

Q1. Which act established a system of "double government" in India by creating the Board of Control to manage political affairs?

- (a) Regulating Act
- (b) Charter Act
- (c) Pitt's India Act
- (d) Council Act

Ans: c

Sol:

- **Regulating Act – Incorrect:** The 1773 Regulating Act introduced centralization with a Governor-General (Warren Hastings) and Supreme Council but did not create any Board of Control or dual government structure.
- **Charter Act – Incorrect:** Refers to multiple acts (1813, 1833, 1853) that renewed Company privileges, reformed administration, and opened trade, but none established the Board of Control.
- **Pitt's India Act – Correct:** Enacted in 1784, it created a 6-member Board of Control (led by a British government minister) to supervise civil, military, and revenue affairs, while the Company's Court of Directors handled commerce—formalizing "double government."
- **Council Act – Incorrect:** These dealt with legislative councils and expanded participation but not the Board of Control.

Q2. Consider the following statements regarding the Charter Act of 1833:

- I. It designated the Governor-General of Bengal as the Governor-General of India.
- II. Lord William Bentick was the first Governor-General of India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) Only I
- (b) Only II
- (c) Both I and II
- (d) Neither I nor II

Ans: c

Sol: (I) Correct: The Act explicitly changed the title from Governor-General of Bengal to Governor-General of India, granting him superintendence over all British territories, civil/military powers, and exclusive legislative authority (ending presidencies' independent powers).

(II) Correct: Lord William Bentinck, already serving as Governor-General of Bengal since

1828, became the first Governor-General of India under this Act (1833–1835), marking unified central administration.

Q3. Consider the following principles related to the Indian democratic system:

1. Popular sovereignty is the foundational principle but democratic legitimacy is sustained primarily through the rule of law.
2. The Constitution envisages democracy as an evolving concept, allowing the Parliament to redefine democratic rights by legislation.
3. A rigid dichotomy exists between direct and representative democracy in the Indian constitutional framework, with no functional overlap.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Ans: a

Sol:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** Popular sovereignty underlies Indian democracy, but for legitimacy, the rule of law (constitutional supremacy) is essential, ensuring that power is exercised within constitutional limits.
- **Statement 2: Incorrect.** While democracy evolves through judicial interpretation, Parliament cannot dilute or arbitrarily redefine democratic rights beyond constitutional mandates. Basic democratic principles are protected by the "basic structure" doctrine.
- **Statement 3: Incorrect.** The Indian Constitution does not create a strict separation. Examples of direct democratic elements include: Gram Sabhas under Part IX (Panchayati Raj) and Community participation under local self-governance. These coexist alongside representative institutions like Parliament and State Legislatures. Hence, there is functional overlap, not a rigid divide.

Q4. Which of the following best describes the doctrine of separation of powers as applied in the Indian constitutional framework?

- (a) A strict, absolute separation where the Legislature, Executive, and Judiciary function independently without any overlap.

- (b) A model of separation of functions with overlapping duties and mutual checks to prevent concentration of power.
- (c) A system where the Judiciary has complete autonomy and overrides executive and legislative decisions.
- (d) Complete subordination of the Judiciary and Legislature to the Executive to ensure administrative efficiency.

Ans: b

Sol:

- **Statement (a) is Incorrect.** This is not accurate for India because the Indian constitutional framework does not adopt a strict or absolute separation of powers. Functions and roles of the three organs overlap in various ways.
- **Statement (b) is Correct.** This best describes the Indian system, which embodies separation of powers as a part of its basic structure but with a system of checks and balances rather than rigid separation. The legislature, executive, and judiciary have distinct functions but also check and balance each other to avoid concentration of power and abuse. For example, the judiciary can review laws (judicial review), the executive can promulgate ordinances, and the legislature can impeach judges or hold the executive accountable through motions.
- **Statement (c) is Incorrect.** This overstates the judiciary's role. While the judiciary is independent and has powers like judicial review, it does not have absolute authority to override the other branches indiscriminately.
- **Statement (d) is incorrect.** The judiciary and legislature are independent of the executive. Such subordination would violate democratic principles and the constitutional design.

Q5. Consider the following statements regarding the Interim Government of India formed in 1946:

1. It was established following the Cabinet Mission Plan, replacing the Viceroy's Executive Council with a Council of Ministers headed by Jawaharlal Nehru as Vice-President and de facto Prime Minister.
2. The Muslim League initially joined the government under Liaquat Ali Khan (Finance) but later withdrew due to disagreements over parity in the Constituent Assembly.

3. Unlike modern caretaker governments under Article 75(3), the Interim Government lacked collective responsibility to any elected legislature, functioning as a transitional executive till independence.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Ans: d

Sol:

- **Statement 1 is correct:** Formed on 2 September 1946 post-Cabinet Mission elections to the Constituent Assembly, it transformed the Viceroy's Council into an Indian-led executive with Nehru as Vice-President (External Affairs & Commonwealth), managing administration till 15 August 1947.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** Liaquat Ali Khan held Finance; the League joined for leverage towards Pakistan but resigned en masse on 3 October 1946 over Constituent Assembly representation disputes, before rejoining partially.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** Pre-independence, it operated without a fully sovereign legislature (no Lok Sabha equivalent), unlike Article 75(3)'s post-Constitution collective responsibility to the House of the People; it bridged imperial to democratic rule.

Q6. Regarding the demand for a Constituent Assembly, consider the following statements:

1. The idea was first proposed by Jawaharlal Nehru in 1934.
2. In 1938, Nehru declared that the Constitution must be framed by an assembly elected on the basis of adult franchise.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

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

Ans: b

Sol:

- **Statement 1: Incorrect.** The idea was first proposed by M.N. Roy (Communist leader) in

1934, not Jawaharlal Nehru; Congress officially adopted it as a demand in 1935 (Lucknow session) or June 1934 resolution.

- **Statement 2: Correct.** In 1938, at the Faizapur Congress session (INC President), Nehru declared that free India's Constitution must be framed by a Constituent Assembly elected on adult franchise basis, without external interference.

Q7. What was the total proposed strength of the Constituent Assembly of India?

- (a) 296
- (b) 389
- (c) 292
- (d) 93

Ans: b

Sol: Total proposed strength: 292 from British provinces + 93 from princely states + 4 from chief commissioners' provinces (Delhi, Ajmer-Merwara, Coorg, British Baluchistan).

Q8. When did the Constituent Assembly hold its very first meeting?

- (a) August 15, 1947
- (b) December 9, 1946
- (c) January 26, 1950
- (d) November 26, 1949

Ans: b

Sol:

- **August 15, 1947 - Incorrect.** This marks India's Independence Day when power transferred to the interim government; the Assembly continued functioning but this was not its inaugural session.
- **December 9, 1946 - Correct.** The historic first sitting began at 11 AM, with Sachchidananda Sinha as temporary Chairman; 207 members attended amid Muslim League boycott.
- **January 26, 1950 - Incorrect.** Republic Day, when the Constitution took effect; the Assembly became Provisional Parliament.
- **November 26, 1949 - Incorrect.** Date of Constitution adoption after debates; not the first meeting.

Q9. Evaluate the following statements:

1. When the Constituent Assembly met as a legislative body to enact ordinary laws for the country, it was chaired by Dr. Rajendra Prasad.

2. The dual functions of the Assembly as both a constitution-making body and a law-making body continued until November 26, 1949.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Ans: b

Sol:

- **Statement I: Incorrect** While the Constituent Assembly had two distinct roles, they were chaired by different individuals:
 - **Constituent Body (Constitution-making):** Chaired by Dr. Rajendra Prasad.
 - **Legislative Body (Ordinary Law-making):** Chaired by G.V. Mavalankar.
- **Statement II: Correct** The dual functions of the Assembly—as both a constitution-making and a law-making body—continued specifically until **November 26, 1949**. On this date, the task of drafting the Constitution was officially completed and adopted. After this, the Assembly ceased its constitution-making function and exclusively became the **Provisional Parliament of India** until the first general elections in 1951–52

Q10. Match List-I (Functions of the Constituent Assembly) with List-II (Dates of Adoption/Execution) and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

List-I (Functions)	List-II (Dates)
A. Adoption of the National Flag	1. May 1949
B. Ratification of Commonwealth Membership	2. July 22, 1947
C. Election of Dr. Rajendra Prasad as President	3. January 24, 1950
D. Adoption of Indian Constitution	4. 26 Nov, 1949

Codes:

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

Ans: a

Sol: A. Adoption of the National Flag - 2. July 22, 1947. The tricolour flag designed by Pingali Venkayya was formally adopted during the Assembly's session on July 22, 1947, just before Independence.

B. Ratification of Commonwealth Membership

- **1.** May 1949. India ratified its continued membership in the British Commonwealth (as a republic) via a resolution in May 1949, affirming ties post-independence.

C. Election of Dr. Rajendra Prasad as President

- **3.** January 24, 1950.

D. Adoption of Indian Constitution - 4. 26 Nov,

1949. The Constitution was adopted on November 26, 1949.

Q11. Consider the following statements about the functions of a constitution:

1. It generates authority for the government by specifying decision-making powers among institutions like the legislature, executive, and judiciary.

2. It defines the political community's boundaries, including territorial limits and citizenship criteria, distinguishing members from non-members.

3. It places limits on government actions to protect citizens' rights and prevent arbitrary exercise of power, while enabling fulfillment of societal aspirations.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Ans: d

Sol:

- **Statement 1 is correct:** Constitutions allocate powers across branches, as India's does via Articles 53, 73, and 245, ensuring coordinated governance.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** India's Constitution delineates territory under Article 1 and citizenship via Articles 5-11, marking the polity's scope.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** Through Fundamental Rights (Part III) and judicial review, it curbs state overreach while guiding policies for justice via Directive Principles.

Q12. When was the Macaulay Committee on the Indian Civil Service appointed?

- (a) August 15, 1853
- (b) May 1854
- (c) January 26, 1855
- (d) November 26, 1854

Ans: b

Sol: The Macaulay Committee on the Indian Civil Service was appointed in May 1854 by the British Parliament under the provisions of the Charter Act of 1853.

The committee, formally called the Select Committee of the British Parliament on the Indian Civil Service, was headed by Lord Thomas Babington Macaulay and tasked with reforming recruitment to the Indian Civil Service (ICS).

Q13. In essence, what does 'Due Process of Law' mean?

- (a) The principle of natural justice
- (b) The procedure established by law
- (c) Fair application of law
- (d) Equality before law

Ans: c

Sol: a) Option 1 is Incorrect. While natural justice is related to fairness in legal processes, due process of law is a broader concept that ensures fair application and reasonableness of laws, not merely procedural fairness. So, this option is incomplete in capturing due process.

(b) Option 2 is Incorrect. This phrase refers to a law that has been passed according to the procedures laid down by the legislature. However, procedure established by law does not guarantee that the law itself is fair or just, whereas due process requires fairness and reasonableness in the law's application.

(c) Option 3 is Correct. This is the most accurate essence of due process of law. It means that the law must be applied fairly, reasonably, and justly, preventing arbitrary or oppressive state action. It checks both the substance and procedure of the law, ensuring justice and protection of fundamental rights.

(d) Option 4 is Incorrect. While equality before the law is a constitutional principle ensuring non-discrimination, due process focuses more broadly on fairness in enforcement and the substance of laws, not just equality.

Q14. Which Article of the Constitution of India safeguards one's right to marry the person of one's choice?

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

Ans: b

Sol: a) Article 19: Incorrect

- Article 19 guarantees certain fundamental freedoms such as freedom of speech and expression, assembly, movement, residence, and profession.

(b) Article 21: Correct

- Article 21 ensures protection of life and personal liberty, The Supreme Court has interpreted this broadly to include the right to marry freely and choose one's partner, as part of personal liberty and dignity.
- Landmark cases like *Lata Singh v. State of UP* (2006) and *Shafin Jahan v. K.M. Ashokan* (2018) affirms this interpretation.

(c) Article 25: Incorrect

- Article 25 deals with freedom of conscience and free profession, practice, and propagation of religion.

(d) Article 29: Incorrect

- Article 29 protects the rights of cultural and educational rights of minorities, including protection of interests of minorities to preserve their distinct language and culture.

Q15. In the context of polity, which one of the following would you accept as the most appropriate definition of liberty?

- (a) Protection against the tyranny of political rulers
- (b) Absence of restraint
- (c) Opportunity to do whatever one likes
- (d) Opportunity to develop oneself fully

Ans: d

Sol: (a) Option 1 is Incorrect. This reflects the negative liberty concept, focusing on freedom *from* interference, especially by the state or political authority.

(b) Option 2 is Incorrect. This also represents negative liberty, emphasizing the lack of external constraints.

- However, in real societies, absolute absence of restraint is impractical and

undesirable as it may undermine social order and other freedoms.

- Thus, it is an over-simplistic and absolute interpretation, which is not entirely applicable.

(c) Option 3 is Incorrect. This notion is too broad and absolute and can conflict with others' freedoms and societal interests.

- True liberty cannot imply unlimited freedom without responsibility or constraint.
- Hence, this is not an appropriate political or constitutional definition of liberty.

(d) Option 4 is Correct. This aligns with the positive conception of liberty, focusing on enabling individuals to realize their potential and lead a meaningful, autonomous life.

- It captures the essential value of liberty in a democracy, encompassing both freedom from restraint and freedom to act, develop, and participate.
- Many scholars and the Indian Constitution's spirit reflect this understanding. The Preamble and Article 21 (right to life with dignity) support this broader, developmental view of liberty.

Q16. With reference to the Act of Settlement 1781, consider the following statements:

1. It empowered the Governor-General-in-Council to frame regulations for the Provincial Courts and Revenue Councils.
2. It declared that the Supreme Court would not issue writs against the Governor-General or Council for public acts done in their official capacity.
3. It extended the Supreme Court's jurisdiction exclusively to British subjects in Calcutta, excluding natives.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Ans: b

Sol:

- **Statement 1: Correct** - It empowered the Governor-General-in-Council to frame regulations for Provincial Courts and Revenue Councils, addressing gaps in judicial oversight for mofussil areas.

- **Statement 2: Correct** - It declared the Supreme Court would not issue writs against the Governor-General or Council for public acts in official capacity, protecting Company administration from judicial interference.
- **Statement 3: Incorrect** - The Supreme Court's jurisdiction extended to all Calcutta inhabitants (British and natives), not exclusively British subjects; personal laws applied to Hindus and Muslims respectively.

Q17. Consider the following statements regarding the Government of India Act, 1858:

1. It designated the Governor-General as Viceroy from the date of enactment, making Lord Canning the first Viceroy immediately.
2. It abolished the dual government system by eliminating both the Board of Control and Court of Directors.
3. The newly created Secretary of State for India was assisted by a 15-member Council of India, which possessed veto powers over administrative decisions.
4. The Act constituted the Secretary of State-in-Council as a body corporate for legal purposes in India and England.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Ans: b

Sol:

- **Statement 1 is incorrect:** while the Act provided for Viceroy designation as Crown representative, Lord Canning became Viceroy only after the 1876 Royal Title Act formalized it; he remained Governor-General initially.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** it ended double government by abolishing the Board of Control and Court of Directors.
- **Statement 3 is incorrect:** the 15-member Council of India was purely advisory without veto powers.
- **Statement 4 is correct:** it made the Secretary of State-in-Council a body corporate capable of legal actions.

Q18. Consider the following pairs with reference to the First Cabinet of Independent India (1947):

Minister	Portfolio
1. Dr. Rajendra Prasad	Education
2. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad	Food & Agriculture
3. Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherji	Industries & Supplies
4. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel	Finance

How many of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

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

Ans: a

Sol:

- **Pair 1 is incorrect:** Dr. Rajendra Prasad held Food & Agriculture, while Education went to Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.
- **Pair 2 is incorrect:** Azad handled Education, not Food & Agriculture.
- **Pair 3 is correct:** Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherji managed Industries & Supplies.
- **Pair 4 is incorrect:** Finance was with R.K. Shanmugham Chetty; Patel held Home, Information & Broadcasting, and States.

Q19. Consider the following statements regarding the Congress Experts Committee appointed in July 1946:

1. It was chaired by Jawaharlal Nehru and included members like K.M. Munshi, N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar, and K.T. Shah.
2. Krishna Kripalani was co-opted as a member and convener on the Chairman's proposal.
3. The committee held sittings in New Delhi (July 20-22, 1946) and Bombay (August 15-17, 1946), discussing Constituent Assembly procedures and drafting an Objectives Resolution precursor.
4. Granville Austin noted that the committee set India on the road to its present Constitution by suggesting federal structures, princely state integration, and amending powers.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Ans: d

Sol:

- **Statement 1: Correct** - Jawaharlal Nehru chaired the committee formed on July 8, 1946; key members included M. Asaf Ali, K.M. Munshi, N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar, K.T. Shah, D.R. Gadgil, Humayun Kabir, and K. Santhanam
- **Statement 2: Correct** - Krishna Kripalani was co-opted as member and convener per the Chairman's proposal, enhancing operational efficiency during elections.
- **Statement 3: Correct** - Two sittings occurred: New Delhi (July 20-22) and Bombay (August 15-17); agenda covered Assembly procedures, committee appointments, and drafting the Objectives Resolution moved by Nehru on December 13, 1946.
- **Statement 4: Correct** - Granville Austin's observation credits the committee for federal suggestions (autonomous areas, Centre-province powers), princely states, amending process, and Objectives draft—directly influencing the Constitution within Cabinet Mission framework.

Q20. Which of the following pairs of Committees of the Constituent Assembly and their Chairmen is incorrectly matched?

- (a) Union Powers Committee - Jawaharlal Nehru
- (b) Provincial Constitution Committee - Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- (c) Drafting Committee - Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
- (d) Union Constitution Committee - Mahatma Gandhi

Ans: d

Sol: (a) Union Powers Committee - Jawaharlal Nehru - Correct. Nehru chaired this major committee, which defined the executive and legislative powers of the Union government.
(b) Provincial Constitution Committee - Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel - Correct. Patel headed this committee, responsible for recommending the structure and powers of provincial governments.
(c) Drafting Committee - Dr. B.R. Ambedkar - Correct. Ambedkar, as Chairman, led the crucial task of drafting the final Constitution document.
(d) Union Constitution Committee - Mahatma Gandhi - Incorrect. Jawaharlal Nehru chaired the Union Constitution Committee.

Q21. Who among the following was NOT a member of the Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly?

- (a) N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar
- (b) Dr. K.M. Munshi
- (c) Pattabhi Sitaramayya
- (d) Syed Mohammad Saadullah

Ans: c

Sol: (a) N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar - Incorrect. Served as Vice-Chairman; contributed to federal structure and Article 370 provisions.

(b) Dr. K.M. Munshi - Incorrect. Key contributor on fundamental rights and cultural provisions in the Drafting Committee.

(c) Pattabhi Sitaramayya - Correct. Not a member of drafting Committee. Chairman of the House Committee (rules of procedure); never served on Drafting Committee.

(d) Syed Mohammad Saadullah - Incorrect. Represented minority interests and Northeast perspectives in the committee.

Q22. Which animal was adopted as the symbol (seal) of the Constituent Assembly of India?

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

Ans: c

Sol: The Elephant was adopted as the symbol (seal) of the Constituent Assembly of India. The Constituent Assembly, which met from 1946 to 1950 to draft the Constitution of India, selected the elephant as its emblem to symbolize strength, wisdom, unity, and dignity -qualities considered essential for framing a democratic and just Constitution.

Q23. Which Act created the office of Secretary of State for India?

- (a) Charter Act of 1853
- (b) Government of India Act 1858
- (c) Indian Councils Act 1861
- (d) Charter Act of 1833

Ans: b

Sol: (a) Charter Act of 1853 - Incorrect. Introduced competitive exams for civil services but did not create the Secretary of State office.

(b) Government of India Act 1858 - Correct. Ended Company rule, established Secretary of State (Cabinet member accountable to Parliament) with full Indian administration control, and a 15-member advisory Council of India chaired by the Secretary.

(c) Indian Councils Act 1861 - Incorrect. Expanded legislative councils and introduced portfolio system; Secretary of State already existed.

(d) Charter Act of 1833 - Incorrect. Centralized power under Governor-General of India.

Q24. In 1862, Lord Canning, the then Viceroy, nominated three Indians to his legislative council. Who among the following was NOT one of them?

- Raja of Benaras
- Maharaja of Patiala
- Sir Dinkar Rao
- Raja of Ramnad

Ans: d

Sol: (a) Raja of Benaras - Correct (he was nominated).

Raja Mahesh Narayan of Benaras was one of the three Indians nominated by Lord Canning to the Viceroy's Legislative Council in 1862, marking the first Indian entry into central law-making.

(b) Maharaja of Patiala - Correct (he was nominated).

Maharaja Mahendra Singh of Patiala represented princely state interests as one of the inaugural Indian non-official members.

(c) Sir Dinkar Rao - Correct (he was nominated). Sir Dinkar Rao, Gwalior's minister, was the third nominee, bringing administrative expertise to the council.

(d) Raja of Ramnad - Incorrect (NOT nominated).

Raja Muthu Vijaya Raghunatha Sethupathi was not among the three selected by Canning.

Q25. The Indian Councils Act of 1861 empowered the Governor-General to issue ordinances during emergencies. For how long were these ordinances valid?

- 3 months
- 6 months
- 1 year
- 2 years

Ans: b

Sol: The Indian Councils Act of 1861 empowered the Governor-General (Viceroy) to issue ordinances during emergencies without the prior approval of the Legislative Council.

These ordinances were valid for a maximum of six months from the date of promulgation, unless they were earlier disallowed by the British Crown (through the Secretary of State for India) or replaced/controlled by a regular law or regulation passed by the Governor-General in Council.

Q26. In the context of Federal and Unitary systems, consider the following statements:

- A unitary system features a single constitution and citizenship for the entire polity.
- In a federal system, states derive their powers directly from the centre rather than from the constitution.
- An integrated judiciary is a hallmark of unitary features, even in quasi-federal setups like India.

Which of the statements given above is/are not correct?

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

Ans: b

Sol:

- Statement 1 is correct:** Unitary systems, like the UK's, have one constitution (written or unwritten) and single citizenship, with all power centralized at the national level.
- Statement 2 is incorrect:** In federal systems like the USA or India, states/units derive powers directly from the constitution (e.g., via schedules or amendments), not from the centre.
- Statement 3 is correct:** India's Constitution shows unitary bias through an integrated judiciary (Supreme Court at the apex with High Courts under it), alongside federal elements.

Q27. Consider the following statements regarding the classification of constitutions:

- A written constitution is one that exists in a single codified document, making it easier to identify as supreme law, while an unwritten constitution derives from statutes, conventions, and judicial decisions.
- Rigid constitutions require a special procedure for amendment, often involving supermajorities

or state ratifications, whereas flexible constitutions can be amended by ordinary legislative processes.

3. Federal constitutions distribute powers between central and regional governments through constitutional lists, but unitary constitutions concentrate all powers at the center with administrative decentralization to local units.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Ans: d

Sol:

- **Statement 1 is correct:** Written constitutions, like India's, consolidate fundamental laws in one document for clarity and supremacy, unlike unwritten ones such as the UK's, which evolve organically.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** The US Constitution exemplifies rigidity with its elaborate amendment process under Article V, contrasting flexible systems like Britain's where Parliament amends via simple majority.
- **Statement 3 is correct:** Federal setups (e.g., USA, India) divide sovereignty via lists like India's Seventh Schedule, while unitary ones (e.g., UK, France) vest ultimate authority centrally.

Q28. Consider the following statements regarding the objectives of the Indian Constitution as outlined in the Preamble:

1. The term 'socialist' was originally part of the Preamble since 1950, reflecting the framers' intent for a mixed economy with private enterprise alongside state welfare.
2. 'Secular' as an objective ensures the state maintains equidistance from all religions, but does not prohibit the state from enacting religion-specific personal laws.
3. The Preamble's objectives, including justice and equality, are enforceable as fundamental rights under Articles 14-18, while fraternity guides Directive Principles under Article 39.

Which of the statements given above is/are not correct?

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

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

Ans: b

Sol:

- **Statement 1 is not correct:** 'Socialist' (and 'secular') were added by the 42nd Amendment Act, 1976; the original Preamble did not include them, allowing a broader economic framework initially.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** Secularism implies state neutrality without a theocratic bias, permitting personal laws (e.g., Hindu Marriage Act, Sharia-based laws) as long as they align with constitutional morality.
- **Statement 3 is not correct:** Preamble objectives are not directly enforceable (Berubari Opinion, 1960); justice/equality partly underpin enforceable Fundamental Rights (Articles 14-18), while fraternity informs non-enforceable Directive Principles like Article 39 (equal pay), not specifically fraternity.

Q29. Consider the following statements regarding the semi-presidential form of government:

1. It features a dual executive where the President is directly elected as head of state with significant powers, while the Prime Minister, as head of government, is accountable to the legislature via a vote of no confidence.
2. Unlike the presidential system, the semi-presidential system allows for 'cohabitation' where the President and Prime Minister from opposing parties share power, potentially leading to policy gridlock.
3. India exhibits semi-presidential traits due to the President's role in appointing the Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers being collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Ans: b

Sol:

- **Statement 1 is correct:** The semi-presidential system, as in France, has a popularly elected President (head of state with powers like

foreign affairs) and a Prime Minister (head of government) responsible to parliament, removable by no-confidence vote, blending presidential and parliamentary elements.

- **Statement 2 is correct:** Cohabitation occurs when the President and PM represent different parties (e.g., France 1986-1988), causing divided authority and potential deadlock, unlike pure presidential systems with fixed separation.
- **Statement 3 is incorrect:** India follows a parliamentary system (Article 75); the President is nominal (electoral college-elected), with real executive power vested in the PM and Council accountable solely to Lok Sabha, lacking direct presidential election or dual executive dynamics.

Q30. How many principal organs does the United Nations have as per its Charter?

- (a) 4
- (b) 5
- (c) 6
- (d) 7

Ans: c

Sol: The UN Charter (1945) establishes six principal organs:

1. General Assembly (deliberative)
2. Security Council (peace/security)
3. Economic & Social Council (ECOSOC, development)
4. Trusteeship Council (suspended 1994)
5. International Court of Justice (disputes)
6. Secretariat (administration).

Q31. The Indian Councils Act of 1909 provided (for the first time) for the association of Indians with the executive councils of the Viceroy and Governors. Who became the first Indian to join the Viceroy's executive council as Law Member?

- (a) Tej Bahadur Sapru
- (b) M.A. Jinnah
- (c) Satyendra Prasad Sinha
- (d) Surendranath Banerjee

Ans: c

Sol: The Indian Councils Act of 1909 (Morley-Minto Reforms) provided, for the first time, for the association of Indians with the executive councils of the Viceroy and the Governors.

Under this Act, the Governor-General (Viceroy) was empowered to nominate one Indian member to the Viceroy's Executive Council.

Satyendra Prasad Sinha became the first Indian to join the Viceroy's Executive Council as the Law Member in 1909.

Q32. Which Act introduced a system of communal representation for Muslims through separate electorates, legalizing communalism?

- (a) Indian Councils Act 1861
- (b) Indian Councils Act 1892
- (c) Indian Councils Act 1909
- (d) Government of India Act 1919

Ans: c

Sol:

- (a) **Indian Councils Act 1861 - Incorrect.** Introduced nominations and portfolio system but no communal representation.
- (b) **Indian Councils Act 1892 - Incorrect.** Expanded councils and indirect elections; no separate electorates.
- (c) **Indian Councils Act 1909 - Correct.** Accepted Muslim League demands (separate electorate); Muslims elected only by Muslim voters, institutionalizing communal politics. Lord Minto known as 'Father of Communal Electorate'.
- (d) **Government of India Act 1919 - Incorrect.** Extended separate electorates to Sikhs, Christians; 1909 originated the system.

Q33. Other than the Fundamental Rights, which of the following parts of the Constitution of India reflect the principles and provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948)?

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

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Ans: d

Sol:

1. **Correct.** The **Preamble** reflects core UDHR values such as **justice, liberty, equality, and**

dignity, aligning with the human rights philosophy in the UDHR.

2. **Correct.** DPSPs correspond closely to **economic, social, and cultural rights** in the UDHR (e.g., right to work, education, social security, welfare, and just conditions of life).
3. **Correct.** Although added later (42nd Amendment, 1976), they reflect the **UDHR's emphasis on individual responsibility** to society, respect for the law, and promotion of harmony and human dignity.

Q34. In the context of India, which one of the following is the characteristic appropriate for bureaucracy?

- (a) An agency for widening the scope of parliamentary democracy
- (b) An agency for strengthening the structure of federalism
- (c) An agency for facilitating political stability and economic growth
- (d) An agency or the implementation of public policy

Ans: d

Sol:

- **Option (a) Incorrect.** Bureaucracy works under the political executive and implements policies and decisions; it does not *widen* the scope of parliamentary democracy.
- **Option (b) Incorrect.** Bureaucracy operates at both central and state levels and helps maintain federal relations, but strengthening federalism is not its direct or principal role.
- **Option (c) Incorrect.** Bureaucracy may *contribute* to stability and growth by executing policies, but this is an **outcome**, not its core role.
- **Option (d) Correct.** The essential and defining function of bureaucracy is **implementation of public policy**, i.e., executing laws, running administration, delivering services, and ensuring continuity of governance.

Q35. The Annual Status of Education Report (ASER) 2024 provides insights into the current state of education in rural India. Consider the following statements:

1. In 2024, the percentage of Class 3 children in rural India who could perform basic subtraction increased compared to 2022.
2. The ASER 2024 survey included a section on digital literacy targeting children aged 14 to 16.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both
- (d) None

Ans: c

Sol:

- **Statement 1 is correct.** ASER 2024 data confirms the increase: nationally, Class 3 children performing basic subtraction improved from 25.9% (2022) to 33.7% (2024). Government schools drove much of this recovery, from 20.2% to 27.6%, aligning with efforts like NIPUN Bharat.
- **Statement 2 is correct.** ASER 2024 explicitly added a digital literacy module targeting 14-16-year-olds, covering access (90% have smartphones at home), ownership, usage (57% for education), safety, and tasks like setting alarms or sharing videos. Gender gaps persisted, with boys outperforming girls in some tasks.

Q36. Consider the following statements about India's "Neighbourhood First" policy:

1. The policy prioritizes economic and security cooperation with immediate neighbouring countries.
2. SAARC is the primary regional organization through which India implements this policy.
3. The policy emphasizes the principle of non interference in the internal affairs of neighbouring countries.
4. Strengthening maritime connectivity in the Indian Ocean region is not part of this policy.

Which of the above statements are correct?

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

Ans: a

Sol:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** The policy prioritizes economic ties (e.g., BBIN agreements, energy grids) and security (e.g., joint military exercises like Surya Kiran with Nepal).
- **Statement 2: Incorrect.** SAARC is not primary due to India-Pakistan tensions; India pivots to BIMSTEC and bilateral mechanisms for implementation.

- **Statement 3: Correct.** Non-interference aligns with consultative, sovereignty-respecting approaches like the Gujral Doctrine and 5S framework.
- **Statement 4: Incorrect.** Maritime connectivity is integral, via SAGAR initiative and partnerships with Maldives, Sri Lanka for IOR security.

Q37. Article 13 of the Indian Constitution embodies the doctrine of judicial review by rendering laws inconsistent with fundamental rights void. Consider the following statements regarding Article 13:

1. The term 'law' under Article 13 encompasses ordinances, delegated legislation, and customs having the force of law.
2. Article 13 explicitly states that constitutional amendments qualify as 'law' and are subject to judicial review for violating fundamental rights.
3. Post-Kesavananda Bharati (1973), constitutional amendments can be invalidated if they violate the basic structure doctrine, even if they do not directly infringe fundamental rights.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Ans: b

Sol:

- **Statement 1 is correct.** Article 13(3) expansively defines 'law' to include parliamentary/state enactments, temporary ordinances, delegated rules / regulations / notifications, and customs/ usages with legal force, allowing all to be challenged for fundamental rights violations
- **Statement 2 is incorrect.** Article 13(4), added by the 24th Amendment (1971), explicitly excludes constitutional amendments from the definition of 'law', shielding them from direct challenge under Article 13 for fundamental rights infringement
- **Statement 3 is correct.** In Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala (1973), the Supreme Court ruled that while amendments are not 'law' under Article 13, they are void if they abrogate the Constitution's 'basic structure'—a doctrine encompassing features like judicial review, even indirectly affecting rights.

Q38. Consider the following statements about the right to reside and settle (Article 19(1)(e)) in India:

1. The right permits both temporary residence and permanent settlement anywhere in the country but can be restricted to protect the interests of Scheduled Tribes, including regulating outsiders' property rights via customary tribal laws.
2. The Supreme Court has upheld complete bans on residence in certain areas for habitual offenders and prostitutes, treating such restrictions as reasonable under Article 19(5).
3. Unlike the right to movement, the right to reside and settle cannot be restricted in the interest of the general public, as it promotes unhindered nationalism.

Which of the above statements is/are incorrect?

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

Ans: b

Sol:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** Article 19(1)(e) covers temporary residence and permanent settlement/domicile; restrictions protect ST interests, allowing customary laws for property regulation in tribal areas to preserve culture and prevent exploitation.]
- **Statement 2: Correct.** Supreme Court rulings (e.g., validating bans in "sensitive" zones) deem exclusions for prostitutes/habitual offenders as reasonable, non-arbitrary limits serving public order under Article 19(5)
- **Statement 3: Incorrect.** Article 19(5) explicitly allows restrictions on both rights (residence/ settlement and movement) for general public interest or ST protection; the statement wrongly excludes public interest grounds.

Q39. The Global Competitiveness Report is published by the-

- (a) International Monetary Fund
- (b) United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
- (c) World Economic Forum
- (d) World Bank

Ans: c

Sol: The Global Competitiveness Report is an annual report published by the World Economic

Forum (WEF), headquartered in Geneva, Switzerland. The report assesses the competitiveness of countries based on factors such as institutions, infrastructure, macroeconomic stability, health, skills, market efficiency, and innovation.

Q40. On August 20, 1917, the British Government declared, for the first time, that its objective was the gradual introduction of a responsible Government in India. This declaration is associated with which event/policy?

- (a) Montagu Declaration
- (b) Lucknow Pact
- (c) Morley-Minto Reforms
- (d) Rowlatt Act

Ans: a

Sol:

(a) Montagu Declaration - Correct. Secretary of State Edwin Montagu announced in the British House of Commons that Britain's goal was "gradual development of self-governing institutions" leading to responsible government, paving way for 1919 reforms.

(b) Lucknow Pact - Incorrect. 1916 Congress-League agreement on constitutional reforms; preceded the 1917 declaration.

(c) Morley-Minto Reforms - Incorrect. Indian Councils Act 1909; introduced separate electorates but no responsible government promise.

(d) Rowlatt Act - Incorrect. 1919 repressive law against sedition; opposite of responsible government.

Q41. Consider the following statements about the Like-Minded Developing Countries (LMDCs) group:

1. The LMDCs are a coalition of developing nations that negotiate collectively at the United Nations and the World Trade Organization (WTO).
2. The LMDCs primarily focus on climate change, world trade, sustainable development, and advocating for reforms in the United Nations system.
3. The LMDCs exclusively focus on issues of biodiversity conservation and natural resource use.

Which of the above statements are correct?

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

(d) 1, 2 and 3 all

Ans: a

Sol:

- **Statement 1 is Correct.** LMDCs comprise around 20-25 developing countries (e.g., India, China, Indonesia, Egypt) that coordinate as a block in UN climate talks and WTO negotiations, representing over 50% of the world's population.
- **Statement 2 is Correct.** The group focuses on climate change (e.g., demanding finance from developed nations at COPs), world trade, sustainable development, and UN reforms like Security Council expansion.
- **Statement 3 is incorrect.** LMDCs do not exclusively target biodiversity or natural resources; these form part of broader climate and development advocacy, not the primary or sole focus.

Q42. Evaluate the following statements about the National Broadband Mission (NBM) and determine which statement is incorrect:

- (a) The National Broadband Mission was launched in 2019 to provide broadband access to all villages in India by 2022.
- (b) It aims to deploy an additional 30 lakh kilometers of optical fiber cable across the country.
- (c) The mission focuses on enabling fixed-line broadband access to at least 50% of households by 2024.
- (d) Under the mission, the government provides 100% funding for broadband infrastructure development in remote areas.

Ans: d

Sol:

- **Statement (a):** The National Broadband Mission (NBM) was officially launched in December 2019 by the Ministry of Communications to achieve broadband connectivity to all villages by 2022, integrating with BharatNet Phase III. While full coverage missed the deadline, the 2022 target was explicitly stated.
- **Statement (b):** NBM targets deployment of additional 30 lakh km optical fiber cable (OFC) nationwide, expanding from existing ~22 lakh km to over 50 lakh km total. This supports 100

Mbps broadband to villages and 1 Gbps backhaul.

- **Statement (c):** NBM Phase II/2.0 explicitly aims for fixed-line broadband access to at least 50% of households by 2024-25 through middle-mile (OFC) + last-mile connectivity via BSNL/state discom towers and Wi-Fi hotspots.
- **Statement (d):** NBM follows Public-Private Partnership (PPP) model where:
 - Central government: Funds middle-mile OFC via BharatNet
 - States/PSUs/Private: Fund last-mile connectivity
 - USOF subsidies for remote areas (not 100% funding)
 No provision exists for complete central funding even in remote regions—costs are shared.

Q43. Which committee recommended the inclusion of Fundamental Duties in the Indian Constitution?

- Sarkaria Committee
- Mandal Commission
- Swaran Singh Committee
- Verma Committee

Ans: c

Sol:

- (a) **Sarkaria Commission - Incorrect.** Recommended Centre-State relations reforms (1983).
- (b) **Mandal Commission - Incorrect.** Recommended OBC reservations (1979).
- (c) **Swaran Singh Committee - Correct.** Appointed in 1976, proposed Fundamental Duties to balance rights; led to Article 51A via 42nd Amendment.
- (d) **Verma Committee - Incorrect.** 1999 committee to operationalize/implement existing Fundamental Duties through education.

Q44. Consider the following statements:

- Aadhaar card can be used as a proof of citizenship or domicile.
 - Once issued, Aadhaar number cannot be deactivated or omitted by the Issuing Authority.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- 1 only
- 2 only
- Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans: d

Sol: Statement 1: Incorrect.

- The Aadhaar card is NOT a proof of citizenship or domicile. It is issued to residents of India, including non-citizens, who have lived in India continuously for at least six months.
 - The Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) explicitly states that Aadhaar is only a proof of identity and address, not citizenship or domicile.
- Statement 2: Incorrect.**
- UIDAI can deactivate or suspend an Aadhaar number in specific cases such as fraud, data anomalies, or at the request of the individual under certain circumstances (e.g., death, migration).
 - The Aadhaar number and associated biometrics can be reviewed and corrected, and Aadhaar can be deactivated to prevent misuse.

Q45. The Environmental Performance Index (EPI) is jointly published by?

- UNEP and World Bank
- Yale Center for Environmental Law & Policy and Columbia Center for International Earth Science Information Network
- Greenpeace and WWF
- IPCC

Ans: b

Sol: The Environmental Performance Index (EPI) is a biennial report launched in 2002, primarily produced by Yale University's Yale Center for Environmental Law & Policy (YCELP) and Columbia University's Center for International Earth Science Information Network (CIESIN) at the Earth Institute.

It ranks 180 countries on 58 indicators across 11 categories (air quality, sanitation, biodiversity, climate mitigation) grouped into environmental health, ecosystem vitality, and climate performance, using a proximity-to-target methodology (0-100 score).

Q46. Which Act further extended the principle of communal representation by providing separate electorates for depressed classes (Scheduled Castes), women and labour?

- Indian Councils Act 1909
- Government of India Act 1919

- (c) Government of India Act 1935
(d) Indian Councils Act 1892

Ans: c

Sol:

- (a) **Indian Councils Act 1909 - Incorrect.** Introduced separate electorates for Muslims only (Morley-Minto Reforms).
(b) **Government of India Act 1919 - Incorrect.** Introduced separate electorates for Sikhs, Indian Christians, Anglo-Indians, and Europeans; excluded depressed classes, women, labour.
(c) **Government of India Act 1935 - Correct.** Extended communal electorates to depressed classes (Scheduled Castes), women, and labour (workers), significantly expanding representation based on community/identity.
(d) **Indian Councils Act 1892 - Incorrect.** No separate electorates; only expanded council sizes with indirect elections.

Q47. Who was elected as the temporary President of the Constituent Assembly of India at its first meeting, following the French practice?

- (a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
(b) Jawaharlal Nehru
(c) Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha
(d) B.N. Rau

Ans: c

Sol:

- (a) **Dr. Rajendra Prasad - Incorrect.** Elected as permanent President on December 11, 1946, after the temporary phase.
(b) **Jawaharlal Nehru - Incorrect.** Moved the Objectives Resolution (Dec 13, 1946); chaired no presidential role.
(c) **Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha - Correct.** As the oldest member (age 74), elected temporary President on December 9, 1946 (first sitting), following French National Assembly practice of seniority-based interim leadership.
(d) **B.N. Rau - Incorrect.** Constitutional Advisor; prepared initial draft but not Assembly President.

Q48. Match List-I (Sub-Committees of Constituent Assembly) with List-II (Chairmen) and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

List-I	List-II
A. Fundamental Rights Sub-Committee	1. Gopinath Bardoloi
B. Minorities Sub-Committee	2. J.B. Kripalani
C. North-East Frontier Tribal Areas and Assam Excluded & Partially Excluded Areas Sub-Committee	3. H.C. Mukherjee
D. Excluded and Partially Excluded Areas (other than those in Assam) Sub-Committee	4. A.V. Thakkar

Codes:

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

Ans: a

Sol:

- **A) Fundamental Rights Sub-Committee - 2. J.B. Kripalani (Correct).** Kripalani chaired the sub-committee under Fundamental Rights Committee, shaping early rights provisions.
- **B) Minorities Sub-Committee - 3. H.C. Mukherjee (Correct).** Mukherjee led minority safeguards recommendations.
- **C) North-East Frontier Tribal Areas and Assam Excluded & Partially Excluded Areas Sub-Committee - 1. Gopinath Bardoloi (Correct).** Assam CM Bardoloi handled Northeast tribal/autonomous areas integration.
- **D) Excluded and Partially Excluded Areas (other than those in Assam) Sub-Committee - 4. A.V. Thakkar (Correct).** Thakkar (tribal welfare expert) chaired for other tribal/excluded regions like Central India.

Q49. January 26 was specifically chosen as the date of commencement of the Indian Constitution because of its historical importance. Which of the following events is correctly associated with this date?

- (a) Gandhi-Irwin Pact was signed
(b) Purna Swaraj Day was celebrated following Lahore Session resolution
(c) First meeting of the Constituent Assembly was held

(d) Quit India Resolution was passed

Ans: b

Sol:

- (a) **Gandhi-Irwin Pact - Incorrect.** Signed on March 5, 1931, not January 26.
 (b) **Purna Swaraj Day - Correct.** Lahore Session (Dec 1929) declared Purna Swaraj; January 26, 1930 celebrated as Independence Day nationwide. This historical significance made it Republic Day (1950).
 (c) **First meeting of Constituent Assembly - Incorrect.** Held on December 9, 1946.
 (d) **Quit India Resolution - Incorrect.** Passed on August 8, 1942.

Q50. Who among the following was responsible for the calligraphy of the Hindi version of the original Indian Constitution?

- (a) Prem Behari Narain Raizada
 (b) Vasant Krishan Vaidya
 (c) Nandalal Bose
 (d) Beohar Rammanohar Sinha

Ans: b

Sol:

- (a) **Prem Behari Narain Raizada - Incorrect.** Handled calligraphy of the English version using copper-plate Gothic script.
 (b) **Vasant Krishan Vaidya - Correct.** Executed the calligraphy for the Hindi version of the original Constitution document.
 (c) **Nandalal Bose - Incorrect.** Artistically decorated and illuminated the manuscript with Indian miniature styles.
 (d) **Beohar Rammanohar Sinha - Incorrect.** Provided artistic illumination alongside Nandalal Bose.

Q51. The 42nd Amendment Act (1976), known as the 'Mini-Constitution', inserted Article 39A. This provision directs the State to provide:

- (a) Free legal aid to ensure equal justice
 (b) Uniform Civil Code for all citizens
 (c) Compulsory primary education for children
 (d) Protection of monuments and places of national importance

Ans: a

Sol:

- (a) **Free legal aid - Correct.** Article 39A mandates State to ensure "equal justice and free legal aid" for the poor, promoting access to justice.
 (b) **Uniform Civil Code - Incorrect.** Directive under Article 44 (pre-existing).
 (c) **Compulsory primary education - Incorrect.** Article 45 (Directive Principles; amended later).
 (d) **Protection of monuments - Incorrect.** Article 49 (pre-existing).

Q52. Arunachal Pradesh attained Union Territory status through which of the following legislative measures?

- (a) States Reorganisation Act, 1956
 (b) North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971
 (c) 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act
 (d) North Eastern Council Act, 1971

Ans: b

Sol:

- (a) **States Reorganisation Act, 1956 - Incorrect.** This Act reorganised states linguistically but left NEFA untouched under external affairs control; no UT status conferred.
 (b) **North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971 - Correct.** Enacted in 1971, Section 7 reconstituted NEFA as Arunachal Pradesh UT effective 1972, replacing agency councils with advisory bodies.
 (c) **73rd Constitutional Amendment Act - Incorrect.** This 1992 Act empowered Panchayati Raj institutions nationwide; unrelated to Arunachal's territorial status evolution.
 (d) **North Eastern Council Act, 1971 - Incorrect.** This created the NEC for regional development coordination among Northeastern states/UTs but didn't grant Arunachal UT status.

Q53. In which of the following states is the Inner Line Permit (ILP) system NOT applicable?

- (a) Arunachal Pradesh
 (b) Nagaland
 (c) Mizoram
 (d) Sikkim

Ans: d

Sol: The Inner Line Permit (ILP) system, derived from the Bengal Eastern Frontier Regulation,

1873, is currently applicable in four northeastern states of India:

- Arunachal Pradesh
- Nagaland
- Mizoram
- Manipur (added later by a presidential order).

Q54. The philosophical part of the Constitution derive their inspiration from the American and Irish Constitutions. Which of the following statements is correct regarding this inspiration?

- (a) Fundamental Rights derive from Irish Constitution; Directive Principles from American.
- (b) Both Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles derive from American Constitution.
- (c) Fundamental Rights derive from American Constitution; Directive Principles from Irish.
- (d) Both derive primarily from the Government of India Act, 1935.

Ans: c

Sol: The philosophical part of the Indian Constitution (especially Part III on Fundamental Rights and Part IV on Directive Principles of State Policy) owes direct inspiration to the American and Irish Constitutions.

Fundamental Rights in the Indian Constitution are primarily inspired by the Bill of Rights in the American Constitution, especially the pattern of justiciable individual rights and the role of the judiciary in their enforcement.

Directive Principles of State Policy have been inspired by the Directive Principles of Social Policy in the Irish Constitution (1937) and reflect the goal of social and economic justice.

Q55. Article 1 of the Indian Constitution declares India as a 'Union of States'. This implies that:

- (a) States have the right to secede from the Union
- (b) The Union is indestructible, but states can be reorganized
- (c) The term 'Federation' is used multiple times in the Constitution
- (d) States formed the Union through a voluntary agreement

Ans: b

Sol:

- **Option (a) Incorrect.** No secession right; Union permanent (unlike confederations).

- **Option (b) Correct.** Indestructible Union (states cannot secede); Parliament can reorganize states via Article 3 (boundaries/names).
- **Option (c) Incorrect.** 'Federation' nowhere used; deliberately 'Union of States' emphasizes central strength.
- **Option (d) Incorrect.** Union created top-down by Constitution, not bottom-up state agreement (contra U.S. model).

Q56. Consider the following features of parliamentary government in India:

1. Majority party rule
2. Collective responsibility of executive to legislature
3. Leadership of the Prime Minister
4. Dissolution of the lower House

How many of the above are correct features?

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

Ans: c

Sol:

1. **Correct:** Government formed by party/alliance with Lok Sabha majority; embodies fusion of executive-legislature.
2. **Correct:** Article 75(3) mandates Council's collective responsibility to Lok Sabha.
3. **Correct:** Prime Minister provides leadership to executive (real power center).
4. **Correct:** Lok Sabha can be dissolved by President on PM advice (e.g., before elections).

Q57. Cabinet Aapke Dwar' initiative in Arunachal Pradesh refers to:

- (a) Doorstep delivery of welfare schemes
- (b) Cabinet meetings held in remote districts for grassroots governance
- (c) Formation of village-level cabinets
- (d) Online portal for public grievances

Ans: b

Sol: The "Cabinet Aapke Dwar" initiative in Arunachal Pradesh refers to the practice of holding the State Cabinet meetings in remote districts (outside the capital Itanagar) so that governance and policy-making decisions are taken closer to the people. The aim is to strengthen grassroots

governance, ensure inclusive development, and directly engage with citizens in geographically challenging and tribal-dominated regions.

Q58. Match the schemes in Column A with their key features/objectives in Column B:

Column A	Column B
A. Atal Pension Yojna	1. Provides life insurance cover of Rs. 2 lakh at nominal premium
B. PM Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojna	2. Defined pension scheme focusing on monthly guaranteed pension post-retirement
C. Jan Suraksha Yojna	3. Umbrella term for insurance schemes including accident, life, and pension covers

Choose the correct option:

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

Ans: a

Sol:

- **A) Atal Pension Yojna – 2) Defined pension scheme focusing on monthly guaranteed pension post-retirement: This is correct.** Atal Pension Yojna, launched in 2015, targets workers in the unorganized sector and provides a guaranteed minimum monthly pension ranging from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 5,000 after age 60, based on contributions.
- **B) PM Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojna– 1) Provides life insurance cover of Rs. 2 lakh at nominal premium: This matches accurately.** PM Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojna is a government-backed life insurance scheme offering coverage of Rs. 2 lakh at an annual premium of Rs. 436, aiming to provide inexpensive risk coverage to the masses.
- **C) Jan Suraksha Yojna – 3) Umbrella term for insurance schemes including accident, life, and pension covers:** Jan Suraksha Yojna is a collective name for a set of government social security schemes which include PMSBY (Accident Insurance), PMJJBY (Life Insurance), and APY (Pension), aimed at providing affordable coverage and social security.

Q59. The Lok Sabha Speaker may be removed from office by:

- (a) The President on advice of the Council of Ministers
- (b) A simple majority of members present and voting
- (c) A majority of all the then members of the House
- (d) Two-thirds majority of the total membership

Ans: c

Sol: Under Article 94(c) of the Constitution of India, the Speaker of the Lok Sabha may be removed from office by a resolution of the House of the People passed by a majority of all the then members of the House. This means the resolution requires an effective (absolute) majority, i.e., more than 50% of the total strength of the Lok Sabha (including all members, not just those present), not a simple majority of those present and voting.

Q60. The eastern frontier administration of Arunachal Pradesh evolved from separate frontier tracts into:

- (a) Assam's provincial districts in 1947
- (b) NEFA-type governance structures
- (c) Direct Union Territory status in 1951
- (d) Tribal autonomous councils under Nagaland

Ans: b

Sol: Frontier tracts were administered separately from the plains; over time, their eastern frontier administration evolved into NEFA- type governance structures (formalized in 1954), which became the basis for Arunachal Pradesh's modern administrative evolution.

Q61. Which constitutional provision reflects Arunachal Pradesh's sensitive frontier status and tribal diversity by granting special administrative responsibility to its Governor?

- (a) Article 370
- (b) Article 371A
- (c) Article 371H
- (d) Article 243G

Ans: c

Sol: Article 371H, added in 1986, empowers the Governor of Arunachal Pradesh with special responsibility for law and order, using individual judgment post-consultation with ministers.

It recognizes the state's tribal-majority population and its strategic borders, mandating protection of local laws and customs.

Q62. After independence, Arunachal Pradesh was administered as NEFA directly under the Centre through which of the following?

- (a) President of India
- (b) Governor of Assam
- (c) Prime Minister's Office
- (d) External Affairs Ministry

Ans: b

Sol: NEFA (North East Frontier Agency) remained centrally administered post-1947, with Assam Governor overseeing via Advisory Council until separate development.

Q63. According to Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, which of the following constitutes a 'novel feature' of the Indian Constitution?

- (a) Directive Principles of State Policy
- (b) Universal Adult Franchise
- (c) Single Citizenship
- (d) All of the above

Ans: a

Sol: Ambedkar specifically described Directive Principles (Part IV) as the 'novel feature'—non-justiciable socio-economic guidelines blending socialistic, Gandhian, and liberal principles, unique in constitutional design.

Q64. Assertion (A): The Indian Constitution adopts universal adult franchise as the basis of elections to the Lok Sabha and state legislative assemblies, with every citizen not less than 18 years having the right to vote without discrimination.

Reason (R): The voting age was reduced from 21 to 18 years by the 61st Constitutional Amendment Act of 1988.

- (a) Both A and R are individually correct, and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are individually correct, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is correct, but R is incorrect
- (d) A is incorrect, but R is correct

Ans: b

Sol: Assertion (A) is correct. Article 326 guarantees universal adult suffrage (18+ years) without discrimination based on caste, religion, sex, literacy, wealth, etc.

Reason (R) is correct. 61st Amendment (1988) amended Article 326, lowering voting age from 21 to 18 years, effective 1989.

R does NOT explain A. The assertion states the current position (18 years); reason gives historical amendment details, not explaining why universal franchise exists.

Q65. Which of the following is NOT an independent constitutional body established under the Indian Constitution?

- (a) Election Commission of India (Article 324)
- (b) Union Public Service Commission (Article 315)
- (c) National Human Rights Commission
- (d) Comptroller and Auditor General (Article 148)

Ans: c

Sol:

(a) Incorrect (it is constitutional). Election Commission (Article 324) ensures free/fair elections independently.

(b) Incorrect (it is constitutional). UPSC (Articles 315-323) conducts civil services exams autonomously.

(c) Correct (NOT constitutional). NHRC established by statute (Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993); lacks direct constitutional mandate.

(d) Incorrect (it is constitutional). CAG (Article 148) audits Union/State accounts independently.

Q66. Assertion (A): The Indian Constitution is described as a "lawyer's paradise" due to its legalistic and complicated language.

Reason (R): The detailed legal phraseology creates vast avenues for litigation, making citizens more inclined to approach courts rather than follow truth and non-violence.

- (a) Both A and R are individually correct, and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are individually correct, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is correct, but R is incorrect
- (d) A is incorrect, but R is correct

Ans: a

Sol: Assertion (A) is correct. Sir Ivor Jennings and Constituent Assembly member H.K. Maheswari criticized the Constitution's legalistic language and complexity as a "lawyer's paradise"-providing extensive litigation opportunities through detailed provisions.

Reason (R) is correct. Maheswari specifically observed the draft would make people "more litigious", encouraging court appeals over truth/non-violence (Gandhian ideals), thus creating "vast avenues of litigation" for lawyers.

R explains A. The reason directly elaborates why the Constitution earned this label-the legal phraseology's tendency to promote litigation validates the "lawyer's paradise" characterization made by critics.

Q67. Who described the Preamble of the Indian Constitution as the "horoscope of our sovereign democratic republic"?

- Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru
- K.M. Munshi
- Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
- H.V. Kamath

Ans: b

Sol: K.M. Munshi, a member of the Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly, described the Preamble of the Indian Constitution as the "horoscope of our sovereign democratic republic" (or "political horoscope of the Constitution").

By this phrase, he meant that the Preamble forecasts the future direction and destiny of India by encapsulating the Constitution's core values, ideals, and political philosophy such as justice, liberty, equality, and fraternity

Q68. Consider the following statements regarding the Preamble of the Indian Constitution:

- It is neither a source of power to legislature nor a prohibition upon the powers of legislature.
- It is non-justiciable, that is, its provisions are not enforceable in courts of law.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- 1 only
- 2 only
- Both 1 and 2
- Neither 1 nor 2

Ans: c

Sol:

- Statement 1 is correct.** The Preamble does not grant legislative powers or limit them; it only outlines the Constitution's objectives and philosophy. Courts, including the Supreme Court in *Berubari Opinion* (1960), have ruled it is not a source of power nor a prohibition on legislative authority.
- Statement 2 is also correct.** The Preamble is non-justiciable, meaning its ideals like justice or liberty cannot be directly enforced through courts. This aligns with judicial interpretations, such as in *Kesavananda Bharati* (1973), confirming it lacks enforceable legal force despite aiding interpretation.

Q69. Consider the following statements about the sources of the Indian Constitution:

- The Government of India Act, 1935, is the longest and most significant source.
- The Irish Constitution inspired the Directive Principles of State Policy.
- The US Constitution provided the concept of judicial review and the Fundamental Rights.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Ans: d

Sol:

- Statement 1 is Correct.** The Government of India Act, 1935, forms the longest source, providing the federal scheme, office of governor, judiciary, Public Service Commissions, and emergency provisions.
- Statement 2 is Correct.** Ireland's Constitution inspired the Directive Principles of State Policy, which guide state policy towards social and economic welfare.
- Statement 3 is Correct.** The US Constitution influenced judicial review (allowing courts to strike down unconstitutional laws) and Fundamental Rights, including due process.

Q70. Consider the following statements regarding the amendability of the Preamble to the Indian Constitution:

- The Preamble can be amended under Article 368, as affirmed by the Supreme Court in the *Kesavananda Bharati* case (1973).

2. It was amended only once through the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1976, adding the words 'Socialist', 'Secular', and 'Integrity'.
3. This amendment was upheld as valid and did not violate the basic structure doctrine.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Ans: d

Sol:

- **Statement 1 is correct.** In the Kesavananda Bharati case (1973), the Supreme Court held that the Preamble is part of the Constitution and can be amended under Article 368, subject to not altering the basic structure.
- **Statement 2 is correct.** The Preamble was amended only once by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976, which added 'Socialist', 'Secular', and 'Integrity' to it.
- **Statement 3 is correct.** The Supreme Court in Minerva Mills (1980) upheld the validity of this amendment, ruling it did not violate the basic structure doctrine.

Q71. Consider the following statements regarding Article 1 of the Indian Constitution:

1. Territories of the States
2. Union territories
3. Territories that may be acquired by the Government of India at any time

Which of the above constitutes the classification of the territory of India as per Article 1(3)?

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

Ans: d

Sol:

- **Statement 1 is correct:** Article 1(3)(a) includes "the territories of the States," referring to land under state jurisdiction as listed in the First Schedule.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** Article 1(3)(b) covers "the Union territories specified in the First Schedule," such as Delhi, Jammu & Kashmir, and Puducherry, directly administered by the Centre.

- **Statement 3 is correct:** Article 1(3)(c) provides for "any other territories that may be acquired," enabling expansion through cession, treaty, or conquest (e.g., Goa, Sikkim).

Q72. Consider the following statements regarding Article 2 of the Indian Constitution:

1. Parliament has the power to admit into the Union of India new states.
2. Parliament has the power to establish new states.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Ans: c

Sol:

- **Statement 1 is correct:** Article 2 empowers Parliament by law to "admit into the Union of India" new states, as exercised for Sikkim's accession via the 36th Amendment Act, 1975.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** The article also grants power to "establish" new states, demonstrated by Goa's establishment as a state in 1987 through the 56th Amendment Act.

Q73. Under Article 3 of the Indian Constitution, a bill for forming a new state or altering state boundaries requires:

- (a) Simple majority in Parliament and mandatory state consent
- (b) Special majority in Parliament after state ratification
- (c) Presidential recommendation and reference to state legislature for views (non-binding)
- (d) Supreme Court approval before parliamentary debate

Ans: c

Sol: Article 3 of the Indian Constitution empowers Parliament to form new states or alter areas, boundaries, or names of existing states through a simple majority vote. However, such a bill can only be introduced with the President's prior recommendation, and the President must refer it to the affected state legislature(s) for their views within a specified time-these views are non-binding on Parliament.

Q74. Consider the following statements:

1. In the first Lok Sabha, the single largest party in the opposition was the Swatantra Party.
2. In the Lok Sabha, a "Leader of the Opposition" was recognised for the first time in 1969.
3. In the Lok Sabha, if a party does not have a minimum of 75 members, its leader cannot be recognised as the Leader of the Opposition.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Ans: b

Sol:

- **Statement 1 is incorrect:** In the first Lok Sabha (1952-1957), the Swatantra Party did not exist yet (it was formed in 1959). The largest opposition party in the first Lok Sabha was the Communist Party of India, which had only 16 seats, much less than Congress but still largest among opposition parties.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** The formal recognition of the Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha began in 1969, though earlier de facto leaders existed. The position received statutory recognition later in 1977.
- **Statement 3 is incorrect:** The current norm requires a party to have at least 10% of the total strength of the House, which is 55 members (out of 545) for recognition, not a fixed count of 75 members. This 10% rule was established to provide a clear threshold but varies with the total number of seats.

Q75. Which of the following statements about PMYUVA 3.0 are correct?

1. PM-YUVA 3.0 is a scheme launched to promote young and aspiring writers in India.
 2. The scheme provides mentorship and training in creative writing and publishing.
 3. Only professional authors with prior publications can apply for this scheme.
- (a) 1 and 2 only
 - (b) 1 and 3 only
 - (c) 2 and 3 only
 - (d) 1, 2 and 3 all

Ans: a

Sol:

- **Statement 1 is correct:** The scheme specifically targets young and aspiring ("budding") writers to nurture talent in creative writing on themes like Indian Diaspora, Knowledge Systems, and Makers of Modern India.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** It offers six-month mentorship by eminent scholars, training in creative writing, publishing support, and exposure like national camps and literary festivals.
- **Statement 3 is incorrect:** Applications are open to aspiring young writers below 30 via MyGov portal with a 10,000-word proposal; no prior publications required, emphasizing "budding" and first-time authors.

Q76. Consider the following statements regarding the office of the Vice-President of India:

1. Unlike the American Vice-President, the Indian Vice-President does not succeed to the presidency for the unexpired term when the office falls vacant.
2. The Indian Vice-President only acts as President temporarily until a new President is elected and assumes charge.
3. The office was created primarily to ensure political continuity of the Indian State, though it lacks significant functions beyond this.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

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

Ans: d

Sol:

- **Statement 1 Correct.** Article 65 specifies the Vice-President acts as President only temporarily upon vacancy (death, resignation, etc.), not assuming the full office for the predecessor's term like in the US Constitution (Article II, Section 1).
- **Statement 2 Correct.** The Vice-President discharges presidential functions as Acting President (Article 65(1)) until a new President is elected within six months (Article 62(1)), ensuring no permanent succession without election.
- **Statement 3 Correct.** Beyond ex-officio roles as Rajya Sabha Chairman (Article 64) and

acting President, the office provides stability during transitions, earning the "superfluous" label from scholars like H.M. Seervai for its limited independent powers, primarily for state continuity.

Q77. Consider the following statements regarding the provisions related to the Council of Ministers in India:

1. The Prime Minister is appointed by the President, while other Ministers are appointed on the Prime Minister's advice.
2. The total number of Ministers (including the Prime Minister) shall not exceed 15% of the Lok Sabha's total strength, added by the 91st Amendment Act, 2003.
3. A Parliament member disqualified for defection cannot be appointed as a Minister, added by the 91st Amendment Act, 2003.
4. Ministers hold office during the pleasure of the President.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?

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

Ans: d

Sol:

- **Statement 1 Correct** as per Article 75(1) of the Constitution.
- **Statement 2 Correct.** Article 75(1A), inserted by the 91st Constitutional Amendment Act, 2003.
- **Statement 3 Correct.** Article 75(1B), inserted by the 91st Constitutional Amendment Act, 2003, links with the Tenth Schedule.
- **Statement 4 Correct** as per Article 75(2)

Q78. Consider the following statements regarding Article 74 and the Council of Ministers:

1. Article 74 mandates a Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister to aid and advise the President, with such advice made binding by the 42nd and 44th Amendments.
2. Courts cannot inquire into the nature of advice tendered by ministers to the President.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) both
- (d) none

Ans: c

Sol:

- **Statement 1 Correct.** Article 74(1) provides for the Council to aid and advise; 42nd Amendment (1976) made it binding, modified by 44th Amendment (1978) to allow President's return of advice once.
- **Statement 2 Correct.** Article 74(2), added by 42nd Amendment, bars judicial inquiry into advice nature, preserving confidentiality.

Q79. Consider the following statements regarding the role of the Cabinet in India:

1. It is the highest decision-making authority and chief policy formulating body of the Central government.
2. It is an advisory body to the President, and its advice is binding on him.
3. It is the supreme executive authority and chief crisis manager of the Central government.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

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

Ans: d

Sol:

- **Statement 1 Correct.** The Cabinet serves as the highest decision-making body and chief policy formulator of the Central government.
- **Statement 2 Correct.** Article 74 mandates the Council of Ministers (chaired by PM, effectively Cabinet) to aid and advise the President, with advice binding (post-42nd/44th Amendments).
- **Statement 3 Correct.** The Cabinet wields supreme executive authority and functions as the chief crisis manager, handling all emergency situations.

Q80. Consider the following statements regarding the 'Inner Cabinet' or 'Kitchen Cabinet' in India:

1. It is an informal body consisting of the Prime Minister and 2-4 trusted colleagues, including cabinet ministers and outsiders like friends or family.
2. It enables efficient, secretive decision-making but reduces the formal Cabinet's authority.
3. The phenomenon is unique to India and does not exist in countries like the USA or Britain.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

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

Ans: b

Sol:

- **Statement 1 Correct.** It comprises the PM and a small circle of trusted aides (ministers or outsiders) for confidential discussions on key political/administrative issues.
- **Statement 2 Correct.** Its merits include faster, secretive decisions due to small size; demerits involve undermining Cabinet supremacy and bypassing legal processes via non-officials.
- **Statement 3 Incorrect.** The 'Kitchen Cabinet' concept exists in the USA (e.g., Andrew Jackson's advisors) and Britain, influencing government decisions beyond formal structures.

Q81. Consider the following statements regarding Centre-State relations in the Indian Constitution:

1. Legislative relations are governed by Articles 245 to 255.
2. Administrative relations are governed by Articles 256 to 263.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

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

Ans: c

Sol:

- **Statement 1 Correct.** Part XI, Chapter I (Articles 245-255) outlines legislative relations, covering territorial extent, distribution of subjects (Union, State, Concurrent Lists), Parliament's power in state fields, and Centre's control over state legislation.
- **Statement 2 Correct.** Part XI, Chapter II (Articles 256-263) deals with administrative relations, including Centre's directions to states, All India Services, Inter-State Council, and coordination of policies.

Q82. Which of the following statements correctly represent the 'reasonable classification' principle under Article 14 laid down by the Supreme Court in Anwar Ali Sarkar Case (1952)?

1. The Court held that classification under a law must be based on intelligible differentia and have a rational nexus with the objective of the law.
2. The case reinforced the doctrine that equal protection of laws does not mean absolute equality but allows reasonable classification.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both
- (d) None

Ans: c

Sol:

- **Statement 1 Correct.** The Court mandated intelligible differentia with rational nexus to the law's objective (e.g., speedy trials). Section 5 failed this test due to arbitrariness.
- **Statement 2 Correct.** It reinforced that Article 14 allows reasonable classification, not absolute equality, to meet varying needs without discrimination.

Q83. Consider the following statements about the principles of Natural Justice:

1. The principle of audi alteram partem is followed in natural justice which ensures that no person shall be condemned unheard.
2. Natural justice is codified in the Constitution of India as a specific Article.
3. The principles of natural justice apply only to judicial proceedings, not administrative actions.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?

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

Ans: b

Sol:

- **Statement 1 Correct.** Audi alteram partem ensures no person is condemned unheard, requiring notice and fair hearing opportunity.
- **Statement 2 Incorrect.** Natural justice principles derive from common law, implied in Articles 14 and 21, but not codified in any specific Constitution article.

- **Statement 3 Incorrect.** Principles apply to judicial, quasi-judicial, and administrative actions affecting rights, not limited to judicial proceedings.

Q84. The Supreme Court of India has provided clarity on the distinction between gaming and gambling through various judgments. Consider the following statements:

1. The Court applies the "dominant factor test" to differentiate between games of skill and games of chance for defining gambling.
2. The Supreme Court has declared all online fantasy sports as games of chance.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both
- (d) None

Ans: a

Sol:

- **Statement 1 Correct.** The Supreme Court uses the "dominant factor test" to distinguish games of skill (legal) from games of chance (gambling), assessing if skill predominates over chance.
- **Statement 2 Incorrect.** The Court ruled online fantasy sports like Dream11 as games of skill, not chance, applying the dominant factor test in cases like Varun Gumber v. UT Chandigarh.

Q85. Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action', often seen in the news, is

- (a) a strategy to tackle regional terrorism, an outcome of a meeting of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization
- (b) a plan of action for sustainable economic growth in the Asia-Pacific Region, an outcome of the deliberations of the Asia-Pacific Economic Forum
- (c) an agenda for women's empowerment, an outcome of a World Conference convened by the United Nations.
- (d) a strategy to combat wildlife trafficking, a declaration of the East Asia Summit.

Ans: c

Sol: The Beijing Declaration and Platform for Action emerged from the UN's Fourth World Conference on Women in 1995. Adopted unanimously, it advances gender equality across

12 critical areas like poverty, education, and violence against women. It builds on prior UN efforts, committing governments to empower women through policy actions.

Q86. Consider the following statements about the Presidential election in India:

1. The electoral college consists of elected members of Parliament, elected MLAs of states, and elected MLAs of Delhi and Puducherry.
2. Nominated members and members of dissolved assemblies participate in the election.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both
- (d) None

Ans: a

Sol:

- **Statement 1 Correct.** Article 54 defines electoral college as elected MPs (both Houses) and elected MLAs of states + Delhi/Puducherry UTs.
- **Statement 2 Incorrect.** Nominated members (Parliament/ states/UTs) and dissolved assembly members are excluded.

Q87. Consider the following statements about qualifications and nomination for Presidential election in India:

1. A candidate must be a citizen, at least 35 years old, and qualified for Lok Sabha membership.
2. Sitting President, Vice-President, Governors, and ministers are exempted from the 'office of profit' disqualification.
3. Nomination requires 50 proposers and 50 seconders, with ₹15,000 security deposit forfeited if less than 1/6th votes secured.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

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

Ans: d

Sol:

- **Statement 1 Correct.** Article 58 mandates Indian citizenship, minimum 35 years age, and eligibility for Lok Sabha election.

- **Statement 2 Correct.** Constitution exempts President, Vice-President, Governors, and ministers from 'office of profit' bar under Article 58(2).
- **Statement 3 Correct.** Presidential and Vice-Presidential Elections Act, 1952 (as amended 1997) requires 50 proposers + 50 seconders; ₹15,000 deposit forfeited if candidate gets <1/6th valid votes polled.

Q88. Consider the President's advisory role with the Supreme Court:

- (a) The President must seek Supreme Court advice on all executive decisions.
- (b) The President can seek advice from the Supreme Court on any question of law or fact, but it is not binding.
- (c) Supreme Court advice is mandatory and binding on the President.
- (d) This power does not exist under the Constitution.

Ans: b

Sol: Under Article 143, the President may seek advisory opinions from the Supreme Court, but the Court itself has noted (e.g., in *In re: Special Courts Bill*) that such advice is non-binding, allowing Presidential discretion. This distinguishes advisory jurisdiction from binding judicial review.

Q89. Evaluate the following statements regarding the Raisina Dialogue:

1. The Raisina Dialogue is India's premier conference on geopolitics and geoeconomics, hosted annually by the Observer Research Foundation (ORF) in collaboration with the Ministry of External Affairs.
2. Theme of Raisina Dialogue of 2025 is "Chaturanga: Conflict, Contest, Cooperate, Create".

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both
- (d) None

Ans: a

Sol:

- **Statement 1: Correct** The Raisina Dialogue, organized annually by the Observer Research Foundation (ORF) in partnership with the Ministry of External Affairs, brings together

leaders to discuss pressing international issues.

- **Statement 2: Incorrect** The 2024 edition featured the theme "Chaturanga: Conflict, Contest, Cooperate, Create," while the 2025 theme shifted to "Kalachakra: People, Peace and Planet."

Q90. Consider the following statements regarding the President's veto powers in India:

1. The President can exercise absolute veto on any bill, including Money Bills.
2. Suspensive veto allows the President to return a bill for reconsideration, but Parliament can override it only with a special majority.
3. Pocket veto involves withholding assent without returning the bill, leading to its indefinite lapse.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

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

Ans: b

Sol:

- **Statement 1 Incorrect.** The President cannot exercise absolute veto on Money Bills. For Money Bills, the President must give assent or withhold it outright but cannot return them for reconsideration, unlike ordinary bills.
- **Statement 2 Incorrect.** Suspensive veto allows the President to return a non-money bill for reconsideration, and Parliament can override it with a simple ordinary majority, not a special majority.
- **Statement 3 Correct.** Pocket veto occurs when the President neither assents nor returns the bill, causing it to lapse indefinitely, with no fixed time limit specified in the Constitution

Q91. World Happiness Report is released by

- (a) Sustainable Development Solutions Network
- (b) United Nations University
- (c) United Nations Research Institute For Social Development
- (d) United Nations Development Programme.

Ans: a

Sol: Established in 2012 under UN Secretary-General auspices, the UN Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN), led by

editors like Jeffrey Sachs and John Helliwell, publishes the annual report using Gallup World Poll data to rank countries on life satisfaction factors (income, support, health, freedom, trust, generosity).

Q92. Consider the following statements

1. The office of Whip is based on parliamentary conventions and is neither in the Constitution, nor in the Rules of the House, nor in any Parliamentary Statute.
2. Every political party appoints a Whip to ensure member attendance, secure support on issues, regulate behaviour in Parliament, and enforce directives with disciplinary action for non-compliance.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) both
- (d) none

Ans: c

Sol:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** The Whip's office is purely conventional in origin, not enshrined in the Constitution, House Rules, or any parliamentary statute, relying on party discipline traditions.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** Each party (ruling or Opposition) appoints its Whip as an assistant to the floor leader, tasked with ensuring attendance, voting unity on key issues, monitoring conduct, and issuing directives enforceable through party disciplinary measures like suspension.

Q93. Consider the following statements regarding the appointment of the Chief Minister by the Governor:

1. The Constitution requires the Chief Minister to prove majority in the legislative assembly before appointment.
2. A person not a member of the state legislature can be appointed Chief Minister for up to six months.
3. When no party has a clear majority, the Governor appoints the leader of the largest party or coalition, who must seek vote of confidence within a month.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Ans: b

Sol:

- **Statement 1: Incorrect.** Article 164 does not require proving majority before appointment; the Governor appoints first, then asks to prove within a reasonable time.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** Under Article 164(4), a non-member can hold office for six months, after which they must get elected or vacate.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** In hung assemblies, the Governor uses discretion to appoint the leader of the largest party/coalition, who seeks confidence vote (typically within a month).

Q94. What was the primary purpose of the 100th Constitutional Amendment Act (2015)?

- (a) To implement GST regime
- (b) To exchange enclaves with Bangladesh under Land Boundary Agreement
- (c) To reorganize Jammu & Kashmir into Union Territories
- (d) To create new states in North-East India

Ans: b

Sol: The 100th Amendment ratified the 1974 Land Boundary Agreement and 2011 Protocol, leading to exchange of 162 enclaves (India gained 51, Bangladesh 111) and settling border disputes in Assam, West Bengal, Meghalaya, Tripura. Option (a) is 101st Amendment, (c) Jammu & Kashmir Reorganisation Act 2019, (d) unrelated to this amendment.

Q95. Which of the following correctly identifies the JVP Committee formed in December 1948 regarding linguistic provinces?

- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Patel, and Pattabhi Sitaramayya
- (b) Jawaharlal Nehru, Rajendra Prasad, and Sardar Patel
- (c) Sardar Patel, C. Rajagopalachari, and Pattabhi Sitaramayya
- (d) Jawaharlal Nehru, Maulana Azad, and Pattabhi Sitaramayya

Ans: a

Sol: The JVP Committee (Jawaharlal Nehru, Vallabhbhai Patel, Pattabhi Sitaramayya) was appointed by Congress in December 1948 to re-examine linguistic provinces after resentment over the initial Dar Commission's rejection of linguistic basis. It ultimately opposed reorganization on linguistic lines at that stage, recommending it only after economic and cultural consolidation.

Q96. Which of the following best characterizes the Fazl Ali Commission's stance on linguistic reorganization of states?

- (a) Strongly endorsed 'one language-one state' principle
- (b) Rejected 'one language-one state' theory, prioritizing national unity
- (c) Recommended immediate creation of Andhra Pradesh on linguistic basis
- (d) Supported linguistic states only in South India

Ans: b

Sol: The Fazl Ali Commission (1953), succeeding JVP Committee, rejected the rigid 'one language-one state' formula, emphasizing India's unity as paramount over linguistic considerations. It advocated a balanced approach creating states with linguistic factors alongside administrative, economic viability, and national integration - leading to the 1956 States Reorganisation Act.

Q97. Which of the following is NOT a mode of losing Indian citizenship under the Citizenship Act, 1955?

- (a) Renunciation
- (b) Termination
- (c) Deprivation
- (d) Expiry

Ans: d

Sol: The Citizenship Act, 1955 under Section 8-9 specifies three modes: Renunciation (voluntary declaration by major citizen), Termination (automatic upon voluntarily acquiring foreign citizenship, except during war), and Deprivation (compulsory for acquired citizens on grounds like fraud, disloyalty, imprisonment, prolonged absence). No "expiry" mode exists; citizenship persists unless lost through these.

Q98. Which of the following best describes the primary purpose of Fundamental Rights in the Indian Constitution?

- (a) To promote economic democracy through wealth redistribution
- (b) To prevent authoritarian rule and protect individual liberties against State invasion
- (c) To establish Directive Principles as legally enforceable
- (d) To create a uniform civil code nationwide

Ans: b

Sol: Fundamental Rights (Part III, Articles 12-35) uphold political democracy by safeguarding civil liberties, equality, freedom of speech/religion, against arbitrary State action. They act as bulwarks against despotism, enforceable via courts with reasonable restrictions permitted. Options (a)/(d) relate to Directive Principles, (c) incorrect as DPSP are non-justiciable.

Q99. Which of the following statements correctly describes the nature of Fundamental Rights in the Indian Constitution?

- (a) They are permanent and cannot be amended under any circumstances
- (b) Parliament can curtail them only through constitutional amendment without affecting basic structure
- (c) They can be repealed by ordinary legislation passed by simple majority
- (d) They are justiciable only during national emergencies

Ans: b

Sol: Fundamental Rights, while not absolute, are protected but amendable under Article 368 via constitutional amendment (special majority). However, Kesavananda Bharati case (1973) established they form part of "basic structure," immune from abolition. Ordinary laws cannot override them; violations are void (Article 13).

Q100. Consider the following statements regarding the definition of 'State' under Article 12 for Fundamental Rights:

1. It includes the Government and Parliament of India (executive and legislative organs of the Union government).
2. It includes all local authorities such as municipalities and panchayats.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

- (c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans: c

Sol:

- **Statement 1 Correct.** Article 12 explicitly includes "Government and Parliament of India," covering Union executive (President, Council of Ministers) and legislature.
- **Statement 2 Correct.** Article 12 encompasses "all local authorities" within the state definition, including municipalities, panchayats, district boards - all subject to Fundamental Rights enforcement.

