

**Q.1)** The basic structure doctrine with regard to the Constitution of India relates to

1. the power of judicial review.
2. the judgement in Kesavananda Bharati case (1973).
3. the constraints on Article-368 of the Constitution of India.
4. the judgement in Golaknath case (1967).

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

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

**Ans) a**

**Exp) Option a is the correct answer.**

**Statement 1 is correct.** The basic structure doctrine states that the Constitution of India has certain basic features that cannot be altered or destroyed through amendments by The Parliament. **The Supreme Court can undertake judicial review for such amendments.** Judicial review is declared as a part of the basic structure of the constitution in the Indira Gandhi vs Raj Narain Case, 1975.

**Statement 2 is correct.** The basic structure doctrine was **given by the Supreme Court in the landmark decision of Kesavananda Bharati v State of Kerala (1973).**

**Statement 3 is correct.** **The Supreme Court declared that Article 368 did not enable Parliament to alter the basic structure or framework of the Constitution** and Parliament could not use its amending powers under Article 368 to alter the basic structure of the Constitution.

**Statement 4 is incorrect.** In the Golaknath case, the Supreme Court ruled that Parliament couldn't curtail any of the Fundamental rights (**this case is not related to basic structure of the constitution**).

**Source) CDS Pre.2016 II**

**Q.2)** Which of the following features of constitution of India has been borrowed from Government of India Act,1935?

- a) Fundamental rights, independence of judiciary, judicial review, impeachment of the president.
- b) Federal Scheme, Office of governor, Judiciary, Public Service Commissions, Emergency provisions.
- c) Concurrent List, freedom of trade, commerce and inter-course, and joint sitting of the two Houses of Parliament.
- d) Parliamentary government, Rule of Law, legislative procedure, single citizenship, cabinet system, prerogative writs.

**Ans) b**

**Exp) Option b is the correct answer.**

**Option a is incorrect:** The provisions of Fundamental rights, independence of judiciary, judicial review, impeachment of the president, removal of Supreme Court and high court judges and post of vice president etc. has been borrowed from US constitution.

**Option b is correct:** The provisions of **Federal Scheme, Office of governor, Judiciary, Public Service Commissions, Emergency provisions** and **administrative details** are borrowed from Government of India Act,1935.

**Option c is incorrect:** The provisions of Concurrent List, freedom of trade, commerce and inter-course, and joint sitting of the two Houses of Parliament are borrowed from Australian constitution.

**Option d is incorrect:** The provisions of Parliamentary government, Rule of Law, legislative procedure, single citizenship, cabinet system, prerogative writs, parliamentary privileges and bicameralism, has been borrowed from British constitution.

Source: M Laxmikanth

**Q.3)** With reference to democracy, consider the following statements:

**Statement-I:** The presence of 'Written Constitution' is one of the fundamental requirements of democracy.

**Statement-II:** A Written constitution limits the power of government and protects the basic rights of citizens.

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

- Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I.
- Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I.
- Statement-I is correct, but Statement-II is incorrect.
- Statement-I is incorrect, but Statement-II is correct.

**Ans) d**

**Exp) Option d is the correct answer.**

A written constitution is a formal and organised document that serves as the **fundamental law of a nation**. It outlines the framework of the government, defines the distribution of powers, and establishes the rights and responsibilities of citizens.

**Statement-I is incorrect: The Presence of a written Constitution is not a fundamental requirement of democracy** e.g., a democratic nation such as the **United Kingdom** does not have a written constitution. Similarly, all nations that have written constitution cannot be qualified to become a democratic nation. A nation that has written constitution but absence of free and fair election, Universal Adult Suffrage etc. cannot be considered democracy.

**Statement-II is correct:** It is true that a **Written constitution provides a set of rules and principles** that guide the functioning of a democratic system, **the rights of citizens, and the limits of government power**. By safeguarding the rights and freedoms of individuals, a written constitution fosters an **enlightened citizenry** capable of actively participating in a thriving democracy.

Source: Class VII NCERT - Indian Constitution

Class IX NCERT - What is Democracy? Why Democracy?

**Q.4)** With reference to the purpose of the Indian Constitution, consider the following statements:

- It states the ideals and objectives that the nation seeks to achieve.
- It outlines the fundamental structure of the government system.
- It prevents the tyranny of the majority by protecting the rights of minorities.
- It provides a basic framework for government authorities to form economic policies.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

**Ans) d**

**Exp) Option d is the correct answer.**

The Constitution of India was **adopted on 26th November 1949** and **came into effect on 26th January 1950**. It serves as the framework for the government and the fundamental law that governs the country.

**Option 1 is correct:** One of the primary purposes of the Indian Constitution is to prescribe the ideals for society i.e., it lays down what a citizen of India should aspire to. For instance, the Preamble outlines the **ideals and objectives that the nation seeks to achieve, including justice, liberty, equality, and fraternity.**

**Option 2 is correct:** The Constitution of India provides for a **Parliamentary form of government** which is **federal in structure with certain unitary features.** Although, the word federal is not mentioned anywhere in the Constitution, it provides for **three tier governments** at the Central, State, and local level. Hence it is true that the **Constitution outlines the fundamental structure of the government system.**

**Option 3 is correct:** Preventing the tyranny of the majority against linguistic and religious minorities is an important function of a constitution. For example, Cultural and Educational Rights (**Article 29&30**) enshrined in part III of the Constitution **safeguards the cultural rights of both religious and linguistic minorities.**

**Option 4 is correct:** What distinguishes the Indian constitution from others is its **provision of a framework for economic policies.** For instance, Part IV (Directive Principles of State Policy or **DPSP**) offers **guidelines to government authorities on shaping their economic policies.**

Source: NCERT Class VIII – The Indian Constitution

**Q.5)** Which of the following offices 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 the correct answer.**

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

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

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

Source: <https://www.mea.gov.in/Images/pdf1/S2.pdf>

<https://www.mea.gov.in/Images/pdf1/S3.pdf>

**Q.6)** With reference to Federalism in India, consider the following statements:

1. The Constitution of India defines Federalism as “the existence of Governments at the Central as well as regional levels”.
2. Federalism is essential for decentralisation of authority.
3. Seventh Schedule of Indian Constitution provides State Governments with their own sphere of authority.

How many of the 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 incorrect:** The word 'Federation' has nowhere been mentioned in the constitution; thus, the constitution does not define what constitutes Federalism. In contrast, **Article 1 characterises India as a 'Union of States,'** signifying two important points: first, the Indian Federation does not originate from a states' agreement, and second, no state holds the authority to break away from the union.

**Statement 2 is correct: Federalism often goes hand in hand with decentralisation,** as it involves the distribution of powers and authority between different levels of government, allowing for more localised decision-making. For example, creation of local government led to decentralisation of authority from Central and State governments to local governments.

**Statement 3 is correct: State governments have their own set of powers and responsibilities defined by the Indian Constitution.** For instance, the **Seventh schedule** of the Indian Constitution defines the legislative powers of the Central and State governments. The Seventh schedule provides for three-fold distribution of legislative powers such as Union, State and Concurrent lists.

Source: NCERT Class VIII - The Indian Constitution

Laxmikanth - Salient Features of the Constitution

**Q.7)** “The act provided for the representation of Indians in the Viceroy’s executive Council for the first time. The Indians in the legislative council were granted power to discuss the budget and ask supplementary questions. Also, it increased the size of central and provincial legislative councils.”

The above paragraph is referring to which among the following acts?

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

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

**Option a is incorrect-** Indian Councils Act 1861 introduced portfolio system for the first time by the Lord Canning. The Governor-General Council was enlarged from 6 to 12 for legislative purposes out of which half of these members were to be non-official. Indians had no power and voting rights. Viceroy nominated three Indian to the legislative council:

- 1) Raja of Benaras.
- 2) Maharaja of Patiala
- 3) Dinkar Rao

**Option b is incorrect-** Indian Councils Act 1892 was the first step toward the representative government in India. It increased the number of Indians in the Central and Provincial legislature from 10 to 16.

**Option c is correct-** The above paragraph is referring to the **Indian Councils Act of 1909**, also known as the Morley-Minto Reforms of 1909. This act introduced the representation of Indians in the Viceroy's Executive Council for the first time. Lord Minto appointed Satyendra Sinha as the first Indian member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, where he served as the Law Member. Additionally, except for issues relating to foreign affairs and princely states, the act granted Indian members the authority to ask

questions, along with supplementary ones. The Indian Councils Act 1892 prohibited Indians to ask supplementary questions. Furthermore, the size of both the Central and Provincial Legislative Councils was increased. It is important to note that while all members were nominated, not all of them were nominated directly by the Viceroy in the central legislature.

**Option d is incorrect-** The Government of India Act 1919 was also known as Montague-Chelmsford Reforms. The act separated the central and provincial subjects, introduced bicameralism and direct election in the country, introduced dyarchy in the province and separate electorates for Anglo-Indians, Sikhs, Christians, and Europeans.

Source: Laxmikanth Chapter 1

**Q.8)** With reference to the Universal Adult Franchise (UAF) in India, consider the following statements:

1. In addition to right to vote, UAF also means that all adults have the right to contest in elections.
2. Gandhiji was against the idea of granting voting rights to illiterates.
3. Motilal Nehru Report of 1928 advocated for UAF.
4. India implemented the principle of UAF much before the United Kingdom.

How many of the 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.**

A significant aspect of the global battle for democracy has been the adoption of the principle of Universal Adult Franchise as the foundation for ascertaining the will of the people. Until the 20th century, numerous nations that claimed to be democratic, limited voting rights to men only based on property ownership, education, and other qualifications.

**Statement 1 is incorrect:** The right of the people to vote and elect their representatives is called franchise. Universal Adult Franchise means only the right of the people (aged 18 years and above in India) to choose their representatives. Hence, UAF simply means that the **right to vote should be given to all adult citizens** without any discrimination based on caste, class, colour, religion or sex. Therefore, **UAF does not include the right to contest in elections.**

**Statement 2 is incorrect:** Gandhiji was one of the vocal supporters of Universal Adult Franchise, He argued for voting rights to all, irrespective of their literacy status, economic and social status etc. Gandhiji in his journal '**Young India**' in 1931 expressed that "I cannot possibly bear the idea that a man who has got wealth should get the vote but a man who has got character, but no wealth or literacy, should have no vote.

**Statement 3 is correct: The Motilal Nehru Report, also known as the "Nehru Report,"** was a significant document in the context of Indian constitutional reforms. It was published in **1928** and one of the key recommendations of the report was the **advocacy for Universal Adult Franchise (UAF).**

**Statement 4 is incorrect:** While **India** implemented the principle of UAF on **January 26, 1950**, the **United Kingdom implemented UAF in 1928 itself.** In 1918, the voting rights were extended to all men aged 21 and women aged 30. Then, in **1928**, women aged 21 and older were also granted the right to vote, ultimately leading to universal suffrage in the United Kingdom.

Source: NCERT Class VI - Chapter (What is Government?)

NCERT Class VIII - Chapter (Indian Constitution)

<https://nios.ac.in/media/documents/srsec317newE/317EL17.pdf>



**Q.9)** With reference to concept of the State and the Government, consider the following statements:

1. The State refers to a political institution that represents sovereign people occupying a definite territory, while the Government refers to a set of individuals who make and implement decisions.
2. While the Government derives its authority primarily from the Constitution, the State derives its authority mainly from membership of United Nations.

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 the correct answer.**

While the State encompasses various sovereignty, territory, population and the legal framework (constitution), the Government primarily deals with the day-to-day administration, governance, and policymaking of the country.

**Statement 1 is correct:** The State is a broader and more permanent concept that represents the entire political organisation of a territory. The **State** is a political institution that **represents a sovereign people** who occupy a definite territory.

On the other hand, the **Government refers to the individuals or institutions responsible for making and implementing decisions** within that State. The Government is a part of State and can change as elected officials come and go, for example Congress Government, BJP government etc.

**Statement 2 is incorrect: Both the Government and the State derive their authority primarily from the Constitution.** The Constitution is the foundational legal document that establishes the framework for governance within the State. State is a comprehensive concept that represents the entire political organisation of a country including the Government.

The Constitution defines the **principles of sovereignty, rights of the people** which in turn are very much linked to the concept of State.

Source: Class VIII - Indian Constitution

**Q.10)** Which of the following provisions of the Constitution of India have a bearing on Education?

1. Directive Principles of State Policy.
2. Rural and Urban Local Bodies.
3. Fifth Schedule
4. Sixth Schedule
5. Seventh Schedule

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

**Ans) d**

**Exp) Option d is the correct answer.**

All the above provisions of the Constitution of India, have a bearing on Education.

**Directive Principles of State Policy - Article 45:** To provide **early childhood care and education** for all children until they reach the age of six years. 86th Amendment changed the subject-matter of Article 45 and made elementary education a fundamental right under Article 21 A.

**Rural and Urban Local Bodies** – Education is one of the subject matters under **Schedules XI and XII**. It empowers local bodies to take steps to improve educational standards in their regions.

**Fifth and Sixth Schedule** – The Fifth and Sixth Schedule of the constitution provide protection to the tribals on account of their economic disadvantages so that they could maintain their tribal identity without any coercion or exploitation. This includes **promotion of education** in their own language for their upliftment.

**Seventh Schedule** – Under this, **education** is put under the **concurrent list** which allows both centre and states to make laws on the subject.

**Source: UPSC CSE PRE. 2012**

**Q.11)** Which one of the following statements best reflects the Chief purpose of the ‘Constitution’ of a country?

- a) It determines the objective for the making of necessary laws.
- b) It enables the creation of political offices and a government.
- c) It defines and limits the powers of government.
- d) It secures social justice, social equality and social security.

**Ans) c**

**Exp) Option c is the correct answer**

The Constitution contains the basic principles and laws of a nation that determine the powers and duties of the government. A constitution serves multiple purposes. It provides a legitimate legal and political basis for the Government to propose and enact laws, organising public service and settling disputes.

Although the Constitution determines the objectives (DPSP) for the making of necessary laws and aims to promote social, economic and political democracy, **its chief purpose is to limit the power of government**. In fact, the Constitutional government is by definition limited government.

**Source) UPSC CSE Pre 2023**

**Q.12)** In context of the Indian Constitutional provisions to limit and control the power of the executive, consider the following statements:

1. The Council of Ministers can be removed by a vote of no-confidence in the Lok Sabha.
2. Executives cannot withdraw funds from the Consolidated Fund of India without the prior approval of Parliament.

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.**

The Indian Constitution contains several provisions that are intended to limit and control the power of the executive branch. These provisions are in line with the doctrine of checks and balances and are designed to ensure that the executive does not become too powerful.

**Statement 1 is correct: Article 75 of the Indian Constitution provides for the parliamentary system of government in India.** In this government, the executive branch i.e. the Council of Ministers led by the Prime Minister, is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha. This means that the Council of Ministers must

maintain the support and confidence of the Lok Sabha to continue in office. Thus, **Lok Sabha by using the vote of no confidence motion, exercise control over the executive.**

**Statement 2 is correct:** It is true that the **Parliament's approval is mandatory for the executive to withdraw funds from the Consolidated Fund.** Thus, Parliament fixes **financial accountability** of the executives by approving or disapproving the funds required by the government for running its administration, programme, schemes etc.

Source: Class VIII – Indian Constitution

Laxmikanth – The Parliament

**Q.13)** Which of the following fundamental rights would be potentially violated if the Government of one state prohibits labourers from other states to reside anywhere in its state?

- a) Right to Constitutional Remedies
- b) Right to Freedom
- c) Right against Exploitation
- d) Cultural and Educational Rights

**Ans) b**

**Exp) Option b is the correct answer.**

**Option a is incorrect:** Right to constitutional remedies, **gives a citizen the right to move the Supreme Court or the High Court directly in case of violation of any fundamental rights.** In case of violation, the aggrieved person can directly move the Supreme Court under Article 32 for its enforcement. He can move the High Court under Article 226.

**Option b is correct: Right to Freedom (Article 19-22)** includes the right to freedom of speech and expression, the right to form associations, **the right to move freely and reside in any part of the country**, and the right to practise any profession, occupation or business. If a state Government prohibited labourers from other states to move into the state, it is **potentially violating the right of citizens to move freely, reside and settle in any part of the country.** Moreover, a constitution bench of the Supreme Court has said that the fundamental rights in Article 19 and 21 of the constitution are enforceable even against other persons, and not just the state and its instruments. Hence among the given options, this is the most appropriate answer.

**Option c is incorrect: Right against Exploitation (Article 23&24)** deals with the prohibition of trafficking, forced labour, and children working under 14 years of age.

**Option d is incorrect: Cultural and Educational Rights (Article 29&30)** deals primarily with the religious and linguistic rights of minorities (religious & linguistic). It vests them with the right to set up their own educational institutions in order to preserve and develop their own culture.

Source: Class IX NCERT – Chapter 6 (Democratic rights)

<https://indianexpress.com/article/india/free-speech-protection-supreme-court-expands-article-19-ambit-not-just-state-even-pvt-citizens-can-face-challenge-8361937/>

**Q.14)** Which of the following is one of the features of Indian Secularism?

- a) The State avoids interference in religious matters of minorities but intervenes readily in religious matters of majority groups.
- b) The State provides equal treatment and respect to all religions.
- c) The State prohibits all religious groups in India from engaging in propagation of religion.
- d) There is a strict separation between the State and the religious institutions in India.



Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

**Option a is incorrect:** In India's approach to secularism, the **state aims to avoid unnecessary intervention in religious matters** of both minorities as well as majorities. Indian secularism promotes a stance where the state is **equidistant from all religions**. The state intervenes in any religion, if any religious practices violate the dignity of humans.

**Option b is correct:** The State provides **equal treatment and respect to all religions**. This is a **core principle of Indian secularism**. The state ensures that no particular religion is favoured or discriminated against any other religion.

**Option c is incorrect:** In India, Article 25 says that **all persons are equally entitled to freedom of conscience and the right to freely profess, practice and propagate religion**. Right to propagate implies transmission and dissemination of one's religious beliefs to others or exposition of the tenets of one's religion. But, it does not include a right to convert another person to one's own religion. Forcible conversions impinge on the 'freedom of conscience' guaranteed to all the persons alike.

However, the western notion of secularism, as practised in **France, bans open display of religion in public spaces**.

**Option d is incorrect:** **Strict separation between the State and the religious institutions is a key principle of Western secularism**. In India, there is no strict separation between the State and religion, rather the State maintains a principled distance from religious matters. This implies that any State intervention in religious affairs must align with the principles established in the Constitution

Source: Class VIII - Understanding Secularism

**Q.15)** Which of the following Acts introduced the 'Principle of Constitutional Autocracy' in India?

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

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

The **Government of India Act of 1935 introduced the principle of constitutional autocracy**, which meant that the executive authority of the provinces and the center was vested in the Governors and the Governor-General respectively, on behalf of the British Crown. The Act gave them absolute power over all matters of administration and legislation, and they were not accountable to any elected body or the people.

Source: M. Laxmikant

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

**Statement-I:** The Constituent Assembly consisted of members from different religious, linguistic, and social groups.

**Statement-II:** The members of the Assembly were directly elected by the people of India through Universal Adult Suffrage.

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) c

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

**Statement-I is correct:** The diverse composition of the Indian Constituent Assembly resulted from its indirect election process. In addition, the Assembly also included nominated members from various minority groups.

The Constituent Assembly of India was a diverse body of representatives from different religious, linguistic, and social groups. It includes people from different sections like B.R. Ambedkar (Scheduled Caste), Rajkumari Amrit Kaur (Sikh), Maulana Abul Kalam Azad (Muslim), Sarojini Naidu (Hindu), and T.T. Krishnamachari (Tamil speaker). This diversity was essential to the Assembly's ability to draft a constitution that protects the rights of all Indians.

**Statement-II is incorrect: The Constituent Assembly of India was not directly elected through universal adult suffrage.** Instead, members were chosen by Provincial Legislatures. The Assembly was elected by the members of the existing Provincial Legislatures, which were themselves elected on the basis of communal and minority representation given under the Government of India Act of 1919.

Source: Ncert- Democratic politics, Social Science, Class 9-Chapter 2

Q.17) With reference to the Preamble of the Constitution of India, which of the following statements is correct?

- a) It is not considered as a part of the Constitution.  
 b) It can be amended through a simple majority of Parliament.  
 c) The prior assent of the President is required to amend the Preamble.  
 d) The 42<sup>nd</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act added the word 'integrity' to the Preamble.

Ans) d

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

The Preamble of the Indian Constitution is a brief introductory statement that serves as the guiding vision and foundational document for the Constitution. It lays down the fundamental values and principles that the Constitution is designed to uphold.

**Option a is incorrect.** In Kesavananda Bharati Case, for the first time, a bench of 13 judges was assembled to hear a writ petition. **The Court held that the Preamble of the Constitution will now be considered as part of the Constitution.**

**Options b is incorrect.** If there is a need to formally amend the text of the Preamble, it would require the same procedure as amending any other part of the Constitution, as outlined in Article 368 of the Indian Constitution. This **procedure includes passing the amendment with a special majority in both houses of Parliament.**

**Option c is incorrect. The amendment process of Preamble does not require the prior assent of the President.**

**Option d is correct.** The Preamble has been **amended only once so far, in 1976, by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, which added three new words – socialist, secular and integrity – to the Preamble.** This amendment was held to be valid.

Source: class 9-Chapter 2

**Q.18)** Consider the following members of the Constituent Assembly of India:

1. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
2. N. Gopalaswamy Ayyangar
3. Alladi Krishnaswamy Ayyar
4. Dr. K.M. Munshi
5. Syed Mohammad Saadullah
6. N. Madhava Rau

How many of the above members were part of the Drafting Committee of the Constitution?

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

**Ans) d**

**Exp) Option d is the correct answer.**

The most crucial committee within the Constituent Assembly was the Drafting Committee, **established on August 29, 1947**. Its primary responsibility was to draft the new Constitution. **It consisted of seven members.** They were:

1. **Dr. B.R. Ambedkar (Chairman)**
2. N. Gopalaswamy Ayyangar
3. Alladi Krishnaswamy Ayyar
4. Dr. K.M. Munshi
5. Syed Mohammad Saadullah
6. N. Madhava Rau (He replaced B.L. Mitter who resigned due to ill-health)
7. T.T. Krishnamachari (He replaced D.P. Khaitan who died in 1948)

Source: Ncert Class 9- Democratic Politics, Social Science- Chapter 2 and Laxmikant ch-2

**Q.19)** Which of the following statements is **incorrect** regarding the representation of princely states in the Constituent Assembly of India?

- a) The representatives of the princely states were nominated by the rulers of the princely states.
- b) Under the Cabinet Mission Plan, the princely states were allotted 293 seats in the Constituent Assembly.
- c) The representatives of the princely states did not attend the first meeting of the Constituent Assembly.
- d) Mysore had the highest number of representatives in the Constituent Assembly among the princely states.

**Ans) b**

**Exp) Option b is the correct answer.**

**Option a is correct:** The representatives of the princely states in the Constituent Assembly were **nominated by the rulers of the princely states**. It is because the princely states were not democracies at the time. **The rulers of the princely states had absolute power, and they were not accountable to their people.**

**Option b is incorrect:** According to the Cabinet Mission Plan, seats in the Constituent Assembly were allocated based on population, approximately in a 1:10,00,000 ratio. **The provinces under direct British rule were to elect 292 members, and a minimum of 93 seats were allocated to the Princely States.**

**Option c is correct:** The representatives of the princely states **did not attend the first meeting** of the Constituent Assembly on December 9, 1946, as **they were uncertain about their future relationship with the Indian Union**. However, after the acceptance of the Mountbatten Plan on June 3, 1947, for the country's partition, most representatives from princely states gradually joined the Assembly.

**Option d is correct: Mysore held the largest number of representatives** in the Constituent Assembly among the princely states, **with a total of seven members.**

Source: Laxmikant Chapter 2, and Class 11, Constitution at work, Political Science-Chapter 1

**Q.20)** The Citizenship Act, 1955 deals with the determination of citizenship on or after-

- a) 26th January 1950.
- b) 26th November 1949.
- c) 15th August 1947.
- d) 14th August 1947.

**Ans) a**

**Exp) Option a is the correct answer.**

**The Citizenship Act, 1955 deals with the determination of citizenship on or after 26th January 1950, which marks the commencement of the Act and the establishment of the Republic of India.**

Prior to the Citizenship Act, 1955, the legal provisions regarding citizenship in India were governed by the Indian Independence Act, 1947, and the Constitution of India, which came into effect on 26th November 1949. However, the Citizenship Act, 1955 consolidated and codified the various laws and provisions related to citizenship into comprehensive legislation.

Source: M. Laxmikant

**Q.21)** With reference to India, consider the following statements:

1. There is only one citizenship and one domicile.
2. A Citizen by birth only can become the Head of State.
3. A foreigner once granted the citizenship cannot be deprived of it under any circumstance.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

**Ans) a**

**Exp) Option a is the correct answer.**

**Statement 1 is correct. The Indian Constitution provides for only a single citizenship, that is, the Indian citizenship.** The citizens in India owe allegiance only to the Union. There is no separate state citizenship. Also, when an Indian citizen voluntarily acquires the citizenship of another country, his Indian citizenship automatically terminates.

**There is only one domicile allowed in India.** Domicile Certificate can be made only in one State/UT. In 2010, the Uttarakhand High Court declared that there is no separate domicile for each State and there is only one domicile for the entire country.

**Statement 2 is incorrect.** The President is the Head of the Indian State. In India, **both a citizen by birth as well as a naturalised citizen are eligible for the office of President.** Thus, a naturalized citizen can become the Head of the State in India.

This is different from USA, where only a citizen by birth (and not a naturalised citizen) is eligible for the office of President.

**Statement 3 is incorrect.** A foreigner, who has been earlier granted Indian citizenship, can be deprived of his citizenship.

**Source) UPSC CSE Pre 2021**

**Q.22)** With reference to Indian constitution, consider the following statements:

**Statement-I:** The Indian Constitution is neither completely rigid nor completely flexible but a synthesis of both.

**Statement-II:** Few provisions of the Indian Constitution can be amended with a simple majority of the Parliament, while some require a special majority of Parliament for amendment.

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.**

**Statement-I is correct.** The Indian Constitution is neither purely rigid nor entirely flexible; instead, it combines both characteristics.

**Statement-II is correct and is the correct explanation for Statement-I:** Indian Constitution features rigid aspects, requiring a difficult amendment process, such as a special majority for specific provisions like fundamental rights and DPSPs. On the other hand, it includes flexible elements that can be amended with a simple majority, covering majority of provisions like state admission, state boundary changes, quorum requirements, parliamentary salaries, etc. This synthesis allows for a dynamic yet structured governance framework.

Source: Class 11 constitution at work-chapter 1 and Laxmikant Ch-3

**Q.23)** The Indian Constitution is described as a living document because

- a) It is subject to constant amendments and changes.
- b) It adapts to evolving societal needs and values.
- c) It includes a detailed historical account of India's past.
- d) It is a charter of Indian values and principles.

**Ans) b**

**Exp) Option b is the correct answer.**

**Option a is incorrect:** While the Indian Constitution can be amended, it is not a defining characteristic that makes it a "living document." Many constitutions can be amended, but the term "living document" refers to something beyond mere changeability. The term "living document" implies that it can grow and change with society.

**Option b is correct:** The Indian Constitution is often called a "living document" because it has the ability to adapt and respond to changing societal norms, values, and circumstances over time, thanks in part to its flexible provisions and judicial interpretations.

**Option c is incorrect:** The presence of a historical account is not what makes a constitution a "living document." The focus is on how the constitution adapts to the present and future, not on historical accounts.

**Option d is incorrect:** While the Constitution does indeed encompass fundamental values and principles, its status as a living document primarily relates to its ability to adapt to evolving societal needs and values.

Source: Class 11 constitution at work-chapter 1



**Q.24)** With reference to the Constitution of India, consider the following statements:

1. The Constitution of India was adopted by the Constituent Assembly on 26<sup>th</sup> November 1949.
2. All the provisions of the Constitution of India came into force only on January 26, 1950.

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 the correct answer.**

**Statement 1 is correct:** The Constitution of India was adopted by the Constituent Assembly on November 26, 1949, and it officially came into effect on January 26, 1950. Constitution Day, also known as 'Samvidhan Divas,' is celebrated on November 26 each year to honor the adoption of the Constitution of India.

**Statement 2 is incorrect: Some provisions of the Constitution came into force on November 26, 1949, itself.** These include provisions pertaining to citizenship, elections, provisional parliament, temporary and transitional provisions, and short title contained in Articles 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 60, 324, 366, 367, 379, 380, 388, 391, 392 and 393. **The remaining provisions (the major part) of the Constitution came into force on January 26, 1950.** This day is referred to in the Constitution as the 'date of its commencement' and celebrated as the Republic Day.

January 26 was specifically chosen as the 'date of commencement' of the Constitution because of its historical importance. It was on this day in 1930 that Purna Swaraj day was celebrated, following the resolution of the Lahore Session (December 1929) of the INC.

Source: Class 11 constitution at work-chapter 1

**Q.25)** Consider the following pairs of Schedule and their Content regarding the Constitution of India:

1. First Schedule Forms of Oaths or Affirmations
2. Third Schedule Allocation of seats in the Council of States
3. Fifth Schedule Provisions related to the administration of Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes
4. Ninth Schedule Provisions related to the administration of tribal areas in certain States

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

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

**Ans) a**

**Exp) Option a is the correct answer.**

**1st pair is incorrectly matched:** The First Schedule of the Constitution of India contains details about the states and union territories of India, along with their territories and languages.

**2nd pair is incorrectly matched:** The Third Schedule of the Constitution of India contains the

forms of oaths or affirmations for elected officials such as the President, the Vice-President, governors, judges, and other authorities.

**3rd pair is correctly matched:** The Fifth Schedule of the Constitution of India indeed contains provisions related to the administration of Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes. It outlines the powers and functions of the tribal advisory councils, safeguards for the welfare and advancement of Scheduled Tribes, and other related provisions.

**4th pair is incorrectly matched:** The Ninth Schedule of the Constitution of India a special provision that was added to protect certain laws from judicial scrutiny on the grounds of violating fundamental rights. It includes laws related to land reforms, the abolition of the zamindari system, and other social and economic reforms.

Source: M. Laxmikant

**Q.26)** With respect to the making of the Indian Constitution, which of the following statements is correct about the Objectives Resolution?

- It was introduced in the Constituent Assembly by B.R. Ambedkar.
- It mentioned the adoption of a Parliamentary form of government in the country.
- It provided safeguards to minorities and tribal areas.
- It is a legally binding part of the Indian Constitution.

**Ans) c**

**Exp) Option c is the correct answer.**

**Option a is incorrect.** The "Objective Resolution" was a significant document **presented by Jawaharlal Nehru**, the first Prime Minister of India, on December 13, 1946, to the Constituent Assembly of India. It laid down the fundamental principles and objectives that would guide the framing of the Indian Constitution.

**Option b is incorrect.** The Objective Resolution, presented by Jawaharlal Nehru to the Indian Constituent Assembly, **did not explicitly mention the term "Parliamentary government."** However, it did outline the overarching principles of democracy and representative government, which are closely associated with the concept of a parliamentary system.

**Option c is correct.** The Objective resolution provided adequate **safeguards for minorities, backward and tribal areas**, and depressed and other backward classes. It also ensures that all Indians shall be guaranteed and secured social, economic, and political justice; equality of status and opportunities.

**Option d is incorrect.** The Objective Resolution was **not a legally binding part of the Constitution.** It served as a guiding document for framing the Preamble and the Constitution but did not have legal force on its own. The resolution was adopted on January 22, 1947.

Source: class 11 constitution at work-chapter 1

**Q.27)** Consider the following pairs about the borrowed features in the Indian Constitution:

Feature	Borrowed from
1. Fundamental Duties	Irish Constitution
2. Directive Principles	Soviet Union Constitution
3. Judicial review	Weimar Constitution of Germany
4. Quasi Federalism	Canadian Constitution

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

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

Ans) a

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

The Constitution of India is a unique document that draws inspiration from several sources, including the experiences and constitutions of various countries.

**Pair 1 is incorrect.** The concept of **Fundamental Duties in the Indian Constitution was inspired by the Constitution of the Soviet Union.** These duties were not originally a part of the Indian Constitution but were added later by the 42nd Amendment Act of 1976 on the recommendations of the Swaran Singh Committee. These duties are outlined in Article 51A of the Indian Constitution.

**Pair 2 is incorrect.** The **Directive Principles in the Indian Constitution are inspired by the Irish Constitution.** These principles are non-justiciable guidelines for the government to promote the welfare of the people.

**Pair 3 is incorrect.** The Indian Constitution borrowed the **concept of judicial review from the United States.** The concept of judicial review is a process where courts can review the actions of the legislative and executive branches of the government. The **suspension of Fundamental Rights during Emergency** is borrowed from **Weimar Constitution of Germany.**

**Pair 4 is correct.** The Indian **Constitution's quasi-federal form of government was borrowed from the Canadian Constitution.** The Canadian Constitution also has a quasi-federal form of government with a strong central government.

Source: class 11 constitution at work-chapter 1

Q.28) Consider the following statements about the Preamble of the Indian Constitution:

1. The Preamble was inspired by the United States of American Constitution.
2. It provides a standard for examining government laws and policies.
3. The Preamble is an important source of power for the legislature.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

The Preamble of a constitution is an introductory statement that outlines the guiding principles, objectives, and values of the constitution and the nation it governs. It serves as a concise and powerful declaration of the foundational principles that underlie the legal and political framework of a country.

**Statement 1 is correct.** The preamble of the Indian Constitution **was inspired by the preamble of the Constitution of the USA.** The preamble of the Indian Constitution is based on the “objectives resolution”, drafted and moved by the Pandit Nehru, and adopted by the constituent assembly on 26 November 1949.

**Statement 2 is correct.** It contains the philosophy that underpins the entire Constitution. It gives a **standard for examining and evaluating any government law or activity.**

**Statement 3 is incorrect.** The preamble to the **Constitution of India is not a source of power to the legislature. It is also not a prohibition upon the powers of the legislature.** The preamble is non-justiciable, which means its provisions are not enforceable in a court of law.

Source: class 9-Chapter 2

**Q.29)** Consider the following pairs with regard to the various terms in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution:

Term in Preamble	Meaning/Implication
1. Sovereign	India has the authority to acquire foreign territories.
2. Integrity	The Country must aim for equal distribution of the wealth generated.
3. Socialist	There should be nationalization of all means of production and distribution.

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

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

**Ans) a**

**Exp) Option a is the correct answer.**

The Preamble to the Constitution of India presents the principles of the Constitution and indicates the sources of its authority.

**Pair 1 is correct.** As per the preamble of Constitution, India is a sovereign state. As a **sovereign state**, India has the option of acquiring a foreign territory or ceding a portion of its territory to a foreign state.

**Pair 2 is incorrect. The phrase 'integrity of the nation' means the psychological and territorial integration of the nation.** Article 1 of the Constitution describes India as a 'Union of States' to make it clear that the states have no right to secede from the Union, implying the indestructible nature of the Indian Union. It aims at overcoming hindrances to national integration like communalism, regionalism, casteism, linguism, secessionism and so on.

**Pair 3 is incorrect.** The Indian version of socialism is a 'democratic socialism,' **not a 'communistic socialism' (also known as state socialism,' which comprises the nationalization of the means of production and distribution and the elimination of private property).**

- Democratic socialism, on the other hand, believes in a "mixed economy" in which the public and private sectors coexist.

Knowledge Base:

The word "integrity" gives a broad meaning to the word "fraternity", which means a sense of brotherhood among the citizens of India. The addition of the word "integrity" reflected the government's commitment to maintaining the territorial and social unity of India.

Source: class 9-Chapter 2

**Q.30)** Which of the following statements relating to the Government of India Act, 1858 is/are correct?

- 1. The British Crown assumed sovereignty over India from the East India Company.
- 2. The British Parliament enacted the first statute for the governance of India under the direct rule of the British.
- 3. This Act was dominated by the principle of absolute imperial control without any popular participation in the administration of the country.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

**Ans) d**

**Exp) Option d is the correct answer.**

- The Government of India Act 1858 is also known as the “act for better government of India”.
- It changed the designation of governor general of India to that of viceroy of India.
- The administration of India was taken from the East India Company and placed directly under the British Crown. **(option 1 is correct)**
- Thus the country was kept under the direct rule of the British and the Cabinet.
- A new post called Secretary of State was added who would be directly responsible to British cabinet and also a part of it.
- The act also ended the double government which was started by the Pitts India act 1784.
- A 15 member advisory council to the secretary of state was formed.
- This act was dominated by the principle of absolute imperial control without any popular participation in administration of the country. **(Option 3 is correct)**
- Under this act, all the powers of Crown were exercised by Secretary of State of India and was assisted by Council of India (Council of fifteen members).
- Under the Pitts India Act of 1784 for the first time, the British Government was given supreme control over Company's affairs and its administration in India. **(Option 2 is incorrect)**

Source: UPSC CDS 2018 (II)

**Q.31)** Which one of the following is not a characteristic feature of the Independence Act, 1947?

- a) The Dominion of India got the residuary territory of India, excluding the provinces of Sind, Baluchistan, West Punjab, East Bengal and NWFP.
- b) The Act sought to lay down a Constitution by the Legislative will of the British Parliament.
- c) The Act proposed to set up two independent Dominions.
- d) The Constituent Assembly of India was given unlimited power to frame and adopt any Constitution.

**Ans) b**

**Exp) Option b is the correct answer**

The Independence Act, 1947, was a British Act of Parliament that partitioned British India into two independent dominions, India and Pakistan. **The Act did not lay down a constitution for either dominion. Instead, it provided for the establishment of constituent assemblies in each dominion, which would be responsible for framing their own constitutions.**

Source) CAPF 2018

**Q.32)** With respect to the Constituent Assembly of India, consider the following statements:

1. The concept of a Constituent Assembly was first put forward by Motilal Nehru in 1928.
2. It was constituted under the scheme formulated by the Wavell Plan.
3. The Constituent Assembly held its first meeting on November 9, 1945.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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



Ans) d

Exp) Option d is the correct answer.

**Statement 1 is incorrect:** In 1934, the concept of an Indian Constituent Assembly was initially proposed by M.N. Roy, a prominent figure in the Indian communist movement. In 1935, the Indian National Congress (INC) formally called for a Constituent Assembly to draft India's Constitution.

**Statement 2 is incorrect:** The Constituent Assembly of India was constituted in November 1946, **under the scheme formulated by the Cabinet Mission Plan, not the Wavell Plan.**

**Statement 3 is incorrect:** The first meeting of the Constituent Assembly of India was held on **December 9, 1946, not November 9, 1945.** The Constituent Assembly **held 11 sessions over a period of two years, 11 months, and 18 days.**

Source: Laxmikant Ch2, Class 9- Democratic Politics, Social science- Chapter 2, Class 11 Constitution at work, Political Science -chapter 1

**Q.33)** With regard to the provisions of the Charter Act of 1833, consider the following statements:

1. The post of Governor General of Bengal was converted into Viceroy of India.
2. The East India Company was made a purely administrative body.
3. The Act introduced an open competition system for recruitment of civil servants.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

Ans) a

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

The Charter Act of 1833, also known as the Saint Helena Act 1833 renewed the East India Company's charter for two decades.

**Statement 1 is incorrect-** The Charter Act of 1833 converted the post of **Governor General of Bengal into Governor General of India.** William Bentick was made the first Governor General of India. On the other, the Government of India Act, 1858 converted the post of Governor General of India into Viceroy of India. Lord Canning was the first Viceroy of India.

**Statement 2 is correct-** The Charter Act of 1833 ended the East India Company as a commercial body. It made the company purely an **administrative body** and was tasked with political affairs of India.

**Statement 3 is incorrect-** The Charter Act of 1833 **tried to introduce open competition for civil services but failed.** The Act stated that Indians should not be debarred from holding any place, office, and employment under the company. However, it did not provide for any specific mechanism to ensure that Indians were given equal opportunities in the civil services.

Source: Laxmikanth Chapter 1

**Q.34)** Consider the following statements with regard to the role of Kesavananda Bharti Case in the evolution of Indian Constitution:

1. The Supreme Court has placed specific limits on Parliament's ability to amend the Constitution.
2. The Supreme Court held that the Preamble to the Constitution of India is a part of the Constitution.
3. The Judiciary became the final authority to decide if an amendment to the constitution violates the basic structure.

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 Kesavananda Bharati case is one of the most significant and landmark cases in the history of the Indian judiciary. The case centered around the interpretation of the Indian Constitution and the extent of parliamentary power to amend it. This ruling has contributed to the evolution of the Constitution in the following ways:

**Statement 1 is correct.** In this case, the Supreme Court has set specific **limits to Parliament's power to amend the Constitution**. Parliament can amend any part of the Constitution, but it **cannot change its basic structure**.

**Statement 2 is correct.** In the Kesavananda Bharati case, it was held that the **Preamble to the Constitution of India is a part of the Constitution**. The Preamble is not a source of power nor a source of limitations. The Preamble has a significant role to play in the interpretation of statutes, and also in the interpretation of provisions of the Constitution.

**Statement 3 is correct.** It places the **Judiciary as the final authority in deciding if an amendment violates basic structure** and what constitutes the basic structure.

Source: class 11 constitution at work-chapter 9

**Q.35)** As per the 7<sup>th</sup> Schedule of the Constitution of India, which of the following pairs of different Lists and their Contents is/are correctly matched?

1. State List: Public health and sanitation
2. Union List: Citizenship, naturalization and aliens
3. Concurrent List: Legal, medical and other professions

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

**Ans) b**

**Exp) Option b is the correct answer**

**Pair 1 matched correctly:** Public health and sanitation are among the subjects listed in the State List.

**Pair 2 matched correctly:** Citizenship, naturalization, and aliens are among the subjects listed in the Union List.

**Pair 3 matched correctly:** Legal, medical, and other professions are among the subjects listed in the Concurrent List.

Source: M. Laxmikant

**Q.36)** With reference to the concept of Citizenship, which one of the following statements is **incorrect**?

- a) Citizenship is about certain obligations of citizens to each other and to society.
- b) The purpose of Citizenship is to segregate the people of a nation.
- c) Citizenship is a relationship between citizens of a nation.
- d) Citizenship refers to equal and full membership of a nation-state.

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

Indian Constitution's Article 5 through 11 are dedicated to the subject of Indian citizenship. The Citizenship Act of 1955 outlines five avenues through which an individual can attain Indian citizenship: by birth, descent, naturalization, incorporation of territory, and registration.

**Statement a is correct-** Citizenship is about certain obligations of citizens to each other and to society. These would include not just the legal obligations imposed by states but also a moral obligation to participate in, and contribute to, the shared life of the community.

**Statement b is incorrect- Citizenship is often seen as a way to promote social integration and cohesion, rather than segregation.** When people from different backgrounds come together as citizens of the same country, they have a shared interest in working together to build a better future for themselves and their children

**Statement c is correct- Citizenship is a relationship between citizen and citizen as well as relationship between the citizen and the state.** The state grants citizens certain rights and protection, while citizens, in turn, have obligations like paying taxes and abiding by the law. This relationship is pivotal as it grants citizens a voice in government, government accountability, and access to necessary services for a fulfilling life. Beyond the state, citizenship encompasses a bond between citizens themselves, founded on shared rights, responsibilities, belonging, and identity.

**Statement d is correct- Citizenship refers to full and equal membership of a nation-state.** A nation-state is a political entity that is characterized by a shared sense of national identity and a common territory. Citizens of a nation-state are entitled to certain rights and privileges, such as the right to vote, the right to hold public office, and the right to access public services. They also have certain duties and obligations, such as paying taxes and obeying the law.

Source: NCERT Class XI- Political Theory Chapter 6 + Laxmikanth Chapter 6

**Q.37)** Consider the following statement regarding the Pitts India Act of 1784:

1. The Act separated the commercial and the political functions of the East India Company.
2. It provided for the establishment of a Supreme Court at Calcutta
3. The Act deprived Madras and Bombay Presidencies of their legislative powers in India.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

Ans) a

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

The East India Company Act of 1784, commonly referred to as **Pitt's India Act**, was enacted by the British Parliament. It introduced a system of **dual control** over British territories in India, shared between the British government and the East India Company, with ultimate authority vested in the government. This arrangement remained in force until 1858.

**Statement 1 is correct-** The Pitts India Act, 1784 led to the formation of a government body by the British government known as **Board of Control**. This body was charged with regulating the political affairs of the East India Company. The other body, **Court of Directors** was incharged with commercial affairs of the East India Company. Thus, it **separated commercial and political functions** of the East India Company.

**Statement 2 is incorrect- Regulating Act of 1773 (and not Pitts India Act)** provided for the establishment of a Supreme Court at Calcutta (1774). It comprised of one chief justice and three other judges.

**Statement 3 is incorrect-** The **Charter Act of 1833** deprived **Madras and Bombay Presidency of its legislative powers** in India. On the other hand, The Regulating Act of 1773 made Bombay and Madras Presidency subordinate to the Bengal Presidency but did not deprive them of their legislative powers and it continued in the Pitts India Act, 1784.

Source: Laxmikanth Chapter 1

**Q.38)** With reference to the Basic Structure Doctrine of the Indian Constitution, consider the following statements:

1. The term 'Basic Structure' is clearly defined by the Supreme Court of India.
2. The Constitutional provisions which constitute the basic structure cannot be amended by Parliament.
3. The basic structure doctrine consolidates the balance between rigidity and flexibility of the Indian Constitution.

How many of the above-given statements are correct?

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

**Ans) b**

**Exp) Option b is the correct answer.**

The Supreme Court's stance on amending Fundamental Rights under Article 368 evolved through several cases. Initially, in the Shankari Prasad case (1951), it permitted such amendments. However, the Golak Nath case (1967) reversed this, asserting Fundamental Rights' immunity to parliamentary changes. The 24th Amendment Act (1971) reinstated Parliament's authority. The Kesavananda Bharati case (1973) affirmed this power while introducing the 'basic structure' doctrine, limiting amendments that could alter the Constitution's fundamental framework.

**Statement 1 is incorrect-** The Supreme Court has **not explicitly defined the basic structure** of the Constitution, but it has identified a number of features that it considers to be essential. Some of those features are- Supremacy of the Constitution, harmony and balance between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles, Rule of Law, Separation of powers between the legislative, executive, and the judiciary.

**Statement 2 is correct-** The basic structure of the Constitution of India is a set of core principles that **cannot be amended** by the Parliament of India. This doctrine was established in the landmark Supreme Court case of Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala in 1973.

**Statement 3 is correct- The basic structure doctrine consolidates the balance between rigidity and flexibility of the Indian Constitution.** The Indian Constitution is a flexible document, meaning that it can be amended by the Parliament of India. However, the basic structure doctrine limits the power of the Parliament to amend the Constitution. The basic structure of the Constitution includes fundamental rights, the federal structure, the separation of powers, and the rule of law etc. The Parliament cannot amend any provision of the Constitution that violates the basic structure.

Source: NCERT Class XI: Indian Constitution at Work - Chapter 9.

**Q.39)** With reference to the Preamble of Indian Constitution, consider the following:

1. Source of the authority of the Constitution
2. Date of adoption of Constitution
3. Objectives of the Constitution
4. Nature of Indian state

How many of the above-mentioned components are provided by the Preamble of the Constitution?

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

**Ans) d**

**Exp) Option d is the correct answer.**

The Preamble of the Indian Constitution is a brief introductory statement that serves as the guiding vision and foundational document for the Constitution. It lays down the fundamental values and principles that the Constitution is designed to uphold.

**Option 1 is correct.** The Preamble states, "We, the people of India," which indicates that the **source of the authority of the Constitution** is the people of India.

**Option 2 is correct.** The **date of adoption** of the Constitution is provided by the Preamble, which was **November 26, 1949**.

**Option 3 is correct.** The Preamble outlines the **objectives of the Constitution**, including justice, liberty, equality, and fraternity, as well as the goal of securing these ideals for all citizens.

**Option 4 is correct.** The Preamble describes the **nature of the Indian state** as a "Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic."

Source: class 9-Chapter 2

**Q.40)** Which among the following Acts were repealed by Article-395 of the Constitution of India?

- 1. The Government of India Act. 1935
- 2. The Indian Independence Act. 1947
- 3. The Abolition of Privy Council Jurisdiction Act, 1949
- 4. The Government of India Act. 1919

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

**Ans) a**

**Exp) Option a is the correct answer.**

**Option a is correct:** As per Art 395 of the constitution of India- The Indian Independence Act, 1947, and the Government of India Act, 1935, together with all enactments amending or supplementing the latter Act (Government of India Act, 1935), but not including the Abolition of Privy Council Jurisdiction Act, 1949, were repealed. It did not repeal the Government of India ACT, 1919. So, option a is correct.

Source: M. Laxmikant, Constitution of India (Bare Act), UPSC CDS 2016 (II)

**Q.41)** In the context of India, which one of the following is the characteristic appropriate for bureaucracy?

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

**Ans) d**

**Exp) Option d is the correct answer.**



**Option d is correct.** Bureaucracy is the executive arm of the government. Bureaucracy refers to an administrative **policy-implementation group**, which is a body of non-elected government officials. The major objective of bureaucracy in India is the **implementation of the decisions taken** by the executive. With All India Services at the helm of major bureaucratic structure, it cannot be said that strengthening of federal structure is its main characteristic.

India's bureaucratic system's most important function since independence has been implementation of public policy. Parliamentary democracy results often in change at the helm of executive, the static and permanent bureaucracy provides continuity of policies and execution rather than political stability.

**Source)** UPSC CSE Pre. 2020

**Q.42)** Why State's intervention in religious customs is considered necessary in the Indian context?

- To completely exclude religion from the state's affairs.
- To strengthen the control of religious organizations over individuals.
- To eradicate social evils and pervasive customs.
- To remove any obligation for respecting religious freedoms.

**Ans) c**

**Exp) Option c is the correct answer.**

State intervention in religious customs was deemed necessary in the Indian context to address deeply entrenched practices that stripped individuals of their fundamental dignity and self-respect, such as untouchability. These customs were so ingrained that they required active state involvement for eradication. The state's role was not solely about mutual exclusion but rather principled distance, allowing it to intervene when needed to protect individual rights and promote social justice while respecting religious freedoms.

Source: Ncert, Constitution at work, chapter 10, philosophy of the constitution's

**Q.43)** With reference to the democratic form of government, consider the following statements:

- Holding regular elections that are free and impartial.
- Ensuring every adult has an equal right to vote with equal voting value.
- Adherence to the principle that no one is above the law.
- The presence of an independent judiciary.

How many of the above are essential features of a democratic form of government?

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

**Ans) d**

**Exp) Option d is the correct answer**

**Option 1 is correct: Regular elections in a free and fair manner** are a cornerstone of democracy, allowing citizens to choose their representatives. **Free and fair elections** ensure that all eligible citizens have the opportunity to vote without coercion or discrimination. For example, the existence of the **Election Commission of India (ECI) to conduct free and fair elections** makes **India** one of the true democratic nations.

**Option 2 is correct: Ensuring every adult has an equal right to vote with equal voting value is nothing but Universal Adult Franchise.** It is a **fundamental democratic principle**. It means that every adult citizen, regardless of their background, has the right to vote, and each vote carries the same weight. This ensures

that all voices are equal in the democratic process. For example, giving **higher value to the vote of one group (race, caste)** goes against the very concept of democracy i.e., equality amongst citizens.

**Option 3 is correct:** The principle of **No one is above the law is an essential ingredient of the rule of law.** The rule of law is vital in a democracy. It means that everyone, including **government officials and leaders, is subject to and accountable under the law.** This prevents the arbitrary exercise of power and ensures that everyone is treated equally before the law.

**Option 4 is correct:** **An independent judiciary** is crucial for **upholding the rule of law and the basic rights of citizens** which in turn are crucial aspects of democracy. Independent Judiciary acts as a check on the powers of the executive and legislative branches of government, making sure they act within the bounds of the constitution and the law. Thus, without an independent judiciary, the existence of democratic form of government is not possible.

Source: Class VI NCERT - What is Government

Class IX NCERT - What is Democracy? Why Democracy?

**Q.44)** Which of the following features ensures constitutionalism in India?

1. Rule of law
2. Separation of power
3. Judicial review

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 concept of constitutionalism is that of a polity based on limited government and rule of law.

Constitutionalism is reflected in India by -

- 1) **Rule of law** - The concept of Rule of Law finds full expression in the Indian Constitution. The Preamble re-emphasizes on the high ideals of equality, justice, liberty and fraternity.
- 2) **Separation of power** - In India, under Article 245, 246 and Schedule VII there is a clear demarcation of legislative and executive power between union and state government.
- 3) **Judicial review** - In Article 13(2) of Indian Constitution, it is stated that the laws "which are inconsistent to part III of constitution shall be declared null and void". The courts are entrusted with the task of deciding whether a law is constitutionally valid or not. Articles 32 and 226 entrusts the roles of the protector and guarantor of fundamental rights to the Supreme and High Courts.

Source: <https://ncert.nic.in/textbook/pdf/keps201.pdf>

**Q.45)** What does the wheel on the 'Indian National Flag' symbolize?

- a) Freedom
- b) Justice
- c) Equality
- d) Brotherhood

**Ans) b**

**Exp) Option b is the correct answer**

The wheel at the center of our National Flag is known as Ashoka Chakra. Our National Flag was composed by Pingali Venkayya. The blue colour denotes the colour of the sky and ocean. The wheel in the national

flag represents Motion.

This wheel is also known as wheel of the law of dharma/Justice. Truth or Satya, dharma or virtue ought to be the controlling principle of those who work under this flag.

Source: <https://www.india.gov.in/india-glance/national-symbols>

**Q.46)** With reference to the Overseas Citizen of India (OCI) and Non-Resident Indian (NRI), consider the following statements:

1. Except for the acquisition of agricultural or plantation properties, OCIs are in parity with NRIs in financial, educational, and economic fields.
2. Both NRIs and OCIs have the Right to Freedom under Article 19 of the Indian Constitution.
3. Unlike NRIs, OCIs are eligible to practice certain professions in India, such as doctors, lawyers, and architects.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

**Ans) a**

**Exp) Option a is the correct answer.**

An **Overseas Citizen of India (OCI)** is a foreign national who is of **Indian origin** and has registered under the Citizenship Act, 1955 of India. A **Non-Resident Indian (NRI)** is an Indian citizen who resides outside of India for more than **182 days** in a financial year.

**Statement 1 is correct-** The Citizenship Act, 1955, governs the status of OCIs and NRIs in India. It states that OCIs are entitled to **parity with NRIs in financial, economic, and educational fields, except for the acquisition of agricultural or plantation properties**. OCIs cannot acquire agricultural or plantation properties.

**Statement 2 is incorrect-** Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) are entitled to the **same Fundamental Rights as regular citizens** under the Constitution. They can exercise voting rights, run for public office, and enjoy all the Fundamental Rights stipulated in the Constitution. On the other hand, **OCIs don't enjoy the Fundamental rights available to ordinary citizens**, and they lack voting rights and access to government jobs.

**Statement 3 is incorrect-** The Persons of Indian Origin (Citizenship of India) Rules, 2015, state that **OCIs are eligible to practice professions such as doctors, lawyers, and architects** in India without having to obtain a separate license. NRIs can practice professions such as doctors, lawyers, and engineers in India. However, there are some specific requirements that they must meet.

Source: Laxmikanth chapter 6 <https://ociservices.gov.in/> <https://www.mea.gov.in/overseas-citizenship-of-india-scheme.htm>

**Q.47)** Consider the following pairs regarding various committees of the Constituent Assembly:

Committee	Headed by
1. Drafting Committee	Jawaharlal Nehru
2. States Committee	Sardar Patel
3. Credentials Committee	Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar
4. Committee on the National Flag	Pattabhi Sitaramayya

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

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

**Ans) a**

**Exp) Option a is the correct answer.**

The Constituent Assembly established a number of committees to handle various aspects of constitution-making. There were eight major committees, and the rest were minor committees.

**Pair 1 is incorrect.** The Drafting Committee was perhaps the most significant committee, it was responsible for preparing the initial draft of the Constitution. **Dr. B.R. Ambedkar chaired this committee.**

**Pair 2 is incorrect.** The **States Committee was headed by Jawaharlal Nehru**, this committee dealt with issues related to the structure and functioning of the state governments.

**Pair 3 is correct.** The **Credentials Committee of the Constituent Assembly was headed by Alladi Krishnaswamy Ayyar** and included members such as N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar, Rajendra Prasad, and B. R. Rajam, among others.

The committee verified the election certificates and credentials of each member to confirm their eligibility to be part of the Constituent Assembly.

**Pair 4 is incorrect.** The Ad-hoc **Committee on the National Flag** was responsible for deciding the design of the Indian national flag. It was chaired by **Rajendra Prasad**.

Source: class 11 constitution at work-chapter 1

**Q.48)** With reference to the citizenship of India, which one of the following statements is correct?

- a) If a person renounces his/her Indian Citizenship, his/her minor child continues to be Indian citizen till he/she attain the age of Eighteen.
- b) A person loses his/her Indian Citizenship when he/she renounces his/her citizenship voluntarily during the time of a war involving India.
- c) A person loses his/her Indian citizenship, if he/she has been imprisoned for two years within five years after registration or naturalisation.
- d) A person charged with sedition will lose his/her Indian citizenship.

**Ans) c**

**Exp) Option c is the correct answer.**

Article 5-11 of the Indian Constitution deals with the Citizenship laws. The citizenship act 1955 provides for the termination of citizenship by three ways- renunciation, termination, and deprivation.

**Option a is incorrect-** When an individual voluntarily renounces their Indian citizenship, any **minor child** of that individual also **loses their Indian citizenship**. However, once such a **child reaches the age of eighteen**, they have the **option to reclaim** their Indian citizenship.

**Option b is incorrect-** If an Indian citizen **willingly** (with full awareness and without coercion or undue influence) obtains the **citizenship of another country**, their Indian citizenship is **automatically revoked**. It's important to note that this rule **doesn't apply during times of war** involving India.

**Option c is correct-** The central government compulsorily terminates the citizenship of a person if he has, **within five years after registration or naturalisation, been imprisoned** in any country **for two years**.

**Option d is incorrect-** A person charged with **sedition** would **not lose his Indian citizenship**. Sedition is a crime that is punishable by law in India, but it is **not a ground for the loss of Indian citizenship**. The

Citizenship Act of 1955 outlines three methods for losing citizenship, regardless of whether it was acquired under the Act or before it through the Constitution: renunciation, termination, and deprivation.

**Knowledge Base:**

The Citizenship Act of 1955 provides for the refers to the mandatory revocation of Indian citizenship by the Central government on the ground of Deprivation if any of the following conditions are met:

- The citizen acquired citizenship through fraudulent means.
- The citizen displayed disloyalty to the Constitution of India.
- The citizen engaged in unlawful trade or communication with an enemy during a war.
- Within five years after registration or naturalization, the citizen was imprisoned in any country for two years.
- The citizen has been continuously residing outside of India for seven years.

Source: Laxmikanth Chapter 6

**Q.49)** Which of the following statements is correct with regard to the Asymmetric Federalism in India?

- It establishes the Central Government as the superior decision-making entity over the states.
- It allows varied degrees of autonomy and powers among different states.
- The spirit of asymmetric federalism is violated by Article 371A of the Constitution.
- It has contributed to the large-scale marginalization of the minorities in India.

**Ans) b**

**Exp) Option b is the correct answer.**

In asymmetric federalism, different regions or states within a country have varying degrees of autonomy and special arrangements. Some regions have more powers and unique privileges, while others have powers defined by a common federal framework.

**Option a is incorrect.** In a **unitary system, the central or national government holds significant authority and power.** It is the primary decision-making entity, and regional or local governments derive their powers from the central government.

**Option b is correct. Asymmetric federalism in India is characterized by varying degrees of autonomy and powers among different states.** Some states enjoy unique privileges or autonomy, while others have powers as defined by the Constitution.

**Option c is incorrect.** Article 371A grants special provisions and autonomy to the state of Nagaland. **It is an example of asymmetric federalism,** where specific states or regions within the federal system are given unique privileges and arrangements based on historical and regional factors.

**Option d is incorrect.** Asymmetric federalism in India is driven by historical, cultural, and regional diversity. It seeks to address the unique needs and demands of various regions within the federal framework. Asymmetrical Federalism **helps ensure that these minority groups are not marginalized** by giving more power and autonomy to regions where certain minority groups are concentrated.

Source: class 11 constitution at work-chapter 10

**Q.50)** Arrange the following events in the chronological order of their occurrence:

- Adoption of National Song
- Ratification of Commonwealth membership
- Adoption of National Flag
- Adoption of National Emblem

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- 1-2-4-3
- 3-2-1-4
- 1-3-2-4
- 3-4-1-2



Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

The events in chronological order of their occurrence are:

- 1) The **National Flag** is a horizontal tricolor of India saffron (kesaria) at the top, white in the middle and India green at the bottom in equal proportion. The ratio of width of the flag to its length is two to three. In the centre of the white band is a navy-blue wheel with 24 equally spaced spokes which represents the Ashoka Chakra. **The design of the National Flag was adopted by the Constituent Assembly of India on 22 July 1947.**
- 2) The Constituent Assembly **ratified India's membership of the Commonwealth in May 1949.** Choosing to remain in the Organization was India's first major foreign policy decision after Independence. Commonwealth is a free association of sovereign states.
- 3) 'Jana Gana Mana' was adopted as the **national anthem of India on January 24, 1950**, by the Constituent Assembly. Written and composed by Nobel laureate Rabindranath Tagore, the anthem spreads the message of pluralism and its official duration is 52 seconds.
- 4) **National Emblem of India** is a representative seal of the Republic of India that is adapted from the Lion Capital of Ashoka Pillar (based in Sarnath, Uttar Pradesh.) **India adopted it as the State Emblem on 26th January 1950.** The motto of the Indian National Emblem is 'Satyamev Jayate' or 'Truth Alone Triumphs.'

Source: <https://knowindia.india.gov.in/national-identity-elements/national-flag.php#:~:text=The%20design%20of%20the%20National,India%20on%2022%20July%201947.>

Laxmikanth