

DO NOT OPEN THIS TEST BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO

T.B.C. : STS-K-TPT
Serial No.:

Test Booklet Series

TEST BOOKLET

Subject : Test 1 - Indian Polity
Answer Key**Time Allowed : Two Hours****Maximum Marks : 200****INSTRUCTIONS**

1. IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE EXAMINATION, YOU SHOULD CHECK THAT THIS TEST BOOKLET DOES NOT HAVE ANY UNPRINTED OR TORN OR MISSING PAGES OR ITEMS, ETC. IF SO, GOT IT REPLACED BY A COMPLETE TEST BOOKLET.

2. Please note that it is the candidate's responsibility to encode and fill in the Roll Number and Test Booklet Series A, B, C or D carefully and without any omission or discrepancy at the appropriate places in the OMR Answer Sheet. Any omission/discrepancy will render the Answer Sheet liable for rejection.

3. You have to enter your Roll Number on the Test Booklet in the Box provided alongside. DO NOT write anything else on the Test Booklet.

4. This Test Booklet contains 100/80 items (questions). Each item is printed in English. Each item comprises of four responses (answers). You will select the response

which you want to mark on the Answer Sheet. In case you feel that there is more than one correct response, mark the response which you

consider the best. In any case, choose ONLY ONE response for each item.

5. You have to mark all your responses ONLY on the separate Answer Sheet provided. See directions in the Answer Sheet.

6. All items carry equal marks

7. Before you proceed to mark in the Answer Sheet the response to various items in the Test Booklet, you have to fill in some particulars in the Answer Sheet as per instructions sent to you with your Admission Certificate.

8. After you have completed filling in all your responses on the Answer Sheet and the examination has concluded, you should hand over to the Invigilator only the Answer Sheet. You are permitted to take away with you the Test Booklet.

9. Sheets for rough work are appended in the Test Booklet at the end.

10. Penalty for wrong answers:

THERE WILL BE PENALTY FOR WRONG ANSWERS MARKED BY A CANDIDATE IN THE OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTION PAPERS

(i) There are four alternatives for the answer to every question. For each question for which a wrong answer has been given by the candidate, **one third** if the marks assigned to that question will be deducted as penalty.

(ii) If a candidate gives more than one answer, it will be treated as a wrong answer even if one of the given answers happens to be correct and there will be same penalty as above to that question.

(iii) If a question is left blank, i.e., no answer is given by the candidate, there will be no penalty for that question.

DO NOT OPEN THIS TEST BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO

1. Match **List I (Preamble Ideals)** with **List II (Associated Meaning)**:

| List I | List II |
|---------------|--|
| A. Justice | 1. Social, Economic, Political. |
| B. Liberty | 2. Absence of restraint on Individual activity |
| C. Equality | 3. Absence of special privileges |
| D. Secularism | 4. Equal respect for all religions |

How many pairs are correctly matched?

- Only one
- Only two
- Only three
- All four

Answer Key

Correct Answer: (d) All four

A. Justice → **Social, Economic, Political** ✓

This is explicitly stated in the Preamble.

B. Liberty → **Absence of restraint** ✓

Liberty in the Preamble means **freedom of thought, expression, belief, faith, and worship**.

C. Equality → **Absence of special privileges** ✓

Reflects equality before law and equal protection of laws.

D. Secularism → **Equal respect for all religions** ✓

2. Consider the following statements about the **Preamble**:

- The Preamble contains both **political and socio-economic goals**.
- The Preamble limits the amending power of Parliament explicitly.
- Any amendment to the Preamble must not violate the **Basic Structure**.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- 1 and 2 only
- 1 and 3 only
- 2 and 3 only
- 1, 2 and 3

Correct Answer: b) 1 and 3 only

Explanation:

- **Statement 1:** Correct — liberty, equality (political); justice, fraternity (socio-economic).
- **Statement 2:** Incorrect — limitation is **judicially evolved**, not explicit.
- **Statement 3:** Correct — as per **Basic Structure doctrine**.

3. In recent constitutional adjudication, the Supreme Court has repeatedly relied on the **Preamble** while interpreting fundamental rights and constitutional values.

This reliance primarily reinforces which one of the following features of the Preamble?

- Its enforceability as a source of rights
- Its role as a guiding philosophy of the Constitution
- Its supremacy over Fundamental Rights
- Its status as a political manifesto

Correct Answer: b) Its role as a guiding philosophy of the Constitution

Explanation:

- The Court uses the Preamble as an **interpretative tool**, not as an enforceable provision.
- Recent cases on **citizenship, equality, and federal balance** reiterate its role as the **constitutional compass**, not a source of standalone rights.

4. The continued emphasis on **“Fraternity assuring the dignity of the individual”** in judicial discourse is most closely related to which contemporary constitutional concern?

- Electoral reforms
- Social media regulation
- Social cohesion amid diversity
- Fiscal federalism

Correct Answer: c) Social cohesion amid diversity

Explanation:

- Courts increasingly invoke **fraternity** while addressing issues like **hate speech, discrimination, and social polarization**.
- Fraternity acts as the **social glue** enabling unity without erasing diversity.

5. Consider the following statements regarding the **Preamble and the Basic Structure doctrine**:

1. Any amendment that alters the core values expressed in the Preamble can be judicially reviewed.
2. The Preamble itself is immune from amendment under Article 368.
3. The ideals in the Preamble help identify what constitutes the “basic structure”.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 1 and 3 only
- c) 2 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

Correct Answer: b) 1 and 3 only

Explanation:

- **Statement 1:** Correct — amendments violating basic structure can be struck down.
- **Statement 2:** Incorrect — Preamble **can be amended**, as done in 1976.
- **Statement 3:** Correct — Preamble ideals are frequently used to **identify basic structure**.

6. Which of the following statements with reference to the Preamble to the Constitution of India are correct?

1. The word ‘**secular**’ comes before the word ‘**socialist**’.
2. The word ‘**justice**’ comes before the word ‘**equality**’.
3. The word ‘**fraternity**’ comes after the word ‘**liberty**’.

Select the answer using the code given below:

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

✓ Answer Key

Correct Answer: (b) 2 and 3 only

Brief Explanation

- **Statement 1 – Incorrect ✗**
In the Preamble, the sequence is “**Socialist Secular**”, not the other way round.
- **Statement 2 – Correct ✓**
The sequence is **Justice** → **Liberty** → **Equality** → **Fraternity**.
- **Statement 3 – Correct ✓**
Fraternity indeed comes **after Liberty** in the Preamble.

7. The Preamble to the Constitution of India derives its authority from:

- a) The Constitution of India
- b) The Constituent Assembly
- c) The people of India
- d) The Supreme Court of India

Correct Answer: c) The people of India

Explanation:

- The Preamble begins with “**We, the People of India**”, clearly indicating that the **ultimate source of authority** of the Constitution is the people themselves.
- This principle has been reaffirmed in several Supreme Court observations, including **Kesavananda Bharati case**.

8. Which among the following is the correct expression of the term ‘**Secular**’ in India?

- (a) India has many religions
- (b) Indians have religious freedom
- (c) To follow a religion depends upon the will of an individual
- (d) There is no religion of the State in India

✓ Answer Key

Correct Answer: (d) There is no religion of the State in India

Brief Explanation

- In the **Indian constitutional context**, *secularism* primarily means that **the State does not have an official religion** and treats all religions with equal respect.
- While options (a), (b), and (c) describe related features like pluralism and freedom of religion, they **do not precisely define secularism**.
- The most accurate and constitutional expression is that **the State itself is religion-neutral**.

9. With reference to **Article 1 of the Constitution of India**, consider the following statements:

1. India is described as a “Union of States” to emphasize the indestructible nature of the Union.
2. States have a constitutional right to secede from the Union of India.
3. The territory of India includes the territories of States, Union Territories, and territories that may be acquired in the future.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 and 3 only
- b) 1 only
- c) 2 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

Answer: a) 1 and 3 only

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 (Correct):** “Union of States” signifies that Indian federalism is **indestructible**, unlike the U.S. model.
- **Statement 2 (Incorrect):** States **do not have a right to secede**.
- **Statement 3 (Correct):** Article 1(3) explicitly includes future acquired territories.

10. Which one of the following best explains why **India is described as a “Union” rather than a “Federation”** in the Constitution?

- a) Because States were formed after Independence
- b) Because States have no independent Constitution
- c) Because the Union is indestructible, though States are not
- d) Because Union Territories are administered by the President

Answer: c) Because the Union is indestructible, though States are not
Explanation:

The term “Union” reflects the **permanent and indestructible nature of India**, while States can be reorganized or even abolished by Parliament under Article 3.

11. Match **Column I (Constitutional Provision)** with **Column II (Power/Outcome):**

| Column I | Column II |
|--------------|--|
| A. Article 2 | 1. Alteration of names, boundaries, or areas of States |
| B. Article 3 | 2. Admission or establishment of new States |
| C. Article 4 | 3. Laws made under Articles 2 & 3 are not amendments |
| D. Article 1 | 4. Declares India as a Union of States |

Which of the following is the correct matching?

- a) A–2, B–1, C–3, D–4
- b) A–1, B–2, C–4, D–3
- c) A–2, B–3, C–1, D–4
- d) A–3, B–1, C–2, D–4

Answer: a) A–2, B–1, C–3, D–4

Explanation:

- **Article 2:** Admission/establishment of new States.
- **Article 3:** Reorganization of States.
- **Article 4:** Such laws are **not constitutional amendments** under Article 368.

- **Article 1:** Declares India as a Union of States.

12. Consider the following statements:

1. Article 2 deals with admission of foreign territories into the Union of India.
2. Article 3 empowers Parliament to create a new State by uniting parts of two or more States.
3. A law made under Article 2 automatically requires ratification by States.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 2 only
- c) 1 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

Correct Answer: a) 1 and 2 only

Explanation:

- **Statement 1:** Correct – Article 2 covers **admission/establishment** of new States (including acquired territory).
- **Statement 2:** Correct – Article 3 allows **merger, bifurcation, or reorganization**.
- **Statement 3:** Incorrect – **No State ratification** is required.

13. Consider the following table:

| Aspect | Constitutional Position |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Creation of new State | Requires Presidential recommendation |
| Alteration of State boundaries | Requires State Legislature consent |
| Change in State name | Requires constitutional amendment |
| Law under Article 3 | Passed by simple majority |

Which of the rows given above is/are **incorrectly matched**?

- a) 2 only
- b) 2 and 3 only
- c) 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

Correct Answer: b) 2 and 3 only

Explanation:

- **Row 2:** State Legislature consent is **not mandatory**.
- **Row 3:** Change of State name **does not require constitutional amendment** (Article 4).
- Rows 1 and 4 are correct.

14. Which one of the following principles has been **most reinforced by judicial interpretation** of Articles 1–4?

a) Absolute sovereignty of States

b) Symmetrical federalism

c) Indestructible Union with destructible States

d) Primacy of State autonomy over Parliament

Correct Answer: c)

Explanation:

- Supreme Court judgments have consistently upheld that **India's unity is permanent**,
- while States can be **reorganized, merged, or altered** by Parliament.

15. With reference to the **procedure for reorganisation of States under Article 3**, consider the following statements:

1. A Bill for reorganisation of a State can be introduced in either House of Parliament.

2. The President must refer the Bill to the concerned State Legislature for its views.

3. The opinion expressed by the State Legislature is binding on Parliament.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

a) 1 and 2 only

b) 2 only

c) 2 and 3 only

d) 1, 2 and 3

Correct Answer: a) 1 and 2 only

Explanation:

- **Statement 1:** Correct – The Bill can be introduced in **either House**, but only on **Presidential recommendation**.

- **Statement 2:** Correct – Presidential reference to the State Legislature is mandatory.
- **Statement 3:** Incorrect – The State’s opinion is **advisory, not binding**.

16. The reorganisation of **Jammu & Kashmir in 2019** is constitutionally significant because it demonstrated that:

- A State can be converted into a Union Territory by a constitutional amendment only
- Parliamentary power under Article 3 extends even to full-fledged States
- State Legislative Assembly consent is mandatory for territorial reorganisation
- Article 1 limits Parliament’s authority over State boundaries

Correct Answer: b)

Explanation:

- Parliament exercised powers under **Article 3** to reorganise a State into **Union Territories**.
- This reaffirmed Parliament’s **plenary authority** over State reorganisation.

17. Consider the following pairs of **Capital – Source of Name:**

| Capital | Source |
|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. Chandigarh | Goddess Chandi |
| 2. Shillong | Named after Shillong Peak |
| 3. Dehradun | Valley of rivers |
| 4. Kohima | Named after a local village |

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

- Only one
- Only two
- Only three
- All four

Correct Answer: c) Only three

Explanation:

- **Chandigarh:** Correct – Named after **Chandi Devi temple**.
- **Shillong:** Correct – Named after **Shillong Peak**.
- **Dehradun:** Incorrect – Comes from *Dera* (camp) + *Dun* (valley), **not valley of rivers**.

- **Kohima:** Correct – Named after **Kewhira / Kohima village**.

Correct pairs: **1, 2 and 4 only** → **3 correct**.

18. With reference to the **etymology of Indian State capitals**, consider the following statements:

- Patna** derives its name from *Pataliputra*
- Raipur** literally means “city of kings”
- Panaji** is derived from a term “ferry point”.
- Gangtok** derives its name from “hill top”.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- 1 and 3 only
- 1, 3 and 4 only
- 2 and 4 only
- 1, 2, 3 and 4

Answer Key

Correct Answer: (c) 1, 3 and 4 only

Answer Explanation

- **Statement 1 – Correct** ✓
Patna is derived from *Pāṭaliputra*, the ancient capital of the Mauryas and Guptas.
- **Statement 2 – Incorrect** ✗
Raipur is traditionally associated with *Rai/Raja Ramachandra* (a *Kalachuri* ruler) or a local chieftain named *Rai*, not directly from *Rāja-pura* meaning “city of kings.”
- **Statement 3 – Correct** ✓
Panaji (*Panjim*) is linked to **ferry/port terminology**, reflecting its historical role as a riverine trading and crossing point.
- **Statement 4 – Correct** ✓
Gangtok is derived from **Tibetan roots**, commonly interpreted as “hilltop” or “lofty ridge.”

19. Consider the following pairs of **Capital – Etymological meaning**:

| Capital | Meaning |
|---------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Imphal | Place of abundance |
| 2. Aizawl | Land of hills |
| 3. Kavaratti | Land of coconut trees |
| 4. Hyderabad | City of lions |

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

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

Correct Answer: b) Only two

 **Answer Key**

Correct Answer: (b) Only two

Pair-wise Explanation

1. **Imphal – Place of abundance** ✗
Imphal is generally linked to **local Meitei linguistic roots** and is often associated with “confluence” or “meeting place”, not definitively “place of abundance.”
2. **Aizawl – Land of hills** ✓
 Derived from “Ai” (*wild cardamom*) + “Zawl” (*range/slope*), broadly conveying a **hilly terrain**.
3. **Kavaratti – Land of coconut trees** ✓
 The name is linked to **coconut palms**, characteristic of Lakshadweep islands.
4. **Hyderabad – City of lions** ✗
Hyderabad comes from “Hyder” (**lion, title of Ali**) + “abad” (**city**), meaning “**City of Hyder**”, not “city of lions” in a generic sense.

20. Which of the following Articles of the Constitution deals with **citizenship at the commencement of the Constitution**?

- a) Article 6
- b) Article 7
- c) Article 5
- d) Article 11

Correct Answer: c) Article 5

Explanation:

- **Article 5** defines who were citizens of India **on 26 January 1950**.
- Articles 6 and 7 deal with **migration-related citizenship**, while Article 11 empowers Parliament to regulate citizenship by law.

21. Consider the following pairs:

| Provision | Subject Matter |
|------------|---------------------------------|
| Article 5 | Citizenship at commencement |
| Article 6 | Migrants to India from Pakistan |
| Article 8 | Citizenship of Overseas Indians |
| Article 10 | Termination of citizenship |

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

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

Correct Answer: b) Only three

Explanation:

- **Article 10** deals with **continuance of citizenship**, not termination.
- Termination is governed by **Citizenship Act, 1955**, not Article 10.

22. The **Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2019** derives its constitutional authority primarily from which provision?

- a) Article 5
- b) Article 6
- c) Article 10
- d) Article 11

Correct Answer: d) Article 11

Explanation:

- **Article 11** empowers Parliament to make laws relating to **acquisition, termination, and other matters of citizenship**.

- The Citizenship Act, 1955 and its amendments (including CAA 2019) flow from this Article.
- Parliament has wide power under Article 11, but **laws are reviewable under Article 14**.
- This principle has been reiterated in ongoing CAA-related proceedings.

23. Consider the following table:

| Mode of Loss | Description |
|------------------|---|
| Renunciation | Voluntary giving up of citizenship |
| Termination | Automatic loss on acquiring foreign citizenship |
| Deprivation | Compulsory removal by Government |
| Denaturalisation | Automatic loss due to fraud |

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

- Only two
- Only three
- All four
- Only one

Correct Answer: b) Only three

Explanation:

- **Denaturalisation is not automatic**; it is a **form of deprivation** following due process.
- Other three pairs are correctly matched.

24. Recent Supreme Court hearings on citizenship-related laws reaffirm which of the following constitutional positions?

- Citizenship is a Fundamental Right under Part III
- Parliament's power over citizenship is unlimited and immune from judicial review
- Citizenship laws are subject to the test of equality under Article 14
- States have concurrent powers with Parliament on citizenship

Correct Answer: c)

Explanation:

- Citizenship is **not a Fundamental Right**.

25. Consider the following table regarding **Overseas Citizen of India (OCI)**:

| Aspect | Position |
|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Constitutional status | Not mentioned in the Constitution |
| Nature of citizenship | Dual citizenship rights |
| Governing law | Citizenship Act, 1955 |
| Cancellation power | Vested in Central Government |

How many of the above are correct?

- Only one
- Only two
- Only three
- All four

Correct Answer: c) Only three

Explanation:

- OCI is **not dual citizenship** → that row is incorrect.
- OCI is statutory, governed by the Citizenship Act, and cancellation powers rest with the Centre.

26. **With reference to India, consider the following statements:**

- There is only one citizenship and one domicile.
- A citizen by birth only can become the Head of State.
- A foreigner once granted citizenship cannot be deprived of it under any circumstances.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- 1 only
- 2 only
- 1 and 3
- 2 and 3

✔ **Answer Key**

Correct Answer: (a) 1 only

Brief Explanation

- **Statement 1 – Correct** ✔
India follows **single citizenship** and recognizes **one domicile** for all citizens.
- **Statement 2 – Incorrect** ✘
The **President of India** must be a **citizen**, but **need not be a citizen by birth**; a naturalized citizen is also eligible.
- **Statement 3 – Incorrect** ✘
Indian citizenship **can be deprived** under certain conditions (fraud, disloyalty, unlawful acts), as provided under the **Citizenship Act, 1955**.

27. **In which of the following cases is citizenship by deprivation applicable?**

1. Citizenship obtained by fraud
2. Displaying disloyalty to the Constitution
3. Imprisoned for two years within five years after registration or naturalization

Select the answer from the codes given below:

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

✔ **Answer Key**

Correct Answer: (d) 1, 2 and 3

Brief Explanation

Under the **Citizenship Act, 1955**, citizenship by **deprivation** can be revoked in several situations, including:

- **Fraud or concealment of material facts** ✔
- **Disloyalty to the Constitution of India** ✔

- **Conviction and imprisonment for at least two years within five years** after registration or naturalization ✔

Hence, **all three statements are correct**.

28. With reference to the concept of the **State** in the Indian constitutional framework, consider the following statements:

1. The President of India is regarded as the Head of the State and symbolizes the unity, integrity and sovereignty of the nation.
2. All international treaties and agreements are concluded in the name of the President of India.
3. Every legislation passed by Parliament becomes law only after receiving the President's assent.
4. The President is the head of the population, territory, government and sovereignty of India in a real executive sense.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer:

a) 1, 2 and 3 only

Answer Explanation:

- **Statement 1 – Correct**
The President is the **constitutional Head of the State** and acts as the symbol of **unity, integrity and solidarity** of the nation.

- **Statement 2 – Correct**
Under constitutional practice, **international treaties and agreements** are entered into **in the name of the President**, even though negotiated by the executive.
- **Statement 3 – Correct**
No Bill passed by Parliament can become law without the **assent of the President** (Articles 111 & 200).
- **Statement 4 – Incorrect**
The President is **not the real executive authority**. Real executive power lies with the **Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister**. The President functions as a **constitutional head**, not an executive ruler.

- **Statement 3 – Correct:** Oligarchy is rule by a few, often based on elite control.
- **Statement 4 – Incorrect:** Democracy can be **direct or representative**; modern states largely follow representative democracy.

29. With reference to the **classification of governments based on “who rules”**, consider the following statements:

1. **Anarchy** refers to a situation where there is an absence of a recognized authority or ruler.
2. **Aristocracy** is a form of government where power is exercised by the wealthy class.
3. **Oligarchy** denotes rule by a small group, which may be based on wealth, family, or military power.
4. **Democracy** implies rule by all citizens and can function only in a direct form.

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

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

Correct Answer: a) 1 and 3 only

Explanation (Precise):

- **Statement 1 – Correct:** Anarchy literally means “absence of rule” or no governing authority.
- **Statement 2 – Incorrect:** Rule by the wealthy is **Plutocracy**, not Aristocracy (rule by nobility).

30. With reference to the **Constitution**, consider the following statements:

1. The Constitution lays down the **basic structure of government** under which the people are governed.
2. The Constitution establishes a limited government
3. The Constitution only defines the **powers** of each organ and not their **responsibilities**.
4. All laws enacted in the country must conform to the Constitution.

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

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

Correct Answer:

a) 1, 2 and 4 only

Answer Explanation:

- **Statement 1 – Correct:**
The Constitution provides the foundational framework for governance.
- **Statement 2 – Correct:**
It establishes a government limited by the terms of the Constitution

- **Statement 3 – Incorrect:**
The Constitution defines **both powers and responsibilities** of each organ.
- **Statement 4 – Correct:**
Constitutional supremacy requires all laws to be in conformity with it.

31. Which of the following best explains why the **Indian Constitution is described as a “blend of rigidity and flexibility”?**

- All constitutional amendments require a special majority and ratification by States
- Some provisions can be amended by a simple majority outside Article 368, while others require special majorities with or without State ratification
- The Constitution can be amended only through judicial interpretation
- The amendment procedure is identical to that of the British Constitution

Correct Answer:

b) Some provisions can be amended by a simple majority outside Article 368, while others require special majorities with or without State ratification

Answer Explanation:

- **Option (a):** Incorrect — not all amendments require State ratification.
- **Option (b):** Correct — this dual process creates a synthesis of rigidity and flexibility.
- **Option (c):** Incorrect — amendments are parliamentary, not judicial.
- **Option (d):** Incorrect — India’s procedure is more complex than the British system.

32. With reference to the federal and non-federal features of the Indian Constitution, consider the following statements:

- The existence of dual polity with governments at the Centre and States is a core federal feature of the Indian Constitution.
- The appointment of State Governors by the Centre and the existence of All-India Services reflect the unitary bias of the Constitution.

- Bicameralism in India ensures equal representation of States in both Houses of Parliament.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- 1 and 2 only
- 1 and 3 only
- 2 and 3 only
- 1, 2 and 3

Answer: a) 1 and 2 only

Explanation:

- Statement 1 is correct: Dual polity is a basic federal feature.
- Statement 2 is correct: Central appointment of Governors and All-India Services indicate a strong Centre.
- Statement 3 is incorrect: Only the Rajya Sabha represents States; Lok Sabha represents the people.

33. Various political thinkers have characterized Indian federalism using different expressions. Which of the following pairs is/are correctly matched?

- Cooperative federalism — Granville Austin
- Bargaining federalism — Morris Jones
- Federation with a centralizing tendency — Ivor Jennings

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- 1 and 2 only
- 2 and 3 only
- 1 and 3 only
- 1, 2 and 3

Answer: d) 1, 2 and 3

Explanation:

- Granville Austin emphasized *co-operative federalism* in India.
- Morris Jones described Indian federalism as *bargaining federalism*.
- Ivor Jennings highlighted India as a *federation with a centralizing tendency*.

34. With reference to **Indian federalism and United States federalism**, consider the following statements:

1. In India, residuary powers vest with the Union, whereas in the United States they vest with the States.
2. States in India enjoy equal representation in the Upper House of Parliament, similar to the representation of States in the U.S. Senate.
3. India follows an integrated judicial system, while the United States follows a dual system of courts.
4. India provides for dual citizenship, whereas the United States recognizes only national citizenship.
2. The Supreme Court of India can declare a parliamentary law unconstitutional through the power of judicial review.
3. Parliamentary sovereignty in India is absolute and unrestricted, similar to the British system.
4. Judicial supremacy in India implies that courts can amend the Constitution independent of Parliament.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Answer: a) 1 and 3 only

Explanation:

- **Statement 1** is correct: The Indian Constitution vests residuary powers in the Union, unlike the U.S. Constitution where they rest with the States.
- **Statement 2** is incorrect: Indian States are **unequally represented** in the Rajya Sabha based on population, whereas U.S. States have equal representation in the Senate.
- **Statement 3** is correct: India has an integrated judiciary with the Supreme Court at the apex, while the U.S. follows a dual court system.
- **Statement 4** is incorrect: India follows **single citizenship**, while the U.S. follows **dual citizenship** (national and state).

35. The Indian Constitution is often described as a **synthesis of Parliamentary Sovereignty and Judicial Supremacy**. In this context, consider the following statements:

1. The Parliament of India has the power to amend a major portion of the Constitution by exercising its constituent power.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Answer: a) 1 and 2 only

Explanation:

- **Statement 1** is correct: Parliament can amend most parts of the Constitution using its constituent power under Article 368.
- **Statement 2** is correct: The Supreme Court exercises judicial review to ensure laws conform to the Constitution.
- **Statement 3** is incorrect: Parliamentary sovereignty in India is not absolute due to constitutional limitations and judicial review.
- **Statement 4** is incorrect: Courts cannot amend the Constitution; they can only interpret it and strike down unconstitutional provisions.

36. With reference to the **Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India**, consider the following subjects:

1. Police
2. Banking
3. Public Health and Sanitation
4. Trade and Commerce within the State

Which of the above subjects are included in the **State List**?

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

Correct Answer: a) 1 and 3 only

Explanation (Precise & UPSC-oriented):

- **Police** – State List (Entry 2, List II) ✓
- **Public Health and Sanitation** – State List (Entry 6, List II) ✓
- **Banking** – Union List (Entry 45, List I) ✗
- **Trade and Commerce within the State – Concurrent List** (Entry 26, List III), *not* State List ✗

37. With reference to the **Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution**, consider the following statements:

1. The original Constitution of India recognized 14 languages in the Eighth Schedule.
2. Sindhi was included in the Eighth Schedule by the 71st Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992.
3. Bodo, Dogri, Maithili and Santhali were added through the 92nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 2003.
4. At present, the Eighth Schedule recognizes 22 languages.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: a) 1, 3 and 4 only

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 – Correct:** The Constitution originally listed **14 languages** in the Eighth Schedule.
- **Statement 2 – Incorrect:** **Sindhi** was added earlier by the **21st Constitutional Amendment Act, 1967**, not the 71st Amendment.
- **Statement 3 – Correct:** **Bodo, Dogri, Maithili and Santhali** were added by the **92nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 2003**.
- **Statement 4 – Correct:** Currently, the Eighth Schedule contains **22 languages**.

38. With reference to **Article 12 of the Constitution of India**, consider the following statements:

1. The term “*State*” includes only the executive organs of the Union and the States, and excludes the legislative organs.
2. Local authorities such as municipalities and panchayats are included within the definition of *State*.
3. Bodies which are neither statutory nor created by the Constitution may still be treated as *State* if they perform public functions under pervasive government control.
4. All private bodies performing any public service automatically fall within the definition of *State* under Article 12.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer:

a) 2 and 3 only

Answer Explanation:

- **Statement 1 – Incorrect:** Article 12 covers **both executive and legislative organs** of the Union and the States, not only the executive.
- **Statement 2 – Correct:** Local authorities such as **municipalities, panchayats, and other local bodies** are expressly included within the definition of *State*.
- **Statement 3 – Correct:** As clarified by courts and constitutional commissions, even **non-statutory or non-constitutional bodies** can be treated as *State* if there is **deep and pervasive government control** and the functions performed are of a **public nature**.
- **Statement 4 – Incorrect:** Mere performance of public service is

not sufficient. Government control and public nature of functions must be established; hence, not all private bodies are *State*.

39. Which of the following best explains why **Article 13 does not apply to Constitutional Amendments?**

- a) Constitutional Amendments are political decisions beyond judicial scrutiny
- b) Article 13 excludes amendments because they are enacted under Article 368
- c) Constitutional Amendments automatically override Fundamental Rights
- d) Article 13 was repealed for Constitutional Amendments by the 24th Amendment

Correct Answer: b) Article 13 excludes amendments because they are enacted under Article 368

Explanation:

- The **24th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1971** inserted a clarification that **“law” under Article 13 does not include Constitutional Amendments** made under **Article 368**.
- However, amendments are still subject to the **Basic Structure Doctrine**, evolved by the Supreme Court in *Kesavananda Bharati case (1973)*.

40. **With reference to Article 31A of the Constitution of India, consider the following statements:**

1. Article 31A protects certain categories of laws from being challenged on the ground of violation of Articles 14 and 19.
2. Laws relating to acquisition of estates and taking over management of properties by the State are covered under Article 31A.
3. A law protected under Article 31A is completely immune from judicial review.
4. If a State law covered under Article 31A involves acquisition of land held for personal cultivation, compensation

not less than market value must be paid.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: a) 1, 2 and 4 only

Answer Explanation:

- **Statement 1 – Correct**
Article 31A saves certain laws from being invalidated on the grounds of violation of **Article 14 (Equality before law)** and **Article 19 (Fundamental freedoms)**.
 - **Statement 2 – Correct**
The scope of Article 31A explicitly includes:
 - Acquisition of estates
 - Taking over management of properties
 - Amalgamation of corporations
 - Extinguishment or modification of rights related to corporations and mining leases
 - **Statement 3 – Incorrect**
Laws under Article 31A are **not fully immune from judicial review**. Courts can still examine them on grounds such as:
 - Lack of legislative competence
 - Mala fide intent
 - Violation of the Basic Structure doctrine
 - **Statement 4 – Correct**
If the acquisition involves **land held by a person for personal cultivation**, the State must pay **compensation not less than the market value**, as mandated under Article 31A.
41. With reference to **Article 31B and the Ninth Schedule**, consider the following statements:
1. **Article 31B saves laws in the Ninth Schedule only from challenges**

under Articles 14 and 19, and not from other Fundamental Rights.

2. The Ninth Schedule was introduced by the **First Constitutional Amendment Act, 1951** along with Article 31B.
3. Laws placed in the Ninth Schedule **after 24 April 1973** can be judicially reviewed if they violate the **Basic Structure** of the Constitution.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- a) 2 and 3 only
- b) 1 and 2 only
- c) 1 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

Correct Answer: a) 2 and 3 only

Answer Explanation (Precise & UPSC-oriented)

- **Statement 1 – Incorrect (Misdirection):**
Article 31B provides protection to Ninth Schedule laws from being challenged on the ground of contravention of **any Fundamental Rights** (not limited to Articles 14 and 19).
- **Statement 2 – Correct:**
Article 31B and the **Ninth Schedule** were added by the **1st Constitutional Amendment Act, 1951**.
- **Statement 3 – Correct:**
As held in **I.R. Coelho (2007)**, laws inserted into the Ninth Schedule **after 24 April 1973** are open to judicial review if they damage the **Basic Structure** (including core aspects of Fundamental Rights).

42. Consider the following Fundamental Rights and their constitutional articles:

| Right | Article(s) | Nature of Protection |
|------------------------|---------------|--|
| A. Equality before law | 1. Article 14 | a. Negative and positive obligation on the State |

| | | |
|--|----------------|--|
| B. Abolition of untouchability | 2. Article 17 | b. Enforceable only against the State |
| C. Right to Education | 3. Article 21A | c. Enforceable against State and private individuals |
| D. Protection of life and personal liberty | 4. Article 21 | d. Socio-economic right with progressive realization |

Which of the following rows are correctly matched?

- a) A–1–a and B–2–c only
- b) A–1–a, B–2–c and D–4–a only
- c) B–2–b and C–3–d only
- d) A–1–b, C–3–d and D–4–c only

Correct Answer: b)

Explanation:

- **Article 14** imposes both **negative (non-arbitrariness)** and **positive (reasonable classification)** obligations.
- **Article 17 (Untouchability)** is enforceable **against both State and private individuals**.
- **Article 21** has been expanded to include multiple substantive rights, imposing positive obligations.
- **Article 21A** is a socio-economic right but is **directly enforceable**, not merely progressive.

43. Consider the following statements regarding Part III of the Constitution:

1. Article 12 expands the meaning of “State” to include authorities performing public functions.
2. Article 13 empowers courts to strike down post-constitutional laws violating Fundamental Rights.
3. Laws placed in the Ninth Schedule after 24 April 1973 enjoy complete immunity from judicial review.
4. Fundamental Rights can be restricted during Martial Law under Article 34.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: a)

Explanation:

- **Article 12** includes “other authorities” performing **public functions**.
- **Article 13** is the **basis of judicial review** for FR violations.
- **Ninth Schedule laws after 24 April 1973** are **subject to Basic Structure review** (I.R. Coelho case).
- **Article 34** allows restriction of FR during **Martial Law** in affected areas.

44. With reference to Article 34 of the Constitution of India, consider the following statements:

1. Parliament is empowered to indemnify any person for acts done in connection with the maintenance or restoration of order in areas where Martial Law was in force.
2. An Act of Indemnity passed under Article 34 can be challenged in a court of law on the ground of violation of Fundamental Rights.
3. Parliament may validate sentences passed, punishments inflicted, or forfeitures ordered under Martial Law.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (a) 3 only

Explanation :

- **Statement 1 – InCorrect:** Parliament may, by law, indemnify **persons in the service of the Union or of a State, or persons acting under their authority**, for acts done in connection with the maintenance or restoration of order in areas where Martial Law was in force.

- **Statement 2 – Incorrect:** An Act of Indemnity under Article 34 **cannot be challenged** on the ground of contravention of Fundamental Rights.
- **Statement 3 – Correct:** Parliament may validate actions such as sentences, punishments, and forfeitures imposed under Martial Law.

45. With reference to the Fundamental Rights guaranteed under the Constitution of India, consider the following statements:

1. All Fundamental Rights are available only to citizens of India.
2. Some Fundamental Rights are negative in character, placing limitations on the authority of the State.
3. Fundamental Rights are justiciable and are guaranteed by the Supreme Court.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (a) 2 and 3 only

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 – Incorrect:** Fundamental Rights are **not uniformly available only to citizens**. Certain rights are available to **all persons**, including foreigners and legal persons (e.g., Articles 14 and 21).
- **Statement 2 – Correct:** Several Fundamental Rights are **negative in character**, meaning they restrain the State from arbitrary action (e.g., protection against discrimination, arbitrary arrest).
- **Statement 3 – Correct:** Fundamental Rights are **justiciable** and their enforcement is guaranteed, primarily through the **Supreme Court under Article 32**.

46. Consider the following statements regarding the constitutional significance of Fundamental Rights:

1. Fundamental Rights ensure a government of laws and not of men.
2. Fundamental Rights prevent State invasion into the liberties and freedoms of the people.
3. Fundamental Rights eliminate all forms of authoritarian and despotic rule under the Constitution.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) One statement only
- (b) Two statements only
- (c) Three statements only
- (d) All of the above

Correct Answer: (b) Two statements only

Explanation :

- **Statement 1 – Correct:**
By limiting State power and subjecting authority to constitutional norms, Fundamental Rights ensure a **government of laws, not of men.**
- **Statement 2 – Correct:**
Fundamental Rights act as a **shield against State intrusion** into individual liberty, a core democratic principle.
- **Statement 3 – Incorrect:**
Fundamental Rights **check and restrain** authoritarian tendencies but do **not eliminate all possibilities** of authoritarian or despotic rule under every circumstance.

47. With reference to Article 14 of the Constitution of India, consider the following statements:

1. *Equality before law* is a concept of British origin and implies the absence of special privileges in favour of any person.
2. *Equality before law* means that no person is above the law and all persons are subject to the ordinary law of the land.

3. *Equal protection of the laws* requires identical treatment of all persons irrespective of differences in circumstances.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) One statement only
- (b) Two statements only
- (c) Three statements only
- (d) None of the above

Correct Answer: (b) Two statements only

Explanation :

- **Statement 1 – Correct:**
Equality before law is of **British origin** and is a **negative concept**, implying the absence of special privileges.
- **Statement 2 – Correct:**
It also signifies that **no person is above the law**, regardless of status, wealth, or official position.
- **Statement 3 – Incorrect:**
Equal protection of the laws does **not** mean identical treatment in all cases; it allows **reasonable classification** and requires like cases to be treated alike.

48. Consider the following statements regarding the Rule of Law in the Indian constitutional context:

1. Rule of Law is regarded as a basic feature of the Constitution and cannot be taken away even by a constitutional amendment.
2. The principle of primacy of individual rights over the Constitution, as envisaged by Dicey, is fully applicable in India.
3. Core principles associated with Rule of Law include equality before law, independent judiciary, accountability, and supremacy of law.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) One statement only
- (b) Two statements only
- (c) Three statements only
- (d) All of the above

Correct Answer: (b) Two statements only

Explanation :

- **Statement 1 – Correct:**
Rule of Law is recognised as a **basic feature of the Constitution**, forming part of the basic structure doctrine.
- **Statement 2 – Incorrect:**
In India, **the Constitution is the source of individual rights**, not the result of them; hence Dicey's doctrine in this respect is **not fully applicable**.
- **Statement 3 – Correct:**
Equality before law, access to justice, independent judiciary, accountability, and supremacy of law are **core components** of Rule of Law in India.

49. Consider the following statements regarding the Economically Weaker Section (EWS) reservation introduced by the 103rd Constitutional Amendment:

1. The Constitution provides for 10% reservation for EWS in admission to educational institutions, including private unaided institutions, except minority institutions.
2. EWS reservation applies only to admissions and not to appointments in public employment.
3. Persons owning agricultural land of five acres or more are excluded from EWS reservation irrespective of their annual income.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) One statement only
- (b) Two statements only
- (c) Three statements only
- (d) All of the above

Correct Answer: (b) Two statements only

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 – Correct:**
Article 15, as amended by the **103rd Constitutional Amendment**, enables **10% EWS reservation** in educational institutions, including **private unaided institutions**, excluding minority institutions.

- **Statement 2 – Incorrect:**
EWS reservation applies to **both education (Article 15) and public employment (Article 16)**.
- **Statement 3 – Correct:**
Ownership of **5 acres or more of agricultural land** disqualifies a person from EWS reservation **irrespective of income**, as per notified criteria.

50. With reference to the principle of 'No Double Jeopardy' under Article 20 of the Constitution of India, consider the following statements:

1. No person shall be prosecuted and punished for the same offence more than once.
2. The protection against double jeopardy is available in proceedings before courts of law as well as departmental or administrative authorities.
3. The protection against double jeopardy is available only when the earlier proceedings were before a court of law or a judicial tribunal.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) One statement only
- (b) Two statements only
- (c) Three statements only
- (d) None of the above

Correct Answer: (b) Two statements only

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 – Correct:**
Article 20(2) embodies the principle of **double jeopardy**, prohibiting prosecution and punishment for the same offence more than once.
- **Statement 2 – Incorrect:**
The protection is **not available** in departmental or administrative proceedings.
- **Statement 3 – Correct:**
Double jeopardy applies **only to proceedings before a court of law or a judicial tribunal**.

51. **With reference to Article 21 of the Constitution of India, consider the following statements:**

1. Article 21 is available only to citizens of India and not to non-citizens.
2. In *A.K. Gopalan v. State of Madras (1950)*, the Supreme Court adopted a narrow interpretation of the phrase “procedure established by law”.
3. In *Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India (1978)*, the Supreme Court expanded the scope of Article 21 by introducing the concept of due process of law.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) One statement only
- (b) Two statements only
- (c) Three statements only
- (d) None of the above

Correct Answer: (b) Two statements only

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 – Incorrect:**
Article 21 applies to “**No person**”, and hence is available to **citizens as well as non-citizens**.
- **Statement 2 – Correct:**
In the *Gopalan case (1950)*, the Supreme Court took a **narrow view**, holding that any procedure enacted by law was sufficient, even if unjust.
- **Statement 3 – Correct:**
In the *Maneka Gandhi case (1978)*, the Court adopted a **broad interpretation**, effectively reading **due process of law** into Article 21 and making it applicable against **arbitrary legislative and executive action**.

52. **With reference to the 86th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2002, consider the following statements:**

1. It inserted Article 21A in Part III of the Constitution, making free and compulsory education a Fundamental Right for children between six and fourteen years of age.
2. It amended Article 45 to provide for early childhood care and education for

all children until they complete the age of six years.

3. It added a Fundamental Duty requiring every citizen to provide opportunities for education to his or her child or ward between the ages of six and fourteen years.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) One statement only
- (b) Two statements only
- (c) Three statements only
- (d) None of the above

Correct Answer: (c) Three statements only

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 – Correct:**
The 86th Constitutional Amendment inserted **Article 21A**, making **elementary education (6–14 years)** a Fundamental Right.
- **Statement 2 – Correct:**
Article 45 was amended to shift its focus from free education to **early childhood care and education** for children **below six years**.
- **Statement 3 – Correct:**
A new duty was added under **Article 51A**, making it the **responsibility of parents/guardians** to provide educational opportunities to children aged **6–14 years**.

53. **With reference to the rights of a person arrested under ordinary law as provided in Article 22, consider the following statements:**

1. The arrested person has the right to be informed of the grounds of arrest.
2. The arrested person must be produced before a magistrate within 24 hours, excluding journey time.
3. These rights are available to enemy aliens and persons detained under preventive detention laws.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) One statement only
- (b) Two statements only

- (c) Three statements only
(d) None of the above

Correct Answer: (b) Two statements only

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 – Correct:**
Article 22 guarantees the **right to know grounds of arrest** under ordinary law.
- **Statement 2 – Correct:**
Production before a magistrate within **24 hours** is mandatory unless detention is authorised.
- **Statement 3 – Incorrect:**
These rights are **not available to enemy aliens** or persons detained under **preventive detention laws**.

54. With reference to preventive detention laws in India, consider the following statements:

1. The National Security Act, 1980 and COFEPOSA, 1974 are currently in force.
2. Laws such as MISA and POTA were repealed after judicial review declaring them unconstitutional.
3. Preventive detention laws can be enacted by both Parliament and State Legislatures.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) One statement only
(b) Two statements only
(c) Three statements only
(d) None of the above

Correct Answer: (b) Two statements only

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 – Correct:**
NSA, 1980 and **COFEPOSA, 1974** are **still in force** and frequently cited in current affairs.
- **Statement 2 – Incorrect:**
Laws like **MISA, TADA, POTA** were **repealed by Parliament**, not struck down as unconstitutional.
- **Statement 3 – Correct:**
Preventive detention is a **Concurrent subject**, allowing both **Parliament and States** to legislate.

55. With reference to Article 32 of the Constitution of India, consider the following statements:

1. Article 32 guarantees the right to move the Supreme Court for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights.
2. The Supreme Court can issue directions, orders, or writs only in cases involving violation of Fundamental Rights.
3. The right guaranteed under Article 32 can be suspended by a law made by Parliament.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) One statement only
(b) Two statements only
(c) Three statements only
(d) None of the above

Correct Answer: (b) Two statements only

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 – Correct:**
Article 32 confers a **Fundamental Right to move the Supreme Court** for enforcement of Fundamental Rights.
- **Statement 2 – Correct:**
The writ jurisdiction under Article 32 is **confined to Fundamental Rights**, unlike Article 226.
- **Statement 3 – Incorrect:**
The right under Article 32 **cannot be suspended by ordinary law**; it can be suspended only as provided by the Constitution (e.g., during Emergency under Article 359).

56. With reference to the writ jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and High Courts in India, consider the following statements:

1. The Supreme Court can issue writs only for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights, whereas High Courts can issue writs both for Fundamental Rights and for other purposes.
2. The territorial jurisdiction of writs issued by the Supreme Court extends throughout the territory of India,

while that of High Courts is limited to their territorial jurisdiction.

3. The writ jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is wider than that of the High Courts.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) One statement only
(b) Two statements only
(c) Three statements only
(d) None of the above

Correct Answer: (b) Two statements only

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 – Correct:**
Article 32 limits the Supreme Court's writ jurisdiction to **Fundamental Rights**, whereas Article 226 gives High Courts a **wider scope** ("for any other purpose").
- **Statement 2 – Correct:**
Supreme Court writs have **pan-India reach**, while High Court writs are confined to **territorial jurisdiction**.
- **Statement 3 – Incorrect:**
The writ jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is **narrower**, not wider, than that of the High Courts.

57. With reference to the writ of Habeas Corpus, consider the following statements:

1. Habeas Corpus is issued to secure the release of a person who is illegally detained by examining the legality of such detention.
2. The writ of Habeas Corpus can be issued only against public authorities and not against private individuals.
3. A petition for Habeas Corpus can be filed either by the detained person or by any other person acting on his behalf.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) One statement only
(b) Two statements only
(c) Three statements only
(d) None of the above

Correct Answer: (b) Two statements only

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 – Correct:**
Habeas Corpus is a **bulwark of individual liberty**, enabling the court to examine the **cause and legality of detention** and order release if detention is illegal.
- **Statement 2 – Incorrect:**
Habeas Corpus can be issued **against both public and private authorities** if they illegally detain a person.
- **Statement 3 – Correct:**
The writ may be sought by the **detenu himself or any other person acting on his behalf**, reflecting its liberal standing rule.

58. Consider the following situations in which a writ of Habeas Corpus is sought:

1. Detention is lawful and made by a competent authority.
2. Detention is outside the territorial jurisdiction of the court issuing the writ.
3. Detention is pursuant to proceedings for contempt of a legislature or a court.

In which of the above situations can a writ of Habeas Corpus CANNOT be issued?

- (a) One statement only
(b) Two statements only
(c) Three statements only
(d) None of the above

Correct Answer: (c) Three statements only

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 – Correct (CANNOT be issued):**
Habeas Corpus does **not lie** when detention is **lawful** and ordered by a **competent authority**.
- **Statement 2 – Correct (CANNOT be issued):**

A court **cannot issue** Habeas Corpus where the detention is **outside its territorial jurisdiction**.

- **Statement 3 – Correct (CANNOT be issued):**

Habeas Corpus is **not maintainable** against detention arising out of **contempt proceedings** of a court or legislature.

59. With reference to the writ of Prohibition, consider the following statements:

1. The writ of Prohibition is issued by a higher court to a lower court or tribunal to prevent it from exceeding its jurisdiction.
2. The writ of Prohibition can be issued against administrative and legislative authorities.
3. The writ of Prohibition is preventive in nature and is issued before the proceedings are concluded.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) One statement only
- (b) Two statements only
- (c) Three statements only
- (d) None of the above

Correct Answer: (b) Two statements only
Explanation

Statement 1 – Correct:

Prohibition is issued to **forbid a lower court or tribunal** from acting **without or in excess of jurisdiction**.

- **Statement 2 – Incorrect:**
The writ of Prohibition is **not available** against **administrative or legislative authorities**; it lies only against **judicial or quasi-judicial bodies**.
- **Statement 3 – Correct:**
Prohibition is a **preventive writ**, issued **during the pendency of proceedings**, unlike Certiorari which is corrective.

60. With reference to the writ of Quo Warranto, consider the following statements:

1. The writ of Quo Warranto is issued to prevent illegal usurpation of a public office by a person.
2. Quo Warranto can be issued only when the office in question is a public office created by the Constitution or a statute.
3. Quo Warranto can be issued in respect of ministerial offices and private offices.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) One statement only
- (b) Two statements only
- (c) Three statements only
- (d) None of the above

Correct Answer: (b) Two statements only
Explanation:

- **Statement 1 – Correct:**
Quo Warranto literally means **“by what authority”** and is intended to **prevent illegal occupation of a public office**.
- **Statement 2 – Correct:**
The office must be a **substantive public office** created by the **Constitution or a statute** for Quo Warranto to lie.
- **Statement 3 – Incorrect:**
Quo Warranto **cannot be issued** in cases of **ministerial offices or private offices**.

61. With reference to Article 36 of the Constitution of India, consider the following statements:

1. The term ‘State’ used in Part IV of the Constitution has the same meaning as assigned to it under Article 12.
2. Directive Principles of State Policy are constitutional ideals and directives meant to guide the State in policy-making.

3. Directive Principles are enforceable by courts in the same manner as Fundamental Rights.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) One statement only
 (b) Two statements only
 (c) Three statements only
 (d) None of the above

Correct Answer: (b) Two statements only

Explanation :

- **Statement 1 – Correct:**
 Article 36 clarifies that the word ‘State’ in Part IV has the same meaning as in Article 12 (Central Government, State Governments, local and other authorities).
- **Statement 2 – Correct:**
 DPSPs are **constitutional ideals, instructions, and directives** to be kept in mind by the State while framing policies.
- **Statement 3 – Incorrect:**
 DPSPs are **non-justiciable and not enforceable by courts**, unlike Fundamental Rights.

62. With reference to Article 37 of the Constitution of India, consider the following statements:

1. The Directive Principles of State Policy are non-justiciable and not enforceable by courts of law.
2. The Directive Principles impose a legal obligation on the State to implement them through legislation.
3. The Directive Principles are fundamental in the governance of the country.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (b) 1 and 3 only

Explanation :

- **Statement 1 – Correct:**
 Article 37 explicitly declares DPSPs as **non-justiciable and legally non-enforceable**.
- **Statement 2 – Incorrect:**
 DPSPs create a **moral obligation**, not a **legal obligation**.
- **Statement 3 – Correct:**
 Article 37 states that DPSPs are **fundamental in the governance of the country**.

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

List I (Article) | List II (Directive)

| List I | List II |
|------------------|---------------------------------------|
| A. Article 38 | 1. Organisation of Village Panchayats |
| B. Article 39(d) | 2. Minimisation of inequalities |
| C. Article 40 | 3. Equal pay for equal work |
| D. Article 44 | 4. Uniform Civil Code |

Codes:

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation :

- Article 38 → Minimisation of inequalities
- Article 39(d) → Equal pay for equal work
- Article 40 → Village Panchayats
- Article 44 → Uniform Civil Code

64. With reference to Article 38 of the Constitution of India, consider the following statements:

1. Article 38 directs the State to promote the welfare of the people by securing a social order in which social, economic and political justice informs all institutions of national life.

2. The obligation of the State under Article 38 includes minimising inequalities in income, status, facilities and opportunities among individuals as well as groups.
3. The provisions relating to minimisation of inequalities under Article 38 were inserted by the 44th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1978.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (a) 1 and 2 only

Explanation :

- **Statement 1 – Correct:**
Article 38(1) mandates the State to secure a **social order based on justice—social, economic and political**—to promote the welfare of the people.
- **Statement 2 – Correct:**
Article 38(2) specifically directs the State to **minimise inequalities** in income, status, facilities and opportunities **among individuals and groups**, including those across regions and vocations.
- **Statement 3 – Incorrect:**
The **44th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1978** did **not insert** Article 38(2); it **strengthened and re-emphasised** the commitment to minimising inequalities but Article 38 existed in the original Constitution.

65. With reference to Article 39A of the Constitution of India, consider the following statements:

1. Article 39A was inserted by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976.
2. Article 39A aims to ensure that justice is not denied to any citizen by reason of economic or other disabilities.

3. The provision of free legal aid under Article 39A is enforceable by courts as a Fundamental Right.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (a) 1 and 2 only

Explanation :

- **Statement 1 – Correct:**
Article 39A was introduced by the **42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976**.
- **Statement 2 – Correct:**
It mandates the State to ensure **equal justice and free legal aid**, so that access to justice is not denied due to **economic or other disabilities**.
- **Statement 3 – Incorrect:**
Article 39A is a **Directive Principle of State Policy**, hence **non-justiciable**, though courts have read free legal aid into **Article 21** in certain cases.

66. The term Uniform Civil Code mentioned in the Directive Principles of State Policy refers to:

- (a) All citizens will be under the same laws irrespective of their political authority and status.
- (b) All citizens will be under the same laws irrespective of their religion.
- (c) All citizens will be under the same laws irrespective of their caste and gender.
- (d) All of the above.

Correct Answer: (b) All citizens will be under the same laws irrespective of their religion.

Explanation:

Article 44 of the Constitution envisages a **Uniform Civil Code** to ensure common personal laws for all citizens **regardless of religion**. It does not directly refer to political authority, caste, or gender.

67. **The “Instrument of Instructions” contained in the Government of India Act, 1935 have been incorporated in the Constitution of India in the year 1950 as:**

- (a) Fundamental Rights
- (b) Directive Principles of State Policy
- (c) Extent of executive power of State
- (d) Conduct of business of the Government of India

Correct Answer: (b) Directive Principles of State Policy

Explanation:

The **Instrument of Instructions** in the Government of India Act, 1935 served as a model for the **Directive Principles of State Policy** in the Indian Constitution, guiding governance though not enforceable by courts.

68. **With reference to Article 41 of the Constitution of India, consider the following statements:**

1. Article 41 directs the State to secure the right to work, education and public assistance as enforceable legal rights.
2. The obligations under Article 41 are subject to the economic capacity and level of development of the State.
3. Public assistance under Article 41 includes support in cases of unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (a) 2 and 3 only

Explanation :

- **Statement 1 – Incorrect:**
Article 41 is a **Directive Principle of State Policy**, hence **non-justiciable** and **not enforceable as a legal right**.
- **Statement 2 – Correct:**
The State’s duty under Article 41 is **expressly conditional** upon its **economic capacity and**

development—a key UPSC trap phrase.

- **Statement 3 – Correct:**
Article 41 explicitly mentions **unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement** as grounds for public assistance.

69. **With reference to Article 47 of the Constitution of India, consider the following statements:**

1. Article 47 casts a duty upon the State to raise the level of nutrition, the standard of living, and to improve public health.
2. Article 47 mandates complete prohibition of intoxicating drinks and drugs without any exception.
3. The duty to prohibit intoxicating drinks under Article 47 is subject to an exception for medicinal purposes.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) One statement only
- (b) Two statements only
- (c) Three statements only
- (d) None of the above

Correct Answer: (b) Two statements only

Explanation :

- **Statement 1 – Correct:**
Article 47 explicitly recognises raising **nutrition levels, standard of living, and public health** as **primary duties of the State**.
- **Statement 2 – Incorrect:**
Article 47 does **not mandate absolute prohibition**; it allows an exception.

Statement 3 – Correct:

The Article permits **consumption of intoxicating drinks and drugs for medicinal purposes**.

70. **Which of the following constitutional provisions enjoins the State to separate the judiciary from the executive in the public services of the State?**

- (a) Preamble to the Constitution
- (b) Directive Principles of State Policy

- (c) Seventh Schedule
- (d) Parliamentary convention

✔ **Correct Answer (for all versions):**
(b) a Directive Principle of State Policy
(Article 50)

71. The Directive Principles are intended to establish:

1. Social and economic democracy
2. A welfare-oriented State
3. A system of authoritarian policing
4. Conditions for social justice

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

✔ **Correct Answer (a) 1, 2 and 4 only**

- **Social and economic democracy** ✓
— Core objective of DPSPs
- **Welfare-oriented State** ✓ — Central to Part IV
- **Authoritarian policing** ✗ —
Contrary to constitutional philosophy
- **Conditions for social justice** ✓ —
Explicitly embedded in DPSPs

So, **1, 2 and 4 only** is the correct combination.

72. **With reference to the Government of India Act, 1935, consider the following statements:**

1. The Act proposed the establishment of an All-India Federation comprising British Provinces and Princely States.
2. Residuary powers were vested in the Federal Legislature under the Act.
3. The Act abolished dyarchy in the Provinces but introduced dyarchy at the Centre.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 and 3 only
- b) 2 only
- c) 1 and 2 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

Correct Answer: a) 1 and 3 only

Answer Explanation:

- **Statement 1 – Correct**
The Act of 1935 provided for an **All-India Federation** of British Indian Provinces and Princely States (though it never came into operation due to non-accession of Princely States).
- **Statement 2 – Incorrect**
Residuary powers were vested in the Governor-General (Viceroy), not in the Federal Legislature. This reflects the centralising bias of the Act.
- **Statement 3 – Correct**
The Act **abolished dyarchy in the Provinces**, granting provincial autonomy, and **introduced dyarchy at the Centre** by dividing federal subjects into reserved and transferred categories.

73. **Which of the following institutions were provided for or enabled by the Government of India Act, 1935?**

1. Reserve Bank of India
2. Federal Court
3. Election Commission of India
4. Federal Public Service Commission

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Correct Answer: a) 1, 2 and 4 only

Answer Explanation:

- **Reserve Bank of India – Correct**
Though RBI was established under the RBI Act, 1934, the **1935 Act gave constitutional recognition** to it.
- **Federal Court – Correct**
Provided under the Act and established in **1937**; it later evolved into the Supreme Court of India.
- **Election Commission of India – Incorrect**
Established under **Article 324 of the Constitution (1950)**, not under the 1935 Act.

- **Federal Public Service Commission – Correct**

The Act provided for a **Federal PSC and Provincial PSCs**, forming the basis for UPSC and State PSCs.

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

1. It marked the first official declaration of the British Government's objective to introduce responsible government in India.
2. It introduced dyarchy at the Central level.
3. It separated provincial budgets from the Central budget.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (a) 1 and 3 only

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 – Correct:** For the first time, Britain formally accepted *gradual introduction of responsible government* as its objective.
- **Statement 2 – Incorrect:** Dyarchy was introduced **only at the provincial level**, not at the Centre.
- **Statement 3 – Correct:** Provincial budgets were separated and provincial legislatures were empowered to enact them.

75. **Match List-I with List-II:**

| List-I (Feature) | List-II (Description) |
|------------------|-----------------------|
|------------------|-----------------------|

| | |
|----------------------------|--|
| A. Dyarchy | 1. Separate electorates for multiple communities |
| B. Bicameralism | 2. Division of provincial subjects |
| C. Communal representation | 3. Council of State and Legislative Assembly |
| D. Franchise | 4. Limited voting based on property, education and tax |

Select the correct answer using the code below:

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Dyarchy** → **Division of provincial subjects**
- **Bicameralism** → **Council of State & Legislative Assembly**
- **Communal representation** → **Separate electorates (CASE)**
- **Franchise** → **Limited, PET-based voting**

76. **With reference to the Government of India Act, 1919, consider the following statements:**

1. It introduced responsible government at the provincial level through ministers accountable to the legislature.
2. It made the Governor fully bound by the advice of ministers in all provincial matters.
3. It introduced direct elections for the first time in Indian legislative bodies.
4. It abolished communal electorates introduced earlier.

Which of the statements given above is/are **NOT correct**?

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

Correct Answer: (a) 2 and 4 only

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 – Correct:** Responsible government was partially introduced via *Transferred Subjects*.
- **Statement 2 – Incorrect:** Governor was **not bound** by ministers for *Reserved Subjects*.
- **Statement 3 – Correct:** Direct elections were introduced for the first time.
- **Statement 4 – Incorrect:** Communal representation was **expanded**, not abolished.

77. With reference to the Indian Councils Act, 1909 (Minto–Morley Reforms), consider the following statements:

1. The strength of the Central Legislative Council was increased substantially, but official majority was retained.
2. Indians were associated with the Executive Councils of both the Viceroy and the Governors.
3. The Act introduced direct elections and responsible government at the provincial level.
4. Separate electorates for Muslims were introduced for the first time.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (a) 1, 2 and 4 only

Explanation :

- **Statement 1 – Correct:** Central Legislative Council strength increased (16 → 60) while retaining official majority.
- **Statement 2 – Correct:** Indians were inducted into Executive Councils (e.g., Satyendra Prasad Sinha).
- **Statement 3 – Incorrect:** Responsible government and dyarchy came only with the **1919 Act**.
- **Statement 4 – Correct:** First formal introduction of **separate electorates for Muslims**.

78. Assertion (A): Lord Minto is often described as the “Father of Communal Electorate” in Indian constitutional history. **Reason (R):** The Indian Councils Act, 1909 legally institutionalised communalism by introducing separate electorates for Muslims.

Select the correct answer using the code below:

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true but R is false
- (d) A is false but R is true

Correct Answer: (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A

Explanation :

- **Assertion – True:** Lord Minto earned this title due to the communal electorate system.
- **Reason – True:** Separate electorates for Muslims were introduced and **legalised communal representation**.
- **Link:** The reason directly explains the assertion.

79. With reference to the Charter Act of 1813, consider the following statements:

1. It ended the monopoly of the East India Company over trade in India, except in tea and trade with China.
2. It asserted the sovereignty of the British Crown over the territories governed by the East India Company in India.
3. It mandated the East India Company to invest annually a fixed sum for the education of Indians.
4. It abolished the East India Company’s monopoly over trade in China.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (a) 1, 2 and 3 only

Explanation :

- **Statement 1 – Correct:** The Company’s monopoly ended in India, but was **retained in tea and China trade**.
- **Statement 2 – Correct:** The Act clearly established the **paramount sovereignty of the British Crown**.
- **Statement 3 – Correct:** ₹1 lakh per year was earmarked for the **education of native Indians**.
- **Statement 4 – Incorrect:** Monopoly in China trade continued until the **Charter Act of 1833**.

80. Who among the following presided over the Union Constitution Committee constituted by the Constituent Assembly of India?

- (a) B. R. Ambedkar
- (b) J. B. Kripalani
- (c) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (d) Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar

👉 **Correct Answer: (c) Jawaharlal Nehru**

81. Which of the following sequences correctly represents the order in which India attained constitutional sovereignty and international recognition after Independence?

1. Passage of the Indian Independence Act
2. India’s membership in the United Nations
3. India’s association with the Commonwealth
4. End of British Dominion status

Choose the correct answer using the code below.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 2 – 1 – 3 – 4
- (b) 4 – 1 – 3 – 2
- (c) 4 – 3 – 1 – 2
- (d) 2 – 3 – 1 – 4

✅ **Answer Key with Explanation**

Correct Sequence: 2 – 1 – 3 – 4

📌 **Chronological Explanation**

1. **India’s membership in the United Nations (1945)**

- India became a **founding member of the UN in October 1945**, even before Independence, while still under British rule.

2. **Passage of the Indian Independence Act (July 1947)**

- The Act provided the **legal basis for Independence**, leading to the creation of India and Pakistan.

3. **India’s association with the Commonwealth (August 1947)**

- After Independence, India chose to **continue as a Dominion within the Commonwealth**.

4. **End of British Dominion status (26 January 1950)**

- With the **coming into force of the Constitution**, India became a **sovereign democratic republic**, ending Dominion status.

82. With reference to the Constituent Assembly of India, consider the following statements:

1. Members of the Constituent Assembly were chosen through a combination of indirect elections and nominations.
2. Representatives of the Princely States to the Constituent Assembly were elected directly by the people.
3. After India attained Independence, the Constituent Assembly functioned as a fully sovereign body.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- a) 1 and 3 only
- b) 2 and 3 only
- c) 1 and 2 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

✅ **Correct Answer: a) 1 and 3 only**

Brief Answer Explanation

- **Statement 1 – Correct:** Members from **British Indian Provinces were indirectly elected** by

Provincial Legislative Assemblies, while **members from Princely States were nominated** by the rulers.

- **Statement 2 – Incorrect:** Representatives of the **Princely States were not directly elected**; they were **nominated**.
- **Statement 3 – Correct:** After **15 August 1947**, the Constituent Assembly became a **sovereign body**, free from British authority, and performed legislative as well as constitution-making functions.

83. With reference to the Constituent Assembly of India, which one of the following was adopted as its official symbol (seal)?

- (a) Tiger
- (b) Elephant
- (c) Lion
- (d) Pegasus

✓ Correct Answer: (b) Elephant

Brief Answer Explanation

- The **Constituent Assembly of India adopted the Elephant as its official emblem (seal)**.
- The **Lion Capital of Ashoka** was later adopted as the **National Emblem of India**, not as the Constituent Assembly's seal.
- The elephant symbolised **strength, dignity, and continuity**, and was used specifically for the **Constituent Assembly's identity**.

84. After holding its final session on 24 January 1950, what role did the Constituent Assembly of India assume?

- (a) It was dissolved with the proclamation of India as a Republic
- (b) It continued to function to supervise the implementation of the Constitution
- (c) It functioned as the Provisional Parliament of India
- (d) It was assigned the task of resettling populations displaced by Partition

✓ Correct Answer: (c) It functioned as the Provisional Parliament of India

Brief Answer Explanation

- Although the **Constituent Assembly completed the task of drafting the Constitution on 24 January 1950**, it was **not dissolved immediately**.
- After the **Constitution came into force on 26 January 1950**, the same body **functioned as the Provisional Parliament of India**.
- It continued in this role **until the first general elections were held in 1951–52**, when the first elected Parliament came into existence.

85. In the Constituent Assembly of India, who moved the motion stating that “the Constitution as settled by the Assembly be passed”?

- (a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (c) B. R. Ambedkar
- (d) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

✓ Correct Answer: (c) B. R. Ambedkar

Brief Answer Explanation

- **Dr. B. R. Ambedkar**, as the **Chairman of the Drafting Committee**, moved the final motion on **25 November 1949** for the adoption of the Constitution.
- The motion formally sought the Assembly's approval of the Constitution “as settled by the Assembly” after detailed clause-by-clause consideration.
- **Dr. Rajendra Prasad** presided over the Assembly, while **Jawaharlal Nehru** had earlier moved the **Objectives Resolution**.

86. The provision specifying that certain Articles of the Constitution came into force on 26 November 1949, while the remaining provisions commenced on 26 January 1950, forms part of which of the following?

- (a) Part I of the Constitution
- (b) Part XXII of the Constitution
- (c) Proceedings of the Constituent Assembly debates
- (d) A resolution adopted by the Constituent Assembly

✔ **Correct Answer: (b) Part XXII of the Constitution**

Brief Answer Explanation

- The quoted commencement clause is contained in **Article 394**, which falls under **Part XXII (Short title, commencement, authoritative text in Hindi and repeals)** of the Constitution of India.
- Article 394 clearly lays down that:
 - Certain Articles came into force on **26 November 1949** (the day the Constitution was adopted), and
 - The remaining provisions came into force on **26 January 1950** (Republic Day).
- Hence, the provision is **constitutional**, not merely part of debates or a resolution.

87. Match the following personalities associated with the Constituent Assembly of India with their respective positions:

List I (Person) | List II (Position)

| List I | List II |
|---------------------|---------------------------|
| A. B. N. Rau | 1. Chief Draftsman |
| B. H. V. R. Iyengar | 2. Speaker |
| C. S. N. Mukherjee | 3. Constitutional Adviser |
| D. G. V. Mavalankar | 4. Secretary |

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

Code:

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

✔ **Correct Answer: (c)**

Correct Matching

- **B. N. Rau** → Constitutional Adviser **(3)**
- **H. V. R. Iyengar** → Secretary **(4)**
- **S. N. Mukherjee** → Chief Draftsman **(1)**
- **G. V. Mavalankar** → Speaker **(2)**

88. With reference to the early proceedings and office-bearers of the Constituent Assembly of India, consider the following statements:

1. Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha was elected as the temporary (provisional) President of the Constituent Assembly in accordance with the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1935.
2. Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha served as the interim President of the Constituent Assembly before Dr. Rajendra Prasad was elected as the permanent President.
3. The Constituent Assembly created the office of Vice-President, and H. C. Mukherjee and V. T. Krishnamachari were elected to this position.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

- (c) 1, 2 and 3
- (d) 2 only

✓ Correct Answer: (b) 2 and 3 only

1. Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha was elected as temporary President in accordance with the Government of India Act, 1935.

✗ Incorrect

- He was chosen by convention (as the oldest member), not under any statutory provision.

2. Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha served as the interim President before Dr. Rajendra Prasad became permanent President.

✓ Correct

3. The Constituent Assembly created the office of Vice-President, and H. C. Mukherjee and V. T. Krishnamachari were elected.

✓ Correct

89. With reference to the evolution of the Basic Structure doctrine, consider the following statements:

1. In *Shankari Prasad (1951)*, the Supreme Court held that constitutional amendments are included within the meaning of “law” under Article 13.
2. In *Golak Nath (1967)*, the Supreme Court held that Parliament cannot amend Fundamental Rights.
3. In *Kesavananda Bharati (1973)*, the Supreme Court upheld unlimited amending power of Parliament.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

✓ Correct Answer: (c) 2 only

Brief Explanation:

- *Shankari Prasad* excluded constitutional amendments from Article 13 → **Statement 1 incorrect.**

- *Golak Nath* denied Parliament the power to amend Fundamental Rights → **Statement 2 correct.**
- *Kesavananda* introduced **limits** via basic structure → **Statement 3 incorrect.**

90. Match List I with List II:

| List I (Case) | List II (Basic Structure Element) |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A. Kesavananda Bharati (1973) | 1. Limited amending power |
| B. Indira Nehru Gandhi (1975) | 2. Free and fair elections |
| C. Minerva Mills (1980) | 3. Judicial review |
| D. S. R. Bommai (1994) | 4. Federalism |

Select the correct answer using the code below:

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

✓ Correct Answer: (a)

Brief Explanation:

Each case is a landmark for the listed element as documented in the evolution table.

91. Arrange the following cases in chronological order with respect to the development of the Basic Structure doctrine:

1. Golak Nath case
2. Minerva Mills case
3. Kesavananda Bharati case
4. Shankari Prasad case

Select the correct sequence:

- (a) 4 – 1 – 3 – 2
- (b) 1 – 4 – 3 – 2
- (c) 4 – 3 – 1 – 2
- (d) 1 – 3 – 4 – 2

✓ Correct Answer: (a)

Brief Explanation:

1951 → 1967 → 1973 → 1980 marks the doctrinal progression.

92. **The Basic Structure doctrine primarily ensures that:**

- (a) Parliament has unrestricted authority to amend the Constitution
- (b) Fundamental Rights can never be amended
- (c) The Constitution retains its core identity despite amendments
- (d) Directive Principles override Fundamental Rights

✔ **Correct Answer: (c)**

Brief Explanation:

The doctrine preserves the **core constitutional philosophy**, not rigidity or parliamentary absolutism.

93. **Which one of the following Supreme Court judgments first explicitly recognised “limited amending power of Parliament” as part of the basic structure?**

- (a) Golak Nath v. State of Punjab
- (b) Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala
- (c) Minerva Mills v. Union of India
- (d) Indira Nehru Gandhi v. Raj Narain

✔ **Correct Answer: (b)**

Brief Explanation:

- **Kesavananda Bharati (1973)** is the **origin case** of the doctrine.
- *Minerva Mills* reaffirmed it but did not originate it.

94. **The Basic Structure doctrine acts primarily as a limitation on which of the following constitutional powers?**

- (a) Executive power under Article 73
- (b) Legislative power under Article 245
- (c) Amending power under Article 368
- (d) Judicial power under Article 141

✔ **Correct Answer: (c)**

Brief Explanation:

- The doctrine specifically restricts **Parliament’s constituent power under Article 368**, not ordinary legislative or executive powers.

95. **In political theory, which one of the following best captures the meaning of “liberty”?**

- (a) Safeguards against the arbitrary exercise of power by political authorities
- (b) Complete absence of all forms of restraint
- (c) Freedom to act without any limitations whatsoever
- (d) Conditions that enable the full development of an individual’s personality

✔ **Correct Answer: (d) Conditions that enable the full development of an individual’s personality**

Brief Answer Explanation

- In political philosophy, liberty is understood not merely as the **absence of restraints** but as the **presence of enabling conditions** that allow individuals to **realise their potential**.
- Options (b) and (c) reflect an **absolute and unrealistic notion of freedom**, which is neither practical nor constitutional.
- Option (a) represents **only one aspect of liberty (negative liberty)**, whereas option (d) captures the **most comprehensive and positive conception of liberty**.

96. **Which one of the following best describes a constitutional government?**

- a) A government dominated by the legislature
- b) A government elected directly by the people
- c) A government operating under a multi-party system
- d) A government whose powers are limited by a constitution

✔ **Correct Answer: (d) A government whose powers are limited by a constitution**

Brief Answer Explanation

- A **constitutional government** is characterised by **limited government**, where the **exercise of political power is constrained by a constitution**.
- Features such as popular elections, legislative dominance, or multi-party systems **may exist**, but they are **not defining characteristics**.
- The essence of constitutionalism lies in **restraining governmental power to protect individual rights**.

97. **With reference to the sources of the Indian Constitution, consider the following statements:**

1. The political and administrative framework of the Constitution of India is largely derived from the Government of India Act, 1935.
2. The structural features of the Constitution of India have been substantially borrowed from the British constitutional system.

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

Correct Answer: (a) 1 only

Brief Answer Explanation

- **Statement 1 – Correct:**
A significant portion of the **political and administrative structure** of the Indian Constitution—such as federal scheme, office of Governor, judiciary, and emergency provisions—was adapted from the **Government of India Act, 1935**.
- **Statement 2 – Incorrect:**
The **structural framework** of the Constitution (federalism, separation of powers, written constitution) was **not primarily borrowed from the British Constitution**, which itself is largely unwritten. British influence is more evident in **parliamentary**

government and conventions, not the overall structural design.

98. **Which of the following is not a mandate of Schedule 6?**

- (a) Autonomous Districts and District Council
- (b) Autonomous Region and Regional Council
- (c) Scheduled Area and Tribes Advisory Council
- (d) District Fund and Regional Fund

Correct Answer : (c) Scheduled Area and Tribes Advisory Council

99. **Schedule 3 of the Constitution covers Oath and Affirmation for which of the following persons?**

1. Judges of Supreme Court and State High Court
2. Candidates for election to Parliament and State Legislatures
3. Members of Parliament and State Legislatures
4. Attorney General and Advocate General of States

Select the answers from the code given below:

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

Correct Answer : (c) 1, 2 and 3 only

100. With reference to the sources of the Indian Constitution, consider the following pairs:

| Feature of the Constitution | Source |
|--|--------------------------|
| 1. Impeachment of the President | Canada |
| 2. Residuary powers vested in the Centre | United States of America |
| 3. Cabinet system of government | Britain |
| 4. Directive Principles of State Policy | Ireland |

Which of the pairs given above are incorrectly matched?

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

Correct Answer: (a) 1 and 2 only

Brief Answer Explanation

- **Pair 1 – Incorrect:**
The procedure for **impeachment of the President** is borrowed from the **United States**, not Canada.
- **Pair 2 – Incorrect:**
In India, **residuary powers vest with the Centre**, a feature borrowed from **Canada**, not the USA.
- **Pair 3 – Correct:**
The **cabinet system of government** is derived from the **British parliamentary system**.
- **Pair 4 – Correct:**
The **Directive Principles of State Policy** are inspired by the **Irish Constitution**.