

## Test Paper Question Paper- 03-02-2024

**Q1. Consider the following statements regarding 'Regulating Act, 1773':**

1. The act established a Supreme Court comprising a Chief Justice and three other judges.
2. The Governor General had the final say on matters of war and peace.
3. The Governor-General-in-Council had the power to make rules without the prior approval of the Home Secretary.

**How many of the statement/s given above are incorrect?**

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None

Ans: a

Explanation:

The main specifications of the Regulating Act, 1773 are

- **Statement 1 is correct:** A Supreme Court comprising a Chief Justice and three other judges was established in Bengal. Apart from the Governor General and the members of his Council, it entailed civil, criminal, admiralty and ecclesiastical jurisdiction over all British subjects in the Company's dominions.
- The Governor General and his four councillors were to look after civil and military affairs and they who were mentioned in the Act in the first instance.
- They were to hold office for five years and during their tenure the king on the representation of the court of directors could only remove them.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** In matters of war and peace, the Governor General's decision was considered final, above the opinions expressed by the Governors of Madras and Bombay.
- Salaries were augmented if officers showed better merit. Company servants were not permitted to accept presents or bribes and indulge in private trade.
- **Statement 3 is incorrect:** Only with the prior permission of the Home Secretary could the Governor General- in-council make rules.
- The Governor General-in-council had the right to issue rules, ordinances and regulations, though they had to be registered in the Supreme Court.

**Q2. Consider the following pairs regarding Charter Acts:**

Charter Act	Provision
1. Charter Act of 1793	Allowed Christian missionary to visit India
2. Charter Act of 1813	Introduced open competition for selection of Civil Servants
3. Charter Act of 1833	Members of Board of Control to be paid out of Indian Revenue

**How many of the above pair/(s) are correct?**

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None

Ans: d

Explanation:

- **Pair 1 is incorrect:** Charter Act of 1793 laid down that the members of the Board of Control and their staff were, henceforth, to be paid out of the Indian revenues.
- **Pair 2 is incorrect:** Charter Act of 1813 allowed the Christian missionaries to come to India for the purpose of enlightening the people.
- **Pair 3 is incorrect:** The Charter Act of 1833 attempted to introduce a system of open competition for selection of civil servants and stated that the Indians should not be

debarred from holding any place, office and employment under the Company. However, this provision was negated after opposition from the Court of Directors.

**Q3. Consider the following statements regarding the significant provisions of the Charter Act of 1813:**

1. The Company's monopoly in tea trade with China was abolished.
2. The Act placed restrictions on the power of local governments in India to impose taxes.

**Choose the correct option from the codes given below:**

- (a) 1 Only
- (b) 2 Only
- (c) 1 and 2
- (d) None of the above

Ans: d

Explanation:

Significant provision of Charter Act of 1813

- **Statement 1 is incorrect:** The Company's monopoly in tea trade with China was kept unchanged, but trade monopoly with India was abolished and the private merchants of England were permitted to develop free trading contacts with India.
- No Changes were made in the Company's constitution and the grant of its territorial acquisition in India with the attended revenues was extended for another twenty years.
- Nothing substantial was changed in terms of governance in India except that the Charter Act of 1813 for the first time explicitly defined the constitutional position of the British territories in India.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** The Act also empowered the Local Governments in India to impose taxes on persons and to punish those who did not pay them.

**Q4. Consider the following statements regarding Charter Act of 1833:**

1. The Commercial functions of the Company were taken away by this act.
2. The act extended the legislative powers of Governor of Bombay and Madras.

**Choose the correct option from the codes given below:**

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) 1 and 2
- (d) None of the above

Ans: a

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct:** The Commercial functions of the Company were taken away by the Charter Act of 1833 and the Company henceforth, was to remain in India only as a political functionary.
- It provided that the company's territories in India were held by it in trust of the British crown.
- Statement 2 is incorrect: The act also deprived the Governor of Bombay and Madras of their legislative powers.
- The Governor-General of India was given exclusive legislative powers for the entire British India.
- The laws made under the previous acts were called as Regulations while laws made under this act were called as Acts.

**Q5. Consider the following pairs:**

Act	Provision
1. Charter Act of 1853:	Introduction of Indian Civil Services (ICS)

2. Charter Act of 1858:	Created the office of the Secretary of State
3. Indian Council Act of 1861:	Abolition of Dual Government and the Doctrine of Lapse

**How many of the above pair/(s) are correct?**

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None

Ans: b

Explanation:

- **Pair 1 is correct:** Charter Act of 1853 gave rise to the Indian Civil Services, which were open to all, including Indians. It replaced the system of appointments based on recommendations with a merit-based system of open and fair competition.
- **Pair 2 is correct:** According to Charter Act of 1858, it created a new office, Secretary of State for India, vested with complete authority and control over Indian administration. The secretary of state was a member of the British Cabinet and was responsible ultimately to the British Parliament.
- **Pair 3 is incorrect:** The Charter Act of 1858 ended the system of double government by abolishing the Board of Control and Court of Directors.

**Q6. Consider the following:**

1. Separate Electorates for Muslims
2. Introduction of Direct Elections
3. Expansion of Legislative Council

**How many of the above statement/s is incorrect with respect to Indian Council Act 1892?**

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None

Ans: a

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is incorrect:** The Indian Council Act 1909 introduced the concept of separate electorates for Muslims. This meant that Muslims would have reserved seats in legislative councils and only Muslim voters could elect these representatives. This provision was an attempt to address the concerns of the Muslim community and give them a distinct political voice.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** Although the Indian Council Act of 1892 did not use the term 'election,' it did acknowledge an element of indirect election in the appointment of some non-official members. This allowed for some electoral participation in the selection of council members.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** The legislation resulted in the enlargement of the Governor-General's Legislative Council, which later became known as the Indian Legislative Council. This increase corresponded to the Congress' demand for more representation on the councils.

**Q7. Consider the following statements regarding Government of India Act, 1919:**

1. It scrapped the separate electorates for Muslims introduced by GoI Act, 1909.
2. It created a new office of the High Commissioner for India in London.
3. It introduced, for the first time, bicameralism and direct elections in the country.

**Chose the correct option from the codes given below:**

- (a) 1 and 2
- (b) 2 and 3

- (c) 1 and 3
- (d) All of the above

Ans: b

Explanation:

Provisions of Government of India Act 1919

- **Statement 3 is correct:** Government of India Act 1919 introduced bicameralism and direct elections in India for the first time. It replaced the Indian Legislative Council with a bicameral legislature consisting of an upper house, the Council of State, and a lower house, the Legislative Assembly. The majority of members of both houses were chosen by direct election.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** It also affirmed that a High Commissioner residing in London would represent India in Great Britain. The Government of India Act was enacted for ten long years, i.e. from 1919 to 1929.
- **Statement 1 is incorrect:** It extended the principle of communal representation by providing separate electorates for Sikhs, Indian Christians, Anglo-Indians and Europeans.
- It granted franchise to a limited number of people on the basis of property, tax or education.

**Q8. Consider the following statements regarding Nehru Report 1928:**

1. It was the first attempt by Indians to frame the Constitution for themselves.
2. It included a chapter on justifiable Fundamental Rights and Rights of Minorities.
3. It proposed the non-dominion status for India.
4. It suggested that the government should be made on the parliamentary pattern.

**Choose the correct option from the codes given below:**

- (a) 1, 2 and 3
- (b) 2, 3 and 4
- (c) 1, 2 and 4
- (d) All of the above

Ans: c

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct:** The Nehru Report was indeed the first attempt by Indians to frame a constitution for their country. Prior to this, the Government of India Act of 1919 and the Simon Commission of 1928 were British-led initiatives to establish a constitutional framework for India.
- In all-party conference in Bombay on 19 May 1929, a committee was appointed under the chairmanship of Motilal Nehru. The committee established the principles of the Constitution of India. The Report of the Committee, which was submitted on 10 August 1928, later became famous as the Nehru Report.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** The Nehru Report included a comprehensive chapter on fundamental rights and minority rights. This was a significant step towards enshrining individual liberties and protecting the interests of diverse groups in India.
- **Statement 3 is incorrect:** The Nehru Report did not advocate for non-dominion status. On the contrary, it proposed dominion status for India within the British Commonwealth. Dominion status implied self-governance and control over internal affairs, while remaining under the British Crown.
- **Statement 4 is correct:** The Nehru Report envisioned a parliamentary system of government for India. This meant that the head of state would be a symbolic figure, while the executive power would rest with the elected Prime Minister and Parliament.

**Q9. Consider the following statement:**

1. Abolition of diarchy
2. Establishment of a federation of British India and princely states



3. Abolition of communal electorates

**Which of the above mentioned were the recommendations of the Simon Commission?**

- (a) 1 and 2
- (b) 2 and 3
- (c) 1 and 3
- (d) All of the above

Ans: a

Explanation:

- The Simon Commission, officially known as the Simon's Statutory Commission, was a British parliamentary commission established in 1927 to examine and make recommendations on constitutional reforms in British India.
- **Statement 1 is correct:** The Simon Commission did recommend the abolition of diarchy in the provinces, which meant the end of the dual system of government in which some powers were devolved to elected Indian representatives while other powers remained under British control.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** The Simon Commission did recommend the establishment of a federal system for British India, but it did not specifically address the issue of princely states. The question of princely states' participation in a federal system was a complex one and was not fully resolved by the Simon Commission's recommendations.
- **Statement 3 is incorrect:** The Simon Commission did not recommend the abolition of communal electorates. In fact, it did not make significant recommendations regarding communal representation, which was a contentious issue in Indian politics at the time.

**Q10. Consider the following statement regarding Government of India Act, 1935:**

- 1. It abolished Diarchy both in the provinces and at the centre.
- 2. The Central Legislature was made bi-cameral comprising the federal assembly and Council of States.
- 3. Bicameral legislatures were introduced all provinces.

**How many of the statement/s given above are correct?**

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None

Ans: a

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is incorrect:** The Government of India Act 1935, abolished the Diarchy in the provinces and continued the system of Diarchy at the centre. According to this system, the administration of defense, external affairs, ecclesiastical affairs, and of tribal areas, was to be made by the Governor-General in his discretion with the help of 'counselors' appointed by him. These counselors were not responsible to the legislature.
- With regards to matters other than the above-reserved subjects, the Governor-General was to act on the advice of a Council of Ministers who was responsible to the legislature. However, with the Governor-General's 'special responsibilities', he could act contrary to the advice given by the ministers.
- **Statement 3 is incorrect:** It also introduced bicameralism in six out of eleven provinces, such as Assam, Bombay, Bengal, Madras, Bihar, and the United Province. However, the legislative powers of the central and provincial legislatures had various limitations and neither of them had the features of a sovereign legislature.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** Federal Legislature needed to comprise two houses: The Council of State (Upper House) and the Federal Assembly (Lower House).

**Q11 Which part of the Constitution of India declares the ideal of Welfare State?**

- (a) Directive Principles of State Policy
- (b) Fundamental Rights
- (c) Preamble
- (d) Seventh Schedule

**Ans: (a)**

**Explanation:**

- The Directive Principles of State Policy embody the concept of a 'welfare state'. The welfare state is a way of governing in which the state or an established group of social institutions provides basic social security for its citizens. **So, option (a) is correct.**

**Q12. In India, separation of the judiciary from the executive is enjoined by**

- (a) The Preamble of the Constitution
- (b) A Directive Principle of State Policy
- (c) The Seventh Schedule
- (d) The conventional practice

**Ans: (b)**

**Explanation:**

- Article 50 deals with Separation of judiciary from executive.—The State shall take steps to separate the judiciary from the executive in the public services of the State. It is a part of Directive Principle of State Policy.

**So, option (b) is correct.**

**Q13. Consider the following:**

1. Baldev Singh
2. Sir Shafaat Ahmad Khan
3. John Matthai
4. C.H. Bhabha

**Which of the above represented minority communities during the Interim Government of India in 1946?**

- (a) 1 and 4
- (b) 1, 3 and 4
- (c) 2, 3 and 4
- (d) All of the above

**Ans: b**

**Explanation:**

- On September 2, 1946, the Congress party formed the government. On September 23, the All-India Congress Committee (AICC) ratified the Congress Working Committee's decision.
- **Option 2 is incorrect:** The Muslim League initially decided to sit out of the government, and Asaf Ali, Sir Shafaat Ahmad Khan, and Syed Ali Zaheer, all non-League Muslim representatives, occupied three of the five ministries reserved for Muslims. Two posts remained vacant.

- However, after Lord Wavell agreed to allot all five reserved portfolios to the Muslim League if it agreed to cooperate, the latter finally joined. In October, the cabinet was reshuffled to accommodate the new Muslim League members and Sarat Chandra Bose, Sir Shafaat Ahmad Khan and Syed Ali Zaheer from the earlier team were dropped.
- **Option 1, 3 and 4 are correct:** Baldev Singh, C.H. Bhabha, and John Matthai continued to represent minority communities.

**Q14. Members of constituent assembly, who drafted the Constitution of India were**

- (a) Nominated by British Parliament.
- (b) Nominated by Governor General.
- (c) Elected by legislative assemblies of various provinces.
- (d) Elected by Indian National Congress and Muslim League.

Ans: c

Explanation:

- The elected members of Legislative Assemblies of various provinces, elected members of the constituent Assembly. So, option (c) is correct.
- Each province and each Indian State or group of states were allotted the total number of seats proportional to their respective population roughly in the ratio of one to a million.
- As a result, 292 members were elected through the Provincial Legislative assemblies and 4 members were represented the Chief Commissioner's Provinces, while the Indian Princely states were allotted a minimum of 93 seats.

**Q15. Consider the following statements related to Constituent Assembly:**

1. Constituent Assembly was to be a partly elected and partly nominated body.
2. The assembly met for the first time in New Delhi on 9th December 1946.
3. B.N. Rau was made the pro-term chairman of the Constituent Assembly.

**How many of the statement/s given above are correct?**

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None

Ans: b

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 correct:** The Constituent Assembly was indeed a partly elected and partly nominated body. The elected members were chosen by the provincial assemblies, while the nominated members were representatives of princely states, minorities, and other special interests.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** The Constituent Assembly did meet for the first time in New Delhi on 9th December 1946. This historic event marked the beginning of the process of drafting India's Constitution.
- **Statement 3 is incorrect:** B.N. Rau was not made the pro-term chairman of the Constituent Assembly. The first temporary chairman of the Constituent Assembly was Sachchidananda Sinha, who served in this position until Dr. Rajendra Prasad was elected as the permanent President of the Assembly in 1947.

**Q16. Consider the following pairs regarding members of the Constituent Assembly:**

Member	Portfolio
1. Dr. Rajendra Prasad	President of Constituent Assembly
2. HVR Iyengar	Secretary General of the Constituent Assembly
3. SN Mukherji	Vice-President of the Constituent Assembly

**How many of the above pair/(s) are correct?**

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three

(d) All Four

Ans: b

Explanation:

- The Constituent Assembly held its first meeting on December 9, 1946. The Muslim League boycotted the meeting and insisted on a separate state of Pakistan.
- The meeting was, thus, attended by only 211 members. Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha, the oldest member, was elected as the temporary President of the Assembly, following the French practice.
- **Pair 1 is correct:** Dr. Rajendra Prasad was elected as the President of the Assembly.
- **Pair 2 is correct:** HVR Iyengar was the Secretary General of the Assembly.
- **Pair 3 is incorrect:** Both H.C. Mukherjee and V.T. Krishnamachar were elected as the Vice-Presidents of the Assembly.

**Q17. Consider the following statements regarding Drafting Committee of Constituent Assembly:**

**Statement I:** It was constituted on 13 December 1946 with K.M Munshi as its Chairman.

**Statement II:** It submitted the Draft Constitution to the President of the Constituent Assembly on 21 February 1948.

**Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?**

- (a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I
- (b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I
- (c) Statement-I is correct and Statement-II is incorrect
- (d) Statement-I is incorrect and Statement-II is correct

Ans: d

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is incorrect:** In the making of the Constitution, a very valuable role was played by the Drafting Committee. The Committee was constituted on 29 August 1947 with Dr. B. R. Ambedkar as its chairman.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** The Drafting Committee submitted its report (draft) to the Constituent Assembly on 21 February 1948 and the Constituent Assembly held debates on it.
- On the basis of these discussions, a new draft was prepared by the Drafting Committee and submitted to the Assembly on 4 November 1948. From 14 November 1949 to 26 November 1949 the final debate was held on the draft.
- The Drafting Committee had seven members: Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar, N. Gopalaswami; B.R. Ambedkar, K.M Munshi, Mohammad Saadulla, B.L. Mitter and D.P. Khaitan. At its first meeting on 30th August 1947, the Drafting Committee elected B.R Ambedkar as its Chairman.

**Q18. Who was the Chairman of the National Flag Committee?**

- (a) C. Rajagopalachari
- (b) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- (c) J.B. Kripalani
- (d) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar

Ans: b

Explanation:

- The National Flag Committee was appointed by the Constituent Assembly of India on June 23, 1947, to design the national flag of independent India.
- The committee was chaired by Dr. Rajendra Prasad and included other prominent leaders such as Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Sarojini Naidu, C. Rajagopalachari, K. M. Munshi, and B. R. Ambedkar. So, option (b) is correct.



- J.B. Kripalani was neither Chairman nor a member of the Flag Committee.

**Q19. The Constituent Assembly has been criticized for which of the following mentioned points?**

1. Not a Representative Body
2. A Sovereign Body
3. Time Consuming

**Codes:**

- (a) 1 and 2
- (b) 2 and 3
- (c) 1 and 3
- (d) All of the above

Ans: c

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct:** The critics have argued that the Constituent Assembly was not a representative body as its members were not directly elected by the people of India on the basis of universal adult franchise.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** The critics maintained that the Constituent Assembly was not a sovereign body as it was created by the proposals of the British Government. Further, they said that the Assembly held its sessions with the permission of the British Government.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** According to the critics, the Constituent Assembly took unduly long time to make the Constitution. They stated that the framers of the American Constitution took only four months to complete their work.

**Q20. Consider the following statements regarding inclusion of Fundamental Right in the Constitution of India:**

**Statement I:** They aim to ensure political democracy.

**Statement II:** These rights are absolute in nature.

**Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?**

- (a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I
- (b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I
- (c) Statement-I is correct and Statement-II is incorrect
- (d) Statement-I is incorrect and Statement-II is correct

Ans: c

Explanation:

- **Statement I is correct:** Fundamental rights are check against the power of state. The citizen enjoys fundamental rights and they exert limitations on the power of state. They aim to ensure political democracy.
- **Statement II is incorrect:** Fundamental Rights protect the people from arbitrary action of the state. These rights are not absolute in nature. Reasonable restrictions can be put for ensuring security of state, friendly relations with foreign states, public order, decency or morality or in relation to contempt of court, defamation or incitement to an offence.

**Q21. 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

**Ans: (d)**

**Explanation:**

- Article 17 deals with Abolition of Untouchability.—“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.

**So, option (d) is correct.**

**Q22. A constitutional government by definition is a**

- (a) Government by Legislature
- (b) Popular Government
- (c) Multi-Party Government
- (d) Limited Government

**Ans: (d)**

**Explanation:**

- Constitutional government is by definition limited government. It means government conducted according to rules and principles, which are binding on all political actors, and which therefore help to constrain the unfettered exercise of power by separating or dividing it.

**So, option (d) is correct.**

**Q23 Consider the following statements:**

1. The Directive Principles of State Policy and the Fundamental Duties are enforceable by the courts.
2. DPSP strive to promote social and economic equity and fairness within the society.
3. The 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act incorporated the concept of Fundamental Duties into the Constitution.

**Which of the above-mentioned statements are correct?**

- (a) 1 and 2
- (b) 2 and 3
- (c) 1 and 3
- (d) All of the above

**Ans: b**

**Explanation:**

- One of the most novel features of the Constitution of India is the inclusion of fundamental rights, Directive Principles of State Policy and Fundamental Duties enumerated in Part III, Part IV and Part IVA respectively.
- **Statement 1 is incorrect:** Although the Directive Principles of State Policy and Fundamental Duties are non-justiciable in nature, the Supreme Court in *Minerva Mills* case (1980) held that the Indian Constitution is founded on the bedrocks of the balance between the fundamental rights and Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP).
- **Statement 2 is correct:** The DPSPs in the Indian Constitution encompass various objectives, including the promotion of social and economic justice, reducing inequalities, ensuring the welfare of the people, and upholding the values of a democratic society. They

encourage the state to take measures to eliminate poverty, provide equal opportunities, and improve the standard of living for all citizens.

- Constitution itself declares DPSPs to be fundamental in the governance of the country, and it shall be the duty of state to apply these principles in making laws.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** The fundamental duties were added to the Constitution by 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1976 on the recommendations of the Swaran Singh Committee. The Fundamental Duties were not a part of the original Constitution but were introduced through this amendment. They serve as a reminder to citizens that while enjoying the rights they also need to be quite conscious of their duties towards their country, society and fellow citizens.

**Q24. Consider the following statements:**

**Statement I:** Article 365 empowers the President to impose President's rule.

**Statement II:** Through Article 360, financial emergency can be imposed.

**Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?**

- (a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I
- (b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I
- (c) Statement-I is correct and Statement-II is incorrect
- (d) Statement-I is incorrect and Statement-II is correct

Ans: b

Explanation:

- President Rule:
  1. Emergency on the ground of failure of constitutional machinery (Article 356).
  2. **Statement I is correct:** Emergency on the ground of failure to comply with the directions given by the Union (Article 365).
- Statement II is correct: Financial Emergency: For securing financial stability of India (Article 360).
- During emergency our governance structure transform from federal to unitary system of governance.

**Q25. Which of the following factors make Indian Constitution longest in the world?**

- (a) Geographical vastness
- (b) Influence of Government of India Act of 1935
- (c) Preamble to the Constitution
- (d) Both a and b

Ans: d

Explanation:

- The Constitution of India is the longest written constitution.
- It contains a Preamble, 395 Articles in 22 Parts, 12 Schedules and 5 Appendices.
- It is a document of fundamental laws that define the nature of the political system and the structure and functioning of organs of the government.
- Four factors have contributed to the elephantine size of Indian Constitution. They are:
  1. Geographical factors, that is, the vastness of the country and its diversity.
  2. Historical factors, e.g., the influence of the Government of India Act of 1935, which was bulky.
  3. Single Constitution for both the Centre and the states.
  4. Dominance of legal luminaries in the Constituent Assembly. So, option (d) is the correct answer.

**Q26. Consider the following statements regarding 'Separation of Power':**

1. This doctrine was given by Rousseau.
2. It is mentioned under Directive Principles of State Policy.

**Which of the above-mentioned statement is/are correct?**

- (a) 1 Only
- (b) 2 Only
- (c) 1 and 2
- (d) None of the above

Ans: b

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is incorrect:** Montesquieu (French scholar) gave the doctrine of separation of power.
- According to Montesquieu, if the powers are placed in the hands of only one organ or group then it may entail tyranny.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** Indian constitution under Article 50 (DPSP) talks about separation of power.

**Q27. Consider the following statements:**

**Statement I:**

Article 1 of Indian Constitution describes India as a 'Federation'.

**Statement II:**

Granville Austin has described Indian Constitution as 'co-operative federalism'.

**Which one of the following is correct with respect to the above statements?**

- (a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I
- (b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I
- (c) Statement-I is correct and Statement-II is incorrect
- (d) Statement-I is incorrect and Statement-II is correct

Ans: d

Explanation:

- **Statement I is incorrect:** The term 'Federation' has nowhere been used in the Constitution. Article 1, describes India as a 'Union of States' which implies two things: one, Indian Federation is not the result of an agreement by the states; and two, no state has the right to secede from the federation.
- **Statement II is correct:** The Indian Constitution has been variously described as 'federal in form but unitary in spirit', 'quasi-federal' by K C Wheare, 'bargaining federalism' by Morris Jones, 'co-operative federalism' by Granville Austin, 'federation with a centralising tendency' by Ivor Jennings, and so on

**Q28. Consider the following pairs regarding the major committees of Constituent**

Assembly	Committees Member
1. Steering Committee	Dr. Rajendra Prasad
2. States Committee (Committee for Negotiating with States)	Sardar Patel
3. Union Powers Committee	Jawaharlal Nehru
4. Union Constitution Committee	Rajendra Prasad

**How many of the above pair/(s) are correct?**

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) All Four

Ans: 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.

Major Committees

- Union Powers Committee - Jawaharlal Nehru. So, pair 3 is correct.
- Union Constitution Committee -Jawaharlal Nehru. So, pair 4 is incorrect.
- Provincial Constitution Committee -Sardar Patel
- Drafting Committee - Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
- States Committee (Committee for Negotiating with States) - Jawaharlal Nehru. So, pair 2 is incorrect.
- Steering Committee - Dr. Rajendra Prasad. So, pair 1 is correct.

**Q29. Consider the following pairs regarding the minor committees of**

Constituent Assembly	Committee Member
1. Finance and Staff Committee	Dr. Rajendra Prasad
2. House Committee	Dr. Rajendra Prasad
3. Ad-hoc Committee on the National Flag	B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya

**How many of the above pair/(s) are correct?**

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None

Ans: a

Explanation:

Minor Committees of Constituent Assembly

- 1. Finance and Staff Committee - Dr. Rajendra Prasad. So, pair 1 is correct
- 2. Credentials Committee - Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar
- 3. House Committee - B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya. So, pair 2 is incorrect
- 4. Order of Business Committee - Dr. K.M. Munshi
- 5. Ad-hoc Committee on the National Flag - Dr. Rajendra Prasad. So, pair 3 is incorrect

**Q30. Consider the following:**

- 1. S. Varadachari
- 2. Nalini Ranjan Sarkar
- 3. S.K. Dar

**How many of the above was/were member of Minor Committee but not a member of Constituent Assembly?**

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None

Ans: c

Explanation:

Minor Committees of Constituent Assembly

- Ad-hoc Committee on the Supreme Court - S. Varadachari (Not an Assembly Member)
- Expert Committee on the Financial Provisions of the Union Constitution -Nalini Ranjan Sarkar (Not an Assembly Member)
- Linguistic Provinces Commission - S.K. Dar (Not an Assembly Member)
- Ad-hoc Committee on Citizenship - S. Varadachari (Not an Assembly Member)

**Q31. Other than the Fundamental Rights, which of the following parts of the Constitution of India reflect/reflects the principles and provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948)?**

1. Preamble
2. Directive Principles of State Policy
3. Fundamental Duties

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) Only 1 and 2
- (b) Only 2
- (c) Only 1 and 3
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

**Ans: (d)**

**Explanation:**

- All of the above given parts of the constitution reflects the principles and provision of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) :
- Preamble: Justice in social, economic and political spheres.
- Directive Principles of State Policy: Education shall be free, at least in the elementary and fundamental stages.
- Fundamental Duties: Article 51-A(k) says "Who is a parent or guardian to provide opportunities for education to his child or, as the case may be, ward between the age of six and fourteen years."

**So, option (d) is correct.**

**Q32. The Preamble to the Constitution of India, is**

- (a) Part of the Constitution but has no legal effect.
- (b) Not a part of the Constitution and has no legal effect either.
- (c) A part of the Constitution and has the same legal effect as any other part.
- (d) A part of the Constitution but has no legal effect independently of other parts.

**Ans: (d)**

**Explanation:**

- Preamble certainly does not have a legal effect independently since it cannot be enforced in a court of law.

**So, option (d) is correct.**

**Q33. Consider the following pairs of constitutional features borrowed from different sources:**

Source	Features
1. Weimar Constitution of Germany	Suspension of Fundamental Rights during Emergency

2. French Constitution	Ideals of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity in the Preamble
3. South African Constitution	Election of members of Rajya Sabha
4. Japanese Constitution	Procedure established by Law

**How many of the above pair/(s) are correct?**

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) All Four

Ans: d

Explanation:

Sources	Features
Weimar Constitution of Germany	Suspension of Fundamental Rights during Emergency. So, option (1) is correct.
Soviet Constitution (USSR, now Russia)	Fundamental duties and the ideal of justice (social, economic and political) in the Preamble.
French Constitution	Republic and the ideals of liberty, equality and fraternity in the Preamble. So, option (2) is correct.
South African Constitution	Procedure for amendment of the Constitution and election of members of Rajya Sabha. So, option (3) is correct
Japanese Constitution	Procedure established by Law. So, option (4) is correct

**Q34. Consider the following statement/s regarding "Objective Resolution":**

- It was moved by Jawaharlal Nehru on December 13, 1946.
- The Drafting committee adopted the expression 'Sovereign, independent, Republic' as used in the "Objective Resolution".
- The words, 'Liberty, Equality and Fraternity' were present in the Objective Resolution.

**How many of the statements given above is/are correct?**

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None

Ans: a

Explanation:

- Statement 1 is correct:** The Preamble to the Indian constitution is based on "Objective Resolution" of Nehru. Jawaharlal Nehru introduced an objective resolution on December 13, 1946 and it was adopted by Constituent assembly on 22 January 1947.
- Statement 2 is incorrect:** The Drafting committee adopted the expression 'Sovereign Democratic Republic' in place of 'Sovereign Independent Republic' as used in the "Objective Resolution," for it thought the independence was implied in the word 'Sovereign'.
- Statement 3 is incorrect:** The Objective Resolution did not explicitly mention the words "Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity". The words "Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity" were added to the Preamble of the Constitution of India when it was finally adopted on November 26, 1949.

**Q35. Consider the following statements regarding the Preamble of the Constitution:**

- The objectives Resolution moved by Jawaharlal Nehru finally became Preamble.
- It is non-Justiciable.

3. It cannot be amended.
4. Preamble cannot override the specific provisions of the Constitution.

**How many of the statements given above is/are correct?**

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) All Four

Ans: c

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct:** The Objectives Resolution moved by Jawaharlal Nehru on 13 December 1946 was unanimously adopted by the Constituent Assembly on 22 January 1947. Later, this Resolution became the foundation of the Preamble.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** Preamble of the Constitution of India is non-justiciable. This means that the provisions of the Preamble cannot be directly enforced in a court of law. However, the Preamble is considered to be an integral part of the Constitution and its provisions can be used to interpret the other provisions of the Constitution.
- **Statement 3 is incorrect:** Preamble of the Constitution of India can be amended under Article 368 of the Constitution. However, the basic structure of the Preamble cannot be altered. The Supreme Court of India held in the landmark case of Kesavananda Bharati (1973) that the Preamble is a part of the basic structure of the Constitution. This means that the Preamble's basic principles, such as sovereignty, democracy, secularism, socialism, and justice, cannot be altered through the amendment process.
- **Statement 4 is correct:** Preamble of the Constitution of India cannot override the specific provisions of the Constitution. This means that if there is a conflict between the Preamble and a specific provision of the Constitution, the latter will prevail.

**Q36. Consider the following statements:**

1. In Democratic socialism, both public and private sectors co-exist side by side.
2. Indian socialism is a blend of Marxism and Gandhism with more of Gandhian socialism.
3. The new economic policy of 1991, strengthened the 'democratic socialism'.

**Which of the above-mentioned statements are correct?**

- (a) 1 and 2
- (b) 2 and 3
- (c) 1 and 3
- (d) All of the above

Ans: a

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 is correct:** The Indian brand of socialism is a 'democratic socialism' and not a 'communistic socialism' (also known as 'state socialism') which involves the nationalisation of all means of production and distribution and the abolition of private property. Democratic socialism holds faith in a 'mixed economy'.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** Indian socialism is a blend of Marxism and Gandhism, leaning heavily towards Gandhian socialism. This means that Indian socialism incorporates elements of both Marxist and Gandhian thought, but it is more closely aligned with Gandhian socialism.
- **Statement 3 is incorrect:** New Economic Policy (NEP) of 1991 has diluted the socialist credentials of the Indian State. This is because the NEP reforms involved a shift from state-led development to market-led development. This shift has led to a decrease in the role of the state in the economy and an increase in the role of the private sector.



**Q37. Consider the following articles of Indian Constitution which enclose components of secularism:**

1. Article 14
2. Article 18
3. Article 26
4. Article 44

**Choose the correct option from the codes given below:**

- (a) 1, 3 and 4
- (b) 2 and 3
- (c) 2, 3 and 4
- (d) All of the above

Ans: a

Explanation:

- Option 1 is correct: Article 14 of the Indian Constitution encloses components of secularism. Article 14 guarantees equality before the law and equal protection of the laws to all persons within the territory of India. This means that the state cannot discriminate against any person on the basis of their religion, caste, sex, or any other personal characteristic.
- Option 2 is incorrect: Discrimination on any grounds such as religion, caste, etc is prohibited by Article 15 and 16 of the Constitution. Article 18 of the Indian Constitution does not explicitly mention secularism.
- Option 3 is correct: Articles 24 to 28 of the Indian Constitution enclose components of secularism. These articles guarantee the freedom of religion, the right to manage religious affairs, the freedom to pay taxes for the promotion of any particular religion, and the freedom from religious instruction in certain educational institutions.
- Option 4 is correct: Article 44 of the Constitution abandoned the fundamental duty of the state to enact uniform civil laws treating all citizens as equal.

**Q38. The Kesavananda Bharati case is a landmark ruling in the constitutional history of India.**

**Consider the following statements:**

1. The Preamble should be used as a meaningful mechanism to understand and interpret the Constitution.
2. Preamble is justiciable and its provisions are enforceable in courts of law.
3. The "Basic Elements" in the Preamble cannot be amended under Article 368 of Constitution.

**Which of the following statements related to its interpretation is/are correct?**

- (a) 1 Only
- (b) 2 and 3
- (c) 3 Only
- (d) 1 and 3

Ans: d

Explanation:

- Statement 1 is correct: The Preamble is the key to understanding the basic philosophy and structure of the Constitution. It sets out the fundamental principles that the Constitution is based on, such as sovereignty, socialism, secularism, democracy, and justice. The Supreme Court of India has held that the Preamble is an integral part of the Constitution and that it can be used to interpret the other provisions of the Constitution.
- Statement 2 is incorrect: The Preamble is not justiciable, meaning that its provisions cannot be directly enforced in a court of law. However, the Supreme Court has held that the Preamble is an important source of constitutional law and that it can be used to interpret the other provisions of the Constitution.
- Statement 3 is correct: The Supreme Court of India held in the Kesavananda Bharati case that the basic structure of the Constitution cannot be amended under Article 368 of the

Constitution. The Preamble is considered to be a part of the basic structure of the Constitution. Therefore, the “basic elements” in the Preamble cannot be amended under Article 368 of the Constitution.

**Q39. Consider the following statements related to amendment to the Preamble:**

**Statement I:**

The 44th Constitutional Amendment Act has amended the Preamble only once so far.

**Statement II:**

Three new words; Socialist, Secular and Integrity were added to the Preamble.

**Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?**

- (a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I.
- (b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I.
- (c) Statement-I is correct and Statement-II is incorrect.
- (d) Statement-I is incorrect and Statement-II is correct.

Ans: d

Explanation:

- Statement 1 is incorrect: The Preamble has been amended only once so far, in 1976, by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act. The 42nd Amendment Act was passed during the Emergency period. However, the Supreme Court of India upheld the validity of the 42nd Amendment Act in the case of Minerva Mills (1980).
- Statement 2 is correct: The 42nd Amendment Act added three new words to the Preamble: Socialist, Secular, and Integrity. These words reflect the commitment of the Indian Constitution to social justice, religious freedom, and national unity.

**Q40. Consider the following pairs:**

List-I (State)	List-II (Year of formation)
1. Nagaland	1963
2. Jharkhand	2000
3. Telangana	2014
4. Sikkim	1965

**How many of the above pair/(s) are incorrect?**

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) All Four

Ans: a

Explanation:

List-I	List-II
(States)	(Year of coming to existence)
Nagaland	1963
Jharkhand	15th November 2000
Telangana	2nd
June	2014
Sikkim	1975

**Q41. Consider the following:**

- 1. Dadar & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu
- 2. Puducherry
- 3. Chandigarh
- 4. Ladakh

**Which of the above-mentioned Union Territories of India are without a legislature?**

- (a) 1, 2 and 3
- (b) 1 and 3
- (c) 1, 3 and 4
- (d) All of the above

Ans: c

Explanation:

- As per present position, the Union Territories can be divided into three categories:
- Union Territories without legislature– Comprising Andaman & Nicobar, Lakshadweep, Dadar & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu, Chandigarh and Ladakh. So, option (c) is correct.
- Union Territories for which legislatures can be created by Parliament under Article 239A – This category covers Union territories of Puducherry and J&K.
- Union Territories which have legislatures as per the Constitution (Articles 239AA and 239AB) – This category covered Union Territory of Delhi.

**Q42. With reference to the provisions contained in Part IV of the Constitution of India, which of the following statements is/are correct?**

1. They shall be enforceable by courts.
2. They shall not be enforceable by any court
3. The principles laid down in this part are to influence the making of laws by the State.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 2
- (c) Only 1 and 3
- (d) Only 2 and 3

Ans: (d)

Explanation:

- Part IV (Article 36 –51) of the Constitution of India deals with Directive Principle of State Policy, are not enforceable by any court.
- The Constitution lays down certain Directive Principles of State Policy, which though not justiciable, are 'fundamental in governance of the country', and it is the duty of the State to apply these principles in making laws so, they influence the making of laws by the state.

**So, option (d) is correct.**

**Q43. The Ninth Schedule was introduced in the Constitution of India during the prime ministership of**

- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (b) Lal Bahadur Shastri
- (c) Indira Gandhi

(d) Morarji Desai

**Ans: (a)**

**Explanation:**

- Jawaharlal Nehru was the Prime Minister of India from 1947 to 1963. He was India's first and longest serving Prime Minister. Ninth Schedule was introduced by the Nehru Government, on 10 May 1951.

**So, option (a) is correct.**

**Q44. Under which Schedule of the Constitution of India can the transfer of tribal land to private parties for mining be declared null and void?**

- (a) Third Schedule
- (b) Fifth Schedule
- (c) Ninth Schedule
- (d) Twelfth Schedule

**Ans: (b)**

**Explanation:**

- The Samatha v. State of Andhra Pradesh & Ors (1997) judgment where the Supreme Court declared that the transfer of tribal land to private parties for mining was null and void under the Fifth Schedule. **So, option (b) is correct.**

**Q45. Which Article of the Constitution of India safeguards one's right to marry the person of one's choice?**

- (a) Article 19
- (b) Article 21
- (c) Article 25
- (d) Article 29

**Ans: (b)**

**Explanation:**

- The right to marry a person of one's choice is integral to Article 21 (right to life and liberty) of the Constitution", the Supreme Court set aside a 2017 order of the Kerala High Court which annulled the marriage of Kerala Muslim convert girl Hadiya and Shefin Jahan. **So, option (b) is correct.**



**Q46.** Which of the following are not the Federal features of the Indian Constitution?

1. True Federation
2. Rigid Constitution
3. Emergency Provisions
4. Integrated Judiciary
5. All India Services

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) Only 1, 2, 3 and 5
- (b) Only 1, 3, 4 and 5
- (c) Only 2 and 4
- (d) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

**Ans- (b)**

**Explanation**

- In a true federation, the constituting units or the States have the freedom to come out of the union. India is not a true federation. States have no power to move out of the union. India combines the features of a federal government and the features of a unitary government.
- In a rigid constitution, the procedure of amendment is complicated. The Indian constitution is largely rigid. All the provisions of the constitution concerning federal-state relations can be amended only by the joint actions of the state legislatures and the union parliament. Rigid constitution is a part of federal feature of Indian constitution.
- Emergency provisions in the Indian constitution help the central government to tackle any abnormal situations in the country. These provisions transform the federal nature into a unitary nature.
- The integrated judicial system of India is a unitary feature of the Constitution. In a federation, there exists a double system of courts.
- In India, there are all India services which are common to both the Centre and the states. These services violate the principle of federalism under the Constitution. In a federation, states and union have their separate services. **So, option (b) is the correct.**

**Q47.** The Constitution of India provides for a mechanism of joint sitting of the two Houses of the Parliament to resolve a deadlock between them. In which of the following cases is this feature available?

1. Ordinary bill
2. Constitutional amendment bill
3. Money bill
4. Finance bill

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) Only 1 and 4
- (b) Only 1, 2 and 4
- (c) Only 2 and 4
- (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

**Ans- (a)**

**Explanation**

- As per Article 108, the joint sitting of the Parliament is called by the President of India and is presided over by the Speaker of the Lok Sabha.
- The joint sitting feature to resolve deadlock is not available in the case of constitutional amendment bills and money bills. It is available only in ordinary bills.
- A finance bill involves joint sitting.
- a "Finance Bill" is defined as a Bill that is typically introduced each year to give effect to the Government of India's financial proposals for the upcoming fiscal year. The finance bill is covered under Articles 117 (1) and (3) of the constitution of India. **So, option (a) is correct.**

**Q48.** The third schedule of the Indian Constitution contains the forms of oath and affirmation for which of the following?

1. High Court Judges
2. Advocate General of the States
3. Comptroller and Auditor General
4. State Ministers
5. President of India

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) Only 1, 3 and 4
- (b) Only 1, 3, 4 and 5
- (c) Only 3 and 5
- (d) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

**Ans- (a)**

**Explanation:**

The third schedule of the Indian Constitution 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
- The Attorney General and Advocate General of the states are not included in the list.
- Article 60 of the Indian Constitution prescribes the *Oath* or *affirmation* by the *President*. It is not included in the third schedule.

**So, option (a) is the correct answer.**

**Q49.** With reference to the Constitutional Amendment, consider the following statements:

1. The bill for the constitutional amendment can be introduced either by a private member or by a minister.

2. Part XX of the constitution deals with the power of the parliament to amend the constitution.
3. The president cannot withhold the constitutional amendment bill but can return the bill for the reconsideration of the parliament.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only 1 and 2
- (b) Only 2 and 3
- (c) Only 1 and 3
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

**Ans- (a)**

**Explanation**

**Statement 1 is correct:** The bill for the constitutional amendment can be introduced either by a private member or by a minister. The bill can be introduced only in parliament and not in the state legislature. The bill does not require prior permission of the President.

**Statement 2 is correct:** Article 368 in Part XX of the Constitution deals with the power of the Parliament to amend the Constitution and its procedure.

**Statement 3 is incorrect:** The president can neither withhold the constitutional amendment bill nor can he/she send the same for reconsideration to the parliament

**Q50.** Which of the following provisions can be amended only by the special majority of the Parliament?

1. Formation of new states or alteration of a boundary of a state
2. Delimitation of constituencies
3. Representation of states in Parliament
4. Any of the lists in the seventh schedule
5. Sixth schedule of the constitution

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) Only 1, 2 and 3
- (b) Only 3 and 4
- (c) Only 1, 2, 4 and 5
- (d) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

**Ans- (b)**

**Explanation**

The following provisions can be amended only through a special majority:

- Election of the President and its manner.
- Extent of the executive power of the Union and the states.
- Supreme Court and high courts.
- Representation of states in Parliament
- Any of the lists in the seventh schedule

Other provisions like the formation of new states or alteration of a boundary of a state, Delimitation of constituencies, and amendment in the Sixth schedule of the constitution can be done through a simple majority. **So, option (b) is correct.**

**Q51. Consider the following statements related to 'Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Act, 2019':**

1. It re-constituted the former state of Jammu and Kashmir into two Union Territories.
2. The Union Territories of Jammu and Kashmir will have a legislature like Chandigarh.
3. The Lok Sabha will have five seats from the Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir.

**Which of the above-mentioned statements are correct?**

- (a) 1 and 3
- (b) 2 and 3
- (c) 1 and 2
- (d) All of the above

Ans: a

Explanation:

- Statement 1 is correct: The state of Jammu and Kashmir ceased to exist on 31 October 2019, and was converted into two Union Territories under the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Act, 2019, 86 days after Parliament abrogated its Special Status under Article 370.
- Statement 2 is incorrect: The UT of Jammu and Kashmir will have a legislature like Puducherry while Ladakh will be a UT without a legislature like Chandigarh.
- Both UTs will be headed by Lieutenant Governors (LG), under the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Act, 2019.
- Statement 3 is correct: The UT of Ladakh will have Kargil and Leh districts. It also said that the Lok Sabha will have five seats from the UT of J-K, while from Ladakh will have one seat.

**Q52. Consider the following:**

1. Linguistic and cultural homogeneity
2. Financial, economic and administrative viability
3. Preserving and enhancing the security and unity of the country

**As per the Fazal Ali Committee (1953), which of the above mentioned were the main principles for the basis of reorganization?**

- (a) 1 and 2
- (b) 2 and 2
- (c) 1 and 3
- (d) All of the above

Ans: d

Explanation:

- Fazal Ali Committee submitted its report in September 1955 and broadly accepted language as the basis of reorganisation of states. It rejected the theory of one language one state. It identified four major factors that can be taken into account in any scheme of reorganisation of states:
- Preserving and enhancing the security and unity of the country;
- Financial, economic and administrative viability;
- Linguistic and cultural homogeneity; and
- The scope for the successful implementation of a development plan. So, options(d) is correct.

**Q53. Consider the following pairs:**

Classification of the states of the Indian Union	States from which they were included
1. Part A	Former Governors' provinces of British India
2. Part B	Former Princely States with legislatures
3. Part C	Former Chief Commissioners' Provinces



**Which of the above pairs are matched correctly?**

- (a) 1, 2 and 3
- (b) 2 and 4
- (c) 2, 3 and 4
- (d) All of the above

Ans: a

Explanation:

- In 1950, the Constitution contained a four-fold classification of the states of the Indian Union—Part A, Part B, Part C and Part D State. In all, they numbered 29.
- Pair 1 is correct: Part-A states comprised nine erstwhile Governor's Provinces of British India.
- Pair 2 is correct: Part-B states consisted of nine erstwhile Princely States with legislatures.
- Pair 3 is correct: Part-C states consisted of erstwhile Chief Commissioner's Provinces of British India and some of the erstwhile Princely States. These Part-C states (in all 10 in number) were centrally administered.
- The Andaman and Nicobar Islands were kept as the solitary Part-D state. So, option (d) is incorrect.

**Q54. Consider the following statements related to Article 3 of the Indian Constitution:**

1. A bill proposing amendments to Article 3 can only be introduced in Parliament with the prior approval of the President.
2. The President is obligated to refer the bill to the State Legislature for its views.
3. The Parliament is bound by the views of the State Legislature if such a bill affects the boundary or the name of a State.

**How many of the statements given above is/are correct?**

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None

Ans: b

Explanation:

Conditions laid down under Article 3:

- Statement 1 is correct: Either House of Parliament, on the recommendation of the President, may introduce a bill giving effect to any or all of the amendments set out above.
- Statement 2 is correct: If such a bill affects the boundary or the name of a State, the President shall refer the bill to the State Legislature concerned before putting it before the Parliament for its opinion.
- Statement 3 is incorrect: If the State Legislature fails to express an opinion within that time limit, it shall be deemed to have expressed its opinion. The Parliament is not bound to accept or act on the views of the State Legislature, even if the State has submitted its views within a definite period of time.

**Q55. Consider the following statements:**

1. 'Union of India' is a wider expression than 'Territory of India'.
2. The term 'Indian Territory' includes States, the Union Territories and other territories that India may acquire in future.
3. The States and Territories are specified in the Second Schedule of the Constitution.

**Which of the above statements given above is/are correct?**

- (a) 1 and 2
- (b) 2 Only
- (c) 3 Only
- (d) All of the above

Ans: b

Explanation:

- Statement 1 is incorrect: The 'Territory of India' is a wider expression than the 'Union of India' because the latter include only the 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.
- Statement 2 is correct: The States are the members of the federal system and share a distribution of powers with the Centre. The Central government, on the other hand, directly administers the union territories and the acquired territories. The term Indian Territory includes not only the States but also the Union Territories and other territories that India may acquire.
- Statement 3 is incorrect: In the First Schedule of the Constitution, the States and Territories are specified.

**Q56. Consider the following statements:**

1. The Constitution outlines the power to regulate Citizenship in the Concurrent List.
2. The definition of term citizen is provided in Article 5 of the Constitution.
3. The provisions of Citizenship were enforced on November 26, 1949.

**How many of the statements given above is/are correct?**

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None

Ans: a

Explanation:

- Statement 1 is incorrect: Citizenship is listed in the Union List under the Constitution and thus is under the exclusive jurisdiction of Parliament.
- Statement 2 is incorrect: The Constitution does not define the term 'citizen' but details of various categories of persons who are entitled to citizenship are given in Part 2 (Articles 5 to 11) of the Constitution.
- Statement 3 is correct: Unlike other provisions of the Constitution, which came into being on January 26, 1950, these articles were enforced on November 26, 1949 itself, when the Constitution was adopted.

**Q57. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the code given below:**

List-I (Articles)	List-II (Provisions)
A. Article 5	1. Citizenship of persons of Indian origin residing outside India
B. Article 6	2. Citizenship of migrants from Pakistan
C. Article 7	3. Citizenship of migrants to India from Pakistan
D. Article 8	4. Citizenship by domicile

**Codes:**

A	B	C	D
(a) 4	3	2	1
(b) 1	2	3	4
(c) 2	1	3	4
(d) 4	2	3	1

Ans: a

Explanation:

- Citizenship by domicile (Article 5): A person who was born in India or either of the person's parents was born in India or the person must have been an ordinarily resident in the territory of India for not less than five years immediately before the commencement of

the constitution. Domicile of a person is in that country in which the person either has or is deemed by law to have his/her permanent house.

- Citizenship of migrants to India from Pakistan (Article 6): In the case of persons migrating before July 19, 1948, if the person has been ordinarily residing in India since the date of her migration, and in case of a person migrating on or after July 19, 1948, if he/she has been registered as a citizen of India, after residing for at least six months immediately before the date of applying for registration, by an officer appointed by the Government of India, shall be deemed to be a citizen of India.
- Citizenship of migrants of Pakistan (Article 7): If a citizen of India has migrated to Pakistan after March 1, 1947, but returned to India on the basis of permit for resettlement in India, the person is entitled to become a citizen of India if he/she registers herself as a citizen of India, after residing for at least six months immediately before the date of applying for registration, by an officer appointed by the government of India.
- Citizenship of persons of Indian origin residing outside India (Article 8): Indian nationals residing abroad shall be conferred Indian citizenship, if they have been registered by the Diplomatic or Consular representatives of India in the country where they are residing.

**Q58. Consider the following statements related to “the Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2016”:**

1. It seeks to amend the Citizenship Act, 1955.
2. Under this bill, individuals belonging to religiously persecuted minority groups from Afghanistan, Pakistan, and Bangladesh is eligible for citizenship.
3. It violate Article 14 of the constitution.

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None

Ans: c

Explanation:

- Statement 1 is correct: The Citizenship (Amendment) Bill, 2016 was introduced in Lok Sabha on July 19, 2016 to amend the Citizenship Act, 1955.
- Statement 2 is correct: The Bill amends the Citizenship Act, 1955 to make illegal migrants who are Hindus, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains, Parsis and Christians from Afghanistan, Bangladesh and Pakistan, eligible for citizenship.
- Under the Act, one of the requirements for citizenship by naturalisation is that the applicant must have resided in India during the last 12 months, and for 11 of the previous 14 years. The Bill relaxes this 11 year requirement to six years for persons belonging to the same six religions and three countries. It seeks to make illegal migrants belonging to the same six religions and three countries eligible for citizenship.
- Statement 3 is correct: The Bill makes illegal migrants eligible for citizenship on the basis of religion. This may violate Article 14 of the Constitution which guarantees right to equality.

**Q59. Consider the following statements:**

1. Individuals who has rendered distinguished service to science, philosophy, art, literature, world peace or human progress.
2. Individual exhibiting knowledge of all 22 languages listed in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution.
3. Individual committing to relinquish the citizenship of any other country upon the approval of their Indian citizenship application.

**Who among the above would be considered as a citizen of India by Naturalisation under Citizenship Act (1955)?**

- (a) 1 and 3

- (b) 2 and 3
- (c) 1 and 2
- (d) None of the above

Ans: a

- The Central Government may, on an application, grant a Certificate of Naturalisation to any person (not being an illegal migrant) if he possesses the following qualifications:
- that he is not a subject or citizen of any country where citizens of India are prevented from becoming subjects or citizens of that country by naturalisation;
- that, if he is a citizen of any country, he undertakes to renounce the citizenship of that country in the event of his application for Indian citizenship being accepted; So, option (3) is correct.
- that he is of good character;
- that he has an adequate knowledge of a language specified in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution. So, option (2) is incorrect.
- to enter into or continue in, service under a Government in India or under an international organisation of which India is a member or under a society, company or body of persons established in India.
- The Government of India may waive all or any of the above conditions for naturalisation in the case of a person who has rendered distinguished service to the science, philosophy, art, literature, world peace or human progress. So, option (1) is correct.
- Every naturalised citizen must take an oath of allegiance to the Constitution of India.

**Q60. Consider the following statements related to 'Renunciation of Citizenship':**

**Statement I:** In the event of India's engagement in war, the registration of citizenship renunciations shall be temporarily suspended until the Central Government issues new directives.

**Statement II:** The citizenship of a minor child of person, renouncing citizenship, remains unaffected.

**Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?**

- (a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I
- (b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I
- (c) Statement-I is correct and Statement-II is incorrect
- (d) Statement-I is incorrect and Statement-II is correct

Ans: c

**Explanation:**

- **Statement 1 is correct:** An Indian Citizen of full age and capacity can renounce his Indian citizenship by making a declaration to that effect and having it registered. But if such a declaration is made during any war in which India is engaged, the registration shall be withheld until the Central Government otherwise directs.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** When a male person renounces his citizenship, every minor child of him ceases to be an Indian citizen. Such a child may, however, resume Indian citizenship if he makes a declaration to that effect within a year of his attaining full age, i.e. 18 years.

**Q61. Consider the following statements related to Non-Resident Indian (NRI):**

**Statement I:**

They are the person who hold Indian as well as foreign citizenship simultaneously.

**Statement II:**



They enjoy voting rights and are required to pay and file the Income Tax return on their Indian income.

**Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?**

- (a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I
- (b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I
- (c) Statement-I is correct and Statement-II is incorrect
- (d) Statement-I is incorrect and Statement-II is correct

Ans: d

Explanation:

- Statement I is incorrect: An NRI is an Indian citizen who resides outside India for an indefinite period. They retain their Indian citizenship but do not necessarily acquire foreign citizenship. Holding Dual Citizenship is not a requirement for being an NRI.
- Statement II is correct: NRIs have the Right to Vote in Indian elections, provided they are registered as voters. They are also liable to pay income tax on their Indian income, if it exceeds the taxable limit.
- However, in case an NRI wishes to take up foreign citizenship, he/she will have to give up Indian citizenship as the Indian Constitution does not allow Dual Citizenship.

**Q62. Identify the historical events during India's pre-independence era where Indian leaders were engaged in dialogues regarding Fundamental Rights:**

1. The Nehru Report (1928)
2. Lahore Session of Indian National Congress (1929)
3. Karachi session of Indian National Congress (1931)
4. Objective Resolution (1946)

**Choose the correct option from the codes given below:**

- (a) 1, 2 and 3
- (b) 1, 3 and 4
- (c) 1, 2 and 4
- (d) All of the above

Ans: b

Explanation:

- The Indian National Congress in Bombay in 1918 suggested a declaration be included in the Government of India Act which contains the rights of people as British citizens.
- Option 1 is correct: Nehru committee (28 August 1928) also emphasized on having fundamental rights guaranteed so that it cannot be pulled out under any circumstances, which was refused.
- Option 3 is correct: The Indian National Congress in its Karachi session again brought up the matter of a written guarantee of the fundamental rights which was again refused by the joint select committee of the British Parliament.
- Option 4 is correct: Finally, the constituent assembly adopted the Objective Resolution on January 22, 1947, and pledged to guarantee and secure the fundamental rights of the people.
- Option 2 is incorrect: The Lahore session of 1929 played a significant role in the Indian national movement for independence. Purna Swaraj was declared India's goal during this session.

**Q63 Which among the following is NOT a 'State' within the purview of Article 12 of the Constitution of India?**

- (a) State Electricity Board
- (b) Society registered under the Societies Registration Act
- (c) Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI)

(d) Industrial Finance Corporation

Ans: c

Explanation:

- Option (a) is correct: In Rajasthan State Electricity Board vs. Mohanlal, the Supreme Court ruled that a State Electricity Board, set up by a statute, having some commercial function to discharge, would be an authority under Article 12 the court emphasized that it is not material that some of the power conferred in the concerned authority are of commercial nature. This is because under Article 298, the government is empowered to carry trade or commerce.
- Option (b) is correct: In Sukhdev Singh vs Bhagatram, the Supreme Court following the test laid down in Electricity Board Rajasthan case by 4:1 majority held that Oil and Natural Gas Commission, Life Insurance Corporation and Industrial Finance Corporation are authorities within the meaning of Article 12 of the Constitution and therefore all three statutory corporation have the power to make regulation under the statute for regulating condition.
- Option (d) is correct: In Ajay Hasia vs Khalid Mujib, it has been held that a society registered under the Societies Registration Act 1898 is an agency or instrumentality of the state and hence a state within the ambit of Article 12. Its composition is determined by the representatives of the government.
- Option (c) is incorrect: The Supreme Court by a majority judgement held that Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI) is not a "State" or "Authority". It was held that merely because a non-governmental body exercise some public duty that itself would not suffice to make such body a State for the purpose of Article 12.

**Q64. Consider the following:**

1. No retrospective Effect
2. Doctrine of Pith and Substance
3. Rule of Severability
4. Doctrine of eclipse

**Which of the above doctrines does the Clause 1 of Article 13 of the Constitution of India interpret?**

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) All four

Ans: c

- Article 13 expressly sets the Principle of the Supremacy of Fundamental Rights over any other law in case of an inconsistency between the two. Clause 1 of Article 13 give rise to various doctrines of interpretation which are as follows:
- No retrospective Effect: The provisions of the Constitution pertaining to fundamental rights have no retrospective effect. The word retrospective means that intending to take effect from the past date. All the existing laws which are inconsistent, they will be void after the commencement of the constitution. So, Option (1) is correct.
- Rule of Severability: Article 13 does not make an entire Act or Statute to be void or inoperative rather makes inoperative such provisions which are inconsistent with the fundamental rights. So, Option (3) is correct.
- Doctrine of eclipse: The existing law which is inconsistent with the fundamental rights, though becomes inoperative at the time of the commencement of the constitution, is not dead altogether. In simple words the laws are overshadowed by the fundamental rights and remain dormant, but is not dead. The Doctrine of Eclipse which at one point of time was applicable only to pre constitutional laws but is now applicable on the post-constitutional laws as well. So, Option (4) is correct.

- The Doctrine of Pith and Substance is primarily applied in cases where there is a dispute regarding the legislative jurisdiction between the Central Government (Union List) and the State Governments (State List) in India. It helps to determine whether a particular law falls under the legislative powers of the Parliament or the State Legislatures. So, Option (2) is incorrect.

**Q65. Consider the following statements related to the 24th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1971:**

1. The objective was to nullify the Supreme Court's ruling in *Golak Nath v. State of Punjab*.
2. Clause (4) was inserted under Article 13 by this Act.
3. It brought Fundamental Rights within the purview of amending the Constitution.

**Which of the above mentioned statements are correct?**

- (a) 1 and 3
- (b) 2 and 3
- (c) 1 and 2
- (d) All the above

Ans: d

Explanation:

- Statement 1 is correct: In the case of *Golak Nath v. State of Punjab*, the apex court by 6:5 majority held that the word 'law' in Article 13 (2) included the amendment of the constitution and as a consequence, if an amendment abridged or took away fundamental rights guaranteed under Part III of the Constitution of India, the amending Act itself will become void and ultra vires.
- Statement 2 is correct: Clause (4) was inserted in Article 13 by the 24th Constitutional Amendment Act. This clause provided that the State shall not make any law which takes away or abridges the rights conferred by Articles 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 21, and 22, or any of them. This clause was intended to protect the Fundamental Rights from being diluted by ordinary legislation.
- Statement 3 is correct: The 24th Constitutional Amendment Act brought Fundamental Rights within the purview of amending the Constitution. This means that Parliament could now amend the provisions related to Fundamental Rights, which it was previously prohibited. This amendment significantly expanded the Parliament's power to amend the Constitution.

**Q66. In *Navtej Johar vs Union of India*, it was held that the Section 377 of IPC discriminates on the basis of sex. It violates which of the following Article under Indian Constitution?**

- (a) Article 15 (1)
- (b) Article 15 (2)
- (c) Article 15 (3)
- (d) Article 15 (4)

Ans: a

Explanation:

- The judgment in the *Navtej Johar vs Union of India* (the Section 377 case) held that Article 15(1) also prohibits discrimination which indirectly discriminates against a class of persons on such a basis.
- There had been earlier judgments of the Supreme Court and the high courts which had made such a finding, but it was reaffirmed in the Section 377 case, where the apex court decriminalised consensual homosexual acts.
- This interpretation of Article 15(1) could have far-reaching effects as many laws, much like Section 377 of the IPC, may be facially neutral, and not apply only to a specific community, but because of their effect, actually do so. So, option (a) is correct.

**Q67. Consider the following statements related to changes brought through various amendments to the Article 16 of the Indian Constitution:**

1. A new clause (4) was inserted to enable the government to provide reservation in promotion.
2. Article 16(4B), allowed reservation in promotion to breach the 50% ceiling set on regular reservations.
3. In 2001, clause (4) was modified to provide consequential seniority to SC and ST candidates promoted by giving reservation.

**Which of the above mentioned statements are correct?**

- (a) 1 and 3
- (b) 2 and 3
- (c) 1 and 2
- (d) All of the above

Ans: d

Explanation:

- In order to change the effect of the judgment in the Indira Sawhney case, there were some amendments to enable the government to make laws regarding reservation in promotion for SCs and STs.
- Statement 1 is correct: The first of these amendments was when the Parliament enacted the Constitution (77th Amendment) Act, 1995, inserting Article 16(4A), thereby enabling the government to make laws providing quota in promotion for SCs and STs.
- Statement 2 is correct: Article 16(4B), introduced through the 81st Amendment of the Indian Constitution in 2000, specifically addressed the issue of reservation in promotions. It allowed the state to carry forward unfilled vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST) from previous years to the subsequent years, effectively breaching the 50% ceiling set for regular reservations. This provision, known as the "carry forward rule," aimed to ensure adequate representation of SC and ST communities in higher-level positions within the government service.
- Statement 3 is correct: In 2001, the Constitution of India was amended to provide consequential seniority to Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST) candidates who were promoted by giving reservation. The amendment to Article 16(4A) of the Constitution was intended to address this issue by ensuring that SC and ST candidates who were promoted under the reservation system would retain their seniority over general category candidates.

**Q68. Consider the following statements related to 'strike' under Indian Constitution:**

1. Indian judiciary has recognized the right to strike as a statutory right.
2. The right to strike is controlled under Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.
3. The government or private employees can call a strike but with a prior notice to the employer.

**Which of the above-mentioned statements are correct?**

- (a) 1 and 3
- (b) 2 and 3
- (c) 1 and 2
- (d) All of the above

Ans: c

- Statement 1 is correct: The Indian judiciary has recognized the right to strike as a statutory right. This means that the right to strike is not explicitly enshrined in the Constitution, but it has been recognized by the courts as a right that is protected by law.
- Statement 2 is correct: The right to strike is controlled under the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947. This Act outlines the conditions under which a strike is legal, as well as the procedures that must be followed before a strike can be called.
- Statement 3 is incorrect: While private employees can call a strike, government employees generally cannot. There are some exceptions to this rule, such as when the strike is called



in response to a breach of contract. However, government employees are typically subject to more restrictions on their right to strike than private employees.

**Q69. Consider the following statement regarding Article 19 (1) of Indian Constitution:**

**Statement I:** The right to obtain recognition of the association is not a fundamental right.

**Statement II:** The trade unions have guaranteed right to declare a lock-out.

**Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?**

- (a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I
- (b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I
- (c) Statement-I is correct and Statement-II is incorrect
- (d) Statement-I is incorrect and Statement-II is correct

Ans: c

Explanation:

- Statement 1 is correct: Reasonable restrictions can be imposed on the exercise of this right by the State on the grounds of sovereignty and integrity of India, public order and morality. Subject to these restrictions, the citizens have complete liberty to form associations or unions for pursuing lawful objectives and purposes. However, the right to obtain recognition of the association is not a fundamental right.
- Statement 2 is incorrect: The Supreme Court held that the trade unions have no guaranteed right to effective bargaining or right to strike or right to declare a lock-out. The right to strike can be controlled by an appropriate industrial law.

**Q70. Consider the following statements:**

1. The Freedom of Movement and Residence are complementary.
2. They are available both citizens of India and Foreigners.

**Which of the above mentioned statements is/are correct?**

- (a) 1 Only
- (b) 2 Only
- (c) 1 and 2
- (d) None of the above

Ans: a

Explanation:

- Statement 1 is correct: The Freedom of Movement and Residence are complementary rights under the Indian Constitution. Article 19(1)(d) of the Constitution guarantees every citizen of India the right to move freely throughout the territory of India and to reside and settle in any part of the territory of India. This right is subject to reasonable restrictions imposed by law in the interest of the general public or for protection of the interests of any Scheduled Tribes.
- Statement 2 is incorrect: The Freedom of Movement and Residence apply only to citizens of India and not the Foreigners. A foreigner cannot claim the right to reside and settle in the country as guaranteed by Article 19(1)(e). The Government of India has the Power to expel foreigners from India.

**Q71. In which of the following landmark cases, Supreme Court declared 'Right against sexual harassment at workplace' a part of Article 21?**

- (a) Bodhisattwa Gautam v. Subhra Chakraborty
- (b) Peoples Union for Democratic Rights v. Union of India
- (c) Vishakha v. State of Rajasthan
- (d) None of the above

Ans: c

Explanation:

- Article 21 of the Indian Constitution safeguards the right to life, encompassing the right to live with dignity. The Supreme Court has emphasized that the fundamental rights enshrined in the Constitution extend to all aspects of gender equality, including the protection from sexual harassment.
- The Supreme Court has ruled that sexual harassment of women infringes upon the most fundamental of rights, the Right to Life, enshrined in Article 21 of the Constitution.
- In the case of Vishakha v. State of Rajasthan, the Supreme Court ruled that sexual harassment of a woman in her workplace constitutes a clear violation of the constitutional rights to gender equality, life, and liberty, as enshrined in Articles 14, 15, and 21. Hence, option (c) is the correct answer.

**Q72. Consider the following statements regarding 'Right to Privacy':**

1. K. S. Puttaswamy v. Union of India case held right to privacy is intrinsic part of Article 21.
2. It provides individuals a legal right to protect their or their data's privacy.

**Which of the above mentioned statements is/are correct?**

- (a) 1 Only
- (b) 2 Only
- (c) 1 and 2
- (d) None of the above

Ans: c

Explanation:

- Statement 1 is correct: In the landmark case of K.S. Puttaswamy v. Union of India, the Supreme Court of India unanimously held that the right to privacy is a fundamental right that is intrinsic to Article 21 of the Constitution. Article 21 protects the right to life and personal liberty, and the Court found that privacy is an essential component of personal liberty.
- Statement 2 is correct: The right to privacy provides individuals with a legal right to protect their personal information and data from unauthorized access, use, or disclosure. This includes the right to control how their personal information is collected, used, and shared, and the right to challenge any misuse of their personal information.

**Q73. Consider the following statement:**

1. The period of detention without obtaining the opinion of an advisory board is three months.
2. The grounds of detention need not be communicated to the detenu.
3. The detenu should be allowed to make a representation against the detention order.

**Which of the above mentioned rights are available to arrested persons under in case of 'preventive detention' as per Article 22(2) of the Constitution of India?**

- (a) 1 and 3
- (b) 2 and 3
- (c) 1 and 2
- (d) All of the above

Ans: a

Explanation:

- The Article 22 grants protection to persons who are arrested or detained under a preventive detention law. This protection is available to both citizens as well as aliens and includes the following:
- Statement 1 is correct: Clause 4 of the article states that no law framed for preventive detention gives authority to detain any person for more than 3 months unless; an advisory board reports a sufficient cause for such detention. The people on the advisory board should be equally qualified as that of a judge of the high court. The report needs to be submitted before the expiration of said 3 months.

- Statement 2 is incorrect: Clause 5 of the article states that any authority while detaining any person under law providing for preventive detention shall communicate the grounds of detention to the person as soon as possible. The ground of detention should have a rational connection with the object which the detenu is prevented from attaining. The communication should provide all the material facts related to the ground and should not be a mere statement of facts.
- Statement 3 is correct: Clause 5 of the article also states that the grounds of the detention should be communicated as soon as possible in order to enable the right of representation to the person. The authority providing the detention order shall afford to the person the earliest opportunity of making a representation against the order.

**Q74. Which among the following actions are invalid as per Article 25 (freedom of conscience and free profession, practice and propagation of religion) of the Indian Constitution?**

1. Abolishing right to puja/prayer in temple
2. Acquisition of place of worship by State
3. Shifting of property connected with religion

**Choose the correct option from the codes given below:**

- (a) 1 and 3
- (b) 2 and 3
- (c) 1 and 2
- (d) None of the above

Ans: d

Explanation:

- Statement 1 is correct: In the case of Bhuri Nath And Ors. vs State Of J&K And Ors., the Supreme Court of India upheld the constitutionality of the Jammu and Kashmir Shri Mata Vaishno Devi Shrine Act, 1988, which abolished the right of performing puja by certain individuals at the Mata Vaishno Devi shrine. The Court held that the right to perform puja is a customary right, and that the state has the power to regulate and restrict customary rights in the interest of the general public and for the better administration of the shrine. The Court further held that the right to freedom of religion under Article 25 of the Indian Constitution is not absolute, and that it is subject to reasonable restrictions.
- Statement 2 is correct: In M Siddiq (D) Thr. Lrs v. Mahant Suresh Das Supreme Court held that the State has the sovereign or prerogative power to acquire the property. The state also has the power to acquire places of worship such as mosque, church, temple, etc and the acquisition of places of worship per se is not violative of Articles 25 and 26. However, the acquisition of place of worship which is significant and essential for the religion and if the extinction of such place breaches their (persons belonging to that religion) right to practice religion then the acquisition of such places cannot be permitted.
- Statement 3 is correct: In the case of Gulam Abbas v. State of UP, there was a dispute between the Shias and Sunnis regarding the performing of the religious rites by the Shias on a certain plot of land of mohalla Doshipura in Varanasi. In order to avoid clashes between these communities and to find a permanent solution to this problem, the Supreme Court appointed a 7 member committee with Divisional Commissioner as the Chairman and 3 members of the Shia sect and 3 members of the Sunni sect. The committee made a recommendation of shifting of the graves of Shias to separate the places of worship of the Shia and Sunni sect.

**Q75. Consider the following Supreme Court Cases:**

1. Entry of women into the Sabarimala temple
2. Muslim women's entry into mosques
3. Female genital mutilation among Dawoodi Bohras
4. Entry of Parsi women married to non-Parsis in the Agyari

**Which of the above cases seek Freedom of Religion under Constitution of India?**

- (a) 1, 2 and 3
- (b) 1, 2 and 4
- (c) 3 and 4
- (d) All of the above

Ans: d

Explanation:

- All of the cases mentioned above have come up before the Supreme Court of India seeking freedom of religion under the Constitution of India:
- Statement 1 is correct: In 2018, the Supreme Court ruled that the practice of barring women of menstruating age from entering the Sabarimala temple in Kerala is unconstitutional. The Court held that the practice violates the fundamental right to equality guaranteed under Article 14 of the Constitution and the right to freedom of religion guaranteed under Article 25 of the Constitution.
- Statement 2 is correct: In 2019, a group of Muslim women filed a petition in the Supreme Court challenging the practice of barring women from entering mosques in India. The petition argued that the practice violates the fundamental right to equality guaranteed under Article 14 of the Constitution and the right to freedom of religion guaranteed under Article 25 of the Constitution. The Supreme Court is yet to rule on the petition.
- Statement 3 is correct: In 2018, the Supreme Court ruled that the practice of female genital mutilation (FGM) among Dawoodi Bohras is unconstitutional and illegal. The Court held that the practice is a form of violence against women and violates the fundamental right to life and liberty guaranteed under Article 21 of the Constitution.
- Statement 4 is correct: In 2018, a Parsi woman who married a non-Parsi man filed a petition in the Supreme Court challenging the practice of barring Parsi women married to non-Parsis from entering the Agyari, the sacred fire temple of the Parsi community. The petition argued that the practice violates the fundamental right to equality guaranteed under Article 14 of the Constitution and the right to freedom of religion guaranteed under Article 25 of the Constitution. The Supreme Court is yet to rule on the petition.

**Q76. Consider the following statements related to 'Writ jurisdiction of Supreme Court and High Court':**

1. The power to issue writs given to the Supreme Court under Article 32 is mandatory.
2. Article 32 is invoked for enforcement of fundamental and other rights as well.
3. The powers of High Courts conferred are wider as compared to powers conferred on the Supreme Court.

**Which of the above mentioned statements is/are correct?**

- (a) 1 and 3
- (b) 1 Only
- (c) 1 and 2
- (d) None of the above

Ans: a

Explanation:

- Statement 1 is correct: The power to issue writs given to the Supreme Court under Article 32 is mandatory. This means that the Supreme Court has a constitutional obligation to protect fundamental rights and can issue writs to enforce them.
- Statement 2 is incorrect: Article 32 is invoked for the enforcement of fundamental rights only. It cannot be used to enforce other rights, such as statutory rights or common law rights.
- Statement 3 is correct: Article 226 confers wide powers on the High Courts. It serves as a big reservoir of judicial power to control administration. Its power under Article 226 cannot be curtailed by legislation. Thus, powers of High Courts conferred under Article 226



are wider as compared to powers conferred on the Supreme Court under Article 32 of the Constitution of India.

**Q77. Article 33 of the Constitution deals with the power of Parliament to modify the fundamental rights of**

1. Para-military forces
2. Police forces
3. Intelligence agencies
4. Analogous forces

**Choose the correct option from the codes given below:**

- (a) 1, 2 and 3
- (b) 1, 2 and 4
- (c) 2, 3 and 4
- (d) All of the above

Ans: d

Explanation:

Article 33 of the Constitution deals with the power of Parliament to modify the fundamental rights, which provides that the Parliament may, by law, determine to what extent any of the rights conferred by this Part shall, in their application to:

- the members of the Armed Forces; or
- the members of the Forces charged with the maintenance of public order; or
- persons employed in any bureau or other organization established by the State for purposes of intelligence or counter intelligence; or
- persons employed in, or in connection with, the telecommunication systems set up for the purposes of any Force, bureau or organization 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.

**Q78. Consider the following statement regarding "Right to Property":**

1. It is a part of the basic structure of the Constitution.
2. It ceased to be a fundamental right with the 44th Constitution Amendment in 1978.
3. It is now a legal right under Article 300A in Part XII of Indian Constitution.

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None

Ans: b

Explanation:

- Statement 1 is incorrect: The right to property was never explicitly declared as a part of the basic structure of the Constitution. However, it was considered to be a fundamental right until it was removed from the list of fundamental rights by the 44th Constitution Amendment in 1978.
- Statement 2 is correct: The 44th Amendment Act of 1978 abolished the right to property as a Fundamental Right by repealing Article 19(1)(f) and Article 31 from Part III.
- Statement 3 is correct: Instead, the Act inserted a new Article 300A in Part XII under the heading 'Right to Property'. It provides that no person shall be deprived of his property except by authority of law. Thus, the right to property still remains a legal right or a constitutional right, though no longer a fundamental right. It is not a part of the basic structure of the Constitution.

**Q79. With reference to the Basic Structure Doctrine of the Indian Constitution, consider the following statements:**

1. The components which constitute to form the basic structure of the constitution are listed under Article 13 of the Indian constitution.
2. In the Kesavananda Bharati, the supreme court said that doctrine of basic structure would apply to constitutional amendments enacted after 24th April, 1973.

**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

Ans- (d)

Explanation

- **Statement 1 is incorrect:** The supreme court is yet to define or clarify what all constitutes the basic structure of the constitution. Based on various judgements by supreme court we can segregate the certain components of basic structure of the constitution. However, no list of such components mentioned under Article 13 of the Indian Constitution.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** In the Waman Rao Case (1981), the supreme court said that doctrine of basic structure would apply to constitutional amendments enacted after 24th April, 1973. Kesavananda Bharati judgment was delivered on April 24, 1973 by a Supreme Court Bench of 13 judges. It laid down the "basic structure" doctrine.

**Q80. Consider the following pairs of writs and their applications:**

Writs	Applications
1. Certiorari	Writ issued by a superior court commanding the performance of a specified official act or duty
2. Mandamus	Higher court order to transfer of case which is pending in the lower courts
3. Quo-Warranto	Order by court to a person when an illegal usurpation of a public office by a person is done.

**How many of the above pairs is/are correctly matched?**

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None of the above

Ans- (a)

Explanation

Mandamus is a writ issued by a superior court commanding the performance of a specified official act or duty. Certiorari is used by a court to transfer of case which is pending in the lower courts or the order given by lower courts in a case needs to be quashed. Quo-Warranto is used when an illegal usurpation of a public office by a person is done. So, option (a) is correct.

**Q81. Which one of the following constitutional amendments has omitted the Freedom of acquiring, holding and disposing of property mentioned in Article 19?**

- (a) Twenty fourth Amendment
- (b) Forty second Amendment
- (c) Forty fourth Amendment
- (d) Ninety first Amendment

Ans- (c)

Explanation

- Freedom to acquire, hold and dispose of the property has been dropped from the list of personal freedoms given in Article 19 of the Indian Constitution. It was omitted by 44th Amendment Act. So, option (c) is correct.

**Q82. Which of the following are the features of Parliamentary System of government?**

1. Majority party rule
2. Dual executive.
3. Collective responsibility
4. Separation of powers

**Select the correct answer using the code given below:**

- (a) Only 1 and 2
- (b) Only 2 and 3
- (c) Only 1, 2 and 3
- (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Ans (c)

Explanation

The following are the features of the parliamentary system: -

- Dual executive.
- Majority party rule
- Collective responsibility.
- Political homogeneity
- Double membership.
- Leadership of prime minister.
- Dissolution of Lower House.
- Fusion of powers (executive is part of legislature)
- The presidential form of government is based on the principle of separation of power among the three organs of the government. So, option (c) is correct.

**Q83. Which of the following Directive Principles were added by 42nd Amendment Act of 1976?**

1. To minimise inequalities in income and opportunities.
2. To secure opportunities for healthy development of children.
3. To promote equal justice and to provide free legal aid to the poor.

**Select the correct answer using the code given below:**

- (a) Only 1 and 2
- (b) Only 2 and 3
- (c) Only 3
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans (b)

Explanation

The 42nd Amendment Act of 1976 added four new Directive Principles to the original list.

They require the State to:

- Secure opportunities for healthy development of children (Article 39).
- Promote equal justice and to provide free legal aid to the poor (Article 39 A).
- Take steps to secure the participation of workers in the management of industries. (Article 43 A).
- Protect and improve the environment and to safeguard forests and wildlife (Article 48 A).
- To minimise inequalities in income, status, facilities and opportunities was added through the 44th Amendment Act of 1978. So, option (b) is correct.

**Q84. Consider the following features:**

1. Rigid Constitution
2. Independent Judiciary
3. Supremacy of the Constitution
4. No division of powers

**Which of the above are features of the Federal Government?**

- (a) Only 1, 2 and 3
- (b) Only 2, 3 and 4
- (c) Only 2 and 3
- (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Ans- (a)

Explanation

Features of the Federal System of India are:

- Dual government
- Division of powers between various levels
- Rigidity of constitution
- Independence judiciary
- Bicameralism
- In Federal government there exist division of power, whereas in unitary government there is no division of power. So, option (a) is correct.

**Q85. What factor(s) have contributed to the rise of democracy as one the most common form of government?**

1. It provides for most stable form of government.
2. It ensures quick and correct decision making.
3. It extracts accountability from the government.
4. It ensures the elimination of income inequalities.

**Select the correct answer using the code below:**

- (a) Only 3
- (b) Only 1 and 2
- (c) Only 3 and 4
- (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Ans: (a)

Explanation

- Democracy is a form of government in which the rulers are elected by the people. Democracy is the most prevalent form of government in the world today and it is expanding to more countries
- **Statement 1 is incorrect:** Democracy leads to frequent changes in leadership. Sometimes this can set back big decisions and affect the government's efficiency.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** Involving the people in decision making leads to delays in decision making. Also, it does not guarantee that participative decisions will be always correct.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** A democratic government is a better government because it is a more accountable form of government.
- **Statement 4 is incorrect:** Democracy does not ensure economic equality. Despite being the largest democracy, it has not ended poverty in our country and in other parts of the world.

**Q86. Consider the following statements:**

1. The Indian federal system is based on the American Model.
2. The term federation has nowhere been used in the constitution.
3. Existence of a written constitution is one of the vital features of federal system.

**How many of the above statements is/are correct?**

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None

Ans- (b)



Explanation

- **Statement 1 is incorrect:** The Indian Federal system is based on the Canadian Model and not on American Model. The Canadian Model establishes a far stronger centre than American Model.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** The term Federation has nowhere been used in the Indian Constitution. Instead, the term 'Union of States' under Article 1 has been used.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** The essence of a Federalism is the existence of the Union and the states and the distribution of powers between them by the written constitution.

**Q87. Consider the following statement regarding why India is described as a 'Union of States' rather than a 'Federation of States':**

1. **Statement I:** The Indian federation is the result of an agreement among the states.
2. **Statement II:** States have no right to secede from the federation.

**Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?**

- (a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I
- (b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I
- (c) Statement-I is correct and Statement-II is incorrect
- (d) Statement-I is incorrect and Statement-II is correct

Ans: (d)

Explanation

- **Statement I is incorrect:** Article 1 describes India, that is, Bharat as a 'Union of States' rather than a 'Federation of States'. This provision deals with two things: one, name of the country, and two, type of polity. There was no unanimity in the Constituent Assembly with regard to the name of the country. Some members suggested the traditional name (Bharat) while other advocated the modern name (India).
- **Statement II is correct:** The Indian Federation is not the result of an agreement among the states, unlike the American Federation. The states have no right to secede from the Federation. The Federation is a Union because it is indestructible. The country is an integral whole and divided into different states only for the convenience of administration

**Q88. Which of the following statements is/are correct about the Uniform Civil Code (UCC)?**

1. It is mentioned under Article 45 of the Constitution.
2. It is based on Gandhian principles.

**Select the correct answer using the options given below:**

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 2
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans- (d)

Explanation

- **Statement 1 is incorrect:** The Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP) is mentioned in Part 4 of the Constitution, from Articles 36 to 51. Article 44 is related to Uniform Civil Code, while Article 45 is related to early childhood care and education for all children.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** Uniform Civil Code (UCC) is not a part of Gandhian principles, DPSP reflect the ideology of liberalism.

**Q89. Consider the following statements:**

1. Indian constitution mentions 'minimum' and 'fair wage' for workers in Article 43.

2. Participation of workers in the management of industries is a DPSP inserted through the 44th amendment act 1978.

**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

Ans- (d)

Explanation

- **Statement 1 is incorrect:** Our constitution mentions 'living wage' for workers in Article 43. The 'living wage' is distinguished from 'minimum' and 'fair wage'. The 'living wage' is such wage as enables the male earner to provide for himself and his family not merely the bare necessities but a measure to frugal comforts. On the other hand, 'minimum wage' is just sufficient to cover the bare needs of a workman and his family. A 'fair wage' is a mean between 'living wage' and minimum wage.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** Article 43A was inserted by the Constitution (42nd Amendment) Act, 1976. It includes participation of workers in management of industries.

**90. How many of the following DPSPs are Gandhian principles?**

- 1. Professional management of co-operative societies
- 2. Promote the educational and economic interests of weaker sections
- 3. Organise agriculture and animal husbandry on modern and scientific lines
- 4. Promote equal justice and free legal aid to the poor

**Select the correct answer using the options given below:**

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) All four

Ans- (b)

Explanation

The following is the list of Gandhian Principles-

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

- To Organise agriculture and animal husbandry on modern and scientific lines comes under the liberal intellectual principles. To promote equal justice and free legal aid to the poor comes under socialist principles. So, option (b) is correct.

**Q91. Which one of the following amendment acts, restored the control of the State Government to recognize SEBCs or socially and educationally backward classes?**

- (a) 97th Constitutional Amendment Act
- (b) 102nd Constitutional Amendment Act

- (c) 104th Constitutional Amendment Act  
(d) 105th Constitutional Amendment Act

**Ans- (d)**

**Explanation**

- The 105 Constitutional Amendment Act, or 105 Amendment of the Indian Constitution, restored the control of the State Government to recognize SEBCs or socially and educationally backward classes.
- As per the Act, the President may notify the list of socially and educationally backward classes only for purposes of the central government. This central list will be prepared and maintained by the central government.
- The Act enables states and union territories to prepare their list of socially and educationally backward classes. **So, option (d) is correct.**

Q92. With reference to Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023, consider the following statements:

1. It will replace Indian Penal Code (IPC), 1860.
2. It does not remove the offence of sedition.
3. Organised crime has been added as an offence.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) Only one  
(b) Only two  
(c) All three  
(d) None

Ans: (b)

**Explanation:**

- Statement 1 is correct: Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita 2023 replaces Indian Penal Code (IPC), 1860, the principal law on criminal offences in India.
- Statement 2 is incorrect: It removes the offence of sedition. Sedition is no longer an offence. Instead, there is a new offence for acts endangering the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India.
- Statement 3 is correct: Organised crime has been added as an offence. It includes crimes such as kidnapping, extortion and cyber-crime committed on behalf of a crime syndicate. Petty organised crime is also an offence now.

Q93. With reference to National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), consider the following statements:

1. The report "Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India" is published by NCRB.
2. It is the National repository of all fingerprints in the country.

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

Ans:(c)

Explanation:

- Statement 1 is correct: The report "Accidental Deaths and Suicides in India" is published by NCRB. The report contains information on deaths due to accidents and suicides.
- Statement 2 is correct: NCRB is the National repository of all fingerprints in the country. The Central Finger Print Bureau under NCRB is a national repository of all fingerprints in the country and has more than one million ten-digit finger prints database of criminals both convicted and arrested and provides for search facility on Fingerprint Analysis and Criminal Tracing System (FACTS).

Q94. With reference to Right to Information (RTI), consider the following statements:

1. Nodal agency for the implementation of the RTI Act is the Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT) under the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions.
2. It replaced Freedom of Information Act, 2002.

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

Ans:(c)

Explanation:

- Statement 1 is correct: The Nodal agency responsible for the implementation of the RTI Act is the Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT) under the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions.  
The primary goal of the scheme is to contribute towards more accountable and transparent government.
- Statement 2 is correct: Right to Information (RTI) replaced Freedom of Information Act, 2002.

Q95. With reference to the Constitution of India, consider the following statements:

1. No High Court shall have the jurisdiction to declare any central law to be constitutionally invalid.
2. An amendment to the Constitution of India cannot be called into question by the Supreme Court of India.

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

**Ans: (d)**

**Explanation:**

- No High Court shall have jurisdiction to declare any Central law to be constitutionally invalid. However, the 43rd Amendment Act of 1977 restored the original position. The Supreme Court has the power of judicial review, which means that it can examine the constitutionality of any law, including constitutional amendments.

**So, option (d) is correct.**

**96. Which one of the following suggested that the Governor should be an imminent person from outside the State and should be a detached figure without intense political links or should not have taken part in politics in the recent past?**

- (a) First Administrative Reforms Commission (1966)
- (b) Rajamannar Committee (1969)
- (c) Sarkaria Commission (1983)
- (d) National Commission to Review the Working of the Constitution (2000)

**Ans: (c)**

**Explanation:**

- Sarkaria Commission Report (1988) recommended Governor should be a detached figure without intense political links or should not have taken part in politics in recent past and Governor should be an eminent person and not belong to the state where he is to be posted.

**Q97. Consider the following statements:**

1. The Parliament of India can place a particular law in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution of India.
2. The validity of a law placed in the Ninth Schedule cannot be examined by any court and no judgement can be made on it.

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

**Ans: (a)**

**Explanation:**

- **Statement 1 is correct:** The SC upheld the validity of Article 31-B and Parliament's power to place a particular law in the Ninth Schedule.
- **Statement 2 is incorrect:** Supreme Court has said that laws placed in the Ninth Schedule are open to judicial scrutiny.

**Q98 Which of the following are regarded as the main features of the "Rule of Law"?**

1. Limitation of Powers
2. Equality before law
3. People's responsibility to the Government
4. Liberty and civil rights

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) Only 1 and 3
- (b) Only 2 and 4
- (c) Only 1, 2 and 4
- (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

**Ans: (c)**

**Explanation:**

Features of rule of law are:

- Limitation of Powers
- Equality before law
- Liberty and civil rights
- accountability to the law
- fairness in the application of the law

**So, option (c) is correct.**

**Q99. Consider the following statements:**

1. The Speaker of the Legislative Assembly shall vacate his/her office if he/she ceases to be a member of the assembly.
2. Whenever the Legislative Assembly is dissolved, the Speaker shall vacate his/her office immediately.

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

**Ans: (a)**

**Explanation:**

The Speaker remains in office during the life of the assembly. However, he vacates his office earlier in any of the following three cases:

- if he ceases to be a member of the assembly
- if he resigns by writing to the deputy speaker
- if he is removed by a resolution passed by a majority of all the then members of the assembly. Such a resolution can be moved only after giving 14 days advance notice

The Speaker shall not vacate his office until immediately before the first meeting of the Assembly after the dissolution.

**So, option (a) is correct.**

**Q100. Which one of the following reflects the most appropriate relationship between law and liberty?**

- (a) If there are more laws, there is less liberty.
- (b) If there are no laws, there is no liberty.
- (c) If there is liberty, laws have to be made by the people.
- (d) If laws are changed too often, liberty is in danger.

**Ans:(b)**

**Explanation:**

- John Locke wrote that “the end of law is not to abolish or restrain, but to preserve and enlarge freedom.” Where there is no Law, there is no Freedom. For Liberty is to be free from restraint and violence from others which cannot be, where there is no Law.

**So, option (b) is correct.**