaces of public entertainment; or
  - (b) the use of wells, tanks, bathing ghats, roads and places of public resort maintained wholly or partly out of State funds or dedicated to the use of the general public
- (3) Nothing in this article shall prevent the State from making any special provision for women and children
- (4) Nothing in this article or in clause ( 2 ) of Article 29 shall prevent the State from making any special provision for the advancement of any socially and educationally backward classes of citizens or for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes.

**Article 29 – Protection of Interests of Minorities**

**Article 30 – Right of Minorities to Establish and Administer Educational Institutions**

**Q. 57:** Who suggested the reconstitution of the Viceroy Executive Council in which all the Portfolios including that of War Members were to be held by the Indian leaders?

- A. Simon Commission
- B. Shimla Conference
- C. Cripps Proposal
- D. Cabinet Mission

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

**Shimla Conference:** Suggested in June, 1945 by the Viceroy Lord Wavell in Shimla. It is also known as the Wavell Plan.

**Q. 58:** Consider the following Statements with respect to Due Process of Law

1. Due Process of Law is explicitly mentioned in the Article 21.
2. It provides judicial scrutiny against arbitrary actions of both legislative and executive.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

Due Process of Law is not explicitly mentioned in the Article 21. Due process of law doctrine not only checks if there is a law to deprive the life and personal liberty of a person but also sees if the law made is fair, just, and not arbitrary. : Due Process of Law = Procedure Established by Law + The procedure should be fair and just and not arbitrary. It provides judicial scrutiny against arbitrary actions of both legislative and executive.

“Procedure Established by Law” is a principle that is primarily associated with legal systems based on common law, including India. In countries following this principle, the government enacts laws, and individuals must comply with those laws.

The procedure established by law provides **judicial scrutiny against arbitrary actions of both legislative and executive. Article 21 of the Indian Constitution explicitly mentions the 'procedure established by law'.**

**Q. 59:** Under Article 22 of the Constitution of India, with the exception of certain provisions stated therein, what is the maximum period for detention of a person under preventive detention?

- A. 2 months
- B. 3 months
- C. 4 months
- D. 6 months

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**



**Article 22(2)** states every person who has been detained must be produced before a magistrate within 24 hours of such arrest excluding the travel time. Article 22(4) states that an individual cannot be detained for more than **3 months** unless HC bench or Advisory board decides to extend the time.

**Q. 60:** Regionalism in post-independent India can be associated with demands for?

1. Political autocracy
2. Religious identity

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

**Political autonomy (not autocracy)** for example Kashmir Issue is not just a dispute between India and Pakistan. It has external and internal dimensions. It involves the issue of Kashmiri identity known as Kashmiriyat and the aspirations of the people of J&K for Political Economy which could be achieved through political autonomy.

**Religious identity** for example Khalistan movement (In 1980, the Akali Dal launched a movement on the question of distribution of water between Punjab and its neighbouring states. A section of religious leaders raised the question of autonomous Sikh identity. The more extreme elements started advocating secession from India and the creation of Khalistan.

**Q. 61:** Right to vote and to be elected in India is a

- A. Fundamental Right
- B. Natural Right
- C. Constitutional Right
- D. Legal Right

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

**The right to vote has been recognised under the Article-326 of the Indian Constitution and thus it is a Constitutional Right.** India is a democratic country and right to vote and to be elected is granted to every citizen of India under the Constitution of India. Under Article 326 of the Constitution of India it is provided that "The elections to the House of the People and to the Legislative Assembly of every State shall be on the basis of adult suffrage; that is to say every person who is a citizen of India and who is not less than eighteen years of age and is not disqualified on the ground of non-residence, unsoundness of mind, crime or

corrupt or illegal practice shall be entitled to be registered as a voter”. Under Section 62 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 it is provided that “Every person who is, for the time being entered in the electoral roll of any constituency shall be entitled to vote in that constituency”. In simple words “every Citizen of India who is not less than eighteen years of age is entitled to get enrolled into electoral roll and is entitled to vote in the constituency in which his name is entered in the electoral roll irrespective of caste, creed, religion or gender unless he is disqualified under the Constitution or any other law on the ground of non-residence, unsoundness of mind, crime or corrupt or illegal practice.

**Q. 62:** A member of the UPSC may be removed on the ground of misbehaviour by:

- A. Both the Houses of Parliament by way of impeachment
- B. The President on the basis of enquiry by the Supreme Court
- C. The Chairman of the UPSC
- D. The Prime Minister on the basis of the recommendation of the Cabinet

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

The Chairman or any other member of a Public Service Commission **shall only be removed from his office by order of the President on the ground of misbehaviour after the Supreme Court, on reference being made to it by the President, has, on inquiry held in accordance with the procedure prescribed in that behalf under article 145, reported that the Chairman or such other member, as the case may be, ought on any such ground to be removed.**

**Q. 63:** Marxism

- 1. believes that economic and social inequality are interlinked.
- 2. advocates for a stateless society.

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: C**

**Explanation:**

Marxism argues that the root cause of entrenched inequality was private ownership of important economic resources such as oil, or land, or forests, as well as other forms of property. He pointed out that such private ownership did not only make the class of owners wealthy, it also gave them political power. Thus, there should be public ownership of important resources and property.

Marxists and socialists feel that economic inequality provides support to other forms of social inequality such as differences of rank or privilege. **Unlike socialists, liberals do not believe that political, economic and social inequalities are necessarily linked.**

**Marxism had the final goal of stateless and classless society**, whereas means to achieve these final goals differ. For Marx, the State is an instrument of oppression and an organ of the bourgeoisie that only works for maintaining class dominance.

**Q. 64:** Consider the following statements

1. The Fifth Schedule of the Constitution deals with the administration and control of scheduled areas of Tamil Nadu.
2. The Sixth Schedule of the Constitution deals with the administration of the tribal areas in Mizoram.

Choose the correct option:

- A. 1 Only
- B. 2 Only
- C. Both 1 & 2
- D. None of the above

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

The Fifth Schedule of the Constitution deals with the administration and control of scheduled areas and scheduled tribes in any state (**including Tamil Nadu**) except the four states of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram.

The Sixth Schedule of the Constitution, on the other hand, deals with the administration of the tribal areas in the four northeastern states of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and **Mizoram**.

**Q. 65:** Consider the following statements w.r.t. UPSC :

1. The chairman term extends up to 5 years or till age of 65 years.
2. The Chairman of UPSC is removed by president on basis of insolvent, Office of Profit or infirmity of minds or body and misbehavior.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. Only 1
- B. Only 2
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

**UNION PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION**

Art 315 – 323 of part XIV

Composition – Chairman and add members appointed by president.

Term- **6yrs or till age of 65yrs**

Qualification-No prescribed qualification else 50% Member holds field experience for 10 years.

Removal: Removal by president on **basis of insolvent, Office of Profit or infirmity of minds or body and misbehavior.** Under Article 319. Supreme Court advice is binding in nature(for Removal)

Members Not eligible for employment other than chairman of UPSC or SPSC once only.

Role-Its role is as Watchdog of Merit System , advisory recommendations and only a central recruiting agency.

**Q. 66:** Consider the following statements with respect to Finance commission:

1. Article 280 provides for a Finance commission.
2. It is constituted by the president for 1 year.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. Only 1
- B. Only 2
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

## FINANCE COMMISSION

**Article 280 provides for a Finance commission, constituted by the president for 5 years.** FC is Balancing wheel of Fiscal Federalism. It recommends distribution of tax revenues and it is a quasi-judicial Body. It has a chairman and 4 other members who can be appointed by the President And work for a specialized period.

Their qualification are decided by Parliament as – Chairman - having experience in public affairs the four other members –

1. A judge of the high court or one qualified to be appointed as one.
2. A person who has specialized knowledge of finance and accounts of the government.
3. A person who has wide experience in financial matters and in administration.
4. A person who has special knowledge of economics Chairman and Members of FC are eligible for Re-Appointment for 2nd term

Recommendations Of FC are only Of Advisory nature not binding on Government.

**Q. 67:** Consider the following statements:

1. GST Council was added to the constitution by 100th Constitution amendment Act 2016.
2. The voting rights of Central Government in the council is 2/3rd of the total vote.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. Only 1
- B. Only 2
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

### **GST Council**

**Article 279A added by 101st Constitution amendment Act 2016**, to makes recommendations to the Union and State Government on issues related to Goods and Service Tax.

The GST Council - chaired by the Union Finance Minister and other members are the Union State Minister of Revenue or Finance and Ministers in-charge of Finance or Taxation of all the States.

It is considered as a federal body where both the center and the states get due representation. Every decision of the Goods and Services Tax Council shall be taken at a meeting by a majority of not less than three-fourths of the weighted votes of the members present and voting, in accordance with the following principles, namely –

**Central Govt Vote – 1/3rd**

**State Govt Vote – 2/3rd**

**Q. 68:** Consider the following statements about CAG:

1. Article 149 prescribes duties of CAG to be set by Parliament.
2. CAG provides its report to the president.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. Only 1
- B. Only 2
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

### **CONTROLLER & AUDITOR GENERAL (CAG)**

Article 148 CAG as head of Indian audit and Account Department is the Guardian of public purse at Center at any state level.

Appointed by President By warrant under his hand and seal for 6 or till age of 65 years.

Can be removed by the president on the same grounds of judges of the Supreme Court.

No reappointment and no Minister represents him in the Parliament.

**Article 149 prescribes duties of CAG to be set by Parliament , under CAG Act 1971.**

CAG Audits all of the fund Center and state, related to consolidated Fund of India Contingency Fund of India and Public Account of India And respectively for states.

CAG reports on execution of projects or programmes by ministries are discussed by the Public account committee.

**Provides its report to the president** under Article 151. The 3 reports are audit on - appropriation account, finance account and public undertakings.

Article 279 - CAG ascertains and certifies the net proceeds of any tax and that is final. CAG Agent of element.

**Q. 69:** Which of the following acts later led to creation of Zonal councils?

- A. Government of India Act 1935
- B. Indian Independence Act 1947
- C. People's Representation Act 1950
- D. States Reorganization Act 1956

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

**Zonal Councils were established via the part III of the States Reorganization Act of 1956, they are statutory bodies.**

**Q. 70:** Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched?

- A. Writ of Habeas Corpus : Issued only to the state
- B. Writ of Mandamus : Issued to the public servant
- C. Writ of Quo-Warranto : Issued to the subordinate courts
- D. Writ of Prohibition : Issued to the private individual

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

The writ of mandamus is issued for keeping the public authorities within their jurisdiction while exercising public functions. The object of mandamus is the prevention of disorder emanating from failure of justice that is required to be granted in all cases where there is no specific remedy established in law.

The Literal meaning of 'Habeas Corpus' is "we may have the body'. It is an order issued by the court to a person who has illegally detained the other person directing him to produce such person in the court for examination of detention. The person is then freed if the detention is found to be illegal.

The writ of Habeas Corpus can be issued against both public authorities as well as private individuals. **The Mandamus can be issued against a public body**, government, corporation, an inferior court. The Prohibition can be issued only against judicial and quasi-judicial authorities. The Certiorari can be issued against judicial, quasi-judicial and administrative authority. The Quo warranto can only be issued against the public office.

Type of Writ	Meaning of the word	Purpose of Issue
Habeas Corpus	You may have the body	To release a person who has been detained unlawfully whether in prison or in private custody.
Mandamus	We Command	To secure the performance of public duties by lower court, tribunal or public authority.
Certiorari	To be certified	To quash the order already passed by an inferior court, tribunal or quasi judicial authority.
Prohibition	-	To prohibit an inferior court from continuing the proceedings in a particular case where it has no jurisdiction to try.
Quo Warranto	What is your authority?	To restrain a person from holding a public office which he is not entitled.

**Q. 71:** Consider the following statements regarding state public service commission :

1. Chairman is appointed by governor
2. Chairman is removed only by president

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. Only 1
- B. Only 2
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

STATE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

Article 315 - 323 in Part XIV.

*Composition-* chairman and add members appointed by governor

Term- for 6 or till age of 62 year.



Qualification- No qualification else 50% members have field experience for 10 years.

**Removal:** Remove only by president on the same ground as UPSC chairman or members can be removed. Enjoy security of junior new employment other than (UPSC chairman or members) and no second term. Their role is the same as UPSC but for the state

**Q. 72:** The total number of Fundamental Duties mentioned in the Constitution is :

- A. 6
- B. 9
- C. 10
- D. 11

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

Originally ten in number, **the fundamental duties were increased to eleven by the 86th Amendment in 2002**, which added a duty on every parent or guardian to ensure that their child or ward was provided opportunities for education between the ages of six and fourteen years.

**Q. 73:** A writ of Prohibition is an order issued by the Supreme Court or High Court which:

- A. Affects the subject of prohibition in fundamental rights
- B. Prohibits the police from arresting a person
- C. Forbids the administrative authority from taking a particular action
- D. Prohibits a quasi-judicial authority from proceeding with a case

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

The Writ of Prohibition is a Judicial order issued by the higher court to an inferior Court or **quasi-judicial body forbidding the latter to continue proceedings therein in excess of its jurisdiction**. It can be issued only against a judicial and quasi-judicial body and not against a legislative or administrative body.

**Q. 74:** Consider the following statements: The Government of India Act, 1935 provided for:

1. the provincial autonomy.
2. the establishment of a Federal court.
3. all India Federation at the centre.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- A. 1 and 2
- B. 2 and 3
- C. 1 and 3
- D. 1, 2 and 3

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

Provincial Autonomy replaced Diarchy. All India Federation was to comprise all British Indian provinces, all chief commissioner's provinces and Indian states.

**Government of India Act, 1935.**

Features

- I. **All India federation consisting of provinces and princely states as units.**
- II. **Provincial autonomy**
- III. Diarchy at the centre
- IV. Bicameral legislature
- V. **Federal court**
- VI. Indian Council
- VII. Franchise
- VIII. Reorganisation

**Q. 75:** Indian federation can be termed as

- A. indestructible Union of indestructible states.
- B. destructible Union of destructible states
- C. indestructible Union of destructible states
- D. destructible Union of indestructible states

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

**Indian federation is an indestructible Union of destructible states. As the states in India have no right to territorial integrity. The Parliament can by unilateral action change the area, boundaries or name of any state which only requires a simple majority**

**Q. 76:** Consider the following statements:

1. Attorney-General of India has the right of audience in all courts in the territory of India.
2. Attorney-General of India has the right to take part in the proceedings of the Parliament without the right to vote.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. Only 1
- B. Only 2
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

**Rights of the Attorney General**

- 1) He has the right of audience in all courts in the territory of India.
- 2) He has the right to speak or to take part in the proceedings of both the houses of the Parliament and their joint sittings, but he has no right to vote.
- 3) He has the right to speak or to take part in the meeting of any committee of the Parliament of which he is named as a member but has no right to vote.
- 4) He enjoys all the privileges and immunities that are available to a member of parliament.

**Q. 77:** A parliamentary system of government is one in which

- A. All political parties in the parliament are represented in the government
- B. The government is responsible to the parliament and can be removed by it
- C. The government is elected by the people and can be removed by them
- D. The government is chosen by the parliament but cannot be removed by it before completion of a fixed term

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

**Article 75:** The ministers are collectively responsible to the Parliament in general and to the Lok Sabha in particular. The principle of collective responsibility implies that the Lok Sabha can remove the ministry (i.e., council of ministers headed by the prime minister) from office by passing a vote of no confidence. So, b is the right choice.

**Q. 78:** Which of the following fundamental rights are available to both citizens as well as enemy aliens?

- A. Protection of life and personal liberty.
- B. Right to elementary education.
- C. Freedom to manage religious affairs.
- D. None of the above

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

**None fundamental rights is available to enemy aliens.**

**Fundamental rights available to both citizens and foreigners (except enemy aliens) –**

- Article 14 – Equality before the law and equal protection of laws.
- Article 20 – Protection in respect of conviction for offences.
- Article 21 – Protection of life and personal liberty.
- Article 21A – Right to elementary education.

- Article 22 – Protection against arrest and detention in certain cases.
- Article 23 – Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour.
- Article 24 – Prohibition of employment of children in factories etc.
- Article 25 – Freedom of conscience and free profession, practice and propagation of religion.
- Article 26 – Freedom to manage religious affairs.
- Article 27 – Freedom from payment of taxes for promotion of any religion.
- Article 28 – Freedom from attending religious instruction or worship in certain educational institutions.

## Fundamental rights available only to citizens and not to foreigners -

- Article 15 – Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth.
- Article 16 – Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment.
- Article 19 – Protection of six rights related to freedom – (a) of speech and expression; (b) to assemble peaceably and without arms; (c) to form associations or unions; (d) to move freely throughout the territory of India; (e) to reside and settle in any part of the territory of India; and (f) to practice any profession, or to carry on any occupation, trade or business.
- Article 29 – Protection of language, script and culture of minorities.
- Article 30 – Right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions.

**Q. 79:** Which of the following directive principles is/are based on the Gandhian Principles?

1. To promote equal justice and to provide free legal aid to the poor.
2. To raise the level of nutrition and the standard of living of people and to improve public health.
3. To organize village panchayats and endow them with necessary powers and authority to enable them to function as units of self-government.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- A. 3 only
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 1 and 3 only
- D. All of the above

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

**Statement 1 is not correct** as it is a part of the Socialist principles but not Gandhian principles. (Article 39A: Promote equal justice and free legal aid to the poor)

**Statement 2 is not correct** as it is also a part of Socialist principles. (Article 47: Raise the level of nutrition and the standard of living of people and to improve public health)

**Gandhian Principles** : These principles are based on Gandhian ideology used to represent the programme of reconstruction enunciated by Gandhi during the national movement. Under various articles, they direct the state to:

- Article 40 Organise village panchayats and endow them with necessary powers and authority to enable them to function as units of self-government
- Article 43 Promote cottage industries on an individual or co-operation basis in rural areas
- Article 43B Promote voluntary formation, autonomous functioning, democratic control and professional management of co-operative societies
- Article 46 Promote the educational and economic interests of SCs, STs, and other weaker sections of the society and to protect them from social injustice and exploitation
- Article 47 Prohibit the consumption of intoxicating drinks and drugs which are injurious to health
- Article 48 Prohibit the slaughter of cows, calves and other milch and draught cattle and to improve their breeds

**Q. 80** : Consider the following Statements with respect to “Privilege Motion”:-

1. Rules of Both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha Regulates Privilege Motion.
2. The Speaker/Chairman can decide on the privilege motion himself or herself or refer it to the privileges committee of Parliament.
3. Privilege Committee can give the punishment of Imprisonment for the breach of Privileges.

Choose the Incorrect Code:-

- A. 1 and 3 Only
- B. 2 Only
- C. 3 Only
- D. None of these

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

Rule No 222 in Chapter 20 of the Lok Sabha Rule Book and correspondingly Rule 187 in Chapter 16 of the Rajya Sabha rulebook governs privilege. It says that a member may, with the consent of the Speaker or the Chairperson, raise a question involving a breach of privilege either of a member or of the House or of a committee thereof. The rules however mandate that any notice should be relating to an incident of recent occurrence and should need the intervention of the House. Notices have to be given before 10 am to the Speaker or the Chairperson. **Thus statement 1 is correct.**

The Speaker/RS chairperson is the first level of scrutiny of a privilege motion. The Speaker /Chair can decide on the privilege motion himself or herself or refer it to the privileges committee of Parliament. If the Speaker/Chair gives consent under Rule 222, the

member concerned is given an opportunity to make a short statement. **Thus statement 2 is correct.**

**Statement 3 is Correct. They can give Punishment.**

**Q. 81:** The Government of India Act of 1919 clearly defined

- A. the separation of power between the judiciary and the legislature
- B. the jurisdiction of the central and provincial governments
- C. the powers of the Secretary of State for India and the Viceroy
- D. None of the above

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

The main features of Government of India act 1919.

- **Distribution of powers between central and provincial government**
- Number of Indian members in executive council raised to four
- Central legislature to given powers to make laws for the country

There was to be a distribution of powers between the Central Government and the Provincial Government. The number of Indian members in the Executive council of the Viceroy was raised to three. It was to have two houses or a Bicameral Legislature. The Central Legislature was given the power to make laws for the country.

**Q. 82:** India is a Republic. What does this statement mean?

1. India can either acquire a foreign territory
2. vesting of political sovereignty in the people
3. the absence of any privileged class

Select the correct answer from the code given below

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 1 and 3 only
- D. 2 only

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

**Statement 1 is incorrect:** The word sovereign implies that India is neither a dependency nor a dominion of any other nation, but an independent state. There is no authority or state above it, and it is free to conduct its own affairs (both internal and external). Being a sovereign state, India can also acquire a foreign territory or cede a part of its territory in favour of a foreign state.

**Statement 2 is correct:** The term Republic in our Preamble indicates that India has a president as an elected head. He is elected indirectly for a fixed period of five years. A republic also means vesting of political sovereignty in the people and not in a single individual like a king

**Statement 3 is correct:** Moreover, it also implies the absence of any privileged class and hence all public offices being opened to every citizen without any discrimination.

**Q. 83:** Which one of the following categories of Fundamental Rights incorporate protection against untouchability as a form of discrimination?

- A. Right against Exploitation
- B. Right to Freedom
- C. Right to Constitutional Remedies
- D. Right to Equality

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

**Right to Equality (Article 14 -18)** protects the citizens against any discrimination by the State on the basis of religion, caste, race, sex, or place of birth.

Under Article 17 of the Constitution of India, Untouchability is abolished and its practice in any form is forbidden. The enforcement of any disability arising out of untouchability shall be an offence punishable in accordance with law.

In 1976, the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955 has been comprehensively amended and renamed as the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 to enlarge the scope and make penal provisions more stringent. The act defines civil right as any right accruing to a person by reason of the abolition of untouchability by Article 17 of the Constitution.

However, the term 'untouchability' has not been defined either in the Constitution or in the Act.

**Q. 84:** In case of dispute between the two houses of Indian parliament over an ordinary bill, the case is referred to?

- A. the president of India
- B. the supreme court of India
- C. joint sitting of both the houses
- D. the prime minister of India

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

In case of Ordinary Bill, the powers of Lok Sabha are equal. If there is disagreement between both the houses on the passage of the bill, **the President may call for a joint**



**sitting** which is presided over by the Speaker of Lok Sabha. Article 108 of Constitution deals with the provision of the joint sitting.

**Q. 85:** Which of the following are the Instruments of Parliamentary Control:-

1. Deliberation and Discussion
2. Approval or Refusal of Laws
3. Financial Control
4. No Confidence Motion

Choose the Correct Code:-

- A. 1 and 2 Only
- B. 3 and 4 Only
- C. All of these
- D. None of these

**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

Parliament exercises control over Executive through debates and discussions on the floor. It has instruments like **short duration discussions during question and zero hours, calling attention motion, adjournment motion, no-confidence motion, censure motion, etc.**

It also supervises the activities of the Executive with the help of its committees like committee on government assurance, committee on subordinate legislation, committee on petitions, etc.

The ministers are collectively responsible to the Parliament in general and to the Lok Sabha in particular. As a part of collective responsibility, there is individual responsibility, that is, each minister is individually responsible for the efficient administration of the ministry under his charge. They continue in office so long as they enjoy the confidence of the majority members in the Lok Sabha.

**Q. 86:** Third Schedule of the Indian Constitution contains the forms of oath and affirmation of many of the constitutional post. Which of the following is not one of them?

- A. State Legislature Elections' Candidates
- B. Parliament Election Candidates
- C. High Court Judges
- D. Chief Election Commissioner

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

**Third Schedule .**

It contains the forms of oath and affirmation for:

- Union Ministers of India
- **Parliament Election Candidates**
- Members of Parliament (MPs)
- Supreme Court Judges
- Comptroller and Auditor General
- State Ministers
- **State legislature Elections' Candidates**
- State Legislature Members
- **High Court Judges**

**Q. 87:** Consider the following statements:

1. Article 19 (2) of Indian Constitution empowers the State to instill reasonable restrictions against fundamental rights.
2. Sedition is a reasonable restriction on the freedom of expression under Article 19.

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: A**

**Explanation:**

Restrictions on the freedom of individuals may come from domination and external controls.

**Article 19 (2) of Indian Constitution empowers the State to instill reasonable restrictions on the following grounds:** sovereignty and integrity of India, security of the state, friendly relations with foreign states, public order, decency or morality, contempt of court, defamation, and incitement to an offence.

Section 124A of the Indian Penal Code defines sedition as words, either spoken or written, or by signs, or by visible representation, or otherwise, brings or attempts to bring into hatred or contempt, or excites or attempts to excite disaffection towards the Government established by law. **It is not a reasonable restriction under Article 19 (2).**

**Q. 88:** The objective of the Butler Committee of 1927 was to?

- A. Define the jurisdiction of the Central and Provincial Governments.
- B. Define the powers of the Secretary of State for India.
- C. Impose censorship on national press.
- D. Improve the relationship between the Government of India and the Indian States

**Answer: D**

## Explanation:

The Butler Committee (1927) was set up to examine the nature of relationship between the states and Government.

The Indian states committee (under the Chairmanship of Harcourt Butler) in 1927 was appointed to investigate and clarify the relationship between the paramount power and the Princely states.

**Q. 89:** Which of the following calls for "Joint Sitting":-

1. Ordinary Bill
2. Financial Bill
3. Bill involving Expenditure from Consolidated Fund of India.

Choose the Correct Code: -

- A. 1 and 3 Only
- B. 1 and 2 Only
- C. 1 Only
- D. All of these

**Answer: D**

## Explanation:

President can summon the joint sitting of the two houses.

1. Ordinary Bill
2. Financial Bill [Financial bill (I) 117(1)]
3. Bill involving Expenditure from Consolidated Fund of India.[ Financial Bill-II under 117 (3) ]

**A Financial bill (I) is treated as an ordinary bill in some cases like:**

1. it can be either rejected or amended by the Rajya Sabha.
2. In case of a disagreement between the two Houses over such a bill, the President can summon a joint sitting of the two Houses to resolve the deadlock. When the bill is presented to the President, he can either give his assent to the bill or withhold his assent to the bill or return the bill for reconsideration of the Houses.

## Exceptions to Joint Sitzings:

There are two exceptions when a joint sitting cannot be summoned. They are for the following bills:

**Constitution Amendment Bill:** According to Article 368, the Constitution can be amended only by a 2/3rd majority in both Houses. There is no provision for a joint sitting in case of a disagreement between both Houses.

**Money Bill (Article 110):** As per the Constitution, money bills require the Lok Sabha's approval only.

- Even if the Rajya Sabha does not pass the money bill within 14 days, the bill is considered passed by both Houses after 14 days is over.
- The Rajya Sabha can make recommendations to the Bill which the Lok Sabha is not required to accept.
- Thus, in the case of a money bill, the necessity of a joint sitting does not arise.

**Q. 90:** Which of the following statement is correct with respect to the office of the Deputy Prime Minister of India ?

- A. It was created under the original constitution.
- B. It is an extra-constitutional growth.
- C. It was created by 44th Constitutional Amendment.
- D. It was created by 85th Constitutional Amendment

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

Deputy chief minister or deputy prime minister is not technically a constitutional office. **It is an extraconstitutional growth**. The trend of creating the post of 'deputy' CM caught the political imagination after Devi Lal took oath as deputy PM in 1989. Deputy CMs became a regular feature between 2004 and 2013 because of fractured verdicts.

**Q. 91:** Which of the following Statements is correct with regard to "Reservation":-

1. Reservation is a fundamental Right of an individual.
2. Reservation on the basis of "Residence" can be made by State Legislature

Choose the correct code:-

- A. 1 Only
- B. 2 Only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

**The Court said that Reservation is not a Fundamental Right** while refusing to act on a petition filed by all political parties from Tamil Nadu who sought 50% OBC reservation in the all-India NEET seats surrendered by states.

- All political parties from Tamil Nadu filed a writ petition under Article 32 of the Constitution.
- They accused the Centre of violating the “right of the people of Tamil Nadu to have a fair education” by not implementing the 50% quota for Backward Classes and Most Backward Classes for the All India Quota seats in medical and dental science courses.
- **Only Parliament under Article 16 (3) can provide for reservation on the basis of residence.**

**Q. 92:** Which one of the following is the correct statement ?

The writ of Mandamus can be issued :

- A. Against the legislature for making law
- B. For performance of a public duty
- C. For exercise of discretionary powers
- D. For deciding legality of an arrest

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

The writ of mandamus is issued by the court to a public authority directing him or her to perform the public duties which he/she is bound to do but refused or failed to perform. This writ can be issued against any public authority, public body, lower courts, tribunals or the government.

**Q. 93:** The provision for “co-operative societies” was made by the

- A. 67th Constitutional Amendment Act
- B. 78th Constitutional Amendment Act
- C. 89th Constitutional Amendment Act
- D. 97th Constitutional Amendment Act

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

The provision for “co-operative societies” was made by the 97th Constitutional Amendment Act of 2011.

**Q. 94:** Which one of the following is not a correct description of the Directive Principles of State Policy?

- A. Directive Principles are not enforceable by the courts.
- B. Directive Principles have a political sanction.
- C. Directive Principles are declaration of objectives for State Legislation.
- D. Directive Principles promise equal income for all Indians.

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

Directive Principles of State Policy contained in Part IV 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. Directive Principles have a political sanction. Sanctions behind the directive principles are political, are based on sound constitutional and moral obligations. Article 37 of the constitution lays down that it shall be the duty of State to apply these directives in making laws.

Article 39: Secure citizens:

- Right to adequate means of livelihood for all citizens
- Equitable distribution of material resources of the community for the common good
- Prevention of concentration of wealth and means of production
- Equal pay for equal work for men and women
- Preservation of the health and strength of workers and children against forcible abuse
- Opportunities for the healthy development of children

**Directive Principles does not promise equal income for all Indians**

**Q. 95:** Consider the following Statements with respect to “veto Power”:-

1. The President enjoys a Pocket veto in case of Ordinary Bill reserved by the Governor.
2. The President does not enjoy a Suspensive Veto in case of a Constitutional Amendment Bill.
3. Absolute Veto has been used by the President twice till today.

Choose the Correct Code:-

- A. 1 and 3 Only
- B. 2 and 3 Only
- C. 1 and 2 Only
- D. All of these

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

In Case of ordinary bill of the Parliament, Presidential suspensive veto can be overridden by the Re passage of the bill by the Houses. Note: With respect to state bills, state legislature has no power to override the Suspensive veto of President. Governor can withhold the bill for the President’s consideration and even if state legislature resends the bill to governor and governor to President, he still can withhold his assent. **Thus statement 1 is Correct.**

- He can also keep the bill pending for indefinite Period. **Thus statement 2 is correct.**
- In India, the President has exercised his absolute veto before. In 1954, it was exercised by Dr. Rajendra Prasad as a President and later in 1991, it was used by the then President R Venkataraman. **Thus statement 3 is correct**

**Q. 96:** Under the provisions of the Indian Constitution, a community can be declared a minority community on the basis of:

- A. Religion only
- B. Either religion or language
- C. Either language or caste
- D. Either religion or race

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

While Article 30 and Article 29 of the Constitution do not specify 'minorities' in India, it is classified into **religious minorities and linguistic minorities**. The basic ground for a community to be nominated as a religious minority is the numerical strength of the community.

**Q. 97:** Consider the following statements -

1. After the proclamation it will remain in force for 2 months unless before expiry of the period it is approved by both houses of the Parliament
2. Once approved it remains in force till revoked by the President

Which Emergency is being described in both the above statements ?

- A. Financial Emergency
- B. National Emergency
- C. State Emergency
- D. National and State Emergency

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

Article 360 empowers the president to proclaim a Financial Emergency if he is satisfied that a situation has arisen due to which the financial stability or credit of India or any part of its territory is threatened.

**A proclamation declaring financial emergency must be approved by both the Houses of Parliament within two months from the date of its issue.** However, if the proclamation of Financial Emergency is issued at a time when the Lok Sabha has been dissolved or the dissolution of the Lok Sabha takes place during the period of two months without approving the proclamation, then the proclamation survives until 30 days from the first sitting of the Lok Sabha after its reconstitution, provided the Rajya Sabha has in the



meantime approved it. **Once approved by both the Houses of Parliament, the Financial Emergency continues indefinitely till it is revoked.** This implies two things: 1. there is no maximum period prescribed for its operation; and 2. repeated parliamentary approval is not required for its continuation.

## EMERGENCY PROVISIONS

1. Article	National Emergency (Article 352)	President Rule (Article 356)	Financial Emergency (Article 360)
2. Grounds of Declaration	1. War/external aggression (External emergency) 2. Armed rebellion (Internal Emergency)	1. President is satisfied that state Govt not running according to constitution 2. A state fails to comply with direction of Centre	<input type="checkbox"/> Threat to financial stability or credit. 
3. Declared by 	<input type="checkbox"/> President ( Only on a written recommendation by cabinet)	<input type="checkbox"/> President	<input type="checkbox"/> President
4. Parliamentary Approval 	<input type="checkbox"/> With in 1 month by both houses 	<input type="checkbox"/> With in 2 months by both house 	<input type="checkbox"/> With in 2 months by both house 
5. Majority 	<input type="checkbox"/> Special Majority	<input type="checkbox"/> Simple Majority	<input type="checkbox"/> Simple Majority
6. Continue	<input type="checkbox"/> 6 months 	<input type="checkbox"/> 6 months 	<input type="checkbox"/> Until revoked 
7. Revocation by	1. By President (without need of Parliamentary approval ) 2. If Lok Sabha disapprove continuation	<input type="checkbox"/> By President( without need of Parliamentary approval )	<input type="checkbox"/> President (without need of Parliamentary approval )

**Q. 98:** Which one of the following is correctly defined with respect to pardoning power of the President?

- A. Remission - It implies a stay of the execution of a sentence (especially that of death) for a temporary period.
- B. Commutation - It denotes the substitution of one form of punishment for a lighter form.
- C. Reprieve - It denotes awarding a lesser sentence in place of one originally awarded due to some special fact, such as the physical disability of a convict or the pregnancy of a woman offender.
- D. Respite - It implies reducing the period of sentence without changing its character.

**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

### Pardoning power of the President includes:

1. **Pardon:** It removes both the sentence and the conviction and completely absolves the convict from all sentences, punishments and disqualifications.
2. **Commutation:** It denotes the substitution of one form of punishment for a lighter form. For example, a death sentence may be commuted to rigorous imprisonment, which in turn may be commuted to a simple imprisonment.

**3. Remission:** It implies reducing the period of sentence without changing its character. For example, a sentence of rigorous imprisonment for two years may be remitted to rigorous imprisonment for one year.

**4. Respite:** It denotes awarding a lesser sentence in place of one originally awarded due to some special fact, such as the physical disability of a convict or the pregnancy of a woman offender.

**5. Reprieve:** It implies a stay of the execution of a sentence (especially that of death) for a temporary period. Its purpose is to enable the convict to have time to seek pardon or commutation from the President.

**Q. 99:** Which of the following statements related to "Judicial review" is correct?

- A. Judicial review refers to the power of the judiciary to decide the constitutionality of a law passed by the Legislature.
- B. Judicial review is an exclusive power of the Supreme Court of India.
- C. Only executive actions of the government can be subjected to Judicial review.
- D. Judicial review is not considered a basic structure of the constitution.

**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

Judicial review refers to the **power of the judiciary to decide the constitutionality of a law passed by the legislature**. Under Judicial review, the actions of executive and legislature are subject to review by the judiciary. The Supreme Court of India and the high courts have the power of Judicial review. Judicial review is considered a basic structure of the constitution in Indira Gandhi vs Raj Narain Case 1975.

**Q. 100:** Which of the following are the reasons for creating Union Territories in India?

- 1. Cultural distinctiveness
- 2. Strategic importance
- 3. The interest of tribal people
- 4. Administrative consideration

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- A. 1, 2 and 3 only
- B. 1 and 4 only
- C. 2, 3 and 4 only
- D. 1, 2, 3 and 4

**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

The Union Territories in India have been created for a variety of reasons. These are mentioned below:

- **Political and administrative consideration**-Delhi and Chandigarh.
- **Cultural distinctiveness**-Puducherry, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, and Daman and Diu.
- **Strategic importance**-Andaman and the Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep.
- **Special treatment and care of the backward and tribal people**-Mizoram, Manipur, Tripura, and Arunachal Pradesh which later became states.

OPSC STUDY