

Q.1) Consider the following statements regarding Deepor Beel:

1. It is a saltwater lake located in the Indian state of Meghalaya.
2. It has been declared as an Important Bird Area by the BirdLife International.
3. It is a region of dispute between India and Bangladesh.

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

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

Ans) c

Exp) Option (c) is correct

Statement 1 is incorrect. Deepor Beel is a freshwater (not Saltwater) lake located to the south-west of Guwahati, in Kamrup district of Assam (not Meghalaya). It is considered as one of the largest beels in the Brahmaputra valley of Lower Assam, it is categorised as representative of the wetland type under the Burma monsoon forest biogeographic region.

Statement 2 is correct. Considering the richness of the bird varieties found in the beel, the BirdLife International has declared Deepor Beel as an Important Bird Area (IBA) with high priority for conservation. It is also Assam's only Ramsar site designated in 2002 for sustaining a range of aquatic life forms besides 219 species of birds.

Statement 3 is incorrect. Deepor Beel lies to the North of Meghalaya. It does not touch the border of Bangladesh and there is no dispute regarding Deepor Beel between India and Bangladesh.

India and Bangladesh have dispute over sharing of water of river Teesta, which is a right bank tributary of river Brahmaputra.

Kb)

A Ramsar site is a wetland site designated to be of international importance under the Ramsar Convention. The Convention on Wetlands, known as the Ramsar Convention, is an intergovernmental environmental treaty established in 1971 by UNESCO, which came into force in 1975.

BirdLife International is a global partnership of non-governmental organizations that strives to conserve birds and their habitats. Its priorities include preventing extinction of bird species, identifying and safeguarding important sites for birds, maintaining and restoring key bird habitats, and empowering conservationists worldwide.

Q.2) In 1765, the Company obtained the 'diwani' rights of Bengal, which included:

1. Rights over revenue matters
2. Rights over police and judicial functions

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Ans) a

Exp) Option (a) is correct'

Statement 1 is correct – Diwani rights included right over revenue matters.

Statement 2 is incorrect – It was Nizamat rights that covered Police and Judicial functions. The Company had obtained Nizamat right from the Nizam of Bengal after the Battle of Buxar (1764).

Kb)

The East India Company obtained Diwani rights over Bengal after victory in the Battle of Buxar (1764) from Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II.

Q.3) With reference to the Government of India Act of 1935, consider the following statements:

- 1. It provided for the adoption of the dyarchy at the Centre.
- 2. It abolished the Council of India, established by the Government of India Act of 1858.
- 3. It provided for the separate electorates for depressed classes, women and labour.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Ans) d

Exp) Option (d) is correct

Statement 1 is correct - The Act provided for the adoption of dyarchy at the Centre. However, this provision of the Act did not come into operation at all.

Statement 2 is correct - It also abolished the Council of India, established by the Government of India Act of 1858. The Council of India with 15 members was established in order to assist the Secretary of State for India. With its abolition the Secretary of State for India provided with a team of advisors.

Statement 3 is correct – The Act extended the provision for the separate electorate to depressed classes, women and labour.

Q.4) With reference to the Government of India Act of 1919, which of the following statement is *incorrect*?

- a) It demarcated and separated the central and provincial subjects.
- b) It separated provincial budgets from the Central budget.
- c) It created a new office of the High Commissioner for India in London.
- d) It introduced, for the first time, bicameralism in the provinces.

Ans) d

Exp) Option (d) is incorrect

Option (a) is correct - The central and provincial legislatures were authorised to make laws on their respective list of subjects. However, the structure of government continued to be centralised and unitary.

Option (b) is correct - By authorising the Provincial Legislature to enact its own budget, the Act of 1919 separated the provincial budgets from the Central budget.

Option (c) is correct - It created a new office of the High Commissioner for India in London and transferred to him some of the functions of Secretary of State for India.

Option (d) is incorrect - It introduced bicameralism at the centre. The Indian Legislative Council was replaced by a bicameral legislature consisting of an Upper House (Council of State) and a Lower House (Legislative Assembly). **Bicameralism in the provinces was introduced by the Government of India Act of 1935.**

Q.5) The Montagu-Chelmsford Report formed the basis of

- a) the Indian Councils Act, 1909
- b) the Government of India Act, 1919
- c) the Government of India Act, 1935
- d) the Indian Independence Act, 1947

Ans) b

Exp) Option (b) is correct

The Government of India Act 1919 was based upon the reforms suggested by Lord Montague (Secretary of the State for India) and Lord Chelmsford (Viceroy of India).

Q.6) Consider the following statements:

1. It exempted the Governor-General and the Council from the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court for the acts done by them in their official capacity.
2. It excluded the revenue matters and the matters arising in the collection of revenue from the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

Above mentioned statements were parts of:

- a) Regulating Act of 1773
- b) Amending Act of 1781
- c) Charter Act of 1833
- d) Government of India Act of 1858

Ans) b

Exp) Option (b) is correct

Statement 1 is correct - It exempted the Governor-General and the Council from the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court for the acts done by them in their official capacity. Similarly, it also exempted the servants of the company from the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court for their official actions.

Statement 2 is correct - It excluded the revenue matters and the matters arising in the collection of revenue from the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

Kb)

Amending Act of 1781 is also known as the Act of Settlement

Other features of this Act were:

- 1) It provided that the Supreme Court was to have jurisdiction over all the inhabitants of Calcutta. It also required the court to administer the personal law of the defendants i.e., Hindus were to be tried according to the Hindu law and Muslims were to be tried according to the Mohammedan law.
- 2) It laid down that the appeals from the Provincial Courts could be taken to the Governor-General-in-Council and not to the Supreme Court.
- 3) It empowered the Governor-General-in Council to frame regulations for the Provincial Courts and Councils.

Q.7) With reference to the Pitt's India Act, consider the following:

- 1. It empowered the Board of Control to manage the commercial affairs.
- 2. It empowered the Court of Directors to undertake all operations of the civil and military government or revenues regarding India directly.

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) d

Exp) Option (d) is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect – The commercial affairs were to be managed by Court of Director itself. The Act allowed the Court of Directors to manage the commercial affairs, but created a new body called Board of Control to manage the political affairs.

Statement 2 is incorrect - It empowered the Board of Control to supervise and direct all operations of the civil and military government or revenues of the British possessions in India. Thus Court of Director was made responsible to Board of Control regarding the civil and military government or revenues regarding India.

Q.8) Consider the following statements with respect to colonial British administration:

1. The regulations and acts enacted between the period of 1773 to 1833 primarily focussed on decentralisation of the administration.
2. The Acts enacted between the periods of 1861 to 1935 initiated the centralisation of the administration.

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) d

Exp) Option (d) is correct

Statement 1 is incorrect – Starting from the Regulating Act of 1773, which made the governors of Bombay and Madras presidencies subordinate to the governor-general of Bengal; to the Charter Act of 1833 which deprived the Governor of Bombay and Madras of their legislative powers, the Governor-General of India was given exclusive administrative and legislative powers for the entire British India. This led to **centralisation (and not the decentralisation)** of the administration.

Statement 2 is incorrect - The Indian Council Act of 1861 initiated the process of decentralisation by restoring the legislative powers to the Bombay and Madras Presidencies. This policy of devolution continued till the internal autonomy given to the provinces under the Government of India Act 1935.

Q.9) The primary aim of the Macaulay committee appointed in 1854, was to provide recommendations on:

- a) Reforms in Indian Civil Services
- b) Reforms in Universities education
- c) Reforms in Urban Local bodies of India
- d) Reforms in Laws of India

Ans) a

Exp) Option (a) is correct

The Charter Act of 1853 introduced an open competition system of selection and recruitment of civil servants. Accordingly, the Macaulay Committee (the Committee on the Indian Civil Service) was appointed in 1854. The committee stated that an appointment to the civil services will not be a matter of favour but a matter of right. The report also insisted that the civil servants should have taken the first degree in arts at Oxford or Cambridge Universities.

Q.10) The “Instrument of Instructions” contained in the Government of India Act 1935 have been incorporated in the Constitution of India in the year 1950 as

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

Ans) b

Exp) Option (b) is correct

Directive Principles of State Policy in the Indian Constitution resembles the Instrument of Instructions included in the Government of India Act 1935.

Q.11) The Sea of Galilee, often seen in news, is located in

- a) Italy
- b) Australia
- c) Israel
- d) Russia

Ans) c

Exp) Option (c) is correct

The Sea of Galilee, also called lake Tiberias or lake Kinneret is a freshwater lake in Israel. It is the lowest freshwater lake on Earth. The lake is fed partly by underground springs but its main source is the Jordan River, which flows through it from north to south. **It is situated in northeast Israel, between the Golan Heights and the Galilee region,** in the Jordan Rift Valley, the valley caused by the separation of the African and Arabian plates. The area is also subject to earthquakes, and in the past, volcanic activity.

Kb) The Golan Heights is a rocky plateau in Western Asia that was captured by Israel from Syria in the 1967 Six-Day War. The international community recognizes the Golan Heights to be official Syrian territory and widely rejects Israeli military occupation.

Q.12) Consider the following statements:

1. It empowered the Viceroy to make rules and orders for the more convenient transaction of business in the council.
2. It empowered the Viceroy to issue ordinances, without the concurrence of the legislative council, during an emergency.

These above mentioned provisions were made in:

- a) Charter Act of 1853
- b) Indian Councils Act of 1861
- c) Indian Councils Act of 1909
- d) Government of India Act Of 1919

Ans) b

Exp) Option (b) is correct

The Indian Councils Act of 1861 empowered the Viceroy to make rules and orders for the more convenient transaction of business in the council. Thus, the Act gave recognition to the 'portfolio' system, introduced by Lord Canning in 1859.

It also empowered the Viceroy to issue ordinances, without the concurrence of the legislative council, during an emergency.

Q.13) With reference to the interim government formed in 1946, consider the following statements:

1. The members of the interim Government were members of the Viceroy's Executive Council.
2. Jawaharlal Nehru was designated as the President of the Council.

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

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

Ans) b

Exp) Option (b) is correct.

Statement 1 is correct - The members of the interim Government were members of the Viceroy's Executive Council. The Viceroy continued to be the head of the Council.

Statement 2 is incorrect – Viceroy was the head of the Council whereas **Jawaharlal Nehru was designated as the Vice-President of the Council.**

Q.14) With reference to the Constituent Assembly, consider the following statements:

1. The total strength of the Constituent Assembly was to be 450.
2. Total seats of the Constituent Assembly were distributed equally between British India and Princely States.
3. Seats allocated to each British province were to be divided among the Muslims, Sikhs and general in proportion to their population.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Ans) d

Exp) Option (d) is correct.

The Constituent Assembly was constituted in November 1946 under the scheme formulated by the Cabinet Mission Plan.

Statement 1 is incorrect: The total strength of the Constituent Assembly was to be 389.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Out of the total strength 389, 296 seats were to be allotted to British India and 93 seats to the Princely States. Out of 296 seats allotted to the British India, 292 members were to be drawn from the eleven governors' provinces and four from the four chief commissioners' provinces, one from each.

Statement 3 is correct: Seats allocated to each British province were to be divided among the three principal communities—Muslims, Sikhs and general (all except Muslims and Sikhs), in proportion to their population.

Q.15) Consider the following statements:

1. The Charter Act 1853 abolished East India Company's monopoly of Indian trade.
2. Under the Government of India Act 1858, the British Parliament abolished the East India Company altogether and undertook the responsibility of ruling India directly.

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) d

Exp) Option (d) is correct

Statement 1 is incorrect – It was the **Charter Act 1833 (and not the Act of 1853)** which abolished the trade monopoly of the East India Company.

Statement 2 is incorrect – By the Government of India Act 1858, the East India Company was nationalised (and not abolished altogether) to take over the responsibility of the India directly by the British government.

The East India Company was abolished by another law of British Parliament in 1874.

Q.16) With reference to the Constituent Assembly, consider the following statements:

1. The Constituent Assembly was directly elected by the people of India on the basis of adult franchise.
2. The Constituent Assembly had the representatives of all major sections of Indian society.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Ans) b

Exp) Option (b) is correct

Statement 1 is incorrect: Members of the Constituent Assembly from the British Provinces were indirectly elected by the members of the provincial assemblies, who themselves were elected on a limited franchise. Whereas the members from the Princely states were nominated by the Princes. Hence Constituent Assembly consisted of partly indirectly elected representatives and partly nominated representatives.

Statement 2 is correct: The Assembly comprised representatives of all sections of Indian Society—Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs, Parsis, Anglo-Indians, Indian Christians, SCs, and STs including women of all these sections.

Source: Laxmikanth.

Q.17) With reference to working of the Constituent Assembly, consider the following statements:

1. First meeting of Constituent Assembly was attended by both Congress and Muslim league members.
2. The Constituent Assembly had two Vice – Presidents.
3. Dr. Sachchidanand Sinha was elected as the temporary President of the Assembly in the first session.

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) c

Exp) Option (c) is correct.

The Constituent Assembly met for the first time in New Delhi on 9 December, 1946 in the Constitution Hall which is now known as the Central Hall of Parliament House.

Statement 1 is incorrect: The Muslim League boycotted the meeting and insisted on a separate state of Pakistan. Thus Congress members attended the session whereas Muslim League members did not.

Statement 2 is correct: H.C. Mukherjee and V.T. Krishnamachari were elected as the Vice-Presidents of the Assembly. In other words, the Assembly had two Vice-Presidents.

Statement 3 is correct: Dr Sachchidanand Sinha, the oldest member, was elected as the temporary President of the Assembly in the first session of the Assembly following the French practice. Later, Dr. Rajendra Prasad was elected as the President of the Assembly in its second session.

Q.18) Which of the following statement is **not correct regarding the Objectives Resolution?**

- a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad made and introduced the Objectives Resolution in the Constituent Assembly.
- b) It reflects the fundamentals and philosophy of the constitutional structure.
- c) Words like Justice, equality, freedom and world peace are mentioned in Objectives Resolution.
- d) Preamble of the Constitution is the modified version of the Objective Resolution.

Ans) a

Exp) Option (a) is incorrect - On December 13, 1946, Jawaharlal Nehru moved the historic Objectives Resolution in the Assembly. Thus it was Jawaharlal Nehru who made and introduced the Objective Resolution in the Constituent Assembly and not Dr. Rajendra Prasad.

Option (b), (c) and (d) are correct – Objective Resolution laid down the fundamentals and philosophy of the constitutional structure. Words like Justice, equality, freedom and world peace are mentioned in Objectives Resolution. Its modified version is the Preamble of the Indian Constitution.

Q.19) With reference to working of the Constituent Assembly, which of the following functions is/are performed by Constituent Assembly?

1. It ratified the India's membership to United Nations.
2. It adopted the National Song and National Anthem of India.
3. It elected Dr. Rajendra Prasad as the first President of India.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a) 1 only
- b) 3 only

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

Ans) c

Exp) Option (c) is correct

In addition to the making of the Constitution and enacting of ordinary laws, the Constituent Assembly also performed some other functions:

Statement 1 is incorrect: It ratified the India's membership of the Commonwealth in May 1949 and not the United Nations (UN). India was the member of the UN since 1945 itself and India continued to be the member of the UN after independence. As India was already the member of the UN there was no need to ratify its membership to UN.

Statement 2 is correct: It adopted both **national anthem and National Song** on January 24, 1950.

Statement 3 is correct: It elected **Dr. Rajendra Prasad as the first President** of India on January 24, 1950.

Q.20) With reference to Indian History, the Members of the Constituent Assembly from the Provinces were

- a) directly elected by the people of those Provinces
- b) nominated by the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League
- c) elected by the Provincial Legislative Assemblies
- d) selected by the Government for their expertise in constitutional matters

Ans) c

Exp) Option (c) is correct

The Constituent Assembly consisted of representatives from the British Provinces as well as from the Princely States. **The representatives of the British Provinces were elected by the elected members of the Provincial Legislature** whereas the representatives from the Princely States were nominated by the Princes. Thus Constituent Assembly was the partly indirectly elected and partly nominated body.

Q.21) Consider the following statements:

1. The right to health is a fundamental right guaranteed under the Constitution.
2. The imposition of President's rule in a State does not affect citizen's fundamental rights.

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

Exp) Option (c) is correct

Statement 1 is correct. Recently, the Supreme court said that the right to health is a fundamental right guaranteed under Article 21 of the Constitution. Right to health includes affordable treatment. The Bench said the State and local authorities should either make more provisions for affordable treatment in their hospitals or there shall be cap on the fees charged by the private hospitals in exercise of the powers under the Disaster Management Act

Statement 2 is correct. The imposition of president's rule or State emergency does not affect citizen's Fundamental rights.

Q.22) Consider the following pair:

Committee	Chairman
1. Union Constitution Committee	Sardar Patel
2. States Committee	Jawaharlal Nehru
3. Fundamental Rights Sub-Committee	J.B. Kriplani

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

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

Ans) c

Exp) Option (c) is correct

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

Major Committees

- 1) Union Powers Committee – Jawaharlal Nehru
- 2) **Union Constitution Committee – Jawaharlal Nehru**
- 3) Provincial Constitution Committee – Sardar Patel

- 4) Drafting Committee – Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
- 5) Advisory Committee on Fundamental Rights, Minorities and Tribal and Excluded Areas – Sardar Patel. This committee had the following five sub-committees:
 - (a) **Fundamental Rights Sub-Committee – J.B. Kripalani**
 - (b) Minorities Sub-Committee – H.C. Mukherjee
 - (c) North-East Frontier Tribal Areas and Assam Excluded & Partially Excluded Areas Sub-Committee – Gopinath Bardoloi
 - (d) Excluded and Partially Excluded Areas (Other than those in Assam) Sub-Committee – A.V. Thakkar
 - (e) North-West Frontier Tribal Areas Sub-Committee
- 6) Rules of Procedure Committee – Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- 7) **States Committee (Committee for Negotiating with States) – Jawaharlal Nehru**
- 8) Steering Committee – Dr. Rajendra Prasad

Q.23) Which among the following provisions of the Constitution came into force on the date of adoption of the Constitution?

1. Superintendence, direction and control of elections to be vested in the Election Commission of India.
2. Proclamation of the National Emergency.
3. Citizenship at the commencement of the Constitution.
4. There shall be a Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister at the head to aid and advise the President.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Ans) c

Exp) Option (c) is correct

Statement 1 and Statement 3 are correct - As Constitution was adopted on 26th November 1949, some provisions of the Constitution pertaining to citizenship, elections, provisional parliament, temporary and transitional provisions, and short title contained in **Articles 5 (Citizenship at the commencement of the Constitution)**, 6, 7, 8, 9, 60, 324 (**Election Commission of India**), 366, 367, 379, 380, 388, 391, 392 and 393 came into force on that date itself.

Statement 2 and Statement 4 are incorrect - The remaining provisions (the major part) of the Constitution came into force on January 26, 1950. This day is referred to as the 'date of its commencement', and celebrated as the Republic Day. Thus Article 352 (Proclamation of the National Emergency) and Article 74

(There shall be a Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister at the head to aid and advise the President) came into force on date of commencement of the Constitution i.e. 26th January 1950.

Q.24) With the commencement of Constitution, which among the following was **not** repealed?

1. Indian Independence Act 1947
2. Abolition of Privy Council Jurisdiction Act 1949
3. Government of India Act of 1935

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

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

Ans) b

Exp) Option (b) is correct

Statement 1 and 3 are incorrect - With the commencement of the Constitution, the Indian Independence Act of 1947 and the Government of India Act of 1935, with all enactments amending or supplementing the latter Act, were **repealed**.

Statement 2 is correct - The Abolition of Privy Council Jurisdiction Act (1949) was however **continued** even after the commencement of the Constitution.

Q.25) The Government of India Act of 1919 clearly defined

- a) the separation of power between the judiciary and the legislature
- b) the jurisdiction of the central and provincial governments
- c) the powers of the Secretary of State for India and the Viceroy
- d) None of the above

Ans) b

Exp) Option (b) is correct

The Government of India Act 1919 provided for the diarchy at the Provincial level which entailed demarcation of function between central and provincial list. Thus the Act via Central List and Provincial List clearly defined the jurisdiction of the central and Provincial governments.

Q.26) Which of the following provisions were laid down by the Regulating Act of 1773?

1. It recognised, for the first time, the political and administrative functions of the company.
2. It made the governors of Bombay and Madras presidencies independent of the governor-general of Bengal.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Ans) a

Exp) Option (a) is correct.

Statement 1 is correct - The Regulating Act 1773 was the first step by British Parliament to regulate the affairs of the company. The Act for the first time recognised the political and administrative functions of the company.

Statement 2 is incorrect - The Act made the governors of Bombay and Madras presidencies subordinate to the governor-general of Bengal. This laid the foundation of central administration in India.

Q.27) Which of the following Ministries notified the decision to celebrate 26th day of November as 'Constitution Day' to promote constitutional values among citizens?

- a) Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment
- b) Ministry of Law and Justice
- c) Ministry of Home Affairs
- d) Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation

Ans) a

Exp) Option (a) is correct

Constitution Day also known as 'Samvidhan Divas', is celebrated in our country on 26th November to commemorate the adoption of the Constitution of India. On 26th November 1949, the Constituent Assembly of India adopted the Constitution of India, which came into effect from 26th January 1950.

The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment on 19th November 2015 notified the decision of Government of India to celebrate the 26th day of November every year as 'Constitution Day' to promote Constitution values among citizens.

Source: <https://www.mygov.in/campaigns/constitution-day/>

Q.28) Which of the following is/are criteria for disqualification of the member of the parliament on the ground of defection?

1. If he voluntarily gives up his membership of political party after getting elected on its ticket.
2. If an independent candidate joins a political party after winning the election.
3. If a nominated member joins a party six months after he becomes a member of the legislature.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Ans) d

Exp) Option (d) is correct

The 52nd Amendment Act of 1985 provided for the disqualification of the members of Parliament and the state legislatures on the ground of defection from one political party to another. For this purpose, it made changes in four Articles of the Constitution and added a new Schedule (the Tenth Schedule) to the Constitution. This act is often referred to as the 'anti-defection law'.

Members of Political Parties: A member of a House belonging to any political party becomes disqualified for being a member of the House,

- (a) if he voluntarily gives up his membership of such political party; **Hence, statement 1 is correct.**
- (b) if he votes or abstains from voting in such House contrary to any direction issued by his political party without obtaining prior permission of such party and such act has not been condoned by the party within 15 days.

An independent member of a House (elected without being set up as a candidate by any political party) becomes disqualified to remain a member of the House if he joins any political party after such election. **Hence, statement 2 is correct.**

A nominated member of a House becomes disqualified for being a member of the House if he joins any political party after the expiry of six months from the date on which he takes his seat in the House. This means that he may join any political party within six months of taking his seat in the House without inviting this disqualification. **Hence, statement 3 is correct.**

Q.29) Which of the following offices is/are included in the both second and third schedule of the Constitution?

1. The Judges of the High Courts
2. The Judges of the Supreme Court
3. The Comptroller and Auditor-General of India

4. The Prime Minister's Office

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Ans) b

Exp) Option (b) is correct

There are three offices common in both Second and third Schedule. These are

- The Judges of the Supreme Court
- The Judges of the High Courts
- The Comptroller and Auditor- General of India

The office of Prime Minister does not find mention in both third and fourth Schedule of the Constitution.

Q.30) In the federation established by The Government of India Act of 1935 residuary Power was given to the

- a) Federal Legislature
- b) Governor-General
- c) Provincial Legislature
- d) Provincial Governors

Ans) b

Exp) Option (b) is correct

Residuary powers were those powers which were not mentioned in either Central or Provincial List. The power over such subject matters was given to Governor General of India he Government of India Act of 1935.

Q.31) Consider the following statements regarding the Governor of a State:

1. He can summon and prorogue the legislative assembly without the aid and advice of the council of ministers.
2. He can reserve any bill passed by the State Legislature for the consideration of the President.
3. The same person cannot be appointed as Governor for two or more States at the same time.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 2 and 3 only

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

Ans) d

Exp) Option (d) is correct

Statement 1 is incorrect. The Supreme Court in the Nabam Rebia case, which had resulted from a constitutional crisis in Arunachal Pradesh, had expressly stated that a "governor can summon, prorogue and dissolve the House, **only on the aid and advice of the council of ministers**".

Statement 2 is incorrect. The Governor **can reserve certain types of bills, and not any**, for the consideration of the president. In one case such reservation is obligatory, that is, where the bill passed by the state legislature endangers the position of the state high court. In addition, the governor can also reserve the bill if it is of the following nature:

- Ultra-vires, that is, against the provisions of the Constitution.
- Opposed to the Directive Principles of State Policy.
- Against the larger interest of the country.
- Of grave national importance.
- Dealing with compulsory acquisition of property under Article 31A of the
- Constitution

Statement 3 is incorrect. In India, the **same person can be appointed as Governor for two or more States** at the same time.

Q.32) Consider the following statements:

1. The power of Judicial review of the Supreme Court in India is narrower than that of the Supreme Court in the United states.
2. The American constitution provides for procedure established by law against that of due process of law provided by the Indian constitution.

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

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

Ans) a

Exp) Option (a) is correct

Statement 1 is correct. The power of Judicial review of the Supreme Court in India is narrower than that of the Supreme Court in the United states. But the American Constitution does not explicitly mention the concept of judicial review in any of its provisions.

Statement 2 is incorrect. The American Constitution provides for 'due process of law' against that of 'procedure established by law' which is contained in the Indian Constitution.

Kb)

The difference between 'due process of law' and 'procedure established by law' is: The due process of law gives wide scope to the Supreme Court to grant protection to the rights of its citizens. It can declare laws violative of these rights void not only on substantive grounds of being unlawful, but also on procedural grounds of being unreasonable. Indian Supreme Court, while determining the constitutionality of a law, goes by procedure established by law. It examines only the substantive question i.e., whether the law is within the powers of the authority concerned or not. It is not expected to go into the question of its reasonableness, suitability or policy implications".

Q.33) Match the following pairs:

<i>Features borrowed</i>	<i>Sources</i>
1. Office of the Governor	A. Canadian constitution
2. Advisory jurisdiction of Supreme court	B. South African constitution
3. Joint sitting of two houses of Parliament	C. Australian constitution
4. Election of members of Rajya sabha	D. Government of India Act 1935

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

Ans) b

Exp) Option (b) is correct

The office of the Governor was borrowed from the Government of India Act 1935. Hence 1 is correctly matched with D.

The advisory jurisdiction of Supreme court was borrowed from the Canadian constitution. Hence 2 is correctly matched with A.

The Joint sitting of two houses of Parliament was borrowed from the Australian constitution. Hence 3 is correctly matched with C.

The Election of members of Rajya sabha was borrowed from the South African constitution. Hence 4 is correctly matched with B.

Q.34) The demand for Constituent Assembly was accepted for the first time by the British Government through

- a) Wavell plan
- b) Simon Commission
- c) Gandhi Irwin Pact
- d) August Offer

Ans) d

Exp) Option (d) is correct

The idea of a Constituent Assembly for India was put forward for the first time by M. N. Roy in 1934. In 1935, the Indian National Congress (INC), for the first time, officially demanded a Constituent Assembly to frame the Constitution of India. **The demand was finally accepted in principle by the British Government in what is known as the 'August Offer' of 1940.**

In 1938, Jawaharlal Nehru, on behalf of the INC declared that 'the Constitution of free India must be framed, without outside interference, by a Constituent Assembly elected on the basis of the adult franchise'. In 1942, Sir Stafford Cripps, a member of the cabinet, came to India with a draft proposal of the British Government on the framing of an independent Constitution to be adopted after the World War II.

Q.35) The distribution of powers between the Centre and the States in the Indian Constitution is based on the scheme provided in the

- a) Morley-Minto Reforms, 1909
- b) Montagu-Chelmsford Act, 1919
- c) Government of India Act, 1935
- d) Indian Independence Act, 1947

Ans) c

Exp) Option (c) is correct

The distribution of powers between the Centre and the States in the Indian Constitution is based on the scheme provided in the Government of India Act 1935.

The Government of India Act 1935 divided the powers between Centre and unit in terms of three lists-

- Federal List
- Provincial List
- Concurrent List

Q.36) The third schedule of the constitution does **not** deal with the oaths for

1. The members of the state legislatures
2. The candidates for election to the parliament
3. The Speaker of Lok Sabha
4. The Union ministers

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

Ans) b

Exp) Option (b) is correct

The third schedule of the constitution deals with the forms of oaths or affirmations for:

- The Union ministers
- The candidates for election to the parliament
- The members of the parliament
- The Comptroller and Auditor general of India
- The Judges of the Supreme court
- The state ministers
- The candidates for election to the state legislatures
- The members of the state legislatures
- The judges of the high court

The third schedule does not deal with the form of oath or affirmation for the Speaker of Lok Sabha.

Q.37) The constitutional position of british territories in India was explicitly defined in which of the following act?

- a) The charter act of 1813
- b) The Regulating act of 1773
- c) The Pitts india act of 1784
- d) The charter act of 1833

Ans) a

Exp) Option (a) is correct

The Charter Act 1813, was an Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom which renewed the charter issued to the British East India Company, and continued the Company's rule in India. **The constitutional position of british territories in India was explicitly defined in this Act.** It asserted the sovereignty of british crown over the company's territories in india.

Kb)

In Pitts india act of 1784, it mentioned the that the companies territories were british possessions in India.

The charter act of 1833 provided that the companies territories in india were held by it ' in trust for his Majesty, his heirs and successors'.

The Regulating act of 1773 strengthened the control of british government over the company by requiring the court of directors to report on its revenue , civil, and military affairs in India.

Q.38) Consider the following statements:

1. The Constituent Assembly was formed under scheme formulated by the Cripps Mission.
2. The Constituent Assembly was chaired by Dr. Rajendra Prasad for making the Constitution.

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

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

Ans) b

Exp) Option (b) is correct.

Statement 1 is incorrect. The Constituent Assembly was constituted in November 1946 under the scheme formulated by the Cabinet Mission Plan (not the Cripps Mission).

Statement 2 is correct. The Constituent Assembly was chaired by Dr. Rajendra Prasad for making the constitution for free India and chaired by G.V. Mavlankar for enactment of ordinary laws of the country.

Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha was the first president of the assembly. Later Dr. Rajendra Prasad was elected as the president of the assembly.

Q.39) Consider the following statements regarding Indian Councils Act of 1892:

1. It gave the power of discussing the budget to the legislative councils.
2. It increased the non-official members in the Central and provincial legislative councils.
3. It granted right of voting to a limited number of people for the first time.

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

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

Ans) a

Exp) Option (a) is correct

Statement 1 is correct. The Indian Councils Act of 1892 increased the functions of legislative councils and gave them the power of discussing the budget and addressing questions to the executive.

Statement 2 is correct. It increased the number of additional (non-official) members in the Central and provincial legislative councils, but maintained the official majority in them.

Statement 3 is incorrect. The Government of India Act of 1919 (not Indian Councils Act of 1892) granted franchise (right of voting) to a limited number of people on the basis of property, tax or education.

The Indian Councils Act of 1892 made a limited and indirect provision for the use of election in filling up some of the non-official seats both in the Central and provincial legislative councils.

Q.40) Which of the following is/are the principal feature(s) of the Government of India Act, 1919?

1. Introduction of diarchy in the executive government of the provinces.
2. Introduction of separate communal electorates for Muslims.
3. Devolution of legislative authority by the center to the provinces.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

Ans) c

Exp) Option (c) is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. The Government of India Act, 1919 introduced diarchy in the executive government of the provinces. It divided the provincial subjects into two parts—transferred and reserved. The transferred subjects were to be administered by the Governor with the aid of Ministers responsible to the legislative council. The reserved subjects, on the other hand, were to be administered by the Governor and his executive council without being responsible to the legislative council. This dual scheme of governance was known as ‘dyarchy’ – which means double rule.

Statement 2 is incorrect. The Indian Councils Act of 1909 (not the Government of India Act of 1919) introduced a system of communal representation for Muslims by accepting the concept of ‘separate electorate’. Under this, the Muslim members were to be elected only by Muslim voters. The Act ‘legalised communalism’ and Lord Minto came to be known as the Father of Communal Electorate.

Statement 3 is correct. The Government of India Act, 1919 devolved the legislative authority by the center to the provinces. It demarcated and separated the central and provincial subjects. The central and provincial legislatures were authorised to make laws on their respective list of subjects. However, the structure of government continued to be centralised and unitary.

Q.41) With regard to CMS-01 satellite, consider the following statements:

1. It is a communication satellite to be placed in the Geosynchronous orbit.
2. Its coverage will include the entire region of the SAARC countries.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Ans) a

Exp) Option (a) is correct

Statement 1 is correct. Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) has launched the country’s 42nd communication satellite named CMS-01. The satellite will be placed in the specified slot in the Geosynchronous orbit. The satellite is expected to have a mission life of more than seven years. It would replace the GSAT-12 in the orbit, which was launched in 2011.

Statement 2 is incorrect. CMS-01 is envisaged for providing services in extended C Band of the frequency spectrum and its coverage will include the Indian mainland, the Andaman & Nicobar and Lakshadweep islands only and not the entire region of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) countries.

Q.42) The direct elections were introduced in India for the first time by

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

Ans) b

Exp) Option (b) is correct

The Government of India Act of 1919 introduced, for the first time, bicameralism and direct elections in the country. Thus, the Indian legislative council was replaced by a bicameral legislature consisting of an Upper House (Council of State) and a Lower House (Legislative Assembly). The majority of members of both the Houses were chosen by direct election.

Q.43) Which of the following statements are *incorrect* regarding Ninth Schedule of the Constitution?

- 1. It was added to the constitution by the first Amendment.
- 2. Currently the laws placed under it are outside the purview of judicial review.
- 3. Acts of the State legislatures cannot be put under it by the Parliament.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

Ans) b

Exp) Option (b) is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. The Ninth Schedule was added to the constitution by the first Amendment (1951). It was created by the new Article 31B, which along with 31A was brought in by the government to protect laws related to agrarian reform and for abolishing the Zamindari system from judicial scrutiny.

Statement 2 is incorrect. In Coelho case (2007), popularly known as Ninth schedule case, the nine judges' bench, delivered a unanimous verdict, upholding the authority of the judiciary to review any law, which destroy or damage the basic structure as indicated in fundamental rights, even if they have been put in ninth schedule. Thus, the laws placed under the Ninth Schedule are now open to judicial review.

Statement 3 is incorrect. The Parliament has power to include the laws of parliament itself as well as laws of the state legislature into the ninth schedule.

Q.44) Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding the Charter Act 1853?

1. It introduced local representation in the Indian Legislative Council for the first time.
2. It authorized the Local Governments in India to impose taxes on persons.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Ans) a

Exp) Option (a) is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. The charter Act of 1853 introduced, for the first time, local representation in the Indian (Central) Legislative Council. Of the six new legislative members of the Governor General's council, four members were appointed by the local (provincial) governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal and Agra.

Statement 2 is incorrect. The charter Act of 1813 (not the Charter Act of 1853) authorized the Local Governments in India to impose taxes on persons. They could also punish the persons for not paying taxes.

Q.45) The real intention of the British to include the princely states in the Federal Union proposed by the India Act of 1935 was to

- a) Exercise more and direct political and administrative control over the princely states.
- b) Involve the princes actively in the administration of the colony.
- c) Finally effect the complete political and administrative take-over of all the princely states by the British.
- d) Use the princes to counter-balance the anti-imperialist doctrines of the nationalist leaders.

Ans) d

Exp) Option (d) is correct.

The Government of India Act of 1935 provided for the establishment of an All-India Federation consisting of provinces and princely states as units. **The real intention of the British to include the princely states in the Federal Union proposed by the India Act of 1935 was to use the princes to counter-balance the anti-imperialist doctrines of the nationalist leaders.** However, the federation never came into being as the princely states did not join it.

Q.46) Which of the following Acts is also known as the ‘Saint Helena Act’?

- a) Indian Councils Act of 1892
- b) Charter Act of 1833
- c) Indian Councils Act of 1909
- d) Government of India Act of 1919

Ans) b

Exp) Option (b) is correct.

The Saint Helena Act 1833 or the Government of India Act 1833 is an Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom. As this Act was also intended to provide for an extension of the royal charter granted to the East India Company, it is also called the Charter Act of 1833.

Q.47) With reference to the Indian Constitution, consider the following statements:

- 1. Bicameralism has been borrowed from the British Constitution.
- 2. Procedure established by law has been borrowed from the French Constitution.
- 3. Method of election of president has been borrowed from the German Constitution.

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

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

Ans) c

Exp) Option (c) is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. Bicameralism has been borrowed from the **British Constitution**.

Statement 2 is incorrect. Procedure established by law has been borrowed from the **Japanese Constitution**.

Whereas Due process of law has been borrowed from **U.S Constitution**.

Statement 3 is incorrect. Method of election of president has been borrowed from the **Irish Constitution**.

Q.48) Which among the following constitutional provision form the basis of India being a welfare state?

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

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

- a) 1, 2 and 4 only

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

Ans) a

Exp) Option (a) is correct

Statement 1 is correct. Fundamental Rights ensure non-discrimination, abolish untouchability and positive discrimination by state to ensure upliftment of historical downtrodden section of society like schedule caste, Schedule tribe and OBC. Thus, it seeks to establish a welfare state.

Statement 2 is correct. Directive Principles of State Policy are meant for promoting the ideal of social and economic democracy. Thus, it seeks to establish a welfare state.

Statement 3 is incorrect. Fundamental duties serve as a reminder to citizen that while enjoying their rights, they need to be conscious of their duty they owe to their country, society and fellow citizen. It does not seek to establish a welfare state.

Statement 4 is correct. Preamble enshrines justice in socio, economic and political sphere. Thus, it also seeks to establish a welfare state.

Q.49) Consider the following statements:

1. The people of India discussed the draft and proposed amendments to the Constitution of India.
2. The Preamble was enacted after the entire Constitution was already enacted.

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

Exp) Option (c) is correct.

Statement 1 is correct. The Drafting Committee, after taking into consideration the proposals of the various committees, prepared the first draft of the Constitution of India, which was published in February 1948. The people of India were given eight months to discuss the draft and propose amendments. In the light of the public comments, criticisms, and suggestions, the Drafting Committee prepared a second draft, which was published in October 1948.

Statement 2 is correct. The Constitution adopted on November 26, 1949, contained a Preamble, 395 Articles, and 8 Schedules. The Preamble was enacted after the entire Constitution was already enacted.

Q.50) Regulatory sandbox, recently seen in news, is related to

- a) Resource Conservation
- b) Agricultural Subsidies
- c) Illegal Sand Mining
- d) FinTech Industry

Ans) d

Exp) Option (d) is correct

The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) had set up a framework for a regulatory sandbox, allowing FinTechs from India to test their products without any regulatory requirements. The purpose is to help the FinTechs and upcoming start-ups to build solid products.

Recently, the Reserve Bank of India announced the **second cohort** under the Regulatory Sandbox (RS) with the theme of 'Cross Border Payments'. The central bank had announced opening of the **first cohort under RS with the theme of 'Retail Payments'**.

Kb)

A regulatory sandbox usually refers to live testing of new products or services in a controlled/test regulatory environment for which regulators may or may not permit certain regulatory relaxations for the limited purpose of the testing. It allows the regulator, innovators, financial service providers and customers to conduct field tests to collect evidence on the benefits and risks of new products and systems.

Source) [https://www.business-standard.com/article/finance/regulatory-sandbox-rbi-seeks-applications-under-second-cohort-](https://www.business-standard.com/article/finance/regulatory-sandbox-rbi-seeks-applications-under-second-cohort-120121601334_1.html#:~:text=Regulatory%20Sandbox%3A%20RBI%20seeks%20applications%20under%20second%20cohort,-Press%20Trust%20of&text=Regulatory%20sandbox%20refers%20to%20live,limited%20purpose%20of%20the%20testing.)

[120121601334_1.html#:~:text=Regulatory%20Sandbox%3A%20RBI%20seeks%20applications%20under%20second%20cohort,-](https://www.business-standard.com/article/finance/regulatory-sandbox-rbi-seeks-applications-under-second-cohort-120121601334_1.html#:~:text=Regulatory%20Sandbox%3A%20RBI%20seeks%20applications%20under%20second%20cohort,-Press%20Trust%20of&text=Regulatory%20sandbox%20refers%20to%20live,limited%20purpose%20of%20the%20testing.)

[Press%20Trust%20of&text=Regulatory%20sandbox%20refers%20to%20live,limited%20purpose%20of%20the%20testing.](https://www.business-standard.com/article/finance/regulatory-sandbox-rbi-seeks-applications-under-second-cohort-120121601334_1.html#:~:text=Regulatory%20Sandbox%3A%20RBI%20seeks%20applications%20under%20second%20cohort,-Press%20Trust%20of&text=Regulatory%20sandbox%20refers%20to%20live,limited%20purpose%20of%20the%20testing.)