

Q.1) Consider the following Statements:

- 1. A bill amending the Constitution requires a prior recommendation of the President of India.
- 2. When a Constitution Amendment Bill is presented to the President of India, it is obligatory for the President of India to give his/her assent.
- 3. A Constitution Amendment Bill must be passed by both the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha by a special majority and there is no provision for joint sitting.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer

Statement 1 is incorrect: Constitution Amendment Bill can be introduced either by a minister or by a private member and does not require prior permission from the President.

Statement 2 is correct: The 24th Amendment of the Indian Constitution amended Article 368 to provide expressly that Parliament has the power to amend any provision of the Constitution. The amendment further made it obligatory for the President to give his assent when a Constitution Amendment Bill was presented to him.

Statement 3 is correct: Article 368 of the Indian Constitution mentions Majority of total membership of each house and a majority of two-third of the members of each house present and voting. In case of disagreement between both houses, there is no provision to summon a joint session of parliament. The reasoning behind this is so as to not let the running government's majority in Lok Sabha undermine the Rajya Sabha in a joint sitting.

Source: UPSC CSE PRE. 2022

Q.2) With reference to the relationship between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP) in India, consider the following statements:

- 1. Fundamental Rights are enforceable by the courts, while DPSP are not.
- 2. Fundamental Rights focus on individual rights and liberties, while DPSP generally focus on social and economic goals.
- 3. In a conflict between the two, the courts will generally prioritize the protection of Fundamental Rights. How many of the above statements are correct?
- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) All three
- d) None

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

The Constitution offers all citizens, individually and collectively, some basic freedoms. These are guaranteed in the Constitution in the form of six broad categories of Fundamental Rights, which are justifiable. Article 12 to 35 contained in Part III of the Constitution deal with Fundamental Rights. The Constitution lays down certain Directive Principles of State Policy, which though not justiciable, are 'fundamental in governance of the country', and it is the duty of the State to apply these principles in making laws. These lay down that the State shall strive to promote the welfare of people by securing and

protecting as effectively as it may, a social order, in which justice-social, economic and political-shall form in all institutions of national life.

Statement 1 is correct: Fundamental Rights are **enforceable by the courts** because Article 32 of the Constitution provides legal remedies to the citizens in case of violation of their Fundamental Rights. Thus, the Fundamental Rights are legally binding. If a person's Fundamental Rights are violated, they can file a petition in a court of law to seek redress.

DPSPs are **not enforceable by the courts** because they are not legally binding. However, the courts can play a role in enforcing DPSP by issuing directions to the government to ensure that it is taking steps to achieve the goals set out in the DPSPs.

Statement 2 is correct: Fundamental Rights focus on individual rights and liberties, such as the right to life, liberty, and equality. They are **intended to protect the individual from state interference** and to ensure that they can live their lives with dignity.

DPSPs focus on social and economic goals, such as the right to work, the right to education, and the right to a decent standard of living. They are **intended to guide the state in its efforts** to create a just and equitable society for all.

Statement 3 is correct: DPSPs are subordinate to Fundamental Rights because they are **not legally binding**. If there is a conflict between a DPSP and a Fundamental Right, the courts will generally prioritize the protection of the Fundamental Right. For example, In **Champakam Dorairajan v the State of Madras (1951)** case, the Supreme Court ruled that in case of any conflict between the Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principles, the former would prevail. In **Golaknath v the State of Punjab (1967)** case, the Supreme Court declared that Fundamental Rights could not be amended by the Parliament even for implementation of Directive Principles. Moreover, Fundamental rights have legal sanction, but DPSP have moral and political sanctions. In Minerva Mills case 1980, Supreme Court verdict states that a law under Article 31C would be protected only if it is made to implement directives in article 39b and 39 c and not any other DPSPs.

Source: NCERT Indian constitution at work, class 11, chapter 2

Q.3) Which of the statements given below is **incorrect** in the context of Article 15 of the Constitution?

- a) The State can make special provisions for women and children.
- b) The state is authorized to make special provisions for the advancement of citizens who are socially or educationally disadvantaged.
- c) This article is applicable to the Indian Citizens only.
- d) State cannot discriminate among citizens on grounds other than religion, caste, sex, race or place of birth.

Ans) d

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

Article 15 states that the State **shall not discriminate against any citizen** on the grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth. The key words in this provision are 'discrimination' and 'exclusively'. The term 'discrimination' means 'to make an adverse distinction with regard to' or 'to make an unfavorable distinction with regard to others'. The use of the term 'exclusively' implies that discrimination on other grounds is permitted.

The State may, however, make the following **four exceptions** to this general rule of non-discrimination:

- 1) The state may make any **special provision for women and children. For** instance, reserving seats in local government for women or providing free education to children.
- 2) The state may make any special provision for the advancement of socially and educationally disadvantaged citizens, as well as for scheduled castes and tribes. For instance, seat reservations or fee reductions in public educational institutions.

- 3) The state is empowered to make special provisions for the advancement of socially and educationally backward classes of citizens, as well as scheduled castes and tribes, with regard to their admission to educational institutions, including private educational institutions, whether aided or unaided by the state, except minority educational institutions.
- 4) The state has the authority to make special provisions for the advancement of economically disadvantaged citizens.

Source: NCERT, Indian constitution at work, class 11, chapter 2

Q.4) Consider the following pairings:

| Directive Principles | | Article of the Constitution |
|--|---|-----------------------------|
| 1. | Promotion of International peace and security | Article 51 |
| 2. | | Article 50 |
| | government | |
| 3. | Organization of Village panchayats | Article 42 |
| 4. | Provisions for maternal | Article 40 |
| | assistance | |
| Have many of the naine given above one commettee | | |

How many of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

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

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Pair 1 is correct-Article 51 provides that State should strive to – (a) promote international peace and security; (b) maintain just and honorable relations between nations; (c) promote respect for international law and treaty obligations in organized peoples' dealings with one another; and (d) encourage the resolution of international disputes through arbitration.

Pair 2 is correct – Article 50 provides that the State shall take steps to separate the judiciary from the executive in the public services of the state.

Pair 3 is incorrect - Article 40 The State is required to take steps to organize village panchayats.

Pair 4 is incorrect – Article 42 provides that the state shall ensure just and humane working conditions and maternity leave.

Source: NCERT, Indian constitution at work, class 11, chapter 2

- Q.5) Which one of the following fundamental rights has not been provided to a person?
- a) Protection against prosecution and punishment for the same offence more than once.
- b) To refuse to give his/her sample of handwriting as evidence to support a prosecution against him/her.
- c) To act as a witness against himself/herself.
- d) Right not to be convicted of any offence except for violation of a law in force at the time of commission of the act charged as an offence.

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

According to the Article 20 (3) of the Indian Constitution, "No person accused of any offence shall be compelled to be a witness against himself." This indicates that a person has the right to not be compelled to act as a witness against themselves.

Knowledge Base:

Some points about Article 20 of the Indian Constitution:

- It safeguards against arbitrary and excessive punishment for accused persons, including citizens, foreigners, and legal entities such as companies or corporations.
- No ex-post-facto law: It ensures that a person cannot be convicted of any offence except for the violation of a law in force at the time of committing the act.
- No double jeopardy: No person can be prosecuted and punished for the same offence more than once.
- No self-incrimination: No person accused of any offence can be compelled to be a witness against themselves.
- An ex-post-facto law is one that imposes penalties retrospectively, which means it applies to acts that were committed before the law was enacted or increases the penalties for such acts.
- Article 20 prohibits the enactment of ex-post-facto criminal laws, but this limitation does not apply to civil laws or tax laws. Civil liability or taxes can be imposed retrospectively.

Source: M Laxmikanth

Q.6) In India, the Right to Internet, is a:

- a) Legal Right
- b) Fundamental Right
- c) Natural Right
- d) Constitutional Right

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Access to the internet has been declared a **Fundamental Right** by the Supreme Court of India. A government may not deprive citizens of fundamental rights unless and until certain conditions specified in the Constitution are met. The ruling came following the hearing of a petition in connection with the Internet blockade in Jammu and Kashmir since August 5, 2019 – considering the Union Territory's Article 370 revocation.

The Indian Constitution declares the right to free expression and speech a fundamental right for all citizens. It is mentioned in the Constitution's **Article 19 (1)(a)**. The Supreme Court has expanded the scope of the right to free speech and expression on numerous occasions.

The most recent expansion ensures that the **constitutional provision keeps pace with technological advancements**. For millions of Indian citizens, the internet is their primary source of information. While a non-citizen may receive the same benefits, she cannot assert them as a fundamental right.

Additionally, the Supreme Court decision is consistent with the United Nations' recommendation that all countries make Internet access a fundamental right. In India, Kerala was the first state to declare Internet access a "basic human right" in 2017.

Source: Ncert, Indian constitution at work, class 11, chapter 2

Q.7) In context of the Indian Polity, consider the following statements:

Statement-1: The complete absence of restrictions on individual liberty is an essential characteristic of a free society.

Statement-II: Individual liberty provides opportunities for individuals to enhance their capabilities.

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

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

Ans) d

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

Personal liberty refers to the individual's right to make choices about their own life and to act in ways that reflect their own beliefs, values, and preferences, without any unreasonable external restraints from society, the government etc.

Statement-I is incorrect: A free society means a limited constraint (not complete absence of restrictions) on individuals' liberty; hence absence of restrictions is not an essential characteristic of a free society. No individual living in a society expects the complete absence of any kind of constraints or restrictions. It becomes necessary then to determine which social constraints are justified and which are not, which are acceptable, and which should be removed. Many theories explored this area and came up with a solution to impose limited restrictions on individual freedom.

Statement II is correct: The negative aspect of freedom pertains to the absence of excessive restrictions, ensuring that individuals are not unjustly hindered by arbitrary laws or cruel social norms. Conversely, the positive dimension of freedom involves the provision of opportunities for individuals to enhance their capabilities, such as access to healthcare and education. Therefore, both these aspects, i.e., reduced societal constraints and universal opportunities for personal growth can significantly contribute to enhancing the capabilities of individuals.

- **Q.8)** Which of the following statements best reflects Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose's perspective on freedom?
- a) Freedom was solely about achieving political independence from colonial rule.
- b) Freedom involves not only political liberty but also economic and social equity.
- c) A strict adherence to traditional social norms of India, leaving no room for the influence of Western culture on native customs.
- d) A real freedom was the establishment of a global empire led by India.

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

The term "freedom" carries diverse meanings, and the idea of freedom has evolved over time within India and globally. In this context, Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose's vision of freedom is comprehensive and inclusive.

Option a is incorrect: According to Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose, although freedom is **primarily focused on gaining complete political independence** from colonial rule, he had a broader perspective on freedom which includes social and economic freedom too.

Option b is correct: Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose believed that the concept of freedom included not only political liberty but also economic and social liberty. He argued for gender equality, freedom for the individual as well as for society; freedom for the rich as well as for the poor; freedom for all individuals and for all classes. His view on freedom also included equal distribution of wealth.

Option c is incorrect: Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose's view on freedom does not include strict adherence to traditional social norms. For example, he argued for equality between men and women, abolition of caste hierarchies for the social, economic and political emancipation of the nation.

Option d is incorrect: The establishment of a global empire led by India does not align with Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose's view on freedom. He was primarily concerned with India's independence and well-being, rather than establishing a global empire led by India.

Source: NCERT Class XI - Political theory (Chapter 2 Freedom)

Q.9) Consider the following statements with respect to Freedom of movement of Indian citizens:

- 1. Article 19 of the Constitution of India protects the right to move freely within the country.
- 2. Article 21 of the Constitution of India provides the right to move in or out of the country. 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 the correct answer.

Freedom of movement has two dimensions, namely internal (right to move freely within the country) and external (right to move out of the country and right to come back to the country). Only the first dimension is protected by Article 19. Article 21 deals with the second dimension (under the right to life and personal liberty).

Source: NCERT, Indian constitution at work, class 11, chapter 2

Q.10) Consider the following statements with respect to the Padma Awards:

- 1. These awards are considered as 'title' for the purpose of article 18 of the Constitution of India.
- 2. The Padma Awards Committee is headed by the President of India.
- 3. Any citizen of India can send recommendations for nominations.
- 4. All Government servants are eligible for Padma Awards.

How many statements given above are correct?

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

Ans) a

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is incorrect: In Balaji Raghavan vs Union of India case, the supreme court of India held that 'the Bharat Ratna and the Padma awards cannot be categorized under Article 18(1) as they are not titles but merely an honorary award'.

Statement 2 is incorrect: The Padma Awards Committee is headed by the Cabinet Secretary and includes Home Secretary, Secretary to the President and four to six eminent persons as members. The recommendations of the committee are submitted to the Prime Minister and the President of India for approval.

Statement 3 is correct: The nomination process is open to the public. Even self-nomination can be made. The government allows common citizens to submit nominations for Padma Awards. The nominations, when invited, can be submitted online on the official Padma Awards website, padmaawards.gov.in.

Statement 4 is incorrect. All persons without distinction of race, occupation, position or sex are eligible for these awards. However, Government servants including those working with PSUs, except doctors and scientists, are not eligible for these Awards.

Source: https://www.padmaawards.gov.in/padma_home.aspx

Q.11) A British citizen staying in India cannot claim right to-

- a) Freedom of Trade and Profession
- b) Equality before the Law
- c) Protection of life and Personal Liberty
- d) Freedom of Religion

Ans) a

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

A British citizen staying in India cannot claim right to:

Freedom of trade and profession (Article 19 (1) (g)) - This right allows citizens of India to practice any profession, or to carry on any occupation, trade or business. It is one of the six freedoms guaranteed under Article 19, which are available only to the citizens of India.

The rights that are available to a British citizen staying in India are:

- Equality before the law (Article 14) This right ensures that the State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws within the territory of India. It is available to all persons, whether citizens or foreigners.
- Protection of life and personal liberty (Article 21) This right guarantees that no person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law. It is available to all persons, whether citizens or foreigners.
- Freedom of religion (Article 25-28) These rights ensure that all persons are equally entitled to freedom of conscience and the right to freely profess, practice and propagate religion. They also protect the rights of religious minorities and prohibit religious instruction in State-funded educational institutions. They are available to all persons, whether citizens or foreigners.

Source: UPSC CSE PRE, 1999

Q.12) Consider the following statements:

- 1. Fundamental Duties can be enforced by law.
- 2. Fundamental Duties added through 44th constitutional amendment prescribed the duty to protect the natural environment and wildlife.
- 3. Fundamental Duties are applicable to both citizens of India and the foreigners.
- 4. Fundamental Duties were originally recommended by the Swaran Singh Committee.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

By the 42nd Amendment of the Constitution, adopted in 1976, Fundamental Duties of the citizens have also been enumerated. **Article 51 'A'**, contained in Part IV A of the Constitution deals with Fundamental Duties.

Statement 1 is correct: Fundamental duties are non-justiciable, which means that a court cannot punish a citizen for violating a fundamental duty. However, **Parliament can enforce them by suitable laws**. For example, Parliament can stipulate the imposition of fines or other punishment for failure to comply with any of Fundamental Duties.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Initially, the Indian Constitution lacked a formal list of obligations/duties for its citizens. However, the **42nd Constitutional Amendment** introduced a set of fundamental duties into the Indian Constitution, comprising a total of 10 duties. The duty to protect the natural environment and wildlife was added as a Fundamental Duty through the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1976 (not the 44th Constitutional Amendment).

Statement 3 is incorrect: Fundamental Duties, as per the Indian Constitution, are applicable exclusively to Indian citizens, not to foreigners. These duties are moral and ethical obligations that citizens are expected to follow voluntarily.

Statement 4 is correct: The Swaran Singh Committee, which was appointed by the government in 1975 to recommend reforms to the Constitution, had recommended the inclusion of Fundamental Duties. The committee argued that Fundamental Duties were necessary to promote a sense of civic responsibility and national unity among citizens.

Source: NCERT, Political Theory, class 11, chapter 5

Q.13) Which of the following can be recognized as a crucial aspect of 'Equality' in society?

- a) Equal social status
- b) Equal distribution of wealth
- c) Equal access to privileges
- d) Equal opportunity to secure housing

Ans) d

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

Equality is one of the most cherished virtues that aims to eradicate all forms of undesirable distinctions in a society, say based on 'only' race, color, sex, etc. The concept signifies that humans possess an inherent right to **equal access to opportunities** for skill development, talent cultivation, and pursuit of their aspirations.

In a society, people differ in choices, preferences, and aptitudes, which also leads to differing levels of success. So, personal achievement in the chosen path does not mean society is unequal. For instance, two lawyers may differ in their approach, reputation, history of winning cases, and so on. This may lead to discrepancies in social status, wealth, or privileges. But what truly matters is the discrepancies in an individual's access to fundamental necessities like education, healthcare, and secure housing. Such inequalities in access to fundamental necessities are what truly characterize an unjust and unequal society. Hence, access to secure housing is a crucial aspect of equality in society.

Source: Class XI NCERT (Page 36, Chapter 3)

Q.14) Which of the following best exemplifies 'Natural Inequality'?

- a) Variations in physical strength and agility
- b) Disparities in income and wealth
- c) Inequalities in social status and prestige
- d) Differences in educational achievements

Ans) a

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Natural inequality means differences in attributes or capabilities that are primarily determined by genetic and biological factors, rather than social, economic, or environmental influences. These differences are rooted in an individual's genetic makeup, such as muscle mass, bone structure, and overall physical constitution. So, variations in physical strength and agility are considered as natural inequality. Further, it also includes differences in talents and capabilities. Such differences are generally assumed to be unalterable.

On the other hand, differences in **educational achievements, disparities in income and wealth, and inequalities in social status and prestige** are shaped by a combination of social, economic, and environmental influences, making them social or environmental inequalities rather than natural inequalities. Hence, option a is the correct answer.

Source: NCERT Class XI: Political Theory (Chapter 3, page 36-37)

- **Q.15)** Which one of the following concerns has found a place in both Fundamental Duties and Directive Principles of State Policy?
- a) Safeguard of Public Property
- b) Protection of improvement of environment, forests and wildlife
- c) Respect for the rich heritage of our composite culture
- d) Promotion of cooperative societies

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Both the Fundamental Duties and Directive Principles of State Policy recognize and emphasize the concern for the protection and improvement of the environment, forests, and wildlife.

Knowledge Base:

- Fundamental Duty: Article 51A(g) of the Constitution of India states that it shall be the fundamental duty of every citizen of India to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wildlife.
- Directive Principle: Article 48A of the Constitution of India states that the State shall endeavour to protect and improve the environment and to safeguard the forests and wildlife of the country.

Source: M Laxmikanth

Q.16) The basic tenets of 'Marxism' aims to build a society:

- 1. that is free of class distinctions.
- 2. where money and materials are the ultimate goals.
- 3. that ensures public control over essential resources.
- 4. that aims to achieve economic equality.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Marxism is a social, economic, and political philosophy which was formulated by **Karl Marx and Fredrich Engels**. It suggests that society comprises two classes- the labor/working community/class (Proletariat) and ruling/capitalist class (Bourgeoisie), where the latter is responsible for the exploitation of the former.

Statements 1 and 4 are correct: According to this philosophy, when there are big differences between the rich and the working class, it can make the working people very disappointed. They might decide to revolt to get rid of the way things are done in a capitalist system. Marx believed that after this revolution, society would become fair and equal, with no separate classes. Thus, a classless and equal society (political, economic and social equalities) are the basic tenets of Marxism.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Under capitalism, people tend to prioritize money and material possessions over emotions like love and affection. Karl Marx termed this phenomenon "False Consciousness", where society convinces individuals that wealth and material goods are of paramount importance. As these inequalities persist, they can eventually provoke the working class, or the proletariats, to become increasingly frustrated. This growing frustration may drive them to initiate a revolution aimed at abolishing the capitalist system. So, the given statement does not represent the tenets of Marxism.

Statement 3 is correct: Marxists and socialists believe that economic inequality contributes to other types of social inequality, like differences in social status and privilege. So, to address these inequalities, they advocate for public control over crucial natural, financial and other resources and property. Hence, the given statement is correct.

Source: https://economictimes.indiatimes.com/definition/marxism

NCERT Class XI: Political Theory (chapter 3, page 43)

- Q.17) In the context of Feminism, which of the following statements best describes the term "Double Burden"?
- a) The dual responsibility of women to uphold traditional religious virtues along with the goals of modernization.
- b) Women carrying the burden of household and caregiving responsibilities in addition to their professional work.
- c) The expectation from a woman to strive for child-rearing and elderly care simultaneously.
- d) The pressure on women to excel in both academic and household pursuits simultaneously.

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

"Double Burden" represents the discriminatory conditions for women in a patriarchal society. **This term** highlights the additional challenges women face in balancing their work and personal lives.

Statement a is incorrect: 'Double burden' does pertain neither to the responsibility of women for upholding traditional religious virtues nor to the goals of modernizing themselves. Hence, statement 1 is incorrect.

Statement b is correct: In a typical patriarchal society, where men are responsible for work in the 'public domain', women are considered responsible for household and caregiving work. But the women, who also work in the public domain in a professional capacity or otherwise, face the double burden of workplace responsibilities and household responsibilities.

Statement c is incorrect: Both child-rearing and elderly care are components of caregiving activities. Whereas, as discussed above, dual burden deals with the women engaged in both-household as well as professional work. So, the given statement does not explain the essence of the term 'dual burden'.

Statement d is incorrect: The term 'Dual Burden' does not deal with academic pursuits in particular. **Hence**, the statement is incorrect.

Source: NCERT Class XI: Political Theory (Chapter 3, page 42)

Q.18) Which of the following options best represents the concept of 'Equality through Differential Treatment'?

- a) Enacting a law to abolish the practice of untouchability
- b) Offering scholarships exclusively to students with exceptional academic achievements, without considering their financial circumstances.
- c) Providing a visually impaired person with the assistance of a scribe in a competitive exam.
- d) Enforcing strict dress codes in factories to eliminate distinction among workers.

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

'Equality through differential treatment' signifies that in order to achieve equality, **sometimes it becomes necessary to treat people differently to accommodate their different needs.** For instance, the provision of additional facilities for differently abled people in public places.

Statement a is incorrect: Enacting a law to abolish untouchability is an example of 'establishing formal equality'. According to this concept, the government and the laws of the land should aim to curb the conditions/traditions that promote inequality. Article 17 of our Constitution and various laws prohibit untouchability in India.

Statement b is incorrect: Offering scholarships exclusively based on academic achievements, is an **example of treating everyone the same way** and does not represent 'equality through differential treatment'.

Statement c is correct: The idea of providing assistance of a scribe to a visually impaired person in a competitive exam aims to accommodate the special needs of such person. This will ensure that such a person also gets the opportunity to appear in such exams. By addressing such special needs, a level playing field is created. Hence, it can be termed as 'achieving equality through differential treatment'.

Statement d is incorrect: Enforcing strict uniform dress codes in factories is a **form of uniform treatment**, not 'equality through differential treatment.' **It aims to create uniformity, not address individual needs.** Source: NCERT Class XI: Political Theory (chapter 3, page 45)

Q.19) In the context of India, which one of the following is the correct relationship between Rights and Duties?

- a) Rights are correlative with Duties.
- b) Rights are personal and hence independent of society and Duties.
- c) Rights, not Duties, are important for the advancement of the personality of the citizen.
- d) Duties, not Rights, are important for the stability of the State

Ans) a

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

With reference to the Constitution of India, it can be said that the Rights are correlative with Duties. Every right has a corresponding duty. Therefore, there can be no duty unless there is someone to whom it is due. There can be no right without a corresponding duty or a duty without a corresponding right. Likewise, every right is right against some person or persons upon whom a correlative duty is imposed. Every right or duty involves a legal obligation by which two or more people are bound together.

Under Indian Constitution, Part III deals with the Fundamental Rights which are certain basic human rights to its people. Our Constitution as originally enacted did not expressly lay down any Fundamental Duties to be performed by citizens. It was only in 1976 that a specific Chapter IV-A was incorporated in the Constitution by a constitutional amendment and Article 51-A was enacted. The idea behind the incorporation of Fundamental Duties was to emphasize the obligation of the citizen in exchange of Fundamental Rights enjoyed by them.

Source: UPSC CSE PRE 2017

Q.20) Consider the following statements with reference to horizontal and vertical reservations in India:

- 1. Reservation for SCs, STs, and OBCs is referred to as vertical reservation.
- 2. Horizontal reservation refers to the equal opportunity provided to women and individuals with disabilities.
- ${\it 3.}\ The\ Fundamental\ Rights\ under\ Part\ III\ of\ the\ constitution\ provides\ only\ vertical\ reservation.$

How many statements given above are correct?

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

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is correct: Reservation for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and Other Backward Classes is referred to as vertical reservation. It applies separately for each of the groups specified under the law.

Statement 2 is correct: Horizontal reservation refers to the equal opportunity provided to other categories of beneficiaries such as women, veterans, the transgender community, and individuals with disabilities, cutting through the vertical categories.

Statement 3 is incorrect: Article 16(4) of the Constitution contemplates vertical reservation while Article 15 (3) of the Constitution contemplates horizontal reservation. Article 15(4) and 16(4) of the Constitution provides the State and Central Governments to reserve seats in government services for the members of the SC and ST. Article 15(3) makes it possible for the state to create special provisions for protecting the interests of women and children.

Knowledge Base: The Supreme Court had ruled that if a person belonging to an intersection of vertical-horizontal reserved category had secured scores high enough to qualify without the vertical reservation, the person would be counted as qualifying without the vertical reservation, and cannot be excluded from the horizontal quota in the general category.

Source: https://indianexpress.com/article/explained/how-horizontal-vertical-quotas-work-what-sc-said-7135872/

Q.21) The Fundamental Rights guaranteed in the Constitution of India can be suspended only by

- a) a proclamation of National Emergency
- b) an Act passed by the Parliament
- c) an amendment to the Constitution of India
- d) the judicial decisions of the Supreme Court

Ans) a

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

- Fundamental rights can be suspended during the proclamation of national emergency.
- But the rights guaranteed under Articles 20 and 21 cannot be suspended.

Source: UPSC CDS 2017 (II)

Q.22) Why should the government ensure a basic minimum standard of life for all its citizens?

- a) To ensure absolute equality and eliminate all differences in the standards of living of citizens.
- b) To uphold social justice by addressing inequalities between the privileged and the deprived in society.
- c) To promote competition among private agencies by empowering people to buy goods and services of their choice.
- d) To take entire responsibility of fulfilling the basic needs of life for all the citizens.



Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Option a is incorrect: absolute equality is a utopic concept and does not really exist in any society. Certain differences are inherent in all human beings, leading to different outcomes, efficiency levels, etc. So, even if the government ensures basic minimum standards of life, absolute equality may not be achieved. Further, justice does not require absolute equality.

Option b is correct: The government should ensure basic minimum standards of life to all citizens to uphold social justice and address the significant divisions between the privileged and the deprived in society. By providing essential requirements- nourishment, housing, clean drinking water, education, and a minimum wage- the government can ensure equal opportunities for all individuals. Thus, governments can play a crucial role in **reducing inequalities** and fostering fairness in society.

Option c is incorrect: Empowerment of people is the underlying objective of providing basic minimum facilities. Encouraging competition among private agencies is one of the secondary objectives of providing basic minimum standards of life for people while social justice being the primary objective. Option d is incorrect: By facilitating / fulfilling all the basic needs of life of all the citizens, the government does not aim to monopolize the basic minimum services. Hence, the statement given is incorrect. Source: NCERT Class XI: Political Theory (Chapter 4, pages 62-64)

Q.23) Consider the following statements:

- 1. The Government of India introduced the Mid-Day Meal Scheme as a part of National Education Policy in 1986.
- 2. The Mid-Day Meal scheme fosters social inclusion and equality by providing a free meal to children from diverse backgrounds, ensuring equal access to nutrition and education.

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 the correct answer.

Statement-1 is incorrect: The Mid-Day Meal Scheme in India was initiated on August 15, 1995, under the name 'National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education (NP-NSPE)' (not as a part of National Education Policy in 1986). It was later renamed as the 'National Programme of Mid-Day Meal in Schools' in October 2007, also known as the Mid-Day Meal (MDM) Scheme. This scheme provides a daily hot cooked meal to all children studying in Class I to VIII in government schools, local body schools, government-aided schools, special training centers (STC), maktabs, and madrasas supported under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan.

Statement-2 is correct: The Mid-Day Meal Scheme in India fosters social inclusion and equality. It has led to increased school enrollment and attendance among underprivileged children. By offering a midday meal at school, it eliminates the need for children to go home for lunch, benefiting working mothers. It also reduces caste prejudices as children of all backgrounds eat together. Moreover, it addresses hunger issues, ensuring that poor students can focus on their education.

Source: https://www.education.gov.in/mid-day-meal

https://pmposhan.education.gov.in/

Q.24) With respect to preventive detention in India, consider the following statements:

- 1. It involves the detention of an individual without a formal trial or court conviction.
- 2. Article 20 of Indian Constitution provides safeguards for the individuals detained under preventive detention laws.
- 3. A person's detention is limited to two months, except when an advisory board cites substantial reasons for an extension.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

Ans) a

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is correct: Preventive detention entails holding an individual without a trial or court verdict. Its aim is not punitive but rather preventive, aiming to deter potential future offenses. It is a precautionary, suspicion-based measure.

Statement 2 is incorrect: The safeguards under Article 22 (not article 20) of the Constitution relate to preventive detention. These safeguards include limiting detention to three months, unless an advisory board justifies an extension, providing grounds of detention to the detainee, and granting an opportunity to represent against the detention order.

Statement 3 is incorrect: The original provision allowed for detention of up to three months, and the 44th Amendment Act of 1978 aimed to reduce it to two months. However, this amendment was not brought into force, so the original three-month period still applies.

Source: https://ncert.nic.in/ncerts/l/keps202.pdf

Q.25) Which one of the following categories of persons is not treated at par so far as the availability of Fundamental Rights is concerned?

- a) Members of the armed forces.
- b) Members of the forces charged with the responsibility of maintenance of public order
- c) Members of the forces employed in connection with the communications systems set-up in the country.
- d) Members of the forces employed in connection with the communication systems set-up for maintenance of public order.

Ans) a

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Members of Armed Forces are not treated at par so far as the availability of Fundamental Rights is concerned.

Source: M Laxmikanth

Q.26) Which of the following writs does the Supreme Court of India issue if it finds that a person is in office without the legal entitlement to hold that position?

- a) Mandamus
- b) Certiorari
- c) Quo-Warranto
- d) Prohibition



Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Quo-Warranto, which means "by what authority or warrant," is a writ issued by the court to investigate the legality of a person's claim to a public office. It prevents the unauthorized holding of public office. This writ applies to substantive, permanent public offices created by law or the Constitution, not ministerial or private positions. It can be sought by any interested person, not just the aggrieved party, unlike the other

Source: NCERT: Constitution at Work chapter 2 page 41

Q.27) Why did Dr. Ambedkar consider the right to constitutional remedies as the 'heart and soul of the Constitution'?

- a) It promotes a culture of respect for constitutional norms.
- b) It ensures the separation of powers and checks and balances in the system.
- c) It provides adequate representation in jobs and education for socially and educationally backward
- d) It provides citizens with a legal means to restore violated fundamental rights.

Ans) d

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

Option a is incorrect: While the right to constitutional remedies does encourage respect for constitutional norms, Dr. Ambedkar's primary emphasis was on the practical enforcement of fundamental rights, not just the promotion of respect.

Option b is incorrect: Right to constitutional remedies primarily focuses on providing citizens with legal avenues to restore violated fundamental rights, rather than directly addressing the separation of powers and checks and balances within the governmental system.

Option c is incorrect: Right to constitutional remedies does not contain provision for reservation. Various provisions in Articles 15 and 16 of the Constitution empower the State to make special provisions in education and jobs, respectively for the socially and educationally backward section of society and for the economically weaker section.

Option d is correct: Dr. Ambedkar considered the right to constitutional remedies as the 'heart and soul of the Constitution' because it provides citizens with a legal means to restore violated fundamental rights. Articles 32 and 226 of the Constitution empower the Supreme Court and High Courts, respectively, to issue writs to protect the fundamental rights of citizens. These writs can be used to challenge any law or action of the government that violates fundamental rights.

Source: Constitution at Work chapter 2 page 41

Q.28) What does the Directive Principles of State Policy in India contain?

- 1. Societal goals and objectives to be embraced in India.
- 2. Certain other rights that individuals should have beyond Fundamental Rights.
- 3. Recommended government policies and measures for the welfare of people.
- 4. Duties to promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood among all the people of India. How many of the statements given above are correct?
- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) All four



Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is correct: Directive Principles encompass societal goals and objectives for the state to pursue. These principles guide the government in formulating policies and laws that promote social justice, economic equality, and the well-being of the people, shaping a just and equitable society.

Statement 2 is correct: Directive Principles encompass certain additional rights that individuals should have, extending beyond the Fundamental Rights. These principles outline the government's responsibility to ensure adequate humane conditions of work, a decent standard of life, equal pay for equal work, secure the right of all men and women to an adequate means of livelihood etc.

Statement 3 is correct: Directive Principles consist of recommended government policies and measures. They offer guidance to the government on issues such as promoting equitable wealth distribution, environmental conservation, preserving historic monuments, and fostering a just and humane social order for the welfare of citizens.

Statement 4 is incorrect: Directive Principles do not contain duties to promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood among people; rather, this idea relates to Fundamental Duties, which are outlined in a separate part of the Indian Constitution under Article 51A.

Source: Constitution at Work chapter 2 page 43

Q.29) What is the nature of the statement "Directive Principles are fundamental, and it shall be the duty of the State to apply these principles in making laws"?

- a) A matter of judicial interpretation
- b) Explicitly written in the Constitution
- c) An established convention
- d) Subject to interpretation following parliamentary law

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

The above statement is explicitly written in the Constitution. Article 37 of the Indian Constitution states: "The Directive Principles of State Policy enumerated in this Part are neither justiciable nor enforceable in any court, but the principles therein laid down are nevertheless fundamental in the governance of the country and it shall be the duty of the State to apply these principles in making laws."

This means that the Directive Principles are not enforceable by the courts, but they are still fundamental to the governance of the country. The State has a duty to apply these principles when making laws. Source: M Laxmikant chapter 8 DPSP page 237(pdf)

Q.30) Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):

Assertion (A): MGNREGA is providing employment to at least one member of the eligible household for a minimum period of 100 days in a year.

Reason (R): Right to employment is enumerated in Part III of the Constitution.

Select the correct answer from the code given below:

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

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

MGNREGA is providing employment to at least one member of the eligible household for a minimum period of 100 days in a year. Hence, Assertion (A) is correct.

Whereas, Right to employment is not enumerated in Part III of the Constitution. It is given in Part IV of the Constitution. Article 41 of the Indian Constitution directs the state to secure the right to work, education and public assistance in certain cases such as unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement. Hence, correct answer is: (A) is true, but (R) is false.

Knowledge Base:

Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA):

- The Indian Parliament passed NREGA in August 2005. It came into force on February 2, 2006. On 2nd October 2009, the act NREGA was renamed MGNREGA.
- It is a poverty alleviation programme of the Government of India, which provides the legal Right to Work.
- It aims to enhance livelihood security in rural areas by providing at least 100 days of guaranteed wage
 employment in a financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled
 manual work.

Source: https://vikaspedia.in/social-welfare/rural-poverty-alleviation-1/schemes/faqs-on-mgnrega/entitlements-under-mgnrega

Q.31) 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

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Article 21 of the Constitution of India safeguards one's right to marry the person of one's choice.

In 2014, the Supreme Court took *suo-motu cognizance* of newspaper reports of the gang rape of a 20-year-old Indian woman on the orders of a village court. In this case, Supreme Court held that "an inherent aspect of Article 21 of the Constitution would be the freedom of choice in marriage". This was reiterated by Supreme court in 2017. The choice of a partner whether within or outside marriage lies within the exclusive domain of each individual. Intimacies of marriage lie within a core zone of privacy, which is inviolable. The absolute right of an individual to choose a life partner is not in the least affected by matters of faith. The Constitution guarantees to each individual the right freely to practise, profess and propagate religion.

Source: UPSC CSE PRE. 2019

Q.32) Which of the following Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSPs) **does not** have its roots in Gandhian Principles?

- a) Prohibiting the consumption of intoxicating drinks and drugs harmful to health.
- b) Promoting cottage industries.
- c) Advancing the educational and economic interests of Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs).
- d) Enhancing the nutrition and standard of living of the population.

Ans) d

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

The directive principle to "raise the level of nutrition and the standard of living of people and to improve public health" (Article 47) is not based on Gandhian Principles. Instead, it falls under the category of

Socialistic Principles, emphasizing the goal of a democratic socialist state that focuses on the welfare and well-being of the population.

DPSPs based on Gandhian Principles:

- 1) Empower and enable village panchayats for self-governance (Article 40).
- 2) Foster rural cottage industries individually or cooperatively (Article 43).
- 3) Support autonomous cooperative societies with democratic control (Article 43B).
- 4) Promote the welfare of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, and marginalized sections while safeguarding them from social injustice (Article 46).
- 5) Prohibits the consumption of harmful intoxicants (Article 47).
- 6) Prevent the slaughter of cows, calves, and other cattle, aiming to improve their breeds (Article 48). Source: M Laxmikant chapter 8 DPSP page 241(pdf)

Q.33) Consider the following Directive Principles of State Policy:

- 1. Opportunities for healthy development of children.
- 2. Equal Justice and free legal aid to the poor.
- 3. Raise the level of nutrition and standard of living of people.
- 4. Protect and improve the environment and safeguard forests and wildlife.

How many of the above articles of DPSP were added through the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, of 1976?

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

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

The Directive Principles of State Policy has been amended four times:

- 1) 42nd Amendment Act, 1976- four new articles of Directive Principles added i.e., Article 39(f), Article 39A, Article 43A, and Article 48A.
- 2) 44th Amendment Act, 1978- A new Directive Principle was added under Article 38.
- 3) 86th Amendment Act, 2002- Article 45 altered, and Article 21A made a Fundamental Right.
- 4) 97th Amendment Act, 2011- A new Directive Principle under Article 43B was added.

Statement 1 is correct- Article 39 of the Indian Constitution mandates that the state must guarantee every citizen's entitlement to a sufficient means of livelihood. This encompasses:

- 1) Providing equal wages for women performing equivalent work.
- 2) Managing the allocation of resources and ownership in a manner that benefits the public interest.
- 3) Providing opportunities for the healthy development of children. The provision in particular was added via the 42nd Amendment Act of 1976.

Statement 2 is correct- Article 39A of the Indian Constitution was inserted by the 42nd Amendment Act, 1976. It states that the State shall ensure free legal aid and equal justice to the poor.

Statement 3 is incorrect- Article 47 of the Indian Constitution is a Directive Principle of State Policy. It states that the State shall regard the raising of the level of nutrition and the standard of living and improving public health as among its primary duties and, in particular, the State shall endeavour to bring about prohibition of the consumption except for medicinal purposes of intoxicating drinks and of drugs which are injurious to health. This article was not added via the 42nd Amendment Act, of 1976.

Statement 4 is correct- Article 48A of the Indian Constitution was inserted by the 42nd Amendment Act, 1976. It states that the State should endeavour to protect and improve the environment and to safeguard the forests and wildlife of the country.



Knowledge Base:

Article 39 (f)- Opportunities for healthy development of children.

Article 39 A- Equal Justice and free legal aid to the poor.

Article 43 A- Participation of workers in the management of industries.

Article 48 A- Protect and improve environment, safeguard forests and wildlife.

Article 38- Reduce inequalities in income, opportunities, status and facilities.

Article 45- Early childhood care and education for all children up to the age of six years.

Article 43 B- Voluntary formation, autonomous functioning, democratic control, and professional management for cooperative societies.

Source: laxmikant chapter 8 DPSP page 243

Q.34) Consider the following statements:

- 1. There should be a penalty/punishment for non-performance of Fundamental Duties.
- 2. The duty to pay taxes should be a Fundamental Duty.
- 3. The government should ensure free and compulsory education for all children from the age of 6 to 14 years.

How many of the above statements were **not** a part of the Swaran Singh Committee's recommendations?

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

Ans) a

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

The Sardar Swaran Singh Committee, established by the Union Govt. in 1976 during the internal emergency, recommended adding a chapter on fundamental duties to the Constitution. This led to the inclusion of Part IVA in the Constitution, consisting of Article 51A, specifying ten fundamental duties for citizens, through the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1976.

Statement 1 is correct- The Swaran Singh Committee recommended penalties or sanctions for failing to fulfill Fundamental Duties. This provision was rejected by the congress party government and, hence, never included in the Fundamental Duties. The Swaran Singh Committee recommended that any law that imposes such penalties or punishments cannot be challenged in any court on the basis of violating Fundamental Rights or being contradictory to any other Constitutional provision. This provision was rejected by the congress party government and was not incorporated in the Fundamental Duties.

Statement 2 is correct- The Swaran Singh Committee recommended that the duty to pay taxes should be included in the list of Fundamental Duties. This provision was rejected by the Congress Party government and was not incorporated in the Fundamental Duties.

Statement 3 is incorrect-The Swaran Singh Committee did not recommend to the government to provide free and compulsory education for the children aged between 6 to 14 years. This responsibility was introduced through the 86th Constitutional Amendment Act of 2002.

Source: laxmikant 6th edition-chapter 9 Fundamental Duties.

Q.35) With reference to the Other Backward Classes (OBCs), consider the following statements:

- 1. Creamy layer is the section of people who are a majority in a state compared to other sections.
- 2. The Constitution of India defines the creamy layer among the OBCs.
- 3. The Supreme Court has ruled that economic criterion cannot be the sole basis for deciding the creamy layer.



How many statements given above are correct?

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

Ans) a

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is incorrect. Creamy layer is a category under Other Backward Classes category. They do not get the benefit of the OBC reservation. Creamy layer is the section of people in the Other Backward Classes who are considered socially advanced.

Statement 2 is incorrect. The 'creamy layer' concept was introduced in the Supreme Court's Indra Sawhney judgment in 1992. The court found it necessary to identify sections of backward classes who were already "highly advanced socially as well as economically and educationally". This was called creamy layer. The judgment directed the State governments to identify the 'creamy layer' and exclude them from the purview of reservation. The Constitution does not define the term creamy layer.

Statement 3 is correct. The Supreme court while quashing a Haryana government notification of August 17, 2016 held that economic criterion cannot be the sole basis for deciding the creamy layer from among the OBCs.

Source: M Laxmikanth

Q.36) With reference to the practice of Untouchability in India, consider the following statements:

- 1. Prohibiting people of certain castes from entering temples.
- 2. Prohibiting people of certain castes from accessing hotel services.
- 3. Imposing restrictions on people of certain castes to move freely within nation on account of their caste
- 4. Segregation of students in educational institutions based on their performance in academics.
- 5. Providing separate tumblers to people of certain castes in tea shops.

How many of the above are forms of untouchability?

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

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Untouchability, a practice rooted in the Indian caste system, has been officially abolished in India by the Constitution of India. Article 17 of the Indian Constitution makes it illegal to treat certain people as 'untouchable' and makes it a crime to impose any restrictions based on untouchability.

Statement 1 is correct: Prohibiting people of certain castes from entering temples is a form of untouchability. In this practice often individuals from lower castes faced restrictions and discrimination in accessing places of worship, such as temples, due to their caste. It was a practice that denied them equal religious participation and considered a form of untouchability in India.

Statement 2 is correct: The Supreme Court held that the right under Article 17 is available against private individuals too in "Dr. B. R. Ambedkar vs. The State of Bombay and Others" 1951. Thus, prohibiting people of certain castes from accessing private hotel services too is considered a form of untouchability in India.

Statement 3 is correct: It is true that **imposing restrictions on people of certain castes** to move freely within nation on account of their caste only is a form of untouchability. For instance, B.R. Ambedkar in his childhood could not travel from one place to another in a cart (Even though he can pay the money) due to the practice of untouchability.

Statement 4 is incorrect: While **Segregation** of students in educational institutions **based on their caste can be considered untouchability in India**, segregation based on their **performance in academics** is not a form of untouchability. For example, organizing **best performing students in one separate class** cannot be considered untouchability.

Statement 5 is correct: Offering separate, often inferior tumblers or containers to individuals from lower castes is a clear example of untouchability. This practice demonstrates discrimination based on caste and the denial of equal rights and dignity. For instance, the use of a dual-tumbler system in tea shops in the southern regions of Tamil Nadu drew widespread notice, as it signifies a practice associated with untouchability.

Source: Class VI NCERT – Chapter (Diversity and Discrimination)

Laxmikanth - Chapter (Fundamental rights)

Q.37) With reference to the Indian Constitution, consider the following statements:

Statement-1: The Indian Constitution prohibits discrimination against any section of people under any circumstances.

Statement-II: Equality before law is guaranteed under Article 14 of the Indian Constitution.

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

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

Ans) d

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

Article 14 of the Constitution of India talks about Equality before Law and Equal Protection of Laws. This article guarantees the rule of law in India, and the Supreme Court has declared the rule of law as part of the basic structure.

Statement I is incorrect: The Supreme Court has ruled that **Article 14** of the Indian Constitution does **not apply when the law treats unequal persons differently** who may require differential treatment. Article 14 allows the law to group people, things, or actions if this grouping is based on a clear and important difference and has a good reason.

Statement-II is correct: Article 14 says that the State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws within the territory of India. While the concept of 'equality before law' is of British origin, the concept of 'equal protection of laws' is of American origin.

Knowledge Base:

Equality before law:

The idea of equality before the law means three things,

- 1) Firstly, no one should have special privileges,
- 2) Secondly, the **equal subjection of all persons to the ordinary law** of the land administered by ordinary law courts, and
- 3) Thirdly, **no person is above the law.**



Equal protection of law:

- 1) The principle of equal protection of the law is enshrined in Article 14 of the Indian Constitution and seeks to prevent any form of discrimination by the government or its agencies.
- 2) It emphasizes that individuals in similar circumstances must be treated equally under the law and should receive the same legal rights and protections.

Source: Class VI NCERT - Diversity and Discrimination

NCERT Class 8 - Judiciary

Laxmikanth - Fundamental rights

Q.38) With reference to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), consider the following statements:

- 1. It recognizes the right of everyone to social security, including social insurance.
- 2. It recognizes the right of equal pay to both men and women for equal value of work.
- 3. It recognizes the right of everyone to access the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health
- 4. It recognizes the right of workers to engage in strikes under the ambit of the national laws How many of the statements given above are correct?
- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) All four

Ans) d

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) in 1966. As one of two international treaties that make the 'International Bill of Human Rights' (along with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights), the ICESCR provides the legal framework to protect and preserve the most basic economic, social and cultural rights of people across the globe.

Statement 1 is correct: It is true that Article 9 of the ICESCR recognizes the right of everyone to social security, including social insurance.

Statement 2 is correct: Article 7 of the ICESCR establishes the principle of fair wages and equal remuneration for work of equal value without any form of discrimination. This includes the guarantee of working conditions for women that are not inferior to those enjoyed by men, with a specific emphasis on equal pay for equal work.

Statement 3 is correct: Article 12 of the ICESCR recognizes right of everyone to the enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health. The ICESCR asked all states to improve all aspects of their environmental and industrial hygiene; and to create conditions which would ensure all medical services and medical attention in the event of sickness.

Statement 4 is correct: Article 8 of the ICESCR guarantees the right for all to establish and join trade unions of their preference to advance and safeguard their economic and social concerns. Additionally, the article acknowledges the right to strike, provided that it complies with the laws of the respective nation. Source: Class VI NCERT - Diversity and Discrimination

Q.39) In the context of Indian political system, consider the following statements:

Statement-I: In India, every citizen has the right to approach the Supreme court directly in case of violation of their fundamental rights.

Statement-II: Constitutional recognition of rights is crucial for the protection of individual liberties. Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

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

Ans) a

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

The Constitutional and legal recognition of rights holds government and public authorities accountable. When rights are enshrined in the constitution or legal system, it ensures that public officials and institutions can be held responsible for their actions, particularly if they infringe upon individuals' rights.

Statement-I is correct: In India, Article 32 provides every citizen the right to approach the Supreme court directly in case of violation of their fundamental rights. This provision comes from the realisation that constitutional recognition of rights is crucial for the protection of individuals' fundamental liberties.

Dr B.R. Ambedkar held Article 32 as the soul of the Constitution, because without this article the Fundamental Rights guaranteed by the Constitution would have no meaning.

Statement-II is correct: Constitutional recognition ensures that **individual rights** and freedoms are **legally binding and enforceable**. Without such recognition, these rights would be **vulnerable to violation**, and individuals might not have the means to defend them. Legal recognition provides a strong shield against potential abuses. Hence this **statement explains why every citizen of India has the right to approach the Supreme Court directly** in case of violation of their fundamental rights.

Source: NCERT Class XI- Political Theory - Chapter 5.

Q.40) With reference to the Right to Protest, consider the following:

- 1. It is a constitutional right enshrined in Article 19.
- 2. It can be restricted only on the grounds of violation of public order and security of state.
- 3. It cannot be a ground for occupying public ways and public spaces for indefinite time.

How many statements given above are correct?

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

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is correct. Right to Protest is a constitutional right enshrined in Article 19(1) (a), Article 19(1) (b) and Article 19(1) (c) of the Indian Constitution. Supreme Court in its recent order in the farm laws protest in Delhi also stated that farmers have a constitutional right to continue with their protest.

Statement 2 is incorrect. Like other fundamental rights, right to protest is also not absolute and also subject to reasonable restrictions mentioned under Article 19(2) and 19(3) on the following grounds:

- 1. In the interests of the sovereignty & integrity of India,
- 2. The security of the State,
- 3. Friendly relations with foreign States,
- 4. Violation of Public order,
- 5. Decency or morality or in relation to Contempt of court, defamation or incitement of an offence

The grounds of restrictions based on Violation of public order can be reasonable only when there is evidence that protesters will incite lawless or disorderly acts and that such acts are likely to occur.

Statement 3 is correct. In the Shaheen Bagh judgement, Supreme Court (SC) upheld the right to peaceful protest against the law but also cleared that public ways and public spaces cannot be occupied and that too indefinitely.

Source: M Laxmikanth

Q.41) Which of the following does not relate to the Fundamental Rights as enshrined in the Constitution of India?

- 1. Free and compulsory education for all children of the age of 6-14 yr.
- 2. Prohibition of trafficking in human beings and forced labour.
- 3. Improvement of Public health and prohibition of intoxicating drinks.
- 4. Promotion of the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, especially the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

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

Ans) d

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is correct: Free and compulsory education for all children of the age of 6-14 years, relates to the Fundamental Right to Education. This **right is provided under Article 21A of the Constitution of India.**Statement 2 is correct: The prohibition of trafficking in human beings and forced labor, relates to the Fundamental Right against exploitation. This right is provided under Article 23 of the Constitution of India.

Statement 3 is incorrect: Improvement of public health and prohibition of intoxicating drinks, does not directly relate to any specific Fundamental Right as enshrined in the Constitution of India. However, the Constitution does provide for the promotion of public health as a directive principle of state policy under Article 47.

Statement 4 is incorrect: Promotion of the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, especially the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is provided under **Article 46 of DPSP**.

Source: UPSC CAPF 2014

Q.42) With reference to the Constitution of India, consider the following statements:

- 1. Paying taxes and contributing to the economic development of the nation.
- 2. Exercising the right to vote in a free and fair manner.
- 3. Respecting and promoting the principles of secularism and religious tolerance.
- 4. Participating in the Armed forces when called upon for national defence.

How many of the above are fundamental duties enshrined in Part IV A of the Indian Constitution?

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

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

The **Part IVA** of the Constitution of India deals with the **fundamental duties of the citizens**. **Article 51A** of the Indian Constitution provides for eleven fundamental duties to the citizens.

Statements 1 and 2 are incorrect: Paying taxes and exercising the right to vote in a free and fair manner are not the fundamental duties of the citizens of India. Although these two can be considered important responsibilities of a citizen, these are not included in Part IVA (Article 51A) of the Indian Constitution.

Statement 3 is correct: To promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India transcending religious, linguistic and regional or sectional diversities is one of the 11 fundamental duties enshrined in Part IV of the Indian Constitution,

Statement 4 is correct: As **defending the country and rendering national service** when called upon to do so is one of the **11 fundamental duties** enshrined in **Part IVA (Article 51A)** of the Indian Constitution.

Source: NCERT Class XI: Political Theory (Chapter 5)

Laxmikanth - Chapter (Fundamental Duties)

Q.43) Which of the following statements best reflects the meaning of the term 'Social constraints?'

- a) Imposing government restrictions on social gatherings to safeguard public health.
- b) Restriction on an individual's career options based on their gender.
- c) The challenges individuals face in integrating into society due to their low economic status.
- d) Restriction on individuals to move freely into tribal areas and restricted area.

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Social constraints encompass the various norms, expectations, and rules imposed by society that limit an individual's freedom and choices. These constraints are not enforced through legal means but rather through social pressure, cultural values, and established customs. They can significantly influence an individual's behavior, decisions, and opportunities, often restricting them based on factors such as gender, race, religion, or socioeconomic status. For instance, Certain religious and cultural norms can impose social constraints on individuals. A person born into a conservative religious community might face limitations on their personal choices, such as dress code, dietary preferences, or even marital decisions.

Option a is incorrect: A government-imposed restriction during public health emergencies, although, can be seen as a form of external control, **not necessarily related to societal norms and social constraints**. It is more about public safety measures rather than social constraints.

Option b is correct: Social constraints refer to the external regulations on an individual's freedom, enforced by society. For instance, when society limits an individual's career choices based on their gender, it exemplifies a form of social constraint.

In a free society, all members would have the opportunity to realize their potential with minimal societal restrictions. Being truly free means reducing or alleviating social constraints that impede our capacity to make choices without hindrance.

Option c is incorrect: The challenges individuals face in integrating into society due to their low economic status are primarily an **economic constraint**, **not necessarily a social constraint**.

Option d is incorrect: A restriction on individuals to move freely into distinct societies such as tribes and restricted area, not necessarily related to social constraints, rather it can be restricted by government also.

Source: NCERT Class XI - Political theory (Chapter 2 Freedom)

Q.44) With respect to the Right to Property in India, consider the following statements:

1. The Supreme Court in Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala case, 1973, ruled that the right to property is a fundamental part of the Constitution's basic structure.



- 2. In 1976, the 42^{nd} constitutional amendment removed the right to property from Fundamental Rights and changed it into a legal right under Article 300A.
- 3. The right to property can presently be altered or limited through standard parliamentary legislation without requiring a constitutional amendment under article 368.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

Ans) a

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

Statement 1 is incorrect: The Supreme Court, in the Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala case, 1973, ruled that the right to property was not a fundamental part of the Constitution's basic structure. However, the Court also held that Parliament could not amend the Constitution in a way that would destroy its basic structure. This meant that the right to property could still be amended, but only to a limited extent.

Statement 2 is incorrect: The 44th Amendment Act of 1978 eliminated the right to property as a Fundamental Right by repealing Article 19(1)(f) and Article 31 from Part III. Instead, it introduced a new Article 300A in Part XII, categorizing it as a constitutional or legal right, not a fundamental right.

Statement 3 is correct: The right to property, now a legal right, can be altered through regular parliamentary laws, without requiring a constitutional amendment under article 368. It safeguards private property from executive actions but not legislative actions. If violated, an individual can't directly approach the Supreme Court under Article 32 but can seek redress through the High Court under Article 226. There's no guaranteed right to compensation for private property acquisition or requisition by the state. Source: Constitution at Work chapter 2 page 46

Q.45) Which of the following form the integral part of Principle of Natural Justice?

- 1. An opportunity for fair hearing.
- 2. One cannot be a judge in his own cause.
- 3. The decision-making authority must act unbiased.

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 the correct answer.

The natural justice mainly focuses on the following:

- An opportunity for fair hearing
- One cannot be a judge in his own cause
- The decision-making authority must act unbiased

Knowledge Base:

Although the Constitution of India does not mention the term 'Natural Justice' anywhere, its principles are applied in various parts:

- a. According to Article 14 any violation of natural justice is equivalent to violation of equality.
- b. The introduction of due process by the Supreme Court under the Article 21 of the Constitution has brought the principles of natural justice into Article 21.

Source: M Laxmikanth

Q.46) Consider the following directives provided under the Constitution of India:

- 1. Instruction in the mother tongue at the primary stage of education to children belonging to linguistic minority groups.
- 2. Promotion and the spread of the Hindi language.
- 3. Regarding the appointments to Union or State services, the claims of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes shall be considered, consistently with the maintenance of administrative efficiency.

How many of the above directives fall outside the part IV of the Constitution of India?

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

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Apart from the Directive Principles included in Part IV of the Constitution, there are additional directives dispersed throughout other sections. These non-justiciable directives hold equal significance and receive attention from the judiciary. They are:

Statement 1 is correct: Article 350-A (Part XVII) emphasizes offering primary education in the mother tongue to children from linguistic minority groups, to be followed by states and local authorities.

Statement 2 is correct: Article 351 (Part XVII) mandates the promotion and development of Hindi as an expression medium for India's diverse culture by the Union.

Statement 3 is correct: Article 335 (Part XVI) states that the claims of the members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes shall be taken into consideration, consistently with the maintenance of efficiency of administration, in the making of appointments to services and posts in connection with the affairs of the Union or of a State.

Source: M Laxmikant chapter 8 DPSP page 257(pdf)

Q.47) In India, which one of the following Constitutional Amendments was widely believed to be enacted to overcome the judicial interpretations of the Fundamental Rights?

- a) 1st Amendment
- b) 42nd Amendment
- c) 44th Amendment
- d) 86th Amendment

Ans) a

Exp) Option a is the correct answer

Option a is correct: The First Constitutional Amendment Act, 1951, added the fourth clause to Article 15 that empowered the government to make any law for the upliftment of socially and educationally backward classes of citizens or for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. It reads, "Nothing in this article or in clause (2) of article 29 shall prevent the State from making any special provision for the advancement of any socially and educationally backward classes of citizens or for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes.". The added clause elucidates that in case such special provisions are introduced, they cannot be said to be breaching Article 15 and Article 29(2) of the Constitution.

The need to insert this clause was felt after the decision of the Supreme Court in the State of Madras v. Srimathi Champakam (1951). According to the facts of this case, the Madras government issued an Order that provided reservation on the grounds of religion, race, and caste. This Order was contended to be in breach of Article 15(1) of the Indian Constitution. The Court also gave a literal interpretation to the constitutional provisions and held that reserving seats in public institutions for backward classes

violates Articles 15(1) and 29(2). Therefore, in order to nullify the effect of similar judicial pronouncements, Article 15 was amended.

Similarly, Article 19(1)(a) grants the right to free speech and expression to Indian citizens. This right is considered an essential feature of democracy. However, Article 19(2) specifies the restrictions that can curtail this freedom. The First Amendment to the Indian Constitution altered these restrictions by widening their ambit. The second change, via the Amendment Act of 1951, was made to Clause 6 of Article 19.

Source: UPSC CSE PRE 2023

Q.48) Freedom of conscience under the Constitution of India is subject to-

- 1. public order, morality and health.
- 2. a law providing for social welfare and reform.
- 3. opening Hindu religious institutions of a public character to all Hindus.
- 4. defamation or incitement to an offence.

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

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

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

As per article 25 (1) every person is guaranteed freedom of Conscience and freedom to profess, practice, propagate in their own religion **subject to public order**, **morality and health**.

As per article 25(2) (b) allows the state to provide for social welfare and reform or the throwing open of Hindu religious institutions of public characters to all classes and sections of Hindus.

Source: UPSC CDS 2015 (II)

Q.49) Which of the following articles of the Indian Constitution directs to ensure a living wage and a decent standard of life for all workers?

- a) Article 49
- b) Article 39
- c) Article 41
- d) Article 43

Ans) d

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

Article 43 of the Indian Constitution is a **Directive Principle of State Policy**. It states that the State shall endeavor to secure, by suitable legislation or economic organization or in any other way, to all workers, agricultural, industrial or otherwise, work, **a living wage**, conditions of work ensuring a decent standard of life and full enjoyment of leisure and social and cultural opportunities. Also, Article 43 of the Indian Constitution states that the State shall **endeavor to promote cottage industries on an individual or cooperative basis in rural areas**.

Knowledge Base:

A living wage is the amount of money an individual or family needs to meet basic needs like food, shelter, clothing, healthcare, and transportation, calculated based on local living costs. In contrast, the minimum wage is the legally mandated lowest hourly rate set by the government, which is typically lower than the

living wage. The key distinction is that a living wage is not legally required, while employers must pay at least the minimum wage by law.

Source: laxmikant chapter 8 DPSP page 261

Q.50) In the context of 'Reasonable restriction' on fundamental rights under the Constitution of India, which of the following statement is correct?

- a) The constitution does not explicitly provide what all comprises the reasonable restrictions.
- b) The reasonableness of a legislation is determined based only on substantive provisions and not the procedural provisions of it.
- c) The reasonableness of a restriction has to be determined in an objective manner from the point of view of persons upon whom the restrictions are imposed.
- d) The State may make laws in relation to protection of interests of any scheduled tribes with respect to freedom of residence.

Ans) d

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

Statement a is incorrect: Article 19(2) imposes reasonable restrictions on the basis of sovereignty and integrity of India, the security of the State, friendly relations with foreign States, public order, decency or morality or in relation to contempt of court, defamation or incitement to an offence.

Statement b is incorrect: In determining the reasonableness of statute, the court should see both to the nature of the restriction and procedure prescribed by the statute for enforcing the restrictions on individual freedom. Not only substantive but also procedural provisions of a statute also enter into the verdict of its reasonableness.

Statement c is incorrect: The reasonableness of a restriction has to be determined in an objective manner and from the standpoint of the interests of the general public and not from the point of view of persons upon whom the restrictions are imposed or upon abstract considerations.

Statement d is correct: Every citizen has the right to reside and settle in any part of the territory of the country. The State can impose reasonable restrictions on the exercise of freedom of residence on two grounds- (a) the interests of the general public and (b) the protection of interests of any scheduled tribes. Source: M Laxmikanth

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