

## Hints & Solutions

1. (c) B.R. Ambedkar was the Chairman of the drafting committee of the Constituent Assembly
2. (a) There were 284 members of the Constituent Assembly who signed the Constitution of India. The Constitution was drafted by the Constituent Assembly, which was elected by the elected members of the provincial assemblies.
3. (b) The permanent President of Constituent Assembly was Dr. Rajendra Prasad.
4. (b) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was a non-congress member of the Constituent Assembly. All of them were from Congress except B.R. Ambedkar.
5. (d) There were 296 members assigned by Cabinet Mission in Constitution Assembly. The mission consisted of Lord Patrick-Lawrence, the Secretary of State for India, Sir Stafford Cripps, President of the Board of Trade, and A. V. Alexander, the First Lord of the Admiralty.  
296 seats assigned in the cabinet mission in India Constitution.
6. (c) The Indian Constitution is the world's longest Constitution. At the time of commencement, the Constitution had 395 articles in 22 parts and 8 schedules. It consists of almost 80,000 words and took 2 years 11 months and 18 days to make.
7. (c) Cabinet Mission Plan gave the idea of Constituent Assembly for India. In 1946, British Prime Minister Clement Attlee formulated a Cabinet Mission to India.  
'Rajaji' formula was formulated by C. Rajagopalchari to solve the political dead-lock between All India Muslim League and Indian-National Congress. Wavell plan (1945) was talks between these two political parties.
8. (c) Constitution of India enacted on 26th November 1949 by President of India and came into force on 26th January 1950.
9. (c) The first meeting of the constituent assembly was held on 9 Dec 1946.

10. (b) Nov 26, 1949 constitution was completed.
11. (d) The proposal for framing of the constitution of India by an elected constituent assembly was made by British cabinet delegation.
12. (d) A. K. Aiyer was the member of constituent assembly of India from Madras state.
13. (b) J. L. Nehru moved the 'Objective Resolution' in the constituent assembly.
14. (a) The number of members included in the Constitution Drafting Committee was seven.
15. (a)
16. (c) Seats allocated to each British province were to be decided among the three principal communities Muslim, Sikhs and general (all except Muslims and Sikhs), in proportion to their population.

The chairman of the Union constitution committee was Jawaharlal Nehru.

The total strength of constituent Assembly was to be 389.

Drafting Committee was consisted of seven members.

17. (a) Steering Committee – Rajendra Prasad  
Fundamental Rights Sub-Committee – J.B. Kripalani  
Union Constitution Committee – Jawahar Lal Nehru.  
Provincial Constitution Committee – Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
18. (c) Dr. Sachchidanand Sinha – Provisional president of the Constituent assembly.  
H.C Mukharjee- Vice President of the Constituent Assembly.
19. (b) H.C. Mukherjee was the first vice president of the constituent assembly. K.M. Munshi was originally the only Congress member of the draft committee. V.T. Krishnamachari was the member of the Constituent Assembly representing Rajasthan's princely states. Jawaharlal Nehru was the chairman of the Union Constitution Committee.
20. (a) In general the British observed customary laws of India.
21. (d) The formation of the Constituent Assembly includes the following facts-

- (i) On the basis of the provincial election of 1946, the members of the Constituent Assembly.
  - (ii) Opinions were invited from the public to evolve a sense of mass participation.
- 22. (d) Sub-committee headed by Gopinath Bordoloi was appointed by the constituent Assembly of India to recommend the future pattern of administration of the North Eastern Frontiers Areas.
  - 23. (a) The Constitution of India was drafted by the constituent assembly and it was set up under the cabinet Mission plan on 16 May 1946. Dr. Rajendra Prasad then became the President of the Constituent Assembly. Tiruvellore Thattai Krishnamachari was a member of drafting committee. Harendra Coomar Mookerjee was the Vice-president of the Constituent Assembly of India for drafting the Constitution of India. Bhimrao Ambedkar was appointed Chairman of the Constitution Drafting Committee.
  - 24. (b) On 29 August 1947, the Drafting Committee was appointed with Dr B. R. Ambedkar as the Chairman along with six other members assisted by a constitutional advisor. These members were Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, K M Munshi, Alladi Krishnaswamy Iyer, N Gopala swami Ayengar, B L Mitter and Md. Saadullah. A Draft Constitution was prepared by the committee and submitted to the Assembly on 4 November 1947. This is Ambedkar's second argument rested on the legitimacy of the democratic system.
  - 25. (d) The Drafting Committee for framing the constitution was appointed on 29th August 1947. The committee comprised of a chairman and six other members. The committee members were:- Dr B. R. Ambedkar(Chairman), K M Munshi, Alladi Krishnaswamy Iyer, N Gopalaswami Ayengar, B L Mitter, Md. Saadullah and D P Khaitan.
  - 26. (b) In Keshvanand Bharti V. State of Kerala is was laid down by the Supreme Court that the Preamble of the Indian Constitution is amended only those parts of the preamble which contain basic features could not be amended.

27. (a) Three word socialist secular and integrity in the preamble of Indian constitution were added by 42nd amendment Act of 1976.
28. (c) The members of the Drafting committee were Dr B R Ambedkar (Chairman), Krishnaswamy Aiyar, Dr K M Munshi, N Gopalaswamy Aiyanger, Syed Mohammad Saadullah, B L Mitter and D P Khaitan. Later in place of Mitter and Khaitan new members, N Madhava Rau and T T Krishnamachari joined the committee as members.
29. (b)
30. (d) The idea of preamble to the Indian constitution is borrowed from constitution of United States of America.
31. (c) M.K. Gandhi was not a member of the Drafting committee of the constitution of India.
32. (d) In the Constitution of India, the term 'federal' appears in the part I of the Constitution. The 'Preamble' is the brief introduction of the 'Constitution'. It states about 'the People of India' having solemnly into Sovereignty, democracy, justice, liberty, equality etc. Part III constitution deals with 'Fundamental rights (article 12 – 35). Article 368 is for provision of amendments in constitution.
33. (b) Federal structure of government in Indian constitution is taken from 'Canadian constitution'. Charter of fundamental rights, power of Judicial review and independence of Judiciary, written constitution and preamble are taken from USA. Fundamental duties and five year planning are taken from Russia.
34. (b) The concept of fundamental rights is borrowed from USA. Directive Principles of state policy, method of election of the President, nomination of members in the Rajya Sabha by the President are taken from Irish Constitution.
35. (a) The phrase equality before law of Indian Constitution has been borrowed from Britain. The term Republic and the idea of liberty, equality and fraternity in the preamble was borrowed from constitution of France.

36. (b) Any articles can be amended under Article 368 which means the amendment challenged on the grounds of fact. The Supreme Court recognized interpretation is the basic structure of constitution.
37. (c) Sovereignty of Parliament is not a feature of Indian constitution. Judicial review refers to the power of the judiciary to interpret the constitution and law or order of the legislature and executive void.
38. (a) Quasi federal refers to a govt. formed similar to union of states under a central govt. rather than the individual govt. of the separate state.
39. (c) Republican form of government is not a part of the 'basic structure' of Indian constitution. India is a Democratic-republic country. Parliamentary form of government means Prime Minister is the head of the council of ministers.
40. (c) Indian constitution is neither rigid nor flexible.
41. (c) The ideas of concurrent list, provision regarding trade, commerce and intercourse, languages of preamble have been borrowed from Australia.
42. (a) DPSP in Indian constitution has been taken from Ireland.
43. (a) Federal system - Canada
44. (c) UK — Nominal Head – President (like Queen); Cabinet System of Ministers; Post of PM; Parliamentary Type of Govt.; Bicameral Parliament; Lower House more powerful; Council of Ministers responsible to Lower House; Speaker in Lok Sabha

US — Independence of Judiciary and judicial review; Written Constitution; Executive head of state known as President and his being the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces; Vice- President as the ex-officio Chairman of Rajya Sabha; Fundamental Rights; Supreme Court; Provision of States; Preamble; Removal of Supreme court and High court Judges

USSR — Five year Plan; Fundamental Duties

Australia — Concurrent list; Language of the preamble; Provision regarding trade, commerce and intercourse

Japan — Law on which the Supreme Court function

Ireland — Method of election of President; Concept of Directive Principles of States Policy(Ireland borrowed it from SPAIN); Nomination of members in the Rajya Sabha by the President

45. (d) The constitution doesn't mention direct control by the people such as referendum, initiative and recall.
46. (b) Indian Constitution is the lengthiest of all the written constitution of the world. It is largely based on Government of India Act 1935.
47. (c) Emergency Provision-Germany  
Fundamental Rights-U.S.A  
Parliamentary System-U.K  
Directive principles of State Policy-Ireland
48. (d) The constitution of India establishes a federal system of Government. It contains all the usual features of the Federation.
49. (d)
50. (a) Separation of powers between the Union and state government or federal system may exist under the presidential government system also as it is found in the United states of America. The doctrine of "separation of powers" envisages the concept of division of powers. In India, the fountain-head of power is the Constitution.
51. (c) Features of Federal Government :-
- Dual Government (National Government and Regional Government)
  - Written Constitution
  - Division of powers between national and regional government
  - Supremacy of the Constitution
  - Rigid Constitution
  - Independent Judiciary
  - Bicameral Legislature



52. (a) A federal system has a written constitution, the presence of the constitutional division of power amongst different federal units and an independent judiciary. Quasi federalism implies a system having a federal government with a unitary spirit. India and Canada have quasi-federalism.
53. (b) There were separate courts and even laws for Indians and Europeans. In Criminal cases the Europeans could be tried only by European judges.
54. (c) There is no provision in the Constitution of India to give official status to a particular religion, to provide freedom to profess any religion and to ensure equality of all citizens within religious communities.
55. (b) Constitution of India is unique in itself. Many features of our constitution are borrowed from various sources around the world.
1. Amendment of the constitution - Constitution of South Africa
  2. Directive Principles- Irish Constitution
  3. Emergency Powers of the President- Constitution of the Germany
  4. The Union State Relations- Constitution of Canada
56. (d) India is a Quasi-Federal country because the Constitution of India is federal in nature but unitary in spirit. It has common features of a federation such as written Constitution, supremacy of Constitution, rigidity of Constitution, two governments, division of powers, bicameralism as well as unitary features like single Constitution, integrated judiciary and All-India Services etc.
57. (a) Dual Citizenship is not found in the Indian political system. The Indian Constitution does not allow dual citizenship. Automatic loss of Indian citizenship covered in Section 9(1) of the Citizenship act 1955, provides that any citizen of India who by naturalisation or registration acquires the citizenship of another country shall cease to be a citizen of India. Indian Government has started OCI (Overseas citizen of India) Scheme in 2005. According to the scheme if you are already a Person of Indian origin (POI) and have taken up

citizenship abroad, you can take up benefits of OCI scheme, which gives you the same travel and residence privileges like other Indians but you are not allowed to vote and take up jobs in Government sector.

- 58. (c)
- 59. (d) The unquestioned right of the Parliament to amend any part of the Constitution is not a basic feature of the Constitution of India.
- 60. (c) One of the features of the federal system is the distribution of power between the federal government and the government of the states. Some powers are given to the federal government and some other remaining powers are given to the government of states. The federal government is powerful over the matter of national (or) general importance. Both federal and state governments functioning strictly within the sphere demarcated for them.
- 61. (d) Article 32 of the Indian constitution is called as the pillar of constitution. About this part of the constitution Dr. Ambedaker has said that it was the soul of Indian Constitution.
- 62. (c) Provisions relating right to equality are contained in Article 14, 15, 16 and 17 of the Indian Constitution.
- 63. (b) India has adopted a federation of Canadian type.
- 64. (b) (Article 44 of the Indian Constitution provides for uniform civil code for the citizens). A uniform civil code administers the same set of secular civil laws to govern all people irrespective of their religion, caste and tribe. Uniform civil code is the proposal to replace the personal laws of each major religious community in India. 46<sup>th</sup> amendment, amending articles 269, 286, 366 to agree judicial pronouncements on scope and applicability on sales Tax. 48<sup>th</sup> amendment amending article 356 of president rule. It permits President's rule up to two years in the state of Punjab.
- 65. (d) (Article 32 of the Constitution of India deals with the 'Right to Constitutional Remedies'. Remedies for enforcement of



rights conferred by this Part).

The constitution of India provides the right of freedom in article 19 – 22. Article 19 guarantees the 'Freedom of speech' and 'expression' as one of its six freedoms. Article 21 A states that the state shall provide free and compulsory education to all children of age 6 – 14 years. Article 14 provides 'right to Equality'. Equality before law, abolition of untouchability 'prohibition of discrimination on ground' of religion, caste, sex, place of birth are the major aspects of Article 14.

- 66. (c) Part XII of the Indian Constitution deals with centre-state financial relations. Part XV deals with Election Commission of India. In part XIV services under the union and the states, Public Service Commissions are mentioned. Part X includes article 244 – 244A and is about administration of scheduled areas and tribal areas.
- 67. (c) Article 360 of the Indian Constitution provides for provision for the financial emergency. The provision of national emergency is mentioned under article 352. National emergency can be declared on the external aggression or armed rebellion in any part of country. Article 356 refers to imposition of 'President's rule', also called constitutional emergency. Article 361 is for Protection of President and Governors and Rajpramukhs.
- 68. (d) The powers of panchayats are stated in the 11<sup>th</sup> schedule of the Indian Constitution. 8<sup>th</sup> schedule of constitution enlists 22 Indian recognized languages. 9<sup>th</sup> schedule was added by 1st amendment in 1957. It contains acts, orders related to land tenure, land tax, railways industry. 10<sup>th</sup> schedule was added by 52<sup>nd</sup> amendment in 1985, contains provisions of disqualification of grounds of defection.
- 69. (c) Articles 05 to 11 of the Indian Constitution deal with citizenship in India. The legislation related to this matter is the Citizenship Act 1955, which has been amended by the Citizenship (Amendment) Act 1986, the Citizenship

(Amendment) Act 1992, the Citizenship (Amendment) Act 2003, and the Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2005.

Article 17, article 18 are about abolition of 'untouchability and titles' respectively. Article 19 to article 22 deal with 'right to freedom'. Article 1-4 deals with 'Union and its Territory'. Article 330-342 mentions 'special provisions relating to certain classes'.

70. (c) Under the Article 275 the Parliament provides financial assistance to states. This is a central sector scheme and grants are provided to the states on the basis of ST population percentage in the state to the total tribal population of the country. Article 273 deals with grants in lieu of export duty on jute and jute products. Article 274 mentions prior recommendation of President required to Bills affecting taxation in which states are interested. Article 276 is about taxes on professions, trades, callings and employments.
71. (c) The seventh schedule of the Constitution deals with the division of powers between union and states. Article 246—The union (central government), state, and concurrent lists of responsibilities. 6th schedule deals with provisions for administration of tribal area in Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh. 4th schedule is about allocation of seats in Rajya Sabha.
72. (d) Under Article 61 of the Constitution, the President of India can be impeached for the violation of the Constitution, which is solely to be decided by the Parliament. Article 57 is about eligibility for re-election. Article 76 deals with Attorney General of India. Article 79-122 deals with Parliament. Article 79 mentioned about 'constitution of Parliament'.
73. (c) Under article 143 of the constitutional provision, the Supreme Court of India extends advice to the President of India. The article is about **Power of President to consult Supreme Court**.

Article 141 and 142 given so much power to the supreme court of India. The law declared by the supreme court shall be

binding on all courts within the territory of India. Article 144 deals with civil and judicial authorities to act in the territory of India in aid of the Supreme court.

74. (d) Under the Article 249, the Parliament of India can legislate on any subject in the state list in national interest. The Council of States has declared by resolution supported by not less than two thirds of the members present and voting that it is necessary in national interest that Parliament should make laws with respect to any matter enumerated in the State List specified in the resolution.

Article 229 is for officers and servants and expenses of High Courts. Article 230 deals with extension of jurisdiction of High Courts to union territories. Article 247 gives power to the Parliament to provide establishment of certain additional courts.

75. (a) Article 323 A specifies Administrative Tribunal like providing separate administrative tribunal for union and states, jurisdiction power, repeal or amend any order made by the President under clause. Article 323 B is about tribunals for other matters like tribunals of any disputes, complaints with respect to matters in which legislature has power to make laws. Article 324 deals with superintendence, direction and control of election to be vested in Election Commission. Article 325 stated, no person to be ineligible for inclusion in electoral roll on grounds of religion, race, caste or sex.
76. (d) Article 61 deals with procedure for impeachment of the President. It can be initiated by either house of the parliament and these charges should be signed by one-fourth members of the house and a 14 days notice should be given to the President. Article 58 is about qualifications for election as President. Article 58 deals with conditions of President's office and article 60 is about oath or affirmation by the President.
77. (b) Article 30 is about right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions. In article 31 compulsory

acquisition of property is mentioned.

78. (d) The XI schedule of the constitution deals with Panchayati Raj. IIInd schedule deals with salary of President, Chief justice, Governors & CAG of India.
79. (b) 4th Schedule of constitution is related to allotment of seats in Rajya Sabha. Democratic-republic form of government is the basic structure of the constitution.
80. (a) The provision for Constitution of Legislatures in states is enshrined in Article 168 of the Indian Constitution.
- (1) The States of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Uttar Pradesh, have two houses and in other States, one House.

Article 153 is related to Governors of states. Article 174 deals with sessions of the state legislature, prorogation and dissolution. Article 197 is about restriction on powers of legislative council as to Bills other than money Bills.

81. (d) The duty of state is mentioned in chapter IV. In part I, union and its territories are mentioned. Part II is about citizenship and Part III is for fundamental rights.
82. (a) Article 3 of the Constitution allows the centre to form new states and is regarding formation of new States and alteration of areas, boundaries or names of existing States. Uniting two or more States or parts of States or uniting any territory to a part of any State; Article 4 deals with laws made under article 2 and 3 to provide amendment of the first and fourth schedule. Rights of citizenship of certain persons who have migrated to India from Pakistan is mentioned in Article 6.
83. (d) In 6th schedule provision for administration of tribal areas in Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, Mizoram & Arunachal Pradesh is given.
84. (c) There are 29 subjects kept under the jurisdiction of Panchayats in the XI schedule of the constitution.
85. (d) Article 368 of the Indian Constitution deals with amendment procedure. Article 368 has been amended by the 24<sup>th</sup> and 42<sup>nd</sup> Amendments in 1971 and 1976 respectively.

Article 268 deals with duties levied by Union but collected and appropriated by the states. Article 352 is about proclamation of emergency. Article 356 provisions in case of failure of constitutional machinery in states.

- 86. (b) In part XI relations between the union and the states is mentioned. Part XIII deals with Trade and commerce within the territory of India. Part XII is about Finance, property, contracts and suits.
- 87. (b) Divided into 22 chapters, 395 articles and 11 schedules.
- 88. (c) Article 13 provides that any law passed in violation of fundamental rights is void to the extent of such violation. The State shall not make any law which takes away or abridges the rights conferred by this part and any law made in contravention of this clause shall, to the extent of the contravention, be void.

Article 12 is about definition of Fundamental rights.

- 89. (b) Article 249 of the Indian Constitution is associated with the functions of the state list. If the Council of States has declared by resolution supported by not less than two thirds of the members present and voting that it is necessary or expedient in national interest that Parliament should make laws with respect to any matter enumerated in the State List specified in the resolution.

Concurrent list of 52 items is mentioned in 7th schedule in article 246.

- 90. (b) Article 51A enlisted fundamental duties. Article 32 deals with remedies for enforcement of fundamental rights. Article 35 provides legislation to give effect to the fundamental rights.
- 91. (b) 'State' word is mentioned in Article 8. In article 1 'union and state' is mentioned. Article 12 deals with definition of fundamental rights.
- 92. (d) Under Article 226 of Indian Constitution a High Court can issue writs to protect the fundamental rights. Notwithstanding anything in Article 32 every High Court



shall have powers, throughout the territories in relation to which it exercises jurisdiction.

Article 35 deals with legislation to give effect to the provisions of this part.

93. (c) Article 213 of Indian Constitution empowers the governor to issue ordinances during recess of the state legislature. Concerning power of Governor to promulgate Ordinances during recess of Legislature.

Article 210 is for language to be used in the legislation. Article 211 deals with restriction on discussion in the legislature. Article 214 deals with high court of states.

94. (a) original jurisdiction of Supreme Court is mentioned in Article 131 of the Indian Constitution. The Supreme Court shall, to the exclusion of any other court, have original jurisdiction in any dispute.

Article 132 deals for appellate jurisdiction of Supreme court in appeals from High Court in certain cases.

95. (d) Article 249 empowers the power of Parliament to legislate with respect to a matter in the state list in the national interest. Article 226 gives power of high courts to issue certain writs. Article 116 deals with votes on account, votes of credit and exceptional grants.

96. (b) Article 148 deals with Comptroller and Auditor-General of India's appointment. Article 149 deals with duties and powers of the CAG. Article 151 deals with audit reports of CAG.

97. (c) Under article 30 right of minorities to establish and manage educational institution is mentioned.

98. (a) Article 343 declares Devnagri Hindi as an official language of India. Article 348 is about language used in the Supreme Court and High Courts. Article 154 deals with executive power of state. Article 156 declares term of office of Governor.

99. (a) Article 110 - definition of money bills

Article 111 - Assent to Bills

Article 112 - Annual financial statement

- Article 113 - Procedure in Parliament with respect to estimates
100. (d) Article 40 - Organization of village Panchayats  
Article 73 - Extent of executive power of union  
Article 36 - definition of DPSP  
Article 24 - Prohibition of employment of children in factories.
101. (d) Article 111 - assents on any Bill.  
Article 108 - Joint sitting of both houses in certain cases.  
Article 109 - Special procedure in respect of money bill.
102. (c) Under Article 262 of the Indian Constitution the adjudication of disputes relating to water of inter-state rivers or river valleys is done.  
Article 260 - Jurisdiction of the Union in relation to territories outside India. Article 261 deals with public acts, records and judicial proceedings.
103. (a) Three tier system panchayats enlisted in part IV of the constitution.
104. (c) Article 312 of the Indian Constitution provides for All India Services. The services known at the commencement of this Constitution as the Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Police Service shall be deemed to be services created by Parliament under this article.  
Article 310 - Tenure of office of persons serving the union or a state  
Article 314 - Provision for protection of existing officers of certain services.  
Article 311 - Dismissal, removal or reduction in rank of persons employed in civil capacities under the union or a state.
105. (c) Article 143 provides power of President to consult Supreme Court. Article 129 refers Supreme Court to be a court of record.
106. (c) Article 53 - executive power of the union.  
Article 52 - The president of India  
Article 54 - Election of president.
107. (d) Constitution of India provides for an election commission under article 324. Article 321 empowers power to extend

functions of Public service commission. Under article 322 expenses of public service commission mentioned.

108. (d) Article 169 deals with abolition or creation of Legislative councils in states. Article 269 deals with taxes levied and collected by the Union but assigned to state.
109. (a) Article 265 of the constitutional provisions lays down that taxes can neither be levied nor collected without the authority of law. Taxes are not to be imposed by authority of law.

Article 266 deals with taxes not to be imposed by authority of law. Suits and proceedings of property, assets, rights, liabilities mentioned in article 300.

110. (c) part IV-A fundamental duties  
part IV - Directive Principles of state policy.  
part III - Fundamental rights  
part VI - The states
111. (d) The forms of oaths or affirmations, in the third schedule of the Indian constitution, are mentioned for the given officials. Third Schedule—(Articles 75(4), 99, 124(6), 148(2), 164(3), 188 and 219).
112. (a) The states and UTs of India are specified in the first schedule. So to form a new state and alteration of area requires the amendment of first schedule of the constitution. First Schedule (Articles 1 and 4) lists the states and territories of India, lists any changes to their borders and the laws used to make that change.
113. (d) The fourth schedule of the constitution is about allocation of seats in the council of states. Fourth Schedule (Articles 4(1) and 80(2)) details the allocation of seats in the Rajya Sabha (the upper house of Parliament) per State or Union Territory.
114. (a) First amendment made in 1951, inserted two new articles, 31A and 31B and the 9th schedule to give protection from challenge to land reforms. It formed the subject-matter of dilatory litigation, as a result of which the implementation of these important measures, affecting large numbers of people, had been held up. Accordingly, a new article 31A

was introduced with retrospective effect to uphold such measures. Further, another new article 31B was introduced to validate 13 enactments relating to zamindari abolition.

115. (a) Article 54- Election of the president.

Article 155- Appointment of the PM and council of ministers.

Article 164- Appointment of the CM and council of Ministers of a state.

116. (c) Article 14- Equality before Law

Article 15- Prohibition of Discrimination

Article 16- Equality of Opportunity

Article 17- Abolition of untouchability

Article 18- Abolition of titles.

117. (d)

Schedule	Added by	Particulars
Ninth	1 <sup>st</sup> amendment in 1951	Contains acts & orders related to land tenure, land tax, railways, industries. {Right of property not a fundamental right now}
Tenth	52 <sup>nd</sup> amendment in 1985	Contains provisions of disqualification of grounds of defection
Eleventh	73 <sup>rd</sup> amendment in 1992	Contains provisions of Panchayati Raj.
Twelfth	74 <sup>th</sup> amendment in 1992	Contains provisions of Municipal Corporation

118. (b) Finance, property Contracts and Suits are mentioned in part XII. The union territory in Part V, The executive of states in part IV and Relation of states in part XI of the constitution.

119. (b) Forms of Oaths and Affirmations are the subject of Third Schedule. Salary of President, Governors, Chief Judges,

Judges of High Court and Supreme Court, Comptroller and Auditor General are the subject of Second Schedule.

120. (b) Ninth Schedule- Added by 1st amendment in 1951. Contains acts & orders related to land tenure, land tax, railways, industries.{Right of property not a fundamental right now}

Tenth Schedule- Added by 52<sup>nd</sup> amendment in 1985. Contains provisions of disqualification of grounds of defection

Eleventh Schedule- By 73rd amendment in 1992 Contains provisions of Panchayati Raj

Twelfth Schedule- By 74th amendment in 1992 Contains provisions of Municipal Corporation.

121. (c)

122. (a)

123. (b) Prohibition of discrimination – Article-15

Prohibition of employment of children in factories –Article-24

Protection against arrest and detention in certain cases- Article 22

Abolition of untouchability- Article-17

124. (c) Article 39-A Free legal Aid

Article- 43- Living wage of workers.

Article- 44 – Uniform Civil Code.

Article- 50- Separation of Judiciary.

Articles mentioned above are the part of Directive principles of the state policy.

125. (a) Article 50 – Separation between judiciary and executive.

Article-143- Advisory Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

Article 51 – Impeachment of the President.

Article- 320 – Function of Public Service Commission.

126. (c) Right to equality – Article-14

Right to Freedom- Article-19

Right to freedom of Religion- Article 25

Right to constitutional Remedies – Article 32

127. (a)

128. (c) The Union Budget of India also referred to as the Annual financial statement in the Article 112 of the Constitution of



India, is the annual budget of the Republic of India. Article 115 deals with Supplementary, additional or excess grants. Appropriation Bills deal with Article 114. Definition of Money Bill is given in Article 110.

129. (b) The Finance Commission was established by the President of India under the Article 280 of the Indian Constitution. Article 315 of the Indian Constitution deals with the establishment of the Union Public Service Commission. Article 324 of the Indian Constitution encompasses the establishment of the election commission. Article 148 of the Indian Constitution enumerates the appointment and oath/affirmation process of the comptroller and auditor-general of India.
130. (d) Panchayats as a duty of state is mentioned in chapter IV of the constitution.
131. (b) The entry “public health and sanitation” is included in the state list of the constitution of India.

The legislative section is divided into three lists - Union list, State list and Concurrent list.

132. (d) All the three 1, 2, 3 correctly matched.
133. (d) schedule VI of our Constitution does not deal with the administration of the tribal areas of Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur and Nagaland. There is the provision for administration of Tribal Area in Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, Mizoram & Arunachal Pradesh in VI schedule of Indian Constitution.
134. (a)
135. (a) The recognized languages in the 8th Schedule of the constitution - Assamese, Bengali, Bodo, Dogri, Gujarati, Hindi, Kannada, Kashmiri, Konkani, Maithili, Malayalam, Manipuri, Marathi, Nepalli, Oriya, Punjabi, Sanskrit, Santhali, Sindhi, Tamil, Telugu & Urdu.
136. (c) The sixth schedule to the constitution of India deals with Autonomous District Councils (ADCs).
137. (a) Article 343 of the constitution of India states that:

- Hindi in Devanagari script shall be the national language of the Union.
- English language shall continue to be used for official purpose within states.
- If two or more than two states agree, Hindi language should be the official language of communication between the states.

138. (d) The 10th Schedule to the Indian Constitution is known as Anti-Defection Law. It was inserted by the 52nd Amendment Act 1985 to the Constitution. It sets the provisions for disqualification of elected members on the grounds of defection to another political party.

139. (c) 7th Schedule gives allocation of powers and functions between Union & States. It contains 3 lists:

Union List (97 Subjects)

States List (66 subjects)

Concurrent List(52 subjects)

140. (b) Schedule X was added by 52nd amendment in 1985. It contains provisions of disqualification on the grounds of defection.

141. (b) Article 46 deals with Promotion of educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, and in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation. It does not provide free legal aid to them. According to Article 14, “the State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or equal protection of the laws within the territory of India”.

142. (b) According to Article 164(1) in the State of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa, there shall be a Minister in charge of tribal welfare who may in addition be in charge of the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and backward classes or any other work. Punjab is not covered by the Article.

143. (d) All of the above statements are correct.

144. (a) The Ninth Schedule was added by the 1st Amendment 1951 to protect the laws included in it from judicial scrutiny

on the ground of violation of fundamental rights. However in 2007 Supreme Court ruled that the laws included in it after 24 April 1973 are now open to judicial review.

145. (d) Under Article 226, a High Court can issue these writs not only for the purpose of enforcement of the fundamental rights but also for the redress of any other injury or illegality, owing to contravention of the ordinary law.
146. (b) Tribal areas generally mean areas having preponderance of tribal population. However, the Constitution of India refers tribal areas within the States of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura & Mizoram, as those areas specified in Parts I, II, IIA & III of the table appended to paragraph 20 of the Sixth Schedule.
147. (b)
148. (b) Legislature, executive and judiciary under the Constitution are to exercise powers with checks and balances, but not in water-tight rigid mould. In India, on the basis of Articles 32 and 136, the Supreme Court can exercise the power of judicial review.
149. (b) The Fourth Schedule (Articles 4(1) and 80(2)) of the Indian Constitution deals with the allocation of seats in the Rajya Sabha (the upper house of Parliament) per State or Union Territory.
150. (b) The Seventh Schedule is given under Article 246 and includes The union (central government) state, and concurrent lists of responsibilities.
151. (a) The Article 368 deals with power of Parliament to amend the Constitution and its procedure.
152. (d) According to Article 111 when a bill is passed by both the House of Parliament it will be presented to the President for his assent. now the President will decide whether to given his assent to the bill or withhold his assent.
153. (b) Share Market relates to Union list.
154. (d) The correct matching will be as following :

List – I	List – II
A. Article 14	3. Right to Equality
B. Article 36	4. Directive Principles

- C. Article 74
- D. Article 368
- 155. (b)
- 156. (b) Article 169 deals with the provision of creation or abolition of Legislative Councils in states.
- 157. (a) Article 338 deals with National Commission for Scheduled Castes. National Commission for Scheduled Tribes is related with Article 338A.
- 158. (a) Representation of the Anglo-Indian community in the Lok Sabha or Lower House of parliament is mentioned in the Article 331 of the Indian Constitution.
- 159. (a) Part IX of the constitution under article 243-C deals with Composition of Panchayats
- 160. (b) Article 40 of the Indian constitution deals with organisation of village panchayats by state government.
- 161. (b) The financial relations between Union Government and State Government or more specifically distribution of revenues between the Union and the States have been discussed under Articles 268 to 281 of the Indian Constitution.
- 162. (c) President can issue ordinance when one of the houses of the Parliament is not in session. The Article 123 deals with Power of President to promulgate Ordinances during recess of Parliament.
- 163. (b)
- 164. (a) The Eleventh Schedule of the Indian Constitution is related to Powers, authority and responsibilities of Panchayats.
- 165. (a) Article 368 of the Constitution deals with the powers of Parliament to amend the Constitution and its procedure. The Parliament of India is the supreme legislative body of the Republic of India. The Indian Parliament consists of the President, Lok Sabha (the Lower House), and the Rajya Sabha (Upper House).
- 166. (b) Article 40 of the Indian constitution deals with organisation of village panchayats.

167. (c) Appointment of the Governor of Indian state is described under Article 155 of the Indian constitution.
168. (d) Article 20 and 21 cannot be suspended during national emergency.
169. (d) Article 72 says that the President shall have the power to grant Pardons, Reprieves, Respites or Remissions of Punishment or to Suspend, Remit or Commute the sentence of any person convicted of any offence.
170. (a) A money bill is defined by Article 110 of the constitution.
171. (b) According to Supreme Court of India, the Foundation of 'Composite Culture', as mentioned in clause (f) of Article 51 A is the Sanskrit Language and literature.
172. (b) Small family norm and Education through mother tongue at primary level are not listed among the Directive Principles in Part-IV of the Indian Constitution.
173. (b) The Supreme Court has held that hoisting the National flag atop the Private buildings is a fundamental right of every citizen under Article 19 (1) (a) of the constitution.
174. (a)

**List - I**  
**(Articles of the**  
**Constitution)**

**List - II**  
**(Institution)**

- |     |             |                                   |
|-----|-------------|-----------------------------------|
| (a) | Article 280 | Administrative Tribunals          |
| (b) | Article 324 | Election Commission of India      |
| (c) | Article 323 | Finance Commission at Union Level |
| (d) | Article 315 | Union Public Service commission   |
175. (d) The tribunal are described in the Part XIV A of the Indian Constitution from article 323 A to 323 B. Part X deals with the scheduled and tribal areas from article 244 to article 244 A.
176. (b) Under Article 164 of Constitution of India, the chief minister is appointed by the governor of a state.
177. (c) Under Article 15 (IV) and 16 (IV), the provision of reservation for OBC is made in the constitution.



- 178. (a) Article 243 (d) provides reservation of seats for the scheduled castes and scheduled Tribes in the panchayats.
- 179. (c) The doctrine of Pleasure is embodied in India in Article 310.
- 180. (d) Under Article 243 D, the provision of reservation of Scheduled caste and Scheduled Tribes to panchayat has been given.
- 181. (d) In Article 233, the term District Judge has been mentioned in the Indian Constitution.
- 182. (b) Censorship of the press is Judged by test of reasonableness.
- 183. (c) The mention of the word 'justice' in the Preamble to the Constitution of India expresses social, economic and political justice.

Preamble has been amended only once so far during the emergency in India, 1976.

- 184. (c) The term Federal is not used in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution.
- 185. (d) Preamble is the philosophical foundation of the Indian constitution.
- 186. (d) Economic liberty is not embodied in the Preamble to the constitution of India.
- 187. (d) 'Integrity' word was not included in the preamble.
- 188. (d) According to the preamble of the constitution for India it is given by the people of India to themselves but the rights to justice, liberty and equality are provided to its citizens.
- 189. (a) The words 'SOCIALIST', 'SECULAR' and 'UNITY' & 'INTEGRITY' were added by the 42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment in 1976.
- 190. (a)
- 191. (c)
- 192. (c) Following are the features of Indian secularism:
  - 1. The state should not have any religion of its own.
  - 2. All the religions shall be equally protected by the state.

3. Free exercise of right to freedom of religion.
4. State shall not discriminate against any particular religion. It means that the state shall not prefer, favour or disfavour any particular religion viz-a-viz others.
5. Religious tolerance.

193. (b) Following are the features of Indian secularism:

1. The state should not have any religion of its own.
2. All the religions shall be equally protected by the state.
3. Free exercise of right to freedom of religion.
4. State shall not discriminate against any particular religion. It means that the state shall not prefer, favour or disfavour any particular religion viz-a-viz others.
5. Religious tolerance.

194. (b) The Preamble reads:

- We, the People of India having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic, Republic and to secure to all its citizens;
- Justice, social, economic, political;
- Liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship;
- Equality of status and opportunity; and to promote among them all;
- Fraternity, assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the nation ;

195. (a)

196.(d) Traffic in human beings and beggars and other similar forms of forced labour are prohibited and any contravention of this provision shall be an

offence punishable in accordance with law . The terms 'Socialist' was added by the 42nd Amendment and assert that the government must adopt socialistic policies to ensure decent life for all Indian citizens. Thus, the word Socialist in the preamble of the Constitution of India read with Article 23.

197. (b) The preamble is useful in constitutional interpretation because it contains the real objective and philosophy of the constitution makers.
198. (a) According to the preamble of Indian Constitution, India is a Sovereign, Socialist, Secular and Democratic republic. Capitalism and free trade is not enshrined in the preamble of the Indian constitution.
199. (b) Read the preamble given in any school textbook: "We, the people of India,...LIBERTY of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship..." So, "B" is the answer.
200. (a) Sir Alladi Krishnaswami Iyer, a member of the Constituent Assembly, had said 'The Preamble to our Constitution expresses what we had thought or dreamt so long.' So "A" is the answer.
201. (d) 'Federal' word is not mentioned in the constitution.
202. (a) another linguistic Provinces committee consisted of Jawahar Lal Nehru, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and Pattabhi Sitaramayya, submitted its report in April 1949 and formally rejected language as the basis for reorganization of states.
203. (d) These are the new states and Union territories created after 1956.
204. (c) The constitution of 1950 distinguished between three main types of states:
- The Part A states were ruled by an elected governor and state legislature.
  - The Part B states were governed by a rajpramukh.
  - The Part C states were governed by a chief commissioner appointed by the President of India.

The Part D states were administered by a lieutenant governor appointed by the central government.

- 205. (d) The idea of single citizenship is borrowed from British constitution.
- 206. (c) Under the citizenship Act 1955, a person can- not be a citizen of India by Nationalisation.
- 207. (c) The citizenship act 1955 has been amended in 1986, 1992, 2003 and 2005.
- 208. (c) Loss of Citizenship: - Renunciation: It is a voluntary act by which a person, after requiring the citizenship of another country, gives up his Indian citizenship. Termination Takes place by operation of law when an Indian citizen voluntarily acquires the citizenship of another country. He automatically ceases to be an Indian citizen. Deprivation It is a compulsory termination of the citizenship of India obtained by registration or Naturalisation, by the Government of India, on charges of using fraudulent means to acquire citizenship.
- 209. (c) Generally citizenship is terminated due to possession of citizenship of any foreign state. The parliament has power about acquisition and termination of citizenship of a person.
- 210. (b) Details of Citizenship are mentioned in part II(Article 5-11) of the constitution.
- 211. (a) A person born in India on or after 26th January 1950 but before 1st July 1987 is a citizen of India by birth irrespective of the nationality of his parents, considered citizen of India by birth if either of his parents is a citizen of India at the time of his birth. The citizenship of India is mentioned in Articles 5 to 11 (Part II).
- 212. (a) Under article 5 of the Indian Constitution Citizenship at the commencement of the Constitution every person who has his domicile in the territory of India and
  - (a) who was born in the territory of India; or
  - (b) either of whose parents was born in the territory of India; or
  - (c) who has been ordinarily resident in the territory of India for not less than five years preceding such commencement,

shall be a citizen of India.

213. (d) All statements are true. Citizenship is covered in Part II of the Indian constitution (Articles 5-11).

214. (c)

215. (b) According to the Constitution of India, the right to equality does not include absolute equality.

‘Right to Equality’ is the ‘Fundamental Rights’ mentioned in article 14 to article 18. The following rights are:

Equality before law

Prohibition of discrimination on basis of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth.

Equal opportunity in employment.

Abolition of untouchability and abolition of titles.

216. (c) According to the Constitution of India Freedom of Press (Article-19) right to life (Article - 21) can't be taken away during emergency.

Article 19 - Freedom of press, freedom of speech.

Article 21 - Right to life.

217. (c) In 42nd amendment, 1976 fundamental duties were added on the basis of Swaran Singh Committee report. In 1974 32nd, 33rd and 34th amendments were introduced. In year 1975 35th to 39th amendments were introduced.

218. (c) Fundamental rights are enforceable rights which means on violation of these rights you can move to court of law but directive principles are not enforceable which means on violation of these you can't move to court law.

219. (d) Article 32 provides the right of constitutional remedies which means that a person has right to move to Supreme Court and High Court for getting his fundamental rights protected so it is called “soul of the constitution and very heart of it”. 44th amendment act 1978 under article 300A provides right of property as legal right.

220. (a) Fundamental duties enshrined in the Indian Constitution do not have any legal sanction. The Fundamental Duties of citizens were added to the Constitution by the 42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment in 1976.



It is politically approved, socially adopted having moral intentions towards nation. There is no provision of legal sanction which abide to follow fundamental duties.

- 221. (d) Freedom to be elected as a member of Parliament is not related to fundamental rights, it is a political right. Freedom of association is the right to join or leave or the right of the group to take collective action to pursue peruse the interests of members.
- 222. (d)
- 223. (d) Economic equality is not mentioned in fundamental rights.
- 224. (a) Protection of monuments of national importance is not a fundamental duty.
- 225. (b) Freedom of speech under fundamental rights has been given to Indian citizen only.
- 226. (c) Freedom of strike is not guaranteed by the constitution among six fundamental rights.
- 227. (b) According to the Article 20 of the Indian constitution, though the Govt. can't enact any criminal law with the retrospective effect but it doesn't prohibit the Govt. to impose any civil or tax law with the similar effect.
- 228. (c) The fundamental rights mentioned in the constitution of India are not permanent in nature and they can be abolished by the parliament as the Right to property was abolished. The Forty-Fourth Amendment of 1978 deleted the right to property from the list of fundamental rights. A new provision, Article 300-A, was added to the constitution which provided that "no person shall be deprived of his property save by authority of law". Thus if a legislature makes a law depriving a person of his property, there would be no obligation on the part of the State to pay anything as compensation. The aggrieved person shall have no right to move to the court under Article 32.
- 229. (a) The rights of equality before the law, protection of life and personal liberty and freedom of religion are available to both citizens and non-citizens of India.

230. (c) Mandamus for “we order,” a writ (more modernly called a “writ of mandate”) which orders a public agency or governmental body to perform an act required by law when it has neglected or refused to do so.

A writ of prohibition is a writ directing a subordinate to stop doing something the law prohibits.

231. (b) The Writ Jurisdiction of Supreme Court can be invoked under Article 32 of the Constitution for the violation of fundamental rights guaranteed under Part – III of the Constitution.

232. (b)

233. (a)

234. (c) Preventive detention, the practice of incarcerating accused individuals before trial on the assumption that their release would not be in the best interest of society—specifically, that they would be likely to commit additional crimes if they were released.

235. (d) Abolition of Untouchability –Article 17

Abolition of titles- Article 18

Freedom as to payment of taxes for promotion of any particular religion -Article 27

Protection of interests of minorities.— Article 29

236. (a)

237. (b)

238. (a)

239. (c) The Constitution (Eighty-sixth Amendment) Act, 2002 inserted Article 21-A in the Constitution of India to provide free and compulsory education of all children in the age group of six to fourteen years as a Fundamental Right in such a manner as the State may, by law, determine. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, which represents the consequential legislation envisaged under Article 21-A, means that every child has a right to full time elementary education of satisfactory and equitable quality in a formal school which satisfies certain essential norms and standards.

240. (a)
241. (c)
242. (c) Freedom of the press in India is implied in the right of Freedom of Expression.
243. (a) Right to information in India is now a fundamental right.
244. (b) The writ Mandamus literally means 'we command'. Mandamus is a judicial remedy in the form of an order from a superior court, to any government subordinate court, corporation, or public authority—to do (or forbear from doing) some specific act which that body is obliged under law to do (or refrain from doing)—and which is in the nature of public duty.
245. (a)
246. (b) **Article 22 of constitution of India -**  
No law will authorise the detention of a person for a period more than three months until-
- An advisory board suggest it.
  - When a person is detained under order of a court
247. (a) A Writ of prohibition is issued primarily to prevent an inferior court from exceeding its jurisdiction, or acting contrary to the rule of natural justice. The writ lies only against a body exercising public functions of a judicial or quasi-judicial character.
248. (c) The Part IV of the Constitution of India provides the Directive Principle of State Policy. This policy has the following categories- social justice, economic welfare, foreign policy, legal and administrative matters.
249. (a) Article 22 of the Constitution of India states that no protection against arrest and detention is available to enemy of foreign state or a person detained under preventive detention law.
250. (d) The Constitution of India provides the freedom of conscience in the following fields-
- (i) Morality, health, public order, laws for social welfare and reform, any religious institutions for propagation of their views and philosophy.

(ii) To defame an offence.

251. (b) Equality before law and protection of life and personal liberty are available to non citizens by fundamental Rights of Indian Constitution.

252. (c) Habeas Corpus is a legal remedy to provide relief to detainees from unlawful imprisonment.

253. (d) Article 26 of the Indian Constitution states freedom to manage religious affairs subject to public order, morality and health, every religious denomination or any section thereof shall have the right-

(a) to establish and maintain institutions for religious and charitable purposes;

(b) to manage its own affairs in matters of religion;

(c) to own and acquire movable and immovable property; and

(d) to administer such property in accordance with law

254. (d)

255. (c) Freedom to acquire property or to carry on any occupation trade or business is also available to non citizens.

256. (b) The Constitution (86th Amendment) Act, 2002 inserted Article 21-A in the Constitution of India to provide free and compulsory education of all children in the age group of six to fourteen years as a Fundamental Right. This is recognized in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights as a human right that includes the right to free, compulsory primary education for all.

257. (c) According to Article 32, when an individual feels that he has been “unduly deprived” of his fundamental rights, he can move the Supreme Court and seek justice. Apart from the Supreme Court, the High Courts also have the power to protect fundamental rights. Like the apex court, they also can issue writs for the enforcement of fundamental rights of the citizens. The both courts can issue five different writs - Certiorari, Habeas Corpus, Mandamus, Prohibition, and Quo Warranto.

258. (a) Freedom of speech and expression is restricted on the ground of :

- security of the State,
- friendly relations with foreign States,
- public order,
- decency and morality,
- contempt of court,
- defamation,
- incitement to an offence,
- Sovereignty and integrity of India.

259. (b) If a lower court or tribunal gives its decision but based on wrong jurisdiction the affected party can move this writ to a higher court like supreme court or High Court. The writ of certiorari issued to subordinate judicial or quasi judicial body when they act.

- Without or in excess of jurisdiction
- In violation of the prescribed procedure
- In contravention of principles of natural justice
- Resulting in an error of law apparent on the face of record.

260. (d) The 86th amendment to the Constitution approved in 2002 providing free and compulsory education to all children age 6 to 14 years has been notified. It included Article 21(a) in the Indian constitution making education a fundamental right.

261. (c) Articles 23 and 24 of the Indian Constitution safeguard women and children and others against exploitation of various forms.

Article 23 declares slave trade, prostitution and human trafficking a punishable offence.

Article 24 of the Indian Constitution prohibits employment of children below the age of 14 years in dangerous jobs like factories and mines.

262. (c) The Indian Constitution does not recognize property right as a fundamental right. In the year 1978, the 44th amendment eliminated the right to acquire, hold and dispose of property as a fundamental right.

263. (c) The right to information includes

- Any document, manuscript and file

- Any microfilm, microfiche and facsimile copy of a document;
  - Any reproduction of image or images embodied in such microfilm (whether enlarged or not).
  - Any other material produced by a computer or any other device
264. (b) Habeas corpus writs literally means you should have the body. It is writ that a person may seek from a court to obtain immediate release from an unlawful confinement.
265. (a) The writ of Prohibition is an order from a superior court to a lower court or tribunal directing the judge and the parties to cease the litigation because the lower court does not have proper jurisdiction to hear or determine the matters before it.
266. (c) The State shall not make any law which takes away or abridges the rights conferred by this Part III and any law made in contravention of this clause shall, to the extent of the contravention, be void.
267. (d) The constitution of India does not specifically mention the freedom of press. Freedom of press is implied from the Article 19(a)
- (a) of the Constitution.
268. (a) Members of Armed Forces are not treated at par so far as the availability of Fundamental Rights is concerned.
269. (b)
270. (c) The seven fundamental rights are Right to equality, Right to freedom, Right against exploitation, Right to freedom of religion, Cultural and Educational rights, Right to constitutional remedies and Right to life.
271. (c) Option (c) is the correct answer.
272. (d) The state can make laws which abrogate the right in case there is a threat to public order, morality and health.
273. (b) The President seeks the opinion of the Election Commission matters related with disqualification of Member of Parliament.
274. (d) The fundamental rights to equality before law and right against exploitation are available to foreign citizen also, if they reside in the territory of India.



275. (c) The Fundamental Duties are defined as the moral obligations of all citizens to help promote a spirit of patriotism and to uphold the unity of India. These fundamental Duties were introduced in the Indian Constitution by the 42nd Amendment Act 1976- Article 51A, upon the recommendations of the Swarn Singh Committee.
276. (a) Freedom of speech and Expression and Equality before the law are the fundamental rights available to Indian citizens but not to aliens.
277. (c) The concept of 'Right of Service' originated in Great Britain.
278. (c) Prof.DD Basu classifies fundamental right in following manner:

<b>Right to equality</b>	Abolition of untouchability. S "2" is wrong in the classification. This eliminates A and D.
<b>Right against exploitation</b>	Prohibition of human trafficking and forced Labour. Prohibition of employment of children in factories etc. So 1 and 4 are fitting.
<b>Cultural and educational rights</b>	Minorities rights. So 3 is wrong in classification.

So by elimination, we are left with answer 1 and 4 only.

279. (c) New NCERT, Std. 11, Political Theory Chapter 5: Rights , Page 72
- Through these rights, people make demands upon the state. So, "C" is most fitting answer.
280. (d) At present there are no laws for enforcing the the duty to develop scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform or to enforce the fundamental duty to strive towards excellence. So, first statement wrong.
- The list of fundamental duties does not cover other important duties like casting vote, paying taxes, family planning etc. so second statement also wrong.

281. (a) Rights and duties are correlative and inseparable, hence A is the answer.
282. (b) The directive principles of state policy are the guidelines given to the central and state government of India. These provisions are contained in part IV (Article 36-51) of the Constitution of India and these are not enforceable by any court.
283. (a) From Article 36-51. DPSP was borrowed from Irish constitution.
284. (b) Directive principles of state policy states the responsibility of the state towards international peace and security.
285. (d) Social and economic democracy is the foundation on which political democracy would be a way of life in the Indian polity.
286. (b) The directive Principles commit the state to raise the level of nutrition and the standard of living and to improve public health by prohibiting other drugs which are injurious to health.
287. (a) The provision regarding a uniform civil code is contained in part VI of the constitution.
288. (d)
289. (d)
290. (c)
291. (a) Directive Principles of the state are fundamental in the governance of country.
292. (a) Protection of monuments of national importance is not included in the Directive Principle of State Policy.
293. (c) is not a directive principal of state policy.
294. (a)
295. (c)
296. (c)
297. (b) Art. 51A, Part IVA of the Indian Constitution, specifies the list of fundamental duties of the citizens. It says "it shall be the duty of every citizen of India:
1. to abide by the constitution and respect its ideal and institutions;

2. to cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired our national struggle for freedom;
3. to uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India;
4. to defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so;
5. to promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India transcending religious, linguistic and regional diversities, to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women;
6. to value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture;
7. to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers, and wild-life and to have compassion for living creatures;
8. to develop the scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform;
9. to safeguard public property and to abjure violence;
10. to strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity, so that the nation constantly rises to higher levels of endeavour and achievement.

298. (d)

299. (d)

300. (d)

301. (d)

302. (c) Though the swaran singh committee suggested the incorporation of eight fundamental duties in the constitution, the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act 1976 included ten fundamental duties.

303. (b) The Fundamental Duties were added to the Constitution by the 42nd Amendment in 1976 on the recommendations of the Swaran Singh Committee. They were Originally ten in

number, but by the 86th Amendment in 2002 they were increased to eleven.

304. (d) The Directive Principles of State Policy are guidelines for creating a social order characterized by social, economic, and political justice, liberty, equality, and fraternity as enunciated in the constitution's preamble. It does not promise equal income and free healthcare for all Indians.
305. (d) The fundamental duties are defined as the moral obligations of all citizens to help promote a spirit of patriotism and too uphold the unity of India. The Fundamental Duties of citizens were added to the Constitution by the 42nd Amendment in 1976, upon the recommendations of the Swaran Singh Committee. The fundamental duties are contained in Art. 51A Part IV(a) . The fundamental duties however are non-justifiable in character. This means that no citizen can be punished by a court for violation of a fundamental duty.
306. (a) The purpose of Directive Principle of State Policy is to lay down positive instructions which would guide State Policy at all levels. The Directive Principles of State Policy contained in Part IV, Articles 36-51 of the Indian constitution. The Directive Principles may be said to contain the philosophy of the constitution. The Directive principles are broad directives given to the state in accordance with which the legislative and executive powers of the state are to be exercised.
307. (c) The Forty Second Constitution Amendment Act, 1976 has incorporated ten Fundamental Duties in Article 51(a) of the constitution of India. The 86th Constitution Amendment Act 2002 has added one more Fundamental Duty in Article 51(a) of the constitution of India. As a result, there are now 11 Fundamental Duties of the citizen of India.
308. (c) The National Social Assistance Programme(NSAP) represents a significant step towards the fulfilment of the

Directive Principles in Article 41 of the Constitution. It came into effect from 15th August 1995.

309. (d) To practise family planning and to control population, is not a fundamental duty of the citizen of India. The Fundamental Duties of citizens were added to the Constitution by the 42nd Amendment in 1976. Originally ten in number, the Fundamental Duties were increased to eleven by the 86th Amendment in 2002, which added a duty on every parent or guardian to ensure that their child or ward was provided opportunities for education between the ages of six and fourteen years.
310. (c) One of the fundamental duties is to “defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so.”
311. (d) To render compulsory military service is not a fundamental duty of the Indian Citizens.
312. (c) Article 51(a), Part IV(a) of the Indian Constitution, specifies the list of fundamental duties of the citizens. According to it “to promote the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, especially the Scheduled castes and Scheduled Tribes” and “To protect all monuments of historic interests and national importance” are not fundamental duties.
313. (b) The 42nd Amendment Act of 1976 added four new Directive Principles to the original list. They require the State:
1. To secure opportunities for healthy development of children (Article 39).
  2. To promote equal justice and to provide free legal aid to the poor (Article 39 A).
  3. To take steps to secure the participation of workers in the management of industries (Article 43 A).
  4. To protect and improve the environment and to safeguard forests and wild life (Article 48 A).
314. (d) The phrase ‘Directive Principles of State Policy’ denotes the ideals that the State should keep in mind while

formulating policies and enacting laws. These are the constitutional instructions or recommendations to the State in legislative, executive and administrative matters. Noted constitutional author Granville Austin considers DPSP as “positive obligations” of the state. So, all of above points that answer “D” neither 1 nor 2.

315. (d) First proclamation of emergency under article 352 (national emergency) was declared in India in 1962 (Indo-China War) 1971, (Indo-Pak War), 1975 (by Indira Gandhi) were made under article 352.

316. (b) There are three types of emergencies which have been envisaged under the Indian constitution. The President can declare three types of emergencies:

National emergency under Article 352

State emergency under Article 356

Financial emergency under Article 360

317. (c) According to Article 360, (1) If the President is satisfied that a situation has arisen whereby the financial stability or credit of India or of any part of the territory thereof is threatened, he may by a Proclamation make a declaration to that effect.

334 (2) A Proclamation issued under clause (1)

(a) may be revoked or varied by a subsequent Proclamation;

(b) shall be laid before each House of Parliament;

(c) shall cease to operate at the expiration of two months, unless before the expiration of that period it has been approved by resolutions of both Houses of Parliament.

318. (c) According to Article 352, the President shall not issue a Proclamation under clause (1) or a Proclamation varying such Proclamation unless the decision of the Union Cabinet (that is to say, the Council consisting of the Prime Minister and other Ministers of Cabinet rank appointed under article 75) that such a Proclamation issued has been communicated to him in writing. Every Proclamation issued under this article shall be laid before each House of Parliament and shall, except where it is a Proclamation revoking a previous Proclamation, cease to operate at the



expiration of one month unless before the expiration of that period it has been approved by resolutions of both Houses of Parliament: Provided that if any such Proclamation (not being a Proclamation revoking a previous Proclamation) is issued at a time when the House of the People has been dissolved, or the dissolution of the House of the People takes place during the period of one month referred to in this clause.

319. (d) A state of emergency in India refers to a period of governance under an altered constitutional setup that can be proclaimed by the President of India, when he/she perceives grave threats to the nation from internal and external sources or from financial situations of crisis.

Every Proclamation shall be laid before each House of Parliament and shall, except where it is a Proclamation revoking a previous Proclamation, cease to operate at the expiration of two months unless before the expiration of that period it has been approved by resolutions of both Houses of Parliament: Provided that if any such Proclamation (not being a Proclamation revoking a previous Proclamation) is issued at a time when the House of the People is dissolved or the dissolution of the House of the People takes place during the period of two months referred to in this clause.

320. (d) Article 360 deals with provision of financial emergency and it never been declared in India.
321. (b) The time limit for the ratification of an emergency period by Parliament is 1 month.
322. (a) Proclamation of emergency must be replaced withing 1 month before the parliament for its approval.
323. (c) While a proclamation of emergency is in operation, this period may be extended by Parliament by law for a period not exceeding one year at a time. Under Article 352 the president can declare a national emergency when the security of India or part of it is threatened by war or external aggression or armed rebellion.

324. (b) National emergency under article 352, emergency can be declared on the basis of external aggression or armed rebellion in the whole of India or a part of its territory. Such an emergency was declared in India in 1962 (Indo-China war), 1971 (Indo-Pakistan war), and 1975 (declared by Indira Gandhi).
325. (d) Article 352 of the Indian Constitution mentions the National Emergency in India can be declared by . Tthe President can declare such an emergency only on the basis of a written request by the Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister.
326. (d) Under the condition of Financial Emergency, Central Government can acquire control over the budget and expenditure of states and salaries of the Judges of the High Courts and Supreme Court can be reduced.
327. (d) Internal disturbance substituted by the words 'armed rebellion' under the 44th Amendment Act of 1978. So, it is not the ground for proclamation of Emergency under the Constitution of India.
328. (b) MIND IT: you've to find the wrong statements here- they're the right answers.
- when the President's Rule is imposed in a state, the President dismisses the state council of ministers headed by the chief minister. The state governor, on behalf of the President, carries on the state administration with the help of the chief secretary of the state or the advisors appointed by the President. Meaning "2" is definitely the consequence of proclamation. Hence all options involving "2" are wrong. Hence by elimination we are left with answer "B": 1 and 3 only.
329. (b) Criminal matters is a subject of the concurrent list.
330. (c) The state of Jammu & Kashmir of Indian Federation has a separate constitution. Article 370 of the Indian Constitution, which is of a temporary nature, grants special status to Jammu and Kashmir.

Limited government in which governmental intervention in personal liberties and the economy is not allowed by law usually in a written constitution e.g. India, USA etc.

331. (b) Article 371 B makes special provision for Assam.

Article 371 A for Nagaland

Article 371 C for Manipur state

Article 371 for state of Maharashtra & Gujarat.

332. (a) Criminal procedure code is not included in the state list.

333. (a)

334. (b) Stock exchange and future markets are listed in the Union list, but not in the concurrent list.

335. (d)

336. (d) Part IV (Directive Principles of the State Policy) and Part IVA (Fundamental Duties) of the Constitution are not applicable to J&K. In addition to other fundamental rights, Articles 19(1)(f) and 31(2) of the Constitution are still applicable to J&K; hence the Fundamental Right to property is still guaranteed in this state.

337. (d) According to the Constitution notwithstanding anything in the foregoing provisions of article 370, the President may, by public notification, declare that this article shall cease to be operative or shall be operative only with such exceptions and modifications and from such date as he may specify:

Provided that the recommendation of the Constituent Assembly of the State referred to in clause (2) shall be necessary before the President issues such a notification.

338. (d) On 15 February, 1954 the assembly members who were present cast a unanimous vote ratifying the J&K's accession to India. Constitution was drafted which came into force on 26 January 1957. Part II, section (3) of the constitution states 'The State of Jammu and Kashmir is and shall be an integral part of the Union of India'. In 1956 the Constituent Assembly finalised its constitution, which declared the whole of the former Princely State of Jammu and Kashmir to be 'an integral part of the Union of India'. Elections were held the next year for a Legislative Assembly. This section

cannot be legally amended as per provisions of Part XII of the constitution.

- 339. (b) Education lies in the concurrent list. Education, includes technical education, medical education and universities, subject to the provisions of Entries 63, 64, 65 and 66 of List I.
- 340. (d) Sarkaria Commission was set up to review the relations between the Union and the States. Sarkaria Commission was set up in June 1983 by the central government of India.
- 341. (c)
- 342. (d) The term `Scheduled Areas has been defined in the Indian Constitution as “such areas as the President may by order declare to be Scheduled Areas”.
- 343. (b) Service taxation is an example of residuary powers in India.
- 344. (c) Article 371A deals with the Special provision with respect to the State of Nagaland.
- 345. (a) Stock Exchange is the subject of union list.
- 346. (c) The Inter-State Council was established under Article 263 of the Constitution of India through a Presidential Order dated 28 May 1990. As the article 263 makes it clear that the Inter-State Council is not a permanent constitutional body for coordination between the States of the Union. It can be established ‘at any time’ if it appears to the President that the public interests would be served by the establishment of such a Council. The Council is a recommendatory body. The Council shall consist of Prime Minister (Chairman), Chief Ministers of all States and union territories (Member), Administrators (UT) and Six Ministers of Cabinet rank to be nominated by the Prime Minister (Member). This is not a standing committee.
- 347. (d) As per Gadgil formula a special category state gets preferential treatment in federal assistance and tax breaks. The special-category states get significant excise duty concessions and thus help these states attract large number of industrial units to establish manufacturing facilities within their territory. 90% of the central assistance

is treated as grant and remaining 10% is considered as loan unlike other states which get 30% grant and 70% loan.

348. (b) The State list contains 66 subjects of local or state importance. The state governments have the authority to make laws on these subjects. These subjects include police, local governments, trade, commerce and agriculture. Parliament has exclusive power to make any law with respect to any matter not enumerated in the Concurrent List or State List.

Note: Residuary Power retained by a governmental authority after certain powers have been delegated to other authorities.

349. (c)

350. (d) Centre state relation in India are dependent upon. Constitutional provisions, conventions and practice. Judicial interpretation and Mechanism for dialogue.

351. (b) Federalism is the mixed or compound mode of government, combining a general government with regional governments in a single political system.

352. (b)

**List - I**

**List - II**

- |     |                 |                |
|-----|-----------------|----------------|
| (a) | Union List      | (1) 97 entries |
| (b) | State List      | (2) 66 entries |
| (c) | Concurrent List | (3) 47 entries |

353. (d) Indian federation is not the result of an agreement among the states unlike the American federation. So, "D" is not the feature of Indian federalism.