

VAJIRAM & RAVI

Prelims CAMP – 2026

Subject – Polity

Test - PT – 01

TEST BOOKLET

Time Allowed: One Hour

Maximum Marks: 100

INSTRUCTIONS

1. IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE EXAMINATION, YOU SHOULD CHECK THAT THIS TEST BOOKLET DOES **NOT** HAVE ANY UNPRINTED OR TORN OR MISSING PAGES OR ITEMS, ETC. IF SO, GET IT REPLACED BY A COMPLETE TEST BOOKLET.
2. Please note that it is the candidate's responsibility to encode and fill in the Roll Number carefully and without any omission or discrepancy at the appropriate places in the OMR Answer Sheet. Any omission/discrepancy will render the Answer Sheet liable for rejection.
3. You have to enter your Roll Number on the Test Booklet in the Box provided alongside.
DO NOT write ***anything else*** on the Test Booklet.
4. This Test Booklet contains **50** items (questions). Each item comprises four responses (answers). You will select the response which you want to mark on the Answer Sheet. In case you feel that there is more than one correct response, mark the response which you consider the best. In any case, choose **ONLY ONE** response for each item.
5. You have to mark all your responses **ONLY** on the separate Answer Sheet provided. See directions in the Answer Sheet.
6. **All** items carry equal marks.
7. Before you proceed to mark in the Answer Sheet the response to various items in the Test Booklet, you have to fill in some particulars in the Answer Sheet.
8. After you have completed filling in all your responses on the Answer Sheet and the examination has concluded, you should hand over to the Invigilator **only the Answer Sheet**. You are permitted to take this Test Booklet with you.
9. **Penalty for wrong answers:**

THERE WILL BE PENALTY FOR WRONG ANSWERS MARKED BY A CANDIDATE IN ALL THE QUESTIONS.

- i. There are four alternatives for the answer to every question. For each question for which a wrong answer has been given by the candidate, one-third of the marks assigned to that question will be deducted as penalty.
- ii. If a candidate gives more than one answer, it will be treated as a **wrong answer** even if one of the given answers happens to be correct and there will be same penalty as above to that question.
- iii. If a question is left blank, i.e., no answer is given by the candidate, there will be **no penalty** for that question.

- 1.** The Constituent Assembly of India was composed of the members:
- nominated by the British Government
 - directly elected by the people
 - elected by the Provincial Assemblies
 - all of the above
- 2.** The phrase “WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a SOVEREIGN SOCIALIST SECULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC” in the Preamble primarily signifies which of the following?
- The source of the Constitution’s authority
 - The form and structure of governance envisaged
 - The ideals and objectives to be achieved
- Select the correct answer using the code given below:
- I, II and III
 - I and II only
 - II only
 - II and III only
- 3.** Consider the following statements:
- Statement I:**
- Courts in India cannot issue orders compelling the government to adopt the ideals enshrined in the Preamble.
- Statement II:**
- The Preamble is neither a source of power nor a prohibition upon the powers of the legislature.
- Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?
- Both Statement I and Statement II are correct and Statement II explains Statement I
 - Both Statement I and Statement II are correct but Statement II does not explain Statement I
 - Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
 - Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct
- 4.** Which one of the following is *not* a function of a democratic Constitution?
- To ensure legal enforceability of basic rules in the society
 - To create conditions for a just society
 - To limit the powers of a government
 - To centralise all political power in one accountable authority
- 5.** The Objectives Resolution, moved by Jawaharlal Nehru, provided the philosophy and guiding principles for framing the Constitution and later took the form of Preamble of the Constitution of India. It declared India to be:
- an independent sovereign republic
 - a sovereign socialist republic
 - a sovereign socialist secular republic
 - a sovereign socialist secular democratic republic
- 6.** With reference to the Constituent Assembly, consider the following statements:
- The idea of a Constituent Assembly for India was put forward for the first time by Jawaharlal Nehru.
 - The Indian National Congress (INC), for the first time, officially demanded a Constituent Assembly in 1935.
 - The Constituent Assembly was constituted in 1946 under the scheme formulated by the Cabinet Mission Plan.
- Which of the statements given above are correct?
- I, II and III
 - I and II only
 - II and III only
 - I and III only

7. Which of the following provisions under the Constitution of India ensures the “Principle of Checks and Balances” in Indian Polity?

- I. Judicial review
- II. Appointment of judges of the Supreme Court
- III. Parliamentary form of Government
- IV. Tenth schedule

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) I and III only
- (b) I, II and III only
- (c) II, III and IV only
- (d) I and IV only

8. Which one of the following legislations for the first time made a beginning of representative institutions by associating Indians with the law-making process?

- (a) Charter Act, 1793
- (b) Charter Act, 1813
- (c) Government of India Act, 1858
- (d) Indian Councils Act, 1861

9. Which of the following organizations/ systems were established through the Government of India Act of 1935?

- I. All India Federation
- II. Federal Court
- III. Reserve Bank of India
- IV. Provincial Public Service Commission

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) I and III only
- (b) II, III and IV only
- (c) I, II and IV only
- (d) I, II, III and IV

10. Which one of the following does not limit the power of the government?

- (a) Seventh Schedule
- (b) Judicial Review
- (c) Fundamental Rights
- (d) Directive Principles of State Policy

11. Consider the following pairs:

	Act	Feature
I.	Pitt's India Act, 1784	Introduced a dual system of governance
II.	Government of India Act, 1858	Recognition to the ‘portfolio’ system
III.	Indian Councils Act, 1892	Nomination of non-official members to the Central Legislative Council

How many of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

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

12. Which of the following statements is/are correct?

- I. No separate electorates were provided to women in pre-independent India.
- II. No woman was a member of the Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly of India.
- III. No woman was a member of the first cabinet of independent India.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) II only
- (b) II and III only
- (c) I and III only
- (d) I, II and III

13. The Constituent Assembly of India also functioned as the first Parliament of independent India. In this context, which of the following statements is/are correct?

- I. It met as the Dominion Legislature, for the first time, in November, 1947.
- II. When it met as the legislative body it was chaired by Dr. Rajendra Prasad.
- III. It continued as the provisional Parliament till the formation of a new Parliament after the first general elections.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) I and II only
- (b) II only
- (c) I and III only
- (d) I, II and III

14. Consider the following statements with regard to the Preamble of the Constitution of India:

- I. It states that the Constitution derives its authority from the Constituent Assembly.
- II. It stipulates January 26, 1950, as the date of adoption of the Constitution.
- III. It has been amended only once since its adoption.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) I and II only
- (b) III only
- (c) I and III only
- (d) I, II and III

15. Which of the following statements is/are correct with regard to the Drafting of the Constitution of India?

- I. B.N. Rau, the Constitutional Advisor to the Constituent Assembly, prepared the Draft Constitution.
- II. Jawaharlal Nehru moved a motion in the Constituent Assembly to appoint a Drafting Committee.
- III. The Draft Constitution was never circulated among the public for inviting suggestions.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) I and II only
- (b) I only
- (c) III only
- (d) I, II and III

16. Consider the following pairs with regard to the Constitution of India:

	Part	Subject
I.	Part X	Scheduled and Tribal Areas
II.	Part XII	Finance, Property, Contracts and Suits
III.	Part XIX	Miscellaneous

How many of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

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

17. Consider the following pairs:

	Type of Justice	Implication
I.	Social justice	Providing special assistance to backward classes
II.	Economic justice	Equal distribution of resource of the country among all citizens
III.	Political justice	Equal access to political offices for all the citizens

How many of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

- (a) Only one pair
- (b) Only two pairs
- (c) All the three pairs
- (d) None

18. Which of the following statements is/are correct with regard to the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution of India?

- I. It was added to the Constitution by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1976.
- II. All laws placed under the Ninth Schedule enjoy immunity from judicial review.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

19. Which one of the following legislations introduced, for the first time, local representation in the Central Legislative Council of India?

- (a) Charter Act of 1813
- (b) Charter Act of 1833
- (c) Charter Act of 1853
- (d) Indian Councils Act of 1892

20. Consider the following:

- I. Bicameral legislature
- II. Direct elections
- III. System of budget
- IV. System of dyarchy

How many of the above were introduced through the Government of India Act of 1919?

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

21. Consider the following statements:

India has no ‘State’ religion implies that:

- I. every individual is free to believe in, and practice, any religion she/he belongs to
- II. the State will not discriminate against any individual or group based on religion
- III. the State will not intervene in any matters of religion

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) I and II only
- (b) II and III only
- (c) I and III only
- (d) I, II and III

22. Consider the following pairs:

	Source	Feature Borrowed in the Constitution of India
I.	British Constitution	Parliamentary form of Government
II.	Canadian Constitution	The idea of residual powers with the Centre
III.	Irish Constitution	Directive Principles of State Policy
IV.	United States Constitution	Fundamental Rights
V.	French Constitution	Rule of Law

How many of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

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

23. Consider the following statements:

Statement I:

India is described as an ‘Union of States’ rather than a ‘Federation of States’.

Statement II:

India is the result of an agreement among the States.

Statement III:

The States have no right to secede from the Union.

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

- (a) Both Statement II and Statement III are correct and both of them explain Statement I
- (b) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct and Statement II explains Statement I
- (c) Only one of the Statements II and III is correct and that explains Statement I
- (d) Neither Statement II nor Statement III is correct

24. Who among the following is eligible for acquiring Indian citizenship by birth?

- I. An individual whose both parents are Indian citizens
- II. An individual born in India between January 26th, 1950 and July 1st, 1987
- III. An individual born in India whose either parent is a foreign diplomat

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) I and II only
- (b) II and III only
- (c) I and III only
- (d) I, II and III

25. Consider the following statements with regard to the representation in the Constituent Assembly:

- I. The Indian National Congress had the majority of members in the Assembly.
- II. Bombay province had maximum representation from a British Indian Province.
- III. Travancore had the maximum representation from the Princely States.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) I, II and III
- (b) II and III only
- (c) I only
- (d) I and III only

26. Which of the following were granted separate electorates in pre-independent India?

- I. Muslims
- II. Sikhs
- III. Anglo-Indians
- IV. Depressed classes
- V. Indian Christians

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) I, III and V only
- (b) II, III and IV only
- (c) I, II, IV and V only
- (d) I, II, III, IV and V

27. Which one of the following was originally controlled as a Chief Commissioner's province?

- (a) Scheduled areas
- (b) Union Territories
- (c) States sharing international borders
- (d) None

- 28.** Which of the following are the features of the Parliamentary form of government in India?
- The President acts as the head of the government.
 - The ruling party must have a majority in both the Houses of Parliament.
 - The Ministers are members of both the legislature and the executive.
 - The Prime Minister cannot recommend dissolution of the Lok Sabha
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- I, II and III only
 - III only
 - II, III and IV only
 - I and IV only

- 29.** In the context of the Constituent Assembly, consider the following pairs:

	Committee	Headed by
I	Union Powers Committee	Jawaharlal Nehru
II.	Advisory Committee on Fundamental Rights	Vallabhbhai Patel
III.	States Committee	Rajendra Prasad

How many of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

- Only one
- Only two
- All the three
- None

- 30.** Consider the following entries:

- Criminal law
- Bankruptcy and insolvency
- Economic and social planning
- Electricity
- Gas and gas works
- Intoxicating liquors
- Census

How many of the above fall under the List III of the 7th schedule of the Constitution of India?

- Only four
- Only five
- Only six
- All the seven

- 31.** Consider the following modifications made to the Preamble by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976:

- The words "faith" and "belief" were added after the term Liberty.
- The phrase "unity of the Nation" was amended to read as "unity and integrity of the Nation".
- The words "socialist" and "secular" were inserted before the term "democratic republic".

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- I and II only
- II and III only
- I and III only
- I, II and III

- 32.** Which of the following decisions were undertaken by the Constituent Assembly after independence?

- Ratification of India's membership of the Commonwealth
- Adoption of the national flag
- Adoption of the national anthem
- Adoption of the national song

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- I, III and IV only
- II, III and IV only
- I, II and IV only
- I, II and III only

- 33.** In the context of the Preamble to the Constitution of India, consider the following pairs:

	Term	Feature
I.	Fraternity	All public offices are open to every citizen of India
II.	Sovereign	India is free to conduct its own affairs
III.	Equality	Promotes the virtue of single citizenship

How many of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

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

- 34.** With reference to the Amendment procedure of the Constitution of India, consider the following statements:

- I. A bill for the purpose can be initiated only in the Lower House of the Parliament.
- II. A bill for the purpose does not require prior permission of the President of India for its introduction.
- III. A joint sitting cannot be held in case of a disagreement between both Houses of Parliament.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) I and II only
- (b) II and III only
- (c) I and III only
- (d) I, II and III

- 35.** Which of the following provisions of the Constitution of India can be amended by a special majority of Parliament and consent of at least half of the State Legislatures?

- I. Fundamental Rights
- II. Delimitation of constituencies
- III. Seventh Schedule
- IV. Article 368
- V. Reservation for women in Parliament and State Assemblies

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) III and IV only
- (b) I and II only
- (c) II and V only
- (d) I and V only

- 36.** Under the Indian Independence Act of 1947, who among the following was given the authority to veto or request that specific bills be reserved for his approval?

- (a) The British Crown
- (b) Governor General of India
- (c) Secretary of State for India
- (d) High Commissioner for India

- 37.** Consider the following:

- I. Bicameral legislature
- II. Single citizenship
- III. Written Constitution
- IV. All India Services
- V. Single Constitution

How many of the above are unitary features of the Constitution of India?

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

- 38.** Consider the following statements with regard to the formation of new States by separation of territory from any state in India:
- The view of the concerned state legislature on such a bill is binding on the President.
 - Such a law is not considered an amendment to the Constitution under Article 368.
 - Such a bill can increase but not reduce the area of a State.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- I only
 - I and II only
 - II only
 - II and III only
- 39.** An Indian territory can be ceded to a foreign state only through a/an:
- amendment to the Constitution under Article 368
 - simple law enacted by Parliament under Article 3
 - executive order issued by the President under Article 53
 - law passed by Parliament after consultation with the concerned State
- 40.** Consider the following:
- An Overseas Citizen of India (OCI)
 - A naturalized citizen of India
 - A citizen of India by birth
- How many of the above are eligible to be elected to the office of the President of India?
- Only one
 - Only two
 - All the three
 - None
- 41.** The 'Instrument of Instructions' mentioned in the Government of India Act, 1935 were later incorporated in the Constitution of India in which one of the following Parts?
- Part I
 - Part II
 - Part III
 - Part IV
- 42.** The oath to the first Prime Minister of India was granted by:
- First President of India
 - Governor General of India
 - Union Minister of Law
 - Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
- 43.** Which one of the following legislations used the term 'Scheduled Caste' for the first time?
- Indian Councils Act, 1909
 - Government of India Act, 1919
 - Government of India Act, 1935
 - Indian Independence Act, 1947
- 44.** Consider the following statements:
- Statement I:**
- The Independence Day is celebrated on 15th August every year to commemorate the nation's independence from the British.
- Statement II:**
- On 15 August 1947, the Indian Independence Act 1947 came into effect, transferring the sovereignty from the British crown to the Constituent Assembly of India.
- Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?
- Both Statement I and Statement II are correct and Statement II explains Statement I
 - Both Statement I and Statement II are correct but Statement II does *not* explain Statement I
 - Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
 - Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

- 45.** Which one of the following statements best describes the concept of Constitutionalism?
- It emphasizes unlimited powers of the legislature to ensure majority rule.
 - It focuses on governance through customs and conventions rather than written laws.
 - It sets legal limitations on the powers of the government.
 - It advocates frequent changes in the Constitution to incorporate new liberal ideas.
- 46.** Consider the following:
- I. Daman and Diu
 - II. Delhi
 - III. Laccadive
 - IV. Puducherry
- How many of the above Union Territories were created by the States Reorganisation Act, 1956?
- Only one
 - Only two
 - Only three
 - All the four
- 47.** With regard to the Constitution of India, which of the following is/are considered as the citizens of India?
- I. A person domiciled in India and has been ordinarily resident in India for five years immediately before the commencement of the Constitution of India.
 - II. A person who migrated to India from Pakistan before July 19, 1948 and either of his grandparents was born in undivided India.
- Select the correct answer using the code below:
- I only
 - II only
 - Both I and II
 - Neither I nor II
- 48.** Which one of the following is the correct chronological order of formation of the States of India?
- Chhattisgarh - Uttarakhand - Jharkhand - Telangana
 - Jharkhand – Chhattisgarh – Uttarakhand – Telangana
 - Uttarakhand – Jharkhand – Chhattisgarh – Telangana
 - Telangana – Jharkhand – Chhattisgarh – Uttarakhand
- 49.** Part XXII of the Constitution of India deals with which one of the following?
- Emergency powers of the Union and the States
 - Hindi as the authoritative text of the Constitution of India
 - Distribution of legislative powers between the Union and the States
 - None
- 50.** Which one of the following best describes the term “Constitutional Silences” in the context of the Indian Constitution?
- Provisions that have lost relevance due to changing political circumstances.
 - Principles implied in the Constitution but not enforceable by law.
 - Interpretative gaps in the Constitution that are not explicitly mentioned or resolved.
 - Powers reserved exclusively for the Union in the absence of State legislation.

Prelims CAMP⁷

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Polity - PT - 01

Polity - PT - 01 - Answer Key				
1. (c)	11. (b)	21. (a)	31. (b)	41. (d)
2. (b)	12. (a)	22. (c)	32. (a)	42. (b)
3. (a)	13. (c)	23. (c)	33. (a)	43. (c)
4. (d)	14. (b)	24. (a)	34. (b)	44. (a)
5. (a)	15. (b)	25. (c)	35. (a)	45. (c)
6. (c)	16. (c)	26. (d)	36. (b)	46. (b)
7. (b)	17. (b)	27. (b)	37. (b)	47. (c)
8. (d)	18. (d)	28. (b)	38. (c)	48. (a)
9. (d)	19. (c)	29. (b)	39. (a)	49. (b)
10. (d)	20. (c)	30. (a)	40. (b)	50. (c)





Prelims CAMP[↑]

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Subject: Polity

Test: PT-01

SME: Rhitayan Guha

Introduction



Prelims- 3Vs

How to Utilize CAMP in the Best way ?

How to balance Self Study with CAMP?



Chapters

Salient Features & Concepts

Constituent Assembly

Preamble

Union & its Territory

Citizenship

Amendment to the Constitution

Historical Underpinnings

Salient Features & Concepts

State > Government > Nation

Constitutionalism

Separation of Power



Salient Features & Concepts



Important Features

- > Longest Written Constitution
- > Blend of Rigidity & Flexibility
- > Synthesis of Parliamentary Sovereignty and Judicial Supremacy

Parts of the Constitution

Schedules of the Constitution

Sources of the Constitution

- > USA
- > South Africa
- > Irish Constitution
- > Japan
- > Australian Constitution

Which of the following are regarded as the main features of the "Rule of Law" ?

[2018-I]

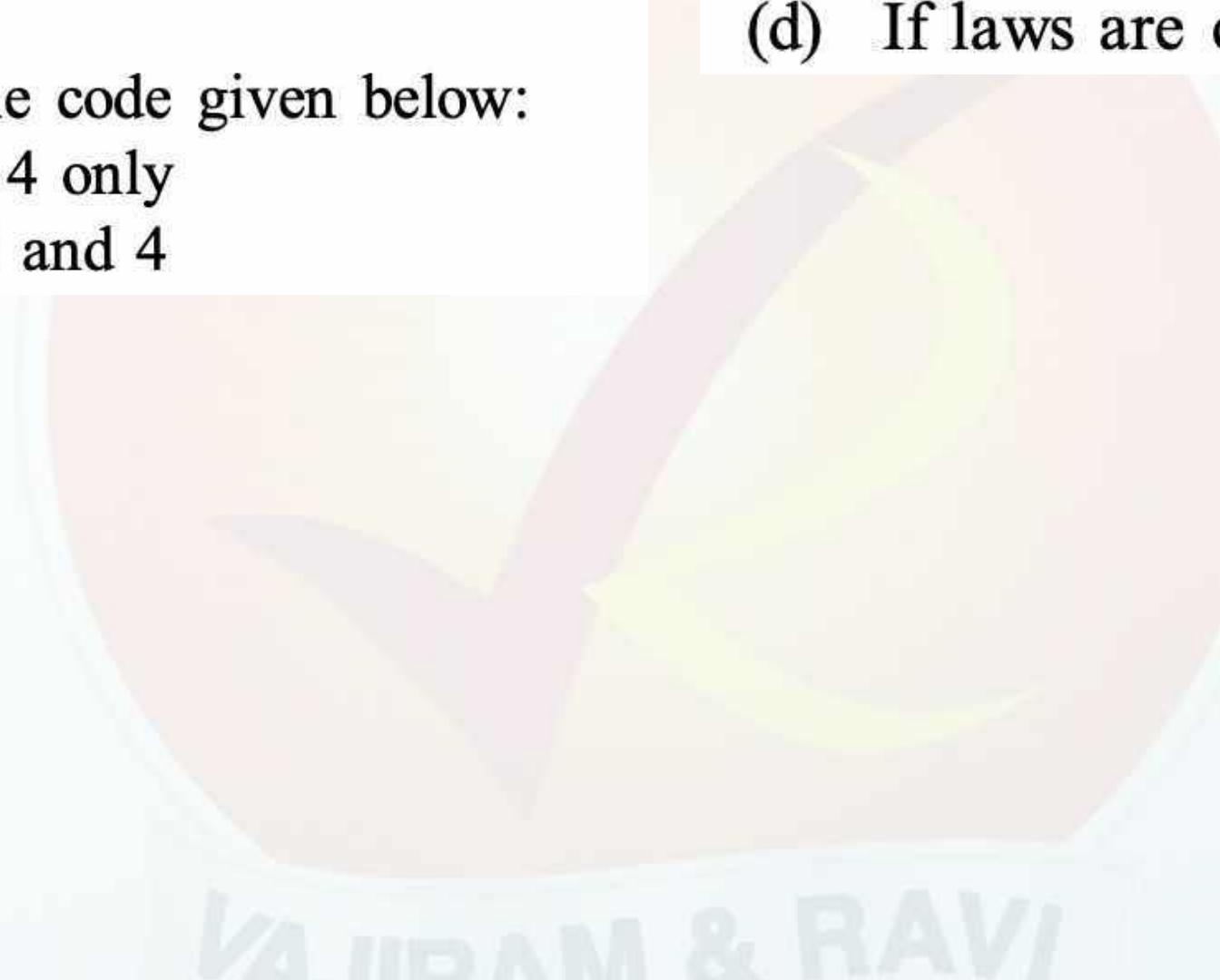
1. Limitation of powers
2. Equality before law
3. People's responsibility to the Government
4. Liberty and civil rights

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Which one of the following reflects the nicest, appropriate relationship between law and liberty? [2018-I]

- (a) If there are more laws, there is less liberty.
- (b) If there are no laws, there is no liberty.
- (c) If there is liberty, laws have to be made by the people.
- (d) If laws are changed too often, liberty is in danger.



Which one of the following schedules of the Constitution of India contains provisions regarding anti-defection Act?

[1998]

- (a) Second Schedule (b) Fifth Schedule
- (c) Eighth Schedule (d) Tenth Schedule

Which one of the following statements correctly describes the Fourth Schedule of the Constitution of India? [2001]

- (a) It lists the distribution of powers between the Union and the states
- (b) It contains the languages listed in the Constitution
- (c) It contains the languages listed in the Constitution
- (d) It allocates seats in the Council of States

A parliamentary system of government is one in which [2020-I]

- (a) All political parties in the parliament are represented in the government
- (b) The government is responsible to the parliament and can be removed by it
- (c) The government is elected by the people and can be removed by them
- (d) The government is chosen by the parliament but cannot be removed by it before completion of a fixed term

Which one of the following subjects is under the Union List in the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India ? [2006]

- (a) Regulation of labour and safety in mines and oilfields
- (b) Agriculture
- (c) Fisheries
- (d) Public Health

Q4. Which one of the following is not a function of a democratic Constitution?

- a) To ensure legal enforceability of basic rules in the society
- b) To create conditions for a just society
- c) To limit the powers of a government
- d) To centralise all political power in one accountable authority

Answer: d

Q7. Which of the following provisions under the Constitution of India ensures the “Principle of Checks and Balances” in Indian Polity?

- I. Judicial review
- II. Appointment of judges of the Supreme Court
- III. Parliamentary form of Government
- IV. Tenth schedule

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a) I and III only
- b) I, II and III only
- c) II, III and IV only
- d) I and IV only

Answer: b

Q10. Which one of the following does not limit the power of the government?

- a) Seventh Schedule
- b) Judicial Review
- c) Fundamental Rights
- d) Directive Principles of State Policy

Answer: d

Q16. Consider the following pairs with regard to the Constitution of India:

	Part	Subject
I.	Part X	Scheduled and Tribal Areas
II.	Part XII	Finance, Property, Contracts and Suits
III.	Part XIX	Miscellaneous

How many of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

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

Q18. Which of the following statements is/are correct with regard to the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution of India?

- I. It was added to the Constitution by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1976.
- II. All laws placed under the Ninth Schedule enjoy immunity from judicial review.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Answer: d

Q21. Consider the following statements:

India has no ‘State’ religion implies that:

- I. every individual is free to believe in, and practice, any religion she/he belongs to
- II. the State will not discriminate against any individual or group based on religion
- III. the State will not intervene in any matters of religion

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a) I and II only
- b) II and III only
- c) I and III only
- d) I, II and III

Answer: a

Q22. Consider the following pairs:

	Source	Feature Borrowed in the Constitution of India
I.	British Constitution	Parliamentary form of Government
II.	Canadian Constitution	The idea of residual powers with the Centre
III.	Irish Constitution	Directive Principles of State Policy
IV.	United States Constitution	Fundamental Rights
V.	French Constitution	Rule of Law

How many of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

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

Answer: c

Q28. Which of the following are the features of the Parliamentary form of government in India?

- I. The President acts as the head of the government.
- II. The ruling party must have a majority in both the Houses of Parliament.
- III. The Ministers are members of both the legislature and the executive.
- IV. The Prime Minister cannot recommend dissolution of the Lok Sabha

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) I, II and III only
- b) III only
- c) II, III and IV only
- d) I and IV only

Answer: b

Q30. Consider the following entries:

- I. Criminal law
- II. Bankruptcy and insolvency
- III. Economic and Social Planning
- IV. Electricity
- V. Gas and gas works
- VI. Intoxicating liquors
- VII. Census

How many of the above fall under the List III of the 7th schedule of the Constitution of India?

- a) Only four
- b) Only five
- c) Only six
- d) All the Seven

Answer: a

Q37. Consider the following:

- I. Bicameral legislature
- II. Single citizenship
- III. Written Constitution
- IV. All India Services
- V. Single Constitution

How many of the above are unitary features of the Constitution of India?

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

Answer: b

Q41. The 'Instrument of Instructions' mentioned in the Government of India Act, 1935 were later incorporated in the Constitution of India in which one of the following Parts?

- a) Part I
- b) Part II
- c) Part III
- d) Part IV

Answer: d

Q45. Which one of the following statements best describes the concept of Constitutionalism?

- a) It emphasizes unlimited powers of the legislature to ensure majority rule.
- b) It focuses on governance through customs and conventions rather than written laws.
- c) It sets legal limitations on the powers of the government.
- d) It advocates frequent changes in the Constitution to incorporate new liberal ideas.

Answer: c

Q49. Part XXII of the Constitution of India deals with which one of the following?

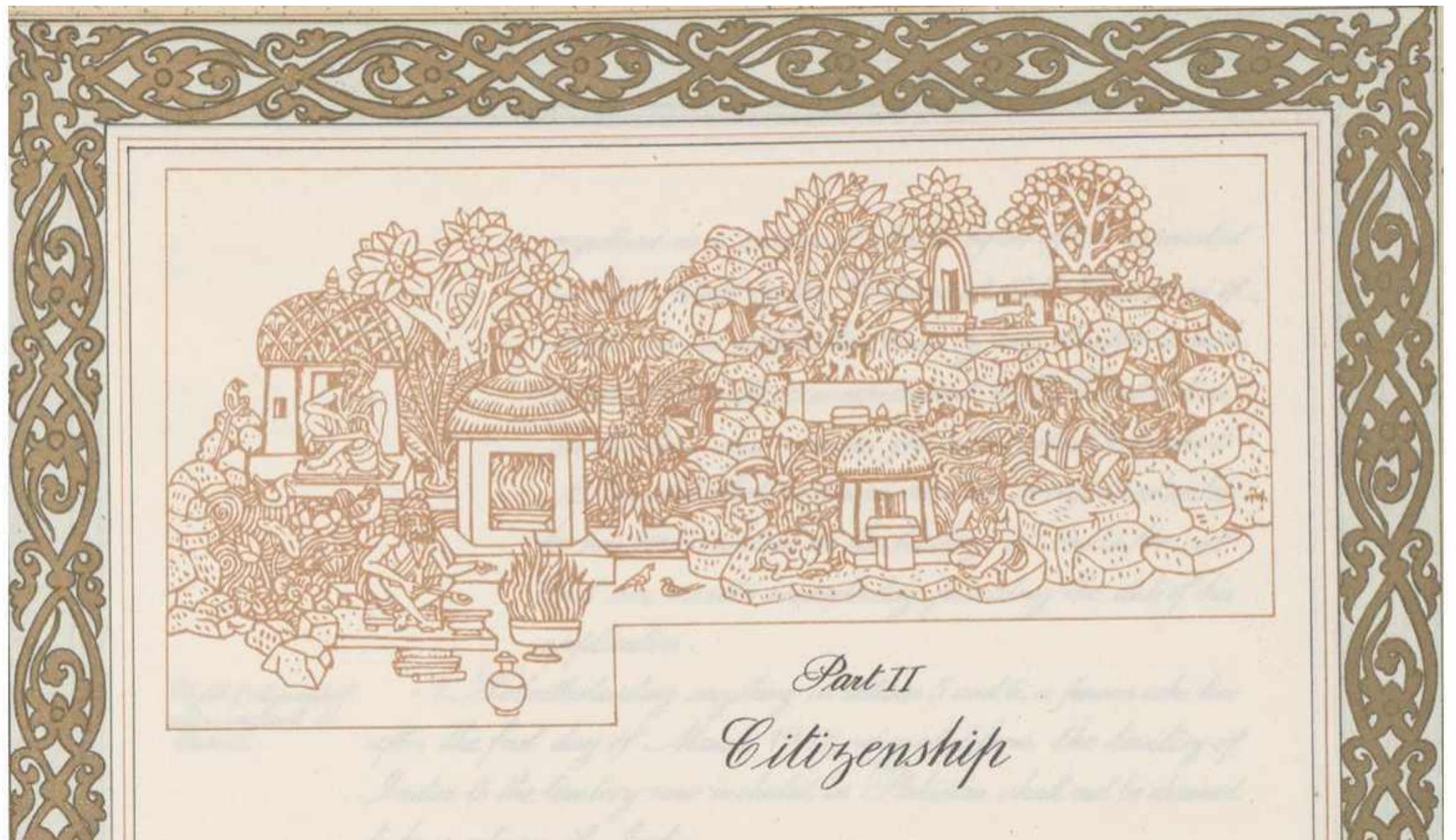
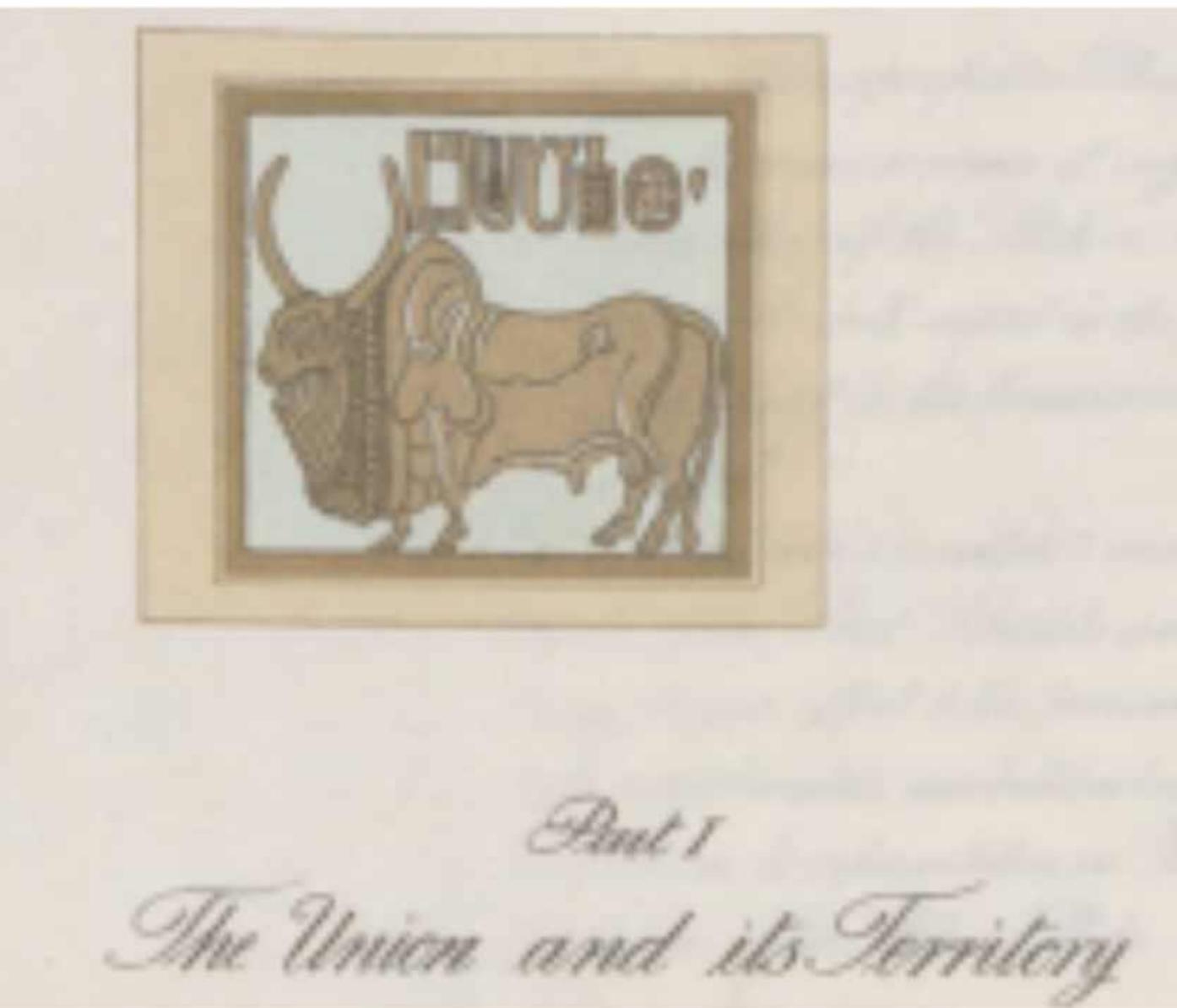
- a) Emergency powers of the Union and the States
- b) Hindi as the authoritative text of the Constitution of India
- c) Distribution of legislative powers between the Union and the States
- d) None

Answer: b

Q50. Which one of the following best describes the term “Constitutional Silences” in the context of the Indian Constitution?

- a) Provisions that have lost relevance due to changing political circumstances.
- b) Principles implied in the Constitution but not enforceable by law.
- c) Interpretative gaps in the Constitution that are not explicitly mentioned or resolved.
- d) Powers reserved exclusively for the Union in the absence of State legislation.

Answer: c



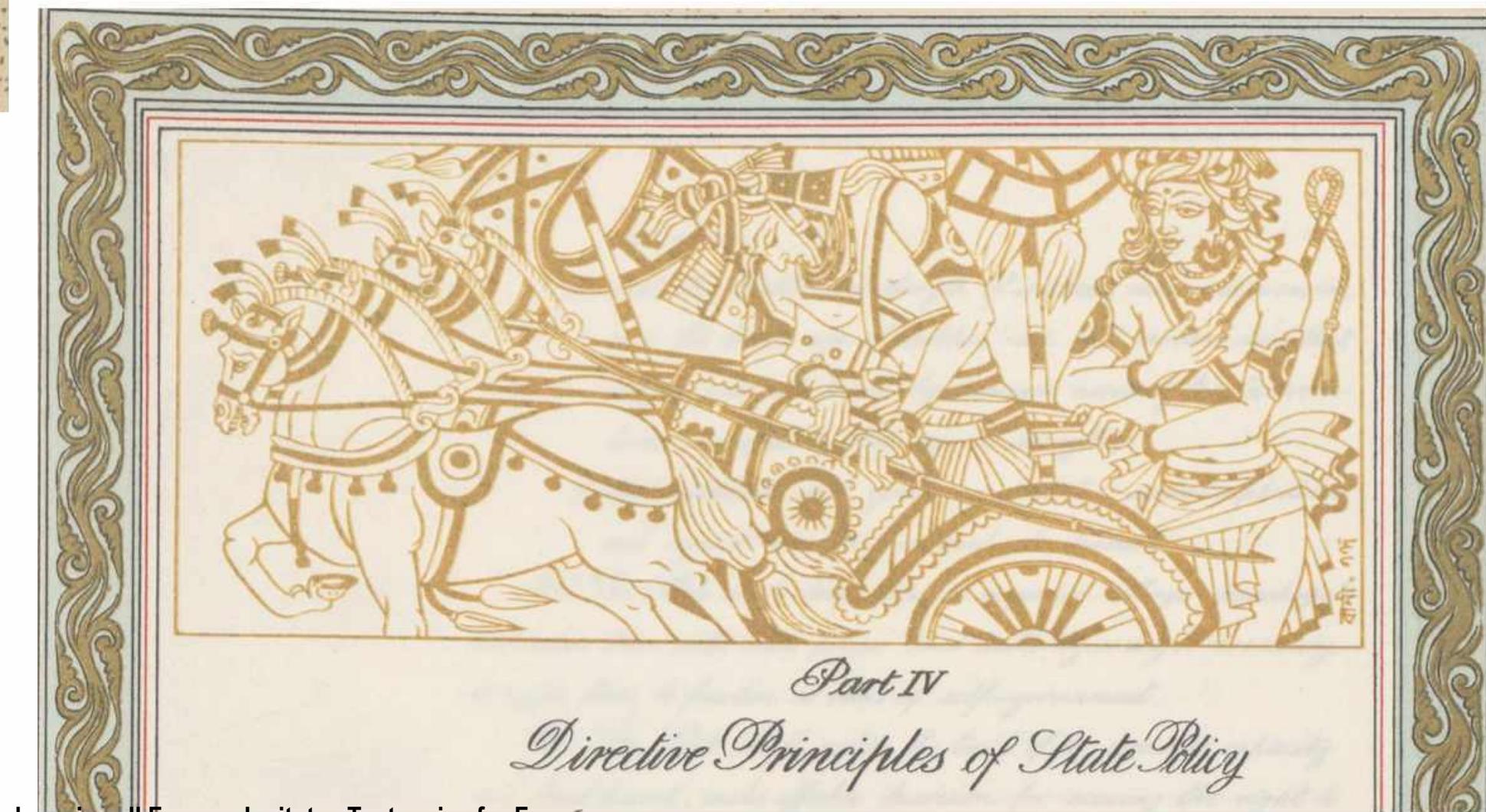


*Part III
Fundamental Rights*

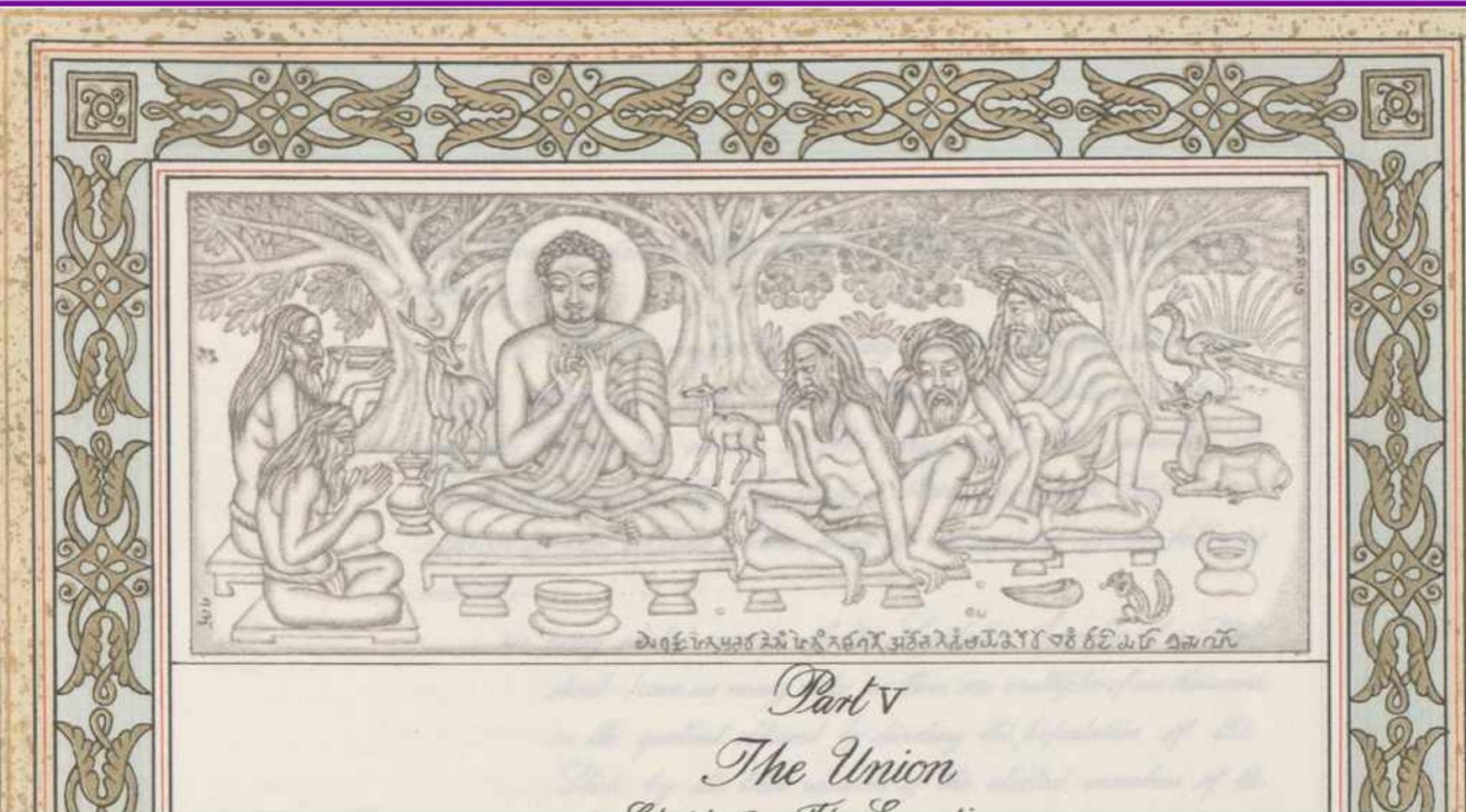
General

12. In this Part, unless the context otherwise requires, "the State"

Definition.



*Part IV
Directive Principles of State Policy*



*Part V
The Union*



*Part XV
Elections*



Part XVI

Constituent Assembly



- >**Idea of Assembly**
- >**Composition and Election to the Assembly**
- >**Working of the Assembly**
- >**Major Committees & Drafting Committee**
- >**Enactment and Enforcement of Constitution**
- > **Important Facts**

Q1. The Constituent Assembly of India was composed of the members:

- a) nominated by the British Government
- b) directly elected by the people
- c) elected by the Provincial Assemblies
- d) all of the above

Answer: c

Q6. With reference to the Constituent Assembly, consider the following statements:

- I. The idea of a Constituent Assembly for India was put forward for the first time by Jawaharlal Nehru.
- II. The Indian National Congress (INC), for the first time, officially demanded a Constituent Assembly in 1935.
- III. The Constituent Assembly was constituted in 1946 under the scheme formulated by the Cabinet Mission Plan.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- a) I, II and III
- b) I and II only
- c) II and III only
- d) I and III only

Answer: c

Q12. Which of the following statements is/are correct?

- I. No separate electorates were provided to women in pre-independent India.
- II. No woman was a member of the Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly of India.
- III. No woman was a member of the first cabinet of independent India.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a) II only
- b) II and III only
- c) I and III only
- d) I, II and III

Answer: a

Q13. The Constituent Assembly of India also functioned as the first Parliament of independent India. In this context, which of the following statements is/are correct?

- I. It met as the Dominion Legislature, for the first time, in November, 1947.
- II. When it met as the legislative body it was chaired by Dr. Rajendra Prasad.
- III. It continued as the provisional Parliament till the formation of a new Parliament after the first general elections.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a) I and II only
- b) II only
- c) I and III only
- d) I, II and III

Answer: c

Q15. Which of the following statements is/are correct with regard to the Drafting of the Constitution of India?

- I. B.N. Rau, the Constitutional Advisor to the Constituent Assembly, prepared the Draft Constitution.
- II. Jawaharlal Nehru moved a motion in the Constituent Assembly to appoint a Drafting Committee.
- III. The Draft Constitution was never circulated among the public for inviting suggestions.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a) I and II only
- b) I only
- c) III only
- d) I, II and III

Answer: b

Q25. Consider the following statements with regard to the representation in the Constituent Assembly:

- I. The Indian National Congress had the majority of members in the Assembly.
- II. Bombay province had maximum representation from a British Indian Province.
- III. Travancore had the maximum representation from the Princely States.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- a) I, II and III
- b) II and III only
- c) I only
- d) I and III only

Answer: c

Q29. In the context of the Constituent Assembly, consider the following pairs:

	Committee	Headed by
I	Union Powers Committee	Jawaharlal Nehru
II.	Advisory Committee on Fundamental Rights	Vallabhbhai Patel
III.	States Committee	Rajendra Prasad

How many of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

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

Answer: b

Q32. Which of the following decisions were undertaken by the Constituent Assembly after independence?

- I. Ratification of India's membership of the Commonwealth
- II. Adoption of the national flag
- III. Adoption of the national anthem
- IV. Adoption of the national song

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a) I, III and IV only
- b) II, III and IV only
- c) I, II and IV only
- d) I, II and III only

Answer: a

Q42. The oath to the first Prime Minister of India was granted by:

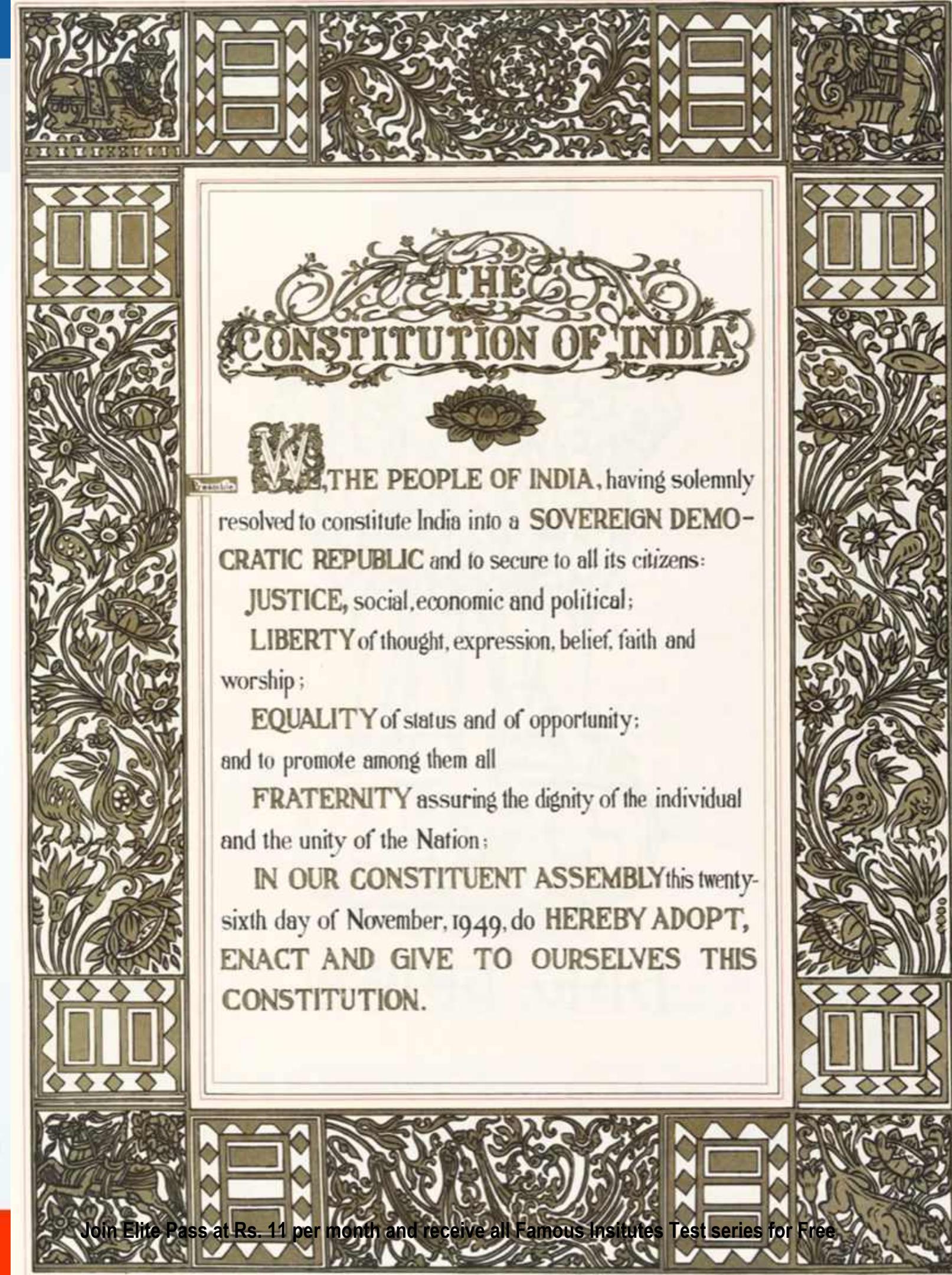
- a) First President of India
- b) Governor General of India
- c) Union Minister of Law
- d) Chief Justice of the Supreme Court

Answer: b





Preamble



In the following quotation,
 ‘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 and political; LIBERTY of thought, expression, belief faith and worship; EQUALITY of status and of opportunity: and to promote among them all; FRATERNITY assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and the integrity of the Nation. In our Constituent Assembly this ‘X’ do hereby adopt, enact and give to ourselves this Constitution.”,

‘X’ stands for:

- (a) twenty-sixth day of January, 1950
- (b) twenty-sixth day of November, 1949
- (c) twenty-sixth day of January, 1949
- (d) None of the above

‘Economic Justice’ as one of the objectives of the Indian Constitution has been provided in

- (a) the Preamble and the Fundamental Rights
- (b) the Preamble and the Directive Principles of State Policy
- (c) the Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principles of State Policy
- (d) None of the above

The Preamble to the Constitution of India is [2020-I]

- (a) A part of the Constitution but has no legal effect
- (b) Not a part of the Constitution and has no legal effect either
- (c) A part of the Constitution and has the same legal effect as any other part
- (d) A part of the Constitution but has no legal effect independently of other parts

Which one of the following objectives is not embodied in the Preamble to the Constitution of India? [2017-I]

- (a) Liberty of thought (b) Economic liberty
- (c) Liberty of expression (d) Liberty of belief

Q2. The phrase “WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a SOVEREIGN SOCIALIST SECULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC” in the Preamble primarily signifies which of the following?

- I. The source of the Constitution’s authority
- II. The form and structure of governance envisaged
- III. The ideals and objectives to be achieved

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a) I, II and III
- b) I and II only
- c) II only
- d) II and III only

Answer: b

Q3. Consider the following statements:

Statement I:

Courts in India cannot issue orders compelling the government to adopt the ideals enshrined in the Preamble.

Statement II:

The Preamble is neither a source of power nor a prohibition upon the powers of the legislature.

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 explains Statement I
- b) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct but Statement II does not explain Statement I
- c) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
- d) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

Answer: a

Q5. The Objectives Resolution, moved by Jawaharlal Nehru, provided the philosophy and guiding principles for framing the Constitution and later took the form of Preamble of the Constitution of India. It declared India to be:

- a) an independent sovereign republic
- b) a sovereign socialist republic
- c) a sovereign socialist secular republic
- d) a sovereign socialist secular democratic republic

Answer: a

Q14. Consider the following statements with regard to the Preamble of the Constitution of India:

- I. It states that the Constitution derives its authority from the Constituent Assembly.
- II. It stipulates January 26, 1950, as the date of adoption of the Constitution.
- III. It has been amended only once since its adoption.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) I and II only
- b) III only
- c) I and III only
- d) I, II and III

Answer: b

Q17. Consider the following pairs:

	Type of Justice	Implication
I.	Social justice	Providing special assistance to backward classes
II.	Economic justice	Equal distribution of resource of the country among all citizens
III.	Political justice	Equal access to political offices for all the citizens

How many of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

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

Answer: b

Q31. Consider the following modifications made to the Preamble by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976:

- I. The words "faith" and "belief" were added after the term Liberty.
- II. The phrase "unity of the Nation" was amended to read as "unity and integrity of the Nation".
- III. The words "socialist" and "secular" were inserted before the term "democratic republic".

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- a) I and II only
- b) II and III only
- c) I and III only
- d) I, II and III

Answer: b

Q33. In the context of the Preamble to the Constitution of India, consider the following pairs:

	Term	Feature
I.	Fraternity	All public offices are open to every citizen of India
II.	Sovereign	India is free to conduct its own affairs
III.	Equality	Promotes the virtue of single citizenship

How many of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

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

Answer: a

Union & its Territory

Constitutional Provisions

Evolution of Political Constituents
& Map of India





52. Consider the following pairs :

State	Description
I. Arunachal Pradesh	The capital is named after a fort, and the State has two National Parks
II. Nagaland	The State came into existence on the basis of a Constitutional Amendment Act
III. Tripura	Initially a Part 'C' State, it became a centrally administered territory with the reorganization of States in 1956 and later attained the status of a full-fledged State

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

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

Q23. Consider the following statements:

Statement I:

India is described as an ‘Union of States’ rather than a ‘Federation of States’.

Statement II:

India is the result of an agreement among the States.

Statement III:

The States have no right to secede from the Union.

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

- a) Both Statement II and Statement III are correct and both of them explain Statement I
- b) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct and Statement II explains Statement I
- c) Only one of the Statements II and III is correct and that explains Statement I
- d) Neither Statement II nor Statement III is correct

Answer: c

Q27. Which one of the following was originally controlled as a Chief Commissioner's province?

- a) Scheduled areas
- b) Union Territories
- c) States sharing international borders
- d) None

Answer: b

Q38. Consider the following statements with regard to the formation of new States by separation of territory from any state in India:

- I. The view of the concerned state legislature on such a bill is binding on the President.
- II. Such a law is not considered an amendment to the Constitution under Article 368.
- III. Such a bill can increase but not reduce the area of a State.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) I only
- b) I and II only
- c) II only
- d) II and III only

Answer: c

Q39. An Indian territory can be ceded to a foreign state only through a/an:

- a) amendment to the Constitution under Article 368
- b) simple law enacted by Parliament under Article 3
- c) executive order issued by the President under Article 53
- d) law passed by Parliament after consultation with the concerned State

Answer: a

Q46. Consider the following:

- I. Daman and Diu
- II. Delhi
- III. Laccadive
- IV. Puducherry

How many of the above Union Territories were created by the States Reorganisation Act, 1956?

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

Answer: b

Q48. Which one of the following is the correct chronological order of formation of the States of India?

- a) Chhattisgarh - Uttarakhand - Jharkhand - Telangana
- b) Jharkhand – Chhattisgarh – Uttarakhand – Telangana
- c) Uttarakhand – Jharkhand – Chhattisgarh – Telangana
- d) Telangana – Jharkhand – Chhattisgarh – Uttarakhand

Answer: a

Citizenship

Constitutional Provisions - Article 5 to 11



Citizenship Act 1955

- > Acquisition of Citizenship - Birth, Descent, Registration, Naturalisation and Incorporation of Territory
- > Loss of Citizenship - Renunciation , Termination and Deprivation

Q24. Who among the following is eligible for acquiring Indian citizenship by birth?

- I. An individual whose both parents are Indian citizens
- II. An individual born in India between January 26th, 1950 and July 1st, 1987
- III. An individual born in India whose either parent is a foreign diplomat

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a) I and II only
- b) II and III only
- c) I and III only
- d) I, II and III

Answer: a

Q40. Consider the following:

- I. An Overseas Citizen of India (OCI)
- II. A naturalized citizen of India
- III. A citizen of India by birth

How many of the above are eligible to be elected to the office of the President of India?

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

Answer: b

Q47. With regard to the Constitution of India, which of the following is/are considered as the citizens of India?

- I. A person domiciled in India and has been ordinarily resident in India for five years immediately before the commencement of the Constitution of India.
- II. A person who migrated to India from Pakistan before July 19, 1948 and either of his grandparents was born in undivided India.

Select the correct answer using the code below:

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

Answer: c

Amendment to the Constitution



Article 368

- > Types of Amendment
- > Procedure

Consider the following statements:

[2013 - I]

1. An amendment to the Constitution of India can be initiated by an introduction of a bill in the Lok Sabha only.
2. If such an amendment seeks to make changes in the federal character of the Constitution, the amendment also requires to be ratified by the legislature of all the States of India.

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 |

Which of the following are matters on which a constitutional amendment is possible only with the ratification of the legislature of not less than one-half of the states? [1995]

1. Election of the President
2. Representation of states in the Parliament
3. Lists in the 7th Schedule
4. Abolition of the Legislature Council in a State

Codes:

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

Which of the following Constitutional Amendments are related to raising the number of Members of Lok Sabha to be elected from the States? [2003]

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| (a) 6th and 22nd | (b) 13th and 38th |
| (c) 7th and 31st | (d) 11th and 42nd |

14. The 73rd Constitution Amendment Act, 1992 refers to the: [2000]

- (a) generation of gainful employment for the unemployed and the under employed men and women in rural areas
- (b) generation of employment for the able bodied adults who are in need and desirous of work during the lean agricultural season
- (c) laying the foundation for strong and vibrant Panchayati Raj institutions in the country
- (d) guarantee of right to life, liberty and security of person, equality before law and equal protection without discrimination

The 93rd Constitution Amendment deals with the:

- [2002]
- (a) continuation of reservation for backward classes in government employment
 - (b) free and compulsory education for all children between the age of 6 and 14 years
 - (c) reservation of 30 percent posts for women in government recruitments
 - (d) allocation of more number of parliamentary seats for recently created States

Q34. With reference to the Amendment procedure of the Constitution of India, consider the following statements:

- I. A bill for the purpose can be initiated only in the Lower House of the Parliament.
- II. A bill for the purpose does not require prior permission of the President of India for its introduction.
- III. A joint sitting cannot be held in case of a disagreement between both Houses of Parliament.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- a) I and II only
- b) II and III only
- c) I and III only
- d) I, II and III

Answer: b

Q35. Which of the following provisions of the Constitution of India can be amended by a special majority of Parliament and consent of at least half of the State Legislatures?

- I. Fundamental Rights
- II. Delimitation of constituencies
- III. Seventh Schedule
- IV. Article 368
- V. Reservation for women in Parliament and State Assemblies

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a) III and IV only
- b) I and II only
- c) II and V only
- d) I and V only

Answer: a

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Q8. Which one of the following legislations for the first time made a beginning of representative institutions by associating Indians with the law-making process?

- a) Charter Act, 1793
- b) Charter Act, 1813
- c) Government of India Act, 1858
- d) Indian Councils Act, 1861

Answer: d

Q9. Which of the following organizations/ systems were established through the Government of India Act of 1935?

- I. All India Federation
- II. Federal Court
- III. Reserve Bank of India
- IV. Provincial Public Service Commission

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a) I and III only
- b) II, III and IV only
- c) I, II and IV only
- d) I, II, III and IV

Answer: d

Q11. Consider the following pairs:

	Act	Feature
I.	Pitt's India Act, 1784	Introduced a dual system of governance
II.	Government of India Act, 1858	Recognition to the 'portfolio' system
III.	Indian Councils Act, 1892	Nomination of non-official members to the Central Legislative Council

How many of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

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

Q19. Which one of the following legislations introduced, for the first time, local representation in the Central Legislative Council of India?

- a) Charter Act of 1813
- b) Charter Act of 1833
- c) Charter Act of 1853
- d) Indian Councils Act of 1892

Answer: c

Q20. Consider the following:

- I. Bicameral legislature
- II. Direct elections
- III. System of budget
- IV. System of dyarchy

How many of the above were introduced through the Government of India Act of 1919?

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

Answer: c

Q26. Which of the following were granted separate electorates in pre-independent India?

- I. Muslims
- II. Sikhs
- III. Anglo-Indians
- IV. Depressed classes
- V. Indian Christians

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a) I, III and V only
- b) II, III and IV only
- c) I, II, IV and V only
- d) I, II, III, IV and V

Answer: d

Q36. Under the Indian Independence Act of 1947, who among the following was given the authority to veto or request that specific bills be reserved for his approval?

- a) The British Crown
- b) Governor General of India
- c) Secretary of State for India
- d) High Commissioner for India

Answer: b

Q43. Which one of the following legislations used the term ‘Scheduled Caste’ for the first time?

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

Answer: c

Q44. Consider the following statements:

Statement I:

The Independence Day is celebrated on 15th August every year to commemorate the nation's independence from the British.

Statement II:

On 15 August 1947, the Indian Independence Act 1947 came into effect, transferring the sovereignty from the British crown to the Constituent Assembly of India.

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 explains Statement I
- b) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct but Statement II does not explain Statement I
- c) Statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect
- d) Statement I is incorrect but Statement II is correct

Answer: a



Conclusion

VAJIRAM & RAVI



Thank You !!!

VAJIRAM & RAVI

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Prelims CAMP[†]

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PT TEST 01 - ANSWER KEY				
1. (c)	11. (b)	21. (a)	31. (b)	41. (d)
2. (b)	12. (a)	22. (c)	32. (a)	42. (b)
3. (a)	13. (c)	23. (c)	33. (a)	43. (c)
4. (d)	14. (b)	24. (a)	34. (b)	44. (a)
5. (a)	15. (b)	25. (c)	35. (a)	45. (c)
6. (c)	16. (c)	26. (d)	36. (b)	46. (b)
7. (b)	17. (b)	27. (b)	37. (b)	47. (c)
8. (d)	18. (d)	28. (b)	38. (c)	48. (a)
9. (d)	19. (c)	29. (b)	39. (a)	49. (b)
10. (d)	20. (c)	30. (a)	40. (b)	50. (c)

Q1.**Answer: c****Explanation:**

- The Constituent Assembly was constituted in November 1946 under the scheme formulated by the Cabinet Mission Plan. The features of the scheme were:
 - The total strength of the Constituent Assembly was to be 389. Of these, 296 seats were to be allotted to British India and 93 seats to the princely states.
 - Out of 296 seats allotted to British India, 292 members were to be drawn from the eleven governors' provinces and four from the four Chief Commissioners' provinces one from each.
 - Each province and princely state (or group of states in case of small states) were to be allotted seats in **proportion to their respective population**. Roughly, one seat was to be allotted for every million population.
 - Seats allocated to each British province were to be **divided among the three principal communities**: Muslims, Sikhs and General (all except Muslims and Sikhs), in proportion to their population.
 - The representatives of each community were to be **elected** by members of that community in the **provincial legislative assembly** and voting was to be by the **method of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote**.
 - The representatives of the **princely states were to be nominated** by the heads of the princely states.

Therefore, option (c) is the correct answer.

Q2.

Answer: b

Explanation:

The Preamble to the Indian Constitution is based on the 'Objectives Resolution', drafted and moved by Pandit Nehru, and adopted by the Constituent Assembly.

The Preamble in its present form 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 and Political; LIBERTY of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship;
- **EQUALITY of status and of opportunity; and to promote among them all;**
- **FRATERNITY** assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the Nation;
- IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY this twenty-sixth day of November, 1949, do HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT AND GIVE TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION".
- The Preamble reveals four ingredients or components:
 - Source of authority of the Constitution: The Preamble states that the Constitution derives its authority from the people of India. **So, statement I is correct.**
 - Nature of Indian State: It declares India to be of a sovereign, socialist, secular democratic and republican polity. **So, statement II is correct.**
 - Objectives of the Constitution: It specifies justice, liberty, equality and fraternity as the objectives. **So, statement III is not correct.**
 - Date of adoption of the Constitution: It stipulates November 26, 1949, as the date.

Therefore, option (b) is the correct answer.

Q3.

Answer: a

Explanation:

- The term 'Preamble' refers to the **introduction or preface** to the Constitution and it contains the **summary or essence** of the Constitution.
- In India, the **Preamble is neither a source of power nor a prohibition upon the powers of the legislature**. It is non-justiciable, that is, its provisions are not enforceable in courts of law. This means that **courts cannot issue orders compelling the government to adopt the Preamble's ideals**. The Preamble can be used by the courts to explain and clarify other parts of the Constitution. The Supreme Court held this position in the Berubari Union (1960) and Kesavananda Bharati (1973) cases. **So, statements I and II are correct.**
- The Supreme Court in the Berubari case (1960) ruled that the Preamble is not a part of the Constitution. But, in the **Kesavananda Bharati case (1973)**, the Court rejected the earlier opinion and held that the **Preamble is a part of the Constitution**. It observed that the Preamble is of extreme importance and the Constitution should be read and interpreted in the light of the grand and noble vision expressed in the Preamble. In the **LIC of India case (1995)** also, the Supreme Court again held that the Preamble is an integral part of the Constitution.

So, both Statement I and Statement II are correct and Statement II explains Statement I.

Therefore, option (a) is the correct answer.

Q4.

Answer: d

Explanation:

The '**Constitution**' is a compact document that comprises a number of Articles about the State, specifying how the State is to be constituted and what norms it should follow. It is the supreme law that determines the relationship among people living in a territory (called citizens) and also the relationship between the people and the government.

• The following are the functions of the Constitution:

- The first function of a Constitution is to **provide a set of basic rules that allow for minimal coordination among members of a society**. Every group needs basic rules that are publicly known to achieve coordination. If citizens are unsure that others will follow these rules, they won't follow them either. Legal enforceability assures everyone that others will comply, as non-compliance will lead to punishment. **So, option (a) is correct.**
- The second function of a Constitution is to specify **who has the power to make decisions in a society**. It decides how the Government will be constituted. The Constitution specifies the basic allocation of power in a society. It decides who gets to decide what the laws will be.
 - Specifying who has the power to make decisions **does not necessarily imply centralization of authority**. Instead, it can also **involve decentralization and distribution of powers** across different branches and levels of government, ensuring a balance and preventing any single entity from holding too much power. **So, option (d) is not correct.**
- The third function of a Constitution is to **set some limits on what a Government can impose on its citizens**. These limits are fundamental in the sense that the Government may never trespass on them. The Constitution limits the power of Government in many ways. The most common way of limiting the power of Government is to specify certain Fundamental Rights that are possessed as citizens and which no Government can ever be allowed to violate. **So, option (c) is correct.**
- The fourth function of a constitution is to enable the Government to fulfil the aspirations of a society and **create conditions for a just society**. **So, option (b) is correct.**

Therefore, option (d) is the answer.

Q5.

Answer: a

Explanation:

- **The Objectives Resolution**, moved by **Jawaharlal Nehru** on December 13, 1946, and adopted by the Constituent Assembly on **January 22, 1947**. It provided the philosophy and guiding principles for framing the Constitution and later took the form of Preamble of the Constitution of India.
- It declared India to be an **independent sovereign republic** and set forth the vision for justice, equality, and the structure of the nation.
- **Key aspects of the Objectives Resolution include:**
 - Declaring India as an independent sovereign republic
 - Establishing that **power and authority are derived from the people**.

- Providing for justice, equality, and freedoms for all citizens
- Ensuring safeguards for minorities, backward and tribal areas.
- Maintaining the integrity of the Republic's territory

Therefore, option (a) is the correct answer.

Q6.

Answer: c

Explanation:

- The **idea of a Constituent Assembly for India was put forward for the first time by M.N. Roy**, a pioneer of the communist movement in India. In 1935, the Indian National Congress (INC), for the first time, officially demanded a Constituent Assembly to frame the Constitution of India. The demand was finally accepted in principle by the British Government in what is known as the '**August Offer**' of **1940**. So, statement I is not correct and statement II is correct.
- The **Constituent Assembly** was constituted in November 1946 under the scheme formulated by the **Cabinet Mission Plan**. So, statement III is correct.
- **Composition:** Out of 299 members, 229 members of the Assembly came from the 12 British Indian provinces to the Constituent Assembly. The Princely States were represented by 70 individuals.
 - Seats allocated to each British Indian province were to be divided among the three principal communities—Muslims, Sikhs and General (all except Muslims and Sikhs), in proportion to their population.
 - The representatives of each community were **elected by members of that community in the Provincial Legislative Assembly**, and voting was Proportional Representation through Single Transferable Vote. **Representatives of Princely states were nominated** by their respective heads.

Therefore, option (c) is the correct answer.

Q7.

Answer: b

Explanation:

- The **Constitution of India** distributes core functions of governance amongst the three organs of a government — the legislature (to enact laws), the executive (to enforce the laws and to manage day-to-day administration), and the judiciary (to adjudicate disputes). This distribution is **based on the doctrine of separation of powers** proposed by the 18th Century French philosopher **Montesquieu**.
- The **Doctrine of Checks and Balances** establishes a system of checks and balances among the different branches of government so that **no one branch can dominate the others**. This ensures that the powers of government are balanced and that the different branches are able to hold each other accountable.
- Checks and balances between the three organs are ensured through:
 - The **power of the Judiciary to exercise judicial review** over legislative and executive actions (Article 13). So, point I is correct.
 - Appointment of judges by the Executive head and **removal of judges on the basis of a resolution passed by the Parliament** (Article 124). So, point II is correct.

- **The judiciary is bound by the procedure established by law** in adjudication on question of law (Article 145).
- **Parliamentary form of Government** where the executive is responsible to the legislature (Article 74). **So, point III is correct.**
- The provisions of the Constitution that provide for the **separation of functions and powers** between the three organs of Government are
 - **Articles 74 and 163** restrict the courts from inquiring into the advice tendered by the Council of Ministers to the President and the Governor.
 - **Articles 121 and 211** restrict the Parliament and the State Legislature **from discussing the Judicial conduct of a judge of the Supreme Court** and the High Courts unless the resolution of removal of the judge is under consideration.
 - **Article 361** provides **immunity to the President or the Governor** from being answerable to any court for the exercise and performance of the powers and duties of his office.
 - The 10th Schedule of the Indian Constitution is the anti-defection law, which was added by the 52nd Amendment in 1985. It **outlines the grounds for disqualifying a member of a legislative body** from their seat if they defect from their political party. This law is intended to ensure political stability and **prevent party-hopping. So, point IV is not correct.**

Therefore, option (b) is the correct answer.

Q8.

Answer: d

Explanation:

- **Indian Councils Act of 1861:** It made a **beginning of representative institutions by associating Indians with the law-making process**. It, thus, provided that the Viceroy should nominate some Indians as non-official members of his expanded council.
 - In 1862, Lord Canning, the then Viceroy, nominated three Indians to his legislative council—the **Raja of Benaras**, the **Maharaja of Patiala** and **Sir Dinkar Rao**.
- **Charter Act of 1793:** The features of this Act were as follows:
 - It extended the **overriding power given to Lord Cornwallis over his council**, to all future Governor-Generals and Governors of Presidencies.
 - It gave the Governor-General more powers and control over the governments of the subordinate Presidencies of Bombay and Madras.
 - It extended the trade monopoly of the Company in India for another period of twenty years.
- **Charter Act of 1813:** The features of this Act were as follows:
 - It **abolished the trade monopoly** of the company in India i.e., the Indian trade was thrown open to all British merchants. However, it continued the monopoly of the company over trade in tea and trade with China.
 - It asserted the sovereignty of the British Crown over the Company's territories in India.
 - It allowed the Christian missionaries to come to India for the purpose of enlightening the people.

Therefore, option (d) is the correct answer.

Knowledge Box

- **Government of India Act of 1858:** This significant Act was enacted in the wake of the Revolt of 1857—also known as the First War of Independence or the ‘sepoy mutiny’. The act known as the Act for the Good Government of India, abolished the East India Company, and transferred the powers of Government, territories and revenues to the British Crown. The features of this Act were as follows:
 - It provided that India, henceforth, was to be governed by, and in the name of, Her Majesty. It changed the designation of the Governor-General of India to that of **Viceroy of India**. He (Viceroy) was the direct representative of the British Crown in India. Lord Canning, thus, became the first Viceroy of India.
 - It ended the system of double Government by abolishing the Board of Control and Court of Directors.
 - It created a new office, **Secretary of State for India**, vested with complete authority and control over Indian administration. The secretary of state was a member of the British Cabinet and was ultimately responsible to the British Parliament.
 - It established a **15-member council of India** to assist the Secretary of State for India. The council was an advisory body. The secretary of state was made the Chairman of the council.
 - It constituted the **Secretary of State-in Council as a body corporate**, capable of suing and being sued in India and in England.

Q9.

Answer: d

Explanation:

The Government of India Act of 1935 The Act marked a second milestone towards a completely responsible government in India. It was a lengthy and detailed document having 321 Sections and 10 Schedules.

- It provided for the establishment of an **All-India Federation** consisting of provinces and princely states as units. The Act divided the powers between the Centre and units in terms of three lists—Federal List (for Centre, with 59 items), Provincial List (for provinces, with 54 items) and the Concurrent List (for both, with 36 items). Residuary powers were given to the Viceroy. However, the federation never came into being as the princely states did not join it.
- It provided for the establishment of a **Reserve Bank of India** to control the currency and credit of the country.
- It provided for the establishment of not only a Federal Public Service Commission, but also a **Provincial Public Service Commission** and Joint Public Service Commission for two or more provinces.
- It provided for the establishment of a **Federal Court**, which was set up in 1937.

Therefore, option (d) is the correct answer.

Q10.

Answer: d

Explanation:

- One of the most important functions of a constitution is to set some **limits on what a government can impose on its citizens**. The Constitution of India limits the power of government in the following ways.
- **Seventh Schedule:** It deals with the **division of powers between the Union and the States**. It provides three detailed lists – Union List, State List and Concurrent List – demarcating the matters on which Parliament and State Legislature have the authority to make laws. It, thus, limits the powers of the governments by dividing the powers between the Union and the States.
- **Judicial Review:** It is the **power of the Supreme Court and High Courts to examine the constitutionality of legislative enactments and executive orders** of both the Central and State Governments. On examination, if they are found to be violative of the Constitution (ultra-vires), they can be declared as illegal, unconstitutional and invalid (null and void) by the courts. Consequently, they cannot be enforced by the government, thus limiting the powers of the government.
- **Fundamental Rights:** These are the claims that are essential for the existence and development of individuals, and guaranteed by the Constitution of India. If a government enacts a **law that restricts any of these rights**, it will be declared invalid by courts. Thus, they put limitations on the powers of the government.
- **Directive Principles of State Policy:** These are the directives and are non-justiciable in nature. They are not legally enforceable by the courts for their violation. So, they **do not act as limitations on the powers of the government**.

Therefore, option (d) is the answer.

Q11.

Answer: b

Explanation:

- The **Pitt's India Act of 1784** was a crucial parliamentary measure aimed at addressing the challenges posed by the earlier Regulating Act of 1773. It **introduced a dual system of governance in British India**, comprising the **Board of Control** and the **Court of Directors**. The Board of Control, accountable to the British government, had supervisory authority over civil, military, and revenue matters, while the Court of Directors managed the East India Company's commercial affairs. **So, pair I is correctly matched.**
 - The Act required all civilians and military officers to submit a comprehensive **inventory of their properties in both India and Britain** to the Court of Directors within two months of taking office.
- The **Indian Councils Act, 1861** introduced significant reforms to the legislative process and governance in India. One of its key features was the recognition of the '**portfolio system**', wherein each member of the Viceroy's Executive Council was assigned specific departments or responsibilities, which is a precursor to the modern-day Cabinet system. **So, pair II is not correctly matched.**

- **The Indian Councils Act, 1892** was primarily focused on expanding the powers and size of the legislative councils. It allowed for the **nomination of some non-official members to the Central Legislative Council by the Viceroy** and to the provincial councils by the Governor. **So, pair III is correctly matched.**

So, only two of the pairs given above are correctly matched.

Points to Remember
<p>Which Act abolished the Board of Control and the Court of Directors?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Government of India Act, 1858 marked the end of the rule of the East India Company following the Revolt of 1857. This Act abolished the Board of Control and the Court of Directors, transferring the power of governance from the Company to the British Crown.

Therefore, option (b) is the correct answer.

Q12.

Answer: a

Explanation:

- The **Government of India Act of 1919** came into force in 1921. This Act is also known as Montagu Chelmsford Reforms (Montagu was the Secretary of State for India and Lord Chelmsford was the Viceroy of India). It extended the principle of communal representation by providing separate electorates for Sikhs, Indian Christians, Anglo-Indians and Europeans. **It granted franchise to a limited number of people on the basis of property, tax or education.**
- The **Government of India Act of 1935** introduced **bicameralism** in six out of eleven provinces. Thus, the legislatures of Bengal, Bombay, Madras, Bihar, Assam and the United Provinces were made bicameral consisting of a legislative council (upper house) and a legislative assembly (lower house). However, many restrictions were placed on them.
 - It further extended the principle of communal representation by providing **separate electorates for depressed classes (Scheduled Castes), women and labour** (workers).**So, statement I is not correct.**
- Among all the committees of the Constituent Assembly, the **most important committee was the Drafting Committee set up on August 29, 1947**. It was this committee that was entrusted with the task of preparing a draft of the new Constitution. It consisted of seven members. They were:
 - Dr. B.R. Ambedkar (Chairman)
 - N. Gopalaswamy Ayyangar
 - Alladi Krishnaswamy Ayyar
 - Dr. K.M. Munshi
 - Syed Mohammad Saadullah
 - N. Madhava Rau (He replaced B.L. Mitter who resigned due to ill-health)
 - T.T. Krishnamachari (He replaced D.P. Khaitan who died in 1948). **So, statement II is correct.**

- **Rajkumari Amrit Kaur was the only woman member of the first cabinet**, serving as the Minister of Health. She held this position from 1947 to 1957 and played a pivotal role in establishing public health institutions like the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS). **So, statement III is not correct.**

Therefore, option (a) is the correct answer.

Points to Remember
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On the gender front, the Assembly was male-dominated; only 15 members were women. Some of the key women Assembly members included Hansa Mehta, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur and Dakshayani Velayudhan (the only Dalit Woman)

Q13.

Answer: c

Explanation:

- The **Constituent Assembly** held its first meeting on **December 9, 1946**. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar introduced the final draft of the Constitution in the Assembly on November 4, 1948 (first reading).
- The Assembly also became a legislative body. In other words, two separate functions were assigned to the Assembly, that is, making of the Constitution for free India and enacting ordinary laws for the country. These two tasks were to be performed on separate days. Thus, the Assembly became the first Parliament of free India (Dominion Legislature). Whenever the Assembly met as the **Constituent body** it was chaired by **Dr. Rajendra Prasad** and when it met as the legislative body, it was chaired by **G.V. Mavlankar**. These two functions continued till November 26, 1949, when the task of making the Constitution was over. **So, statement II is not correct.**
- For the first time, the Constituent Assembly met as Dominion Legislature on November 17, 1947 and elected **G.V. Mavlankar as its speaker**. **So, statement I is correct.**
- In 1950 the Constituent Assembly was converted into a Provisional Parliament. On 26 January 1950, the Constituent Assembly ceased to exist, transforming itself into the Provisional Parliament of India until a new Parliament was constituted in 1952. **So, statement III is correct.**

Therefore, option (c) is the correct answer.

Knowledge Box
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha, the oldest member, was elected as the temporary President of the Assembly, following the French practice. Later, Dr. Rajendra Prasad was elected as the President of the Assembly. • Similarly, both H.C. Mukherjee and V.T. Krishnamachari was elected as the Vice-Presidents of the Assembly. In other words, the Assembly had two Vice-Presidents.

Q14.

Answer: b

Explanation:

The Preamble of the Constitution of India reveals four ingredients or components:

- **Source of authority of the Constitution:** The Preamble states that the Constitution derives its authority from the people of India. **So, statement I is not correct.**
- **Nature of the Indian State:** It declares India to be of a sovereign, socialist, secular democratic and republican polity.
- **Objectives of the Constitution:** It specifies justice, liberty, equality and fraternity as the objectives.
- **Date of adoption of the Constitution:** It stipulates November 26, 1949, as the date of its adoption. **So, statement II is not correct.**
- The Supreme Court has held that the Preamble can be amended under **Article 368**, subject to the condition that no amendment is done to the 'basic features'. The **Preamble has been amended only once so far, in 1976, by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act**, adding three new words **Socialist, Secular and Integrity** to the Preamble. **So, statement III is correct.**
- The **Supreme Court** has held that the Preamble is a part of the Constitution. However, The Preamble is neither a source of power to the legislature nor a prohibition upon the powers of the legislature.

Therefore, option (b) is the correct answer.

Q15.

Answer: b

Explanation:

- The Constituent Assembly convened **11 sessions** between December 1946 and November 1949. These sessions were instrumental in drafting, discussing, and finalizing the Constitution of India.
- The Drafting Committee, with Dr. B.R. Ambedkar as its chairman, was appointed on **August 29, 1947, through a resolution passed by the Constituent Assembly**.
 - On 29 August 1947, **Satyanarayan Sinha moved a motion in the Constituent Assembly** to appoint a Drafting Committee to scrutinise and to suggest necessary amendment to the draft Constitution of India prepared by the Assembly. This Drafting Committee would comprise the following members: Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar, N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar; B.R. Ambedkar, K.M Munshi, Mohammed Saadulla, B.L. Mitter and D.P. Khaitan. **So, statement II is not correct.**
- The Drafting Committee, chaired by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, **submitted its draft to the President of the Constituent Assembly** for debate and consideration. **B.N. Rau**, as the Constitutional Advisor, had prepared an initial draft in 1947, which served as the foundation for the Drafting Committee's work. **So, statement I is correct.**
- The Drafting Committee, after taking into consideration the proposals of the various committees, prepared the first draft of the Constitution of India, which was published in February, 1948. The **people of India were given eight months to discuss the draft and propose amendments**. In the light of the public comments, criticisms and suggestions, the Drafting Committee prepared a second draft, which was published in October, 1948. The Drafting Committee took less than six months to prepare its draft. In all it sat only for 141 days. **So, statement III is not correct.**

Therefore, option (b) is the correct answer.

Q16.**Answer: c****Explanation:**

The Constitution of India is the supreme law of the land. It was adopted on 26 January 1950 and originally contained 395 Articles, 22 Parts, and 8 Schedules. Today, through amendments, it has expanded to 448 Articles, 25 Parts, and 12 Schedules. Each Part of the Constitution deals with a specific subject – from Union and State structures to rights, duties, emergency provisions, and governance frameworks.

- **Part X: Articles 244 – 244A: Scheduled and Tribal Areas:** Deals with administration of Scheduled Areas (Fifth Schedule) and Tribal Areas (Sixth Schedule). **So, pair I is correctly matched.**
- **Part XII: Articles 264 – 300A: Finance, Property, Contracts, and Suits:** Covers distribution of revenues, borrowing powers, property rights, and legal suits involving government. **So, pair II is correctly matched.**
- **Part XIX: Articles 361 – 367: Miscellaneous:** Covers protection of President/Governors, privy purses, interpretation of Constitution, etc. **So, pair III is correctly matched.**

Therefore, option (c) is the correct answer.

Part	Subject	Articles
Part I	The Union and its territory	Art. 1 to 4
Part II	Citizenship	Art. 5 to 11
Part III	Fundamental Rights	Art. 12 to 35
Part IV	Directive Principles	Art. 36 to 51
Part IVA	Fundamental Duties	Art. 51A
Part V	The Union	Art. 52 to 151
Part VI	The States	Art. 152 to 237
Part VII	Repealed by Const. (7th Amendment) Act, 1956	
Part VIII	The Union Territories	Art. 239 to 242
Part IX	The Panchayats	Art. 243 to 243D
Part IXA	The Municipalities	Art. 243P to 243ZG
Part IXB	The Co-operative Societies	Art. 243ZH to 243ZT
Part X	The Scheduled and Tribal Areas	Art. 244 to 244A
Part XI	Relations between the Union and the States	Art. 245 to 263
Part XII	Finance, Property, Contracts and Suits	Art. 264 to 300A
Part XIII	Trade, Commerce and Intercourse within the Territory of India	Art. 301 to 307
Part XIV	Services under the Union and the States	Art. 308 to 323
Part XVIA	Tribunals	Art. 323A to 323B
Part XV	Elections	Art. 324 to 329A
Part XVI	Special provisions relating to certain classes	Art. 330 to 342
Part XVII	Official Language	Art. 343 to 351
Part XVIII	Emergency Provisions	Art. 352 to 360
Part XIX	Miscellaneous	Art. 361 to 367
Part XX	Amendment of the Constitution	Art. 368
Part XXI	Temporary, Transitional and Special Provisions	Art. 369 to 392
Part XXII	Short title, commencement, authoritative text in Hindi and repeals	Art. 393 to 395

Q17.**Answer: b****Explanation:**

- **The Preamble to the Constitution of India** aims to secure **social, economic and political justice** for the citizens of India. These have been secured through various provisions of Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy. The ideals of justice—social, economic and political—have been taken from the **Russian Revolution (1917)**.
- **Social justice** means **equal treatment of all citizens without any social distinction**. But it also involves improvement in the conditions of backward classes (SCs, STs and OBCs) and women.
 - It is about providing **equal opportunities** to all its members. It is the **principle of treating equals equally**.
 - It may also require providing **special assistance to backward classes**. People with special needs or disabilities could be considered unequal in some particular respect and deserving of special help. **So, pair I is correctly matched.**

- So, to ensure Social justice, we must take into account special needs of people while distributing rewards or duties.
- **Economic justice** prohibits discrimination between people on the basis of economic factors. It also involves the elimination of inequalities in wealth, income and property. **So, pair II is not correctly matched.**
- **Political justice** secures to all citizens equal political rights, equal access to all political offices and equal say in the government. Political Justice means a system free from political arbitrariness. Rule of law, Equality of status and opportunities, and equal right to vote, etc. are enshrined in the Constitution to provide Political justice to the citizens. **So, pair III is correctly matched.**
- All three types of justice are closely related to each other. One can't be obtained unless and until the other two are present.

So, only two of the pairs given above are correctly matched.

Therefore, option (b) is the correct answer.

Knowledge Box

Distributive justice:

- A combination of social justice and economic justice refers to 'distributive justice'.
- **It is concerned with the fair distribution of social goods** among diverse persons with competing needs and claims.
- It concerns the **socially just allocation of goods and resources**.
- The basic principle of distributive justice is that equal work should produce equal outcomes and some people should not accumulate a disproportionate amount of goods.

Q18.

Answer: d

Explanation:

- **The Ninth Schedule** contains a list of Central and State laws which cannot be challenged in courts and was added by the **Constitution (First Amendment) Act, 1951**. The amendment added 13 laws to the Schedule. Subsequent amendments in various years have taken the number of protected laws to 284 currently. **So, statement I is not correct.**
- It was created by the new Article 31B, which along with Article 31A was brought in by the Government to protect laws related to agrarian reform and for abolishing the Zamindari system. While Article 31A extends protection to 'classes' of laws, Article 31B shields specific laws or enactments.
- In a significant judgement delivered in the **I.R. Coelho case (2007)**, the Supreme Court ruled that there **could not be any blanket immunity from judicial review of laws included in the Ninth Schedule**. The court held that judicial review is a '**basic feature**' of the **Constitution** and it could not be taken away by putting a law under the Ninth Schedule. It said that the laws placed under the Ninth Schedule after April 24, 1973, are open to challenge in court if they violated Fundamental Rights guaranteed under Articles 14, 15, 19 and 21 or the '**basic structure**' of the Constitution. **So, statement II is not correct.**

Therefore, option (d) is the correct answer.

Q19.**Answer: c****Explanation:**

- **The Charter Act of 1853:**

- It introduced, for the first time, **local representation** in the **Central Legislative Council of India**. Of the six new legislative members of the Governor-General's council, four members were appointed by the provincial governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal and Agra.
- **It introduced an open competition system** of selection and recruitment of civil servants. Thus, the covenant civil service was thrown open to the Indians. Accordingly, the **Macaulay Committee** (the Committee on the Indian Civil Service) was appointed in 1854.
- **It extended the Company's rule and allowed it to retain the possession of Indian territories on trust for the British Crown**. But, it did not specify any particular period, unlike the previous Charters. This was a clear indication that the Company's rule could be terminated at any time the Parliament liked.
- It separated, for the first time, the legislative and executive functions of the Governor-General's council. It provided for the addition of six new members called legislative councillors to the council. In other words, it established a separate Governor-General's legislative council which came to be known as the **Indian (Central) Legislative Council**. This legislative wing of the council functioned as a miniParliament, adopting the same procedures as the British Parliament. Thus, **legislation, for the first time, was treated as a special function of the government**, requiring special machinery and special process.

Therefore, option (c) is the correct answer.

Knowledge Box

| **Indian Councils Act of 1892:** |

- **It increased the number of additional (non-official) members** in the Central and provincial legislative councils, but maintained the official majority in them.
 - **It increased the functions of legislative councils** and gave them the power of discussing the budget and addressing questions to the executive.
- **The Charter Act of 1833** ended the activities of the East India Company as a **commercial body**. It later became a purely administrative body.
 - It made the **Governor-General of Bengal the Governor-General of India and vested in him all civil and military powers**. Thus, the act created, for the first time, the Government of India having authority over the entire territorial area possessed by the British in India. **Lord William Bentick** was the **first Governor-General of India**.
- **The Charter Act of 1813:** It abolished the trade monopoly of the company in India i.e., the Indian trade was thrown open to all British merchants. However, it **continued the monopoly of the company over trade in tea and trade with China**.
 - It asserted the sovereignty of the British Crown over the Company's territories in India.
 - It allowed the Christian missionaries to come to India for the purpose of enlightening the people.

- It authorised the Local Governments in India to impose taxes on persons. They could also punish the persons for not paying taxes.
- It provided for the **nomination of some non-official members** of the (a) Central Legislative Council by the viceroy on the recommendation of the provincial legislative councils and the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, and (b) that of the provincial legislative councils by the Governors on the recommendation of the district boards, municipalities, universities, trade associations, zamin-dars and chambers.

Q20.

Answer: c

Explanation:

The **Government of India Act of 1919**, also known as the **Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms**, introduced significant changes to the governance of British India. This act is notable for:

- **Bicameral Legislature:** For the first time, it introduced bicameralism in India by creating a **bicameral legislature at the Central level**. The Indian Legislative Council was replaced by two houses: the Council of State (Upper House) and the Legislative Assembly (Lower House). **So, point I is correct.**
- **Direct Elections:** It introduced **direct elections for the majority of members** in both houses. Although the Act allowed for direct elections, the franchise was highly limited. **So, point II is correct.**
- **Dyarchy:** It introduced the concept of dyarchy in the provinces. Under this system, provincial subjects were divided into **transferred and reserved subjects**. The transferred subjects were to be administered by the governor with the aid of ministers responsible to the Legislative Council. The reserved subjects, on the other hand, were to be administered by the governor and his executive council without being responsible to the Legislative Council. **So, point IV is correct.**
- The **system of Budget** was introduced in British India in 1860. **So, point III is not correct.**
 - **James Wilson**, the finance member of the Indian council and founder of the newspaper The Economist, presented India's first Union Budget on April 7, 1860.
 - The Budget was presented following the Revolt of 1857 to reform the country's financial system.

So, only three of the above were introduced through the **Government of India Act of 1919**.

Therefore, option (c) is the correct answer.

Knowledge Box

Other important provisions of the Government of India Act of 1919:

- It **relaxed the central control** over the provinces by demarcating and separating the central and provincial subjects. The central and provincial legislatures were authorised to make laws on their respective list of subjects.
- It required that three of the six members of the Viceroy's Executive Council (other than the Commander-in-Chief) were to be Indian.
- It **extended the principle of communal representation** by providing separate electorates for Sikhs, Indian Christians, Anglo-Indians and Europeans.
- It **granted franchises to a limited number of people** based on property, tax or education.

- It created a **new office of the High Commissioner for India** in London and transferred to him some of the functions hitherto performed by the Secretary of State for India.
- It provided for the establishment of a **public service commission**. Hence, a Central Public Service Commission was set up in 1926 for recruiting civil servants.
- It separated, for the first time, **provincial budgets from the Central budget** and authorised the provincial legislatures to enact their budgets.

Q21.

Answer: a

Explanation:

- In the Western model of secularism, there is a strict separation between religion and State, with no State involvement in religious affairs. In contrast, **Indian secularism recognizes the importance of religion and culture** in the lives of individuals and communities and grants rights to all communities to conserve, practice and promote their religion and culture freely.
- The Constitution of India recognizes that certain practices, such as untouchability, can be harmful to individuals and society. In order to promote values such as freedom and equality, **the State may intervene in religious matters to abolish such practices**. **So, statement III is not correct.**
- In the context of secularism in India, it is said that 'India is neither religious nor irreligious nor anti-religious.' It implies that in India **there will be no 'State' religion**. This implies that **the 'State' will not support any particular religion out of public funds**. This has two implications:
 - every individual is free to believe in, and practice, any religion she/he belongs to, and. **So, statement I is correct.**
 - the State will not discriminate against any individual or group based on religion. **So, statement II is correct.**

Therefore, option (a) is the correct answer.

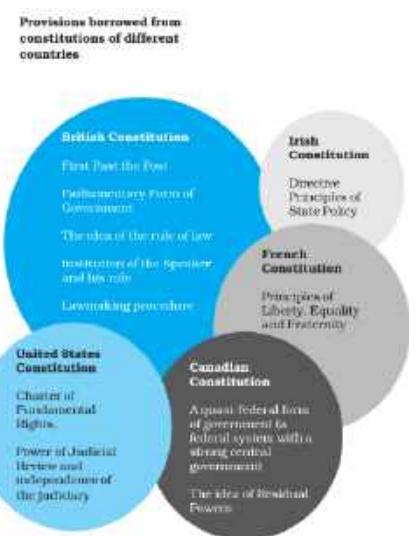
Q22.

Answer: c

Explanation:

In crafting a balanced system of government, the makers of the Constitution of India were open to learning from the experiments and experiences of other countries. They willingly borrowed from various constitutional traditions to create an effective framework.

- **British Constitution:** The **Parliamentary form of Government and the idea of rule of law** is borrowed from the British Constitution. **So, pair I is correctly matched and pair V is not correctly matched.**
- **Irish Constitution:** The idea of **Directive Principles of State Policy** is borrowed from the Irish Constitution, not the idea of Residual power. **So, pair III is correctly matched.**



- **Canadian Constitution:** The **idea of Residual power with the Centre** is borrowed from the Canadian Constitution. It gives the Union Government the exclusive power to legislate on any matter not enumerated in the State or Concurrent Lists. **So, pair II is correctly matched.**
- **United States Constitution:** The **Fundamental Rights** are borrowed from the United States Constitution. **So, pair IV is correctly matched.**
- **French Constitution:** The **principles of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity** are borrowed from the French Constitution.

So, only four of the pairs given above are correctly matched.

Therefore, option (c) is the correct answer.

Q23.

Answer: c

Explanation:

- A Federal Union may be formed in either two principal ways, having regard to the pre-existing condition of the component units, - it may be formed by a **voluntary agreement between a member of sovereign and independent States**, for the administration of certain affairs of general concern, as in the case of the United States of America or Australia; or the provinces of unitary State may be transformed into a federal Union, as happened in case of Canada or India.
- **Article I** of the Constitution of India uses the word "**Union**" instead of "**Federation**". The **Constitution begins with the declaration that "India is a Union of States"**. There was no agreement during the power transfer between the British and Indians. The words 'federation' and 'federal' do not appear in any Article of the Constitution of India. **So, statement I is correct.**
 - The Princely States signed the **Instruments of Accession**, but it was not an agreement as **there were no political conditions, in general**. The provinces were already present on the eve of Independence. **So, statement II is not correct.**
 - This was unlike the USA, where new states kept joining with an agreement. Initially, there were only 13 American states while there are 50 today.
- **According to Dr B.R. Ambedkar, India is an "indestructible Union of destructible States.** The Indian Union has the right to create new States and alter existing ones under **Article 3 of the Constitution.**
 - However, **States do not have the right to secede from the Union in India.** That conclusion rested on the proposition that the **States were created by the Union in India**, as distinct from the position in Australia and the United States of America where the States were the federation's constituent elements formed out of the pre-federation colonies whose delegates drafted the Constitution. **So, statement III is correct.**

So, only one of the Statements II and III is correct and that explains Statement I.

Therefore, option (c) is the correct answer.

Q24.

Answer: a

Explanation:

The Citizenship Act, 1955, outlines the conditions for acquiring Indian citizenship by birth:

- **Born between January 26th, 1950 and July 1st, 1987:** Automatically considered an Indian citizen by birth, regardless of parents' nationality. **So, point II is correct.**

- **Born between July 1st, 1987 and December 3rd, 2004:** Considered an Indian citizen by birth if at least one parent was an Indian citizen at the time of birth.
- **Born on or after December 3rd, 2004:** Considered an Indian citizen by birth only if:
 - Both parents are Indian citizens. **So, point I is correct.**
 - One parent is an Indian citizen and the other is not classified as an illegal migrant at the time of birth.
- **Exceptions:** A child born in India is not considered an Indian citizen by birth if:
 - Either parent is a foreign diplomat and the child is not an Indian citizen. **So, point III is not correct.**
 - Either parent is considered an enemy alien, and the birth occurs in a place under enemy occupation at the time.

Therefore, option (a) is the correct answer.

Q25.

Answer: c

Explanation:

The **Constituent Assembly** was constituted in November 1946 under the scheme formulated by the **Cabinet Mission Plan**. The total strength of the Constituent Assembly was to be 389. Of these, 296 seats were to be allotted to British India and 93 seats to the princely states. Out of 296 seats allotted to British India, 292 members were to be drawn from the eleven governors' provinces and four from the four Chief Commissioners' provinces, one from each.

- In the results of the elections to the Constituent Assembly (July–August 1946), Congress party won a majority of the seats i.e., 208. **So, statement I is correct.**
- With regard to the state-wise membership of the constituent assembly of India as on December 31, 1947, it was the **United Province which had maximum representation from a British Indian Province**, with 55 members whereas Bombay province has 21 members. **So, statement II is not correct.**
- Among the princely states, Mysore had the maximum members i.e., 7 while Travancore had 6 members. **So, statement III is not correct.**

Therefore, option (c) is the correct answer.

Q26.

Answer: d

Explanation:

- **Indian Councils Act of 1909** introduced a **system of communal representation for Muslims** by accepting the concept of '**separate electorate**'. Under this, the Muslim members were to be **elected only by Muslim voters**. Thus, the Act '**legalised communalism**' and Lord Minto came to be known as the **Father of Communal Electorate**. **So, point I is correct.**
 - It also provided for the separate representation of presidency corporations, chambers of commerce, universities and zamindars.
- **Government of India Act of 1919** extended the principle of communal representation by providing separate electorates for **Sikhs, Indian Christians, Anglo-Indians** and Europeans. **So, points II, III and V are correct.**

- **Government of India Act of 1935** further extended the principle of communal representation by providing separate electorates for **depressed classes** (Scheduled Castes), **women** and **labour** (workers). **So, point IV is correct.**

Therefore, option (d) is the correct answer.

Year / Act	Communities / Groups Granted Separate Electorates
Indian Councils Act, 1909	Muslims
Government of India Act, 1919	Sikhs, Indian Christians, Anglo-Indians, Europeans
Government of India Act, 1935	Depressed Classes (Scheduled Castes), Women, Labour (Workers)

Q27.

Answer: b

Explanation:

- During British Rule, certain areas were constituted as 'scheduled districts' in 1874. Later, they came to be known as '**chief commissioners provinces**'. These Provinces were **centrally administered by the Governor General**. After independence, they were placed in the category of Part 'C' States and Part 'D' Territories . In 1956, they **were constituted as the 'union territories'** by the 7th Constitutional Amendment Act (1956) and the States Reorganisation Act (1956). These include **Delhi, Ajmer-Merwara, Coorg and British Baluchistan**.
- Madras, Bombay, UP, Bihar, Central Provinces, Orissa, Punjab, NWFP, **Sindh**, Bengal and **Assam** were **governors' provinces**.

Therefore, option (b) is the correct answer.

Q28.

Answer: b

Explanation:

- The Constitution of India provides for a **parliamentary form of Government**, both at the **Centre and in the States**. Articles 74 and 75 deal with the parliamentary system at the Centre and Articles 163 and 164 in the States.
- In India's parliamentary system, the **President is the nominal (or ceremonial) head of State**, while the **Prime Minister is the real executive and head of the Government**. The President acts on the advice of the Council of Ministers led by the Prime Minister, as specified in Article 74 of the Constitution of India. The President's role is largely ceremonial, and the real power lies with the Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers. **So, statement I is not correct.**

- The ruling party must have a **majority in the Lower House (Lok Sabha) and not in the Upper House (Rajya Sabha)** to form the government. In India's parliamentary system, the government is formed by the party (or coalition) that commands the majority in the Lok Sabha. While the Rajya Sabha plays an important role in legislation, having a majority there is not a requirement for forming the government. **So, statement II is not correct.**
- Ministers**, including the Prime Minister, are part of both the **executive (government) and the legislature (Parliament)**. According to the Constitution of India, a Minister must be a member of either the Lok Sabha or the Rajya Sabha. If a person is appointed as a Minister but is not a member of either House, they must get elected or nominated to one of the Houses within six months of their appointment. **So, statement III is correct.**
- The Lok Sabha (the lower House of Parliament)** can be **dissolved before the completion of its five-year term**. This can happen on the advice of the Prime Minister to the President, typically when the ruling party loses its majority, or when general elections are called earlier than scheduled. **Dissolution is a key feature of a parliamentary system**, allowing for fresh elections and the reconstitution of the government. **So, statement IV is not correct.**

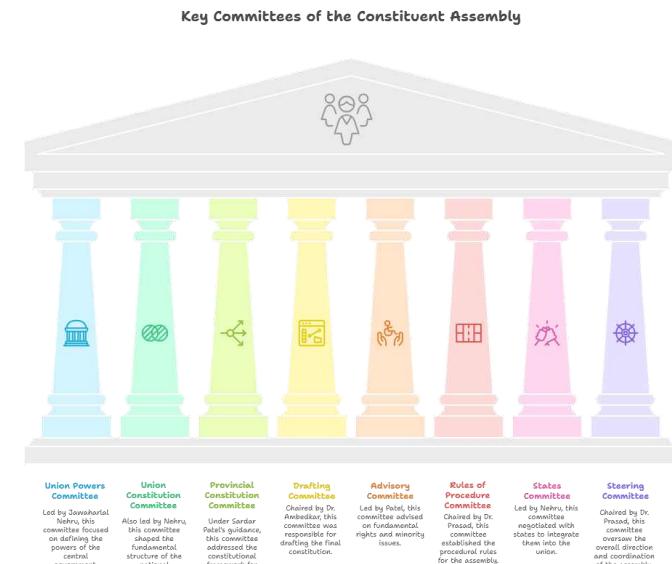
Therefore, option (b) is the correct answer.

Q29.

Answer: b

Explanation:

- While framing the **Constitution of India**, the **Constituent Assembly** formed **various committees**, each tasked with a specific function crucial to the drafting process. The Constituent Assembly appointed a number of committees to deal with different tasks of constitution-making. Out of these, eight were major committees and the others were minor committees.
- The **Union Powers Committee** was one of the major committees formed to determine the distribution of powers between the Union and the States. It focused on identifying subjects for which the Union executive and legislature would have exclusive authority. The committee was **chaired by Jawaharlal Nehru**. **So, pair I is correctly matched.**
- The **Advisory Committee on Fundamental Rights**, Minorities, and Tribal and Excluded Areas played a crucial role in drafting the Fundamental Rights chapter and examining the safeguards for minorities and tribal populations. The committee was headed by **Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel**. **So, pair II is correctly matched.**



- The **States Committee** was headed by Jawaharlal Nehru, not Rajendra Prasad. The committee was also known as the Committee for Negotiating with States and dealt primarily with the princely states and their accession and integration into the Indian Union, rather than formulating a model provincial constitution. **So, pair III is not correctly matched.**

So, only two of the pairs given above are correctly matched.

Therefore, option (b) is the correct answer.

Q30.

Answer: a

Explanation:

- Article 246 of the Indian Constitution discusses the division of legislative powers between the Union and State governments based on the Seventh Schedule. It establishes a hierarchical structure among the three lists:
 - **Clause (1):** Parliament has exclusive authority to legislate on subjects listed in the Union List.
 - **Clause (2):** Both Parliament and State Legislatures can legislate on matters in the Concurrent List.
 - **Clause (3):** State Legislatures have exclusive powers over subjects in the State List.
 - **Clause (4):** Parliament holds the right to legislate on State List matters for Union Territories.
- In case of conflict or overlap, the lists follow a priority order: **Union List > Concurrent List > State List.** If there's any inconsistency between Central and State law on Concurrent subjects, the Parliament's law exists.
- The **Concurrent List (list 3)** contains subjects on which both Parliament and state legislatures can make laws. In case of a conflict, the Central law prevails. It includes 52 subjects, focusing on areas requiring cooperative federalism such as education, forests, and labor welfare. Entries in the concurrent list are include:
 - **Criminal law,** including all matters included in the Indian Penal Code at the commencement of this Constitution but excluding offences against laws with respect to any of the matters specified in List I or List II and excluding the use of naval, military or air forces or any other armed forces of the Union in aid of the civil power. **So, point I is correct.**
 - **Bankruptcy and insolvency.** **So, point II is correct.**
 - **Electricity.** **So, point IV is correct.**
 - **Economic and social planning.** **So, point III is correct.**
- Gas and gas works fall under the state list. **So, point V is not correct.**
- **Intoxicating liquors,** that is to say, the production, manufacture, possession, transport, purchase and sale of intoxicating liquors. **So, point VI is not correct.**
- **Census** falls under the Union List. **So, point VII is not correct.**

So, only four of the above fall under the List III of the 7th schedule of the Constitution of India.

Therefore, option (a) is the correct answer.

Q31.

Answer: b

Explanation:

- The **42nd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1976**, often referred to as the "**Mini Constitution**," was one of the most comprehensive and controversial amendments to the Indian Constitution. Enacted during the emergency period under Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. This Amendment introduced key changes to the **Preamble**, Directive Principles of State Policy, Fundamental Duties, and the relationship between the judiciary and the legislature.
- The Preamble to the Constitution of India aims to secure for all the citizens of India, **Liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship**. These terms were present in the original Preamble. So, statement I is not correct.
- One of the key ideological changes introduced by the 42nd Amendment was the substitution of the phrase "**unity of the Nation**" with "**unity and integrity of the Nation**" in the Preamble. This change was brought in to emphasize the indivisibility of the Indian state and to strengthen the idea of national integrity. So, statement II is correct.
- Another historic change brought in by the 42nd Amendment was the insertion of the words "**socialist**" and "**secular**" into the Preamble, making the phrase read: "**Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic**." The inclusion of these terms was intended to reflect the government's commitment to a **planned economy** (socialist) and the **equal treatment of all religions by the State** (secular), reinforcing the principles already implicit in the Constitution. So, statement III is correct.

Therefore, option (b) is the correct answer.

Q32.

Answer: a

Explanation:

- In addition to making the Constitution and enacting ordinary laws, the **Constituent Assembly of India** also performed the following functions:
 - It ratified India's membership of the Commonwealth in May 1949. So, point I is correct.
 - It adopted the **national flag** on July 22, 1947. So, point II is not correct.
 - It adopted the **national anthem** on January 24, 1950. So, point III is correct.
 - It adopted the **national song** on January 24, 1950. So, point IV is correct.
 - It elected **Dr. Rajendra Prasad** as the first President of India on January 24, 1950.



Therefore, option (a) is the correct answer.

Q33.

Answer: a

Explanation:

- **Fraternity** means a sense of **brotherhood**. The Constitution promotes this **feeling of fraternity by the system of single citizenship**. Also, the Fundamental Duties (Article 51-A) say that it shall be the duty of every citizen of India to promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India, transcending religious, linguistic, regional or sectional diversities. **So, pair I is not correctly matched.**
- The word '**sovereign**' implies that India is neither a dependency nor a dominion of any other nation, but an independent state. There is no authority above it, and it is **free to conduct its own affairs** (both internal and external). **So, pair II is correctly matched.**
- The term '**equality**' means the **absence of special privileges to any section of society**, and the provision of adequate opportunities for all individuals without any discrimination. The Preamble secures to all citizens of India equality of status and opportunity. This provision embraces three dimensions of equality—civic, political and economic. **So, pair III is not correctly matched.**

So, only one of the pairs given above is correctly matched.

Therefore, option (a) is the correct answer.

Q34.

Answer: b

Explanation:

- Like any other written Constitution, the Constitution of India also provides for its amendment in order to adjust itself to the changing conditions and needs. However, the procedure laid down for its amendment is neither as easy as in Britain nor as difficult as in the USA. In other words, the Indian Constitution is **neither flexible nor rigid but a synthesis of both**.
- **Article 368 in Part XX** of the Constitution deals with the powers of Parliament to amend the Constitution and its procedure. An amendment of the Constitution **can be initiated only by the introduction of a bill for the purpose in either House of Parliament**. **So, statement I is not correct.**
- The bill can be **introduced either by a Minister or by a private member** and **does not require prior permission of the President**. **So, statement II is correct.**
 - The bill must be passed in each House by a special majority, that is, a majority of the total membership of the House and a majority of two-thirds of the members of the House present and voting. Each House must pass the bill separately.
- In case of a disagreement between the two Houses, **there is no provision for holding a joint sitting** of the two Houses for the purpose of deliberation and passage of the bill. **So, statement III is correct.**
 - If the bill seeks to amend the federal provisions of the Constitution, it must also be ratified by the legislatures of half of the States by a simple majority, that is, a majority of the members of the House present and voting.
- After being duly passed by both Houses of Parliament and ratified by the State Legislatures, where necessary, the bill is presented to the President for assent. **The President must give her/his assent to the bill**. S/He can neither withhold her/his assent to the bill nor return the bill for reconsideration by the Parliament.
- After the President's assent, the bill becomes an Act (i.e., a Constitutional Amendment Act) and the Constitution stands amended in accordance with the terms of the Act.

Therefore, option (b) is the correct answer.

Q35.

Answer: a

Explanation:

- **Amendment by a simple majority of Parliament:**
 - Some provisions can be amended by a simple majority of both Houses of Parliament, similar to the ordinary legislative process. These amendments fall outside the scope of Article 368.
 - A few examples:
 - Formation of new states and alteration of areas, boundaries or names of existing states.
 - Abolition or creation of legislative councils in states.
 - Number of puisne judges in the Supreme Court
 - Delimitation of constituencies. **So, point II is not correct.**
 - Quorum in Parliament.
 - Administration of Fifth and Sixth Schedules
 - Citizenship—acquisition and termination
 - Elections to Parliament and State Legislatures
 - Union Territories
 - Conferment of more jurisdiction on the Supreme Court
 - Use of official language
 - **Women's Reservation Bill or the Nari Shakti Vandana Adhiniyam, 2023** was introduced in the Parliament as the **128th Constitutional Amendment bill**, which became the **106th Amendment Act post the President's assent**.
 - As the **distribution of seats in the Parliament and the State legislature** fall under the prerogative of the Parliament, that is why the Government held the position that the **Bill does not require ratification by the States** since it doesn't change the actual number of seats that the States have in Parliament. "**So state representation in Parliament remains unaffected**". Further the ratification of the state legislatures is required for the subjects listed in **Article 368(2)**, as the distribution of seats in legislatures are not listed there, therefore this particular amendment was done as per the provisions of Article 368(1). **So, point V is not correct.**
- **Article 368 provides for two types of amendments:**
 - **Amendment by special majority of Parliament:** Most constitutional amendments under Article 368 require a special majority, which means a majority of the total membership of each House and a two-thirds majority of the members present and voting. A few examples:
 - Fundamental Rights. **So, point I is not correct.**
 - Directive Principles of State Policy
 - All other provisions not covered by the simple majority or the third category
 - **Amendment by special majority of Parliament and ratification by at least half of the state legislatures:** Amendments affecting the federal structure require not only a special majority in Parliament but also ratification by at least half of the state legislatures by a simple majority. A few examples:

- Election of the President and its manner.
- **Power of Parliament to amend the Constitution and its procedure** (Article 368 itself), etc. **So, point IV is correct.**
- Extent of the executive power of the Union and the States
- Supreme Court and High Courts
- Distribution of legislative powers between the Union and the States
- Goods and Services Tax Council
- **Any of the lists in the Seventh Schedule. So, point III is correct.**
- Representation of states in Parliament

Therefore, option (a) is the correct answer.

Q36.

Answer: b

Explanation:

The **Indian Independence Act, 1947** was an Act of the United Kingdom Parliament that divided British India into two new independent dominions, India and Pakistan. The Act was passed in the British Parliament on July 5, 1947, and received Royal Assent on July 18, 1947. Modern-day India and Pakistan, including the West (modern-day Pakistan) and East (modern-day Bangladesh) regions, were established on August 15, 1947.

- It ended the British rule in India and declared India an independent and sovereign state on August 15, 1947.
- It provided for the partition of India and the creation of two independent dominions of India and Pakistan with the right to secede from the British Commonwealth.
- It abolished the office of Viceroy and provided, for each dominion, a governor general, who was to be appointed by the British King on the advice of the dominion cabinet. His Majesty's Government in Britain was to have no responsibility with respect to the Government of India or Pakistan.
- It deprived the British Monarch of his right to veto bills or ask for a reservation of certain bills for his approval. But, this right was reserved for the Governor General. The Governor-General would have full power to assent to any bill in the name of His Majesty.
- It designated the Governor-General of India and the provincial governors as constitutional (nominal) heads of the states. They were made to act on the advice of the respective council of ministers in all matters.

Points to Remember

How were the provinces administered till the new Constitution was framed?

- The Indian Independence Act of 1947 provided for the governance of each of the dominions and the provinces by the Government of India Act of 1935, till the new Constitutions were framed. The dominions were, however, authorised to make modifications in the Act.

Therefore, option (b) is the correct answer.

Q37.

Answer: b

Explanation:

- Governments can be classified into unitary and federal on the basis of the nature of relations between the national government and the regional governments.
 - **A unitary government** is one in which all the powers are vested in the national government and the regional governments, if they exist at all, derive their authority from the national government.
 - **A federal government**, on the other hand, is one in which powers are divided between the national government and the regional governments by the Constitution itself, and both operate in their respective jurisdictions independently.
- **Unitary Features of the Constitution of India:**
 - Strong Centre
 - States Not Indestructible
 - Single Constitution. **So, point V is correct.**
 - Flexibility of the Constitution
 - No Equality of State Representation
 - Emergency Provisions
 - **Single Citizenship. So, point II is correct.**
 - Integrated Judiciary
 - **All-India Services. So, point IV is correct.**
 - Integrated Audit Machinery
 - Parliament's Authority Over the State List
 - Appointment of Governor
 - Integrated Election Machinery
 - Veto Over State Bills
- **Federal Features of the Constitution of India:**
 - Dual Government (that is, national government and regional government)
 - **Written Constitution. So, point III is correct.**
 - Division of powers between the national and regional governments
 - Supremacy of the Constitution
 - Rigid Constitution
 - Independent judiciary
 - **Bicameral legislature. So, point I is correct.**

So, only three of the above are unitary features of the Constitution of India.

Therefore, option (b) is the correct answer.

Q38.

Answer: c

Explanation:

- Article 3 of the Constitution of India relates to the formation of or changes in the **existing States of the Union of India**. Article 3 authorises the Parliament to:

- form a new State by separation of territory from any State or by uniting two or more States or parts of States or by uniting any territory to a part of any State;
 - increase the area of any State;
 - diminish the area of any State. **So, statement III is not correct.**
 - alter the boundaries of any State; and
 - alter the name of any State.
- **Article 3** lays down two conditions in this regard. A bill contemplating the above changes can be introduced in the Parliament **only with the prior recommendation of the President**.
 - Before recommending the bill, the **President has to refer the same to the State Legislature concerned** for expressing its view within a specified period. However, the **President (or Parliament) is not bound by the views** of the State Legislature. **So, statement I is not correct.**
 - **Article 4** declares that laws made for the formation of new States and alteration of areas, boundaries or names of existing States (under Article 3) are **not to be considered amendments to the Constitution under Article 368**. This means that such laws can be passed by a **simple majority and by the ordinary legislative process**. **So, statement II is correct.**

Therefore, option (c) is the correct answer.

Knowledge Box

- **Article 2** relates to the **admission or establishment of new States** that are **not part of the Union of India**.
- **Article 2** grants two powers to the Parliament:
 - the power to **admit into the Union of India new States**.
 - the power to **establish new States**.
- The first refers to the admission of States which are already in existence, while the second refers to the establishment of States which were not in existence before.

Q39.

Answer: a

Explanation:

- India, as a sovereign nation, can acquire foreign territories or cede its territories according to the modes recognized by international law, i.e., cession, occupation, conquest or subjugation. The Supreme Court held that the power of Parliament to diminish the area of a State (under Article 3) does not cover the cession of Indian territory to a foreign country. Hence, **Indian territory can be ceded to a foreign state only by amending the Constitution under Article 368**.
- The 100th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2015 was enacted to give effect to the acquiring of certain territories by India and the transfer of certain other territories to Bangladesh in pursuance of the agreement and its protocol entered into between the Governments of India and Bangladesh.

Therefore, option (a) is the correct answer.

Points To Remember

According to the Supreme Court, the **settlement of a boundary dispute** between India and another country does not require a constitutional amendment. It can be done by executive action as it does not involve the cession of Indian territory to a foreign country.

Q40.

Answer: b

Explanation:

- **Citizenship** represents full and equal membership of an individual in a political community and India defines its citizenship laws primarily under the **Citizenship Act of 1955**. This act prescribes five methods of acquiring Indian citizenship: by birth, descent, registration, naturalization, and incorporation of territory.
- As per **Article 58 of the Constitution of India**, a person is eligible to be elected as the **President of India only if they are a citizen of India**. Importantly, this includes both those who are citizens by birth and those who have acquired citizenship through naturalization. So, points II and III are correct.
- An **Overseas Citizen of India (OCI)**, under Section 7A of the Citizenship Act, 1955, is **not considered a full citizen and does not have voting rights**. Moreover, OCIs are ineligible to contest elections for constitutional posts like the President, Vice President, or to become members of Parliament or State Legislatures. So, point I is not correct.
- Similarly, a person of **Indian origin holding citizenship of a foreign country** is not eligible for the office of President, as India does not recognize dual citizenship. The Constitution mandates that only Indian citizens can hold such a high office, and foreign nationals of Indian origin are barred from this privilege.

So, only two of the above are eligible to be elected to the office of the President of India.

Therefore, option (b) is the answer.

Q41.

Answer: d

Explanation:

- The '**Instrument of Instructions**' mentioned in the **Government of India Act, 1935** was a set of **instructions issued to the Governors of British Indian provinces**. These were essentially guidelines for the Governors to follow in **the exercise of their powers and responsibilities** under the Act.
- These instructions were included in Schedules to the Act and were binding on the Governors, though **not legally enforceable in courts**.
- The Instrument of Instructions laid down certain principles of governance, which had similarities to what later became **the Directive Principles of State Policy** in the Constitution of India. Just as the Directive Principles are not enforceable by law but guide the governance of the country, the Instrument of Instructions served as moral and administrative guidelines to the British Governors.
- The **Directive Principles of State Policy are enumerated in Part IV of the Constitution from Articles 36 to 51**. The framers of the Constitution borrowed this idea from the Irish Constitution of 1937, which had copied it from the Spanish Constitution.

Therefore, option (d) is the correct answer.

Q42.

Answer: b

Explanation:

- **Lord Mountbatten** became the first Governor General of the new Dominion of India. He swore in **Jawaharlal Nehru as the first Prime Minister** of independent India. The Constituent Assembly of India formed in 1946 became the Parliament of the Indian Dominion.
- The **members of the interim Government were members of the Viceroy's Executive Council**. The Viceroy continued to be the head of the Council. But, Jawaharlal Nehru was designated as the Vice-President of the Council.

Therefore, option (b) is the correct answer.

Q43.

Answer: c

Explanation:

- The term '**Scheduled Caste**' was first used by the **Simon Commission** in its report for a class of people, which is a victim of untouchability and oppression. The expressions, 'Depressed Classes', 'Exterior Castes' and 'Untouchables' were commonly used for the scheduled castes during the colonial period. The Simon Commission published a two-volume report in May 1930. This term was further mentioned in the Government of India Act, 1935.
- It was through the Government of India Act, 1935, under which the principle of communal representation by providing separate electorates for depressed classes (Scheduled Castes), women and labour (workers) was extended.

Therefore, option (c) is the correct answer.

Q44.

Answer: a

Explanation:

- Independence Day is celebrated annually on 15 August commemorating the nation's independence from the British on 15 August 1947. On this day the Indian Independence Act 1947 came into effect, transferring legislative sovereignty to the Indian Constituent Assembly. **So, statements I and II are correct.**
- India attained independence following the independence movement noted for largely non-violent resistance and civil disobedience led by Indian National Congress under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi. On 15 August 1947, the first Prime Minister of India, Jawaharlal Nehru raised the Indian national flag above the Lahori Gate of the Red Fort in Delhi.

So, both Statement I and Statement II are correct and Statement II explains Statement I.

Therefore, option (a) is the correct answer.

Q45.

Answer: c

Explanation:

- **Constitutionalism** is a philosophy which is evolutionary in nature and essential for a democratic setup. It calls for restriction on the arbitrary power of the State. It means "**legal limitation on government**". It is the antithesis of arbitrary rule.

- Its opposite is a despotic government, the government of will instead of the law” means the limitation of government by law. Constitutionalism is built on a simple idea, that the **government is organised by people and operated on behalf of the people**, but is subject to a series of restraints which attempt to ensure that the power which is needed for such governance is not abused by those who are called upon to do the governing.

Therefore, option (c) is the correct answer.

Q46.

Answer: b

Explanation:

- The **States Reorganisation Commission**, led by **Fazl Ali**, was appointed in 1953 to examine State formation based on language. While it accepted language as a basis, it rejected the **one-language-one-state principle**. Its report, submitted in 1955, laid the groundwork for the reorganization of Indian States.
- The States Reorganisation Commission proposed the creation of 16 states and 3 centrally administered territories, abolishing the existing four-fold classification. With minor modifications, the Government of India accepted these recommendations. The 1956 Act merged some States and designated others as Union Territories.
- **States: Andhra Pradesh**, Assam, Bihar, Bombay, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Mysore, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal.
- **Union Territories: Delhi, Himachal Pradesh**, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands, **Manipur and Tripura**. So, points II and III are correct.
- **Goa, Daman and Diu**: India acquired these three territories from the Portuguese by means of a police action in 1961. They were constituted as a union territory by the 12th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1962. Later, in 1987, Goa was conferred a statehood. Consequently, **Daman and Diu was made a separate Union Territory**. So, point I is not correct.
- **Puducherry**: The territory of Puducherry comprises the former French establishments in India known as Puducherry, Karaikal, Mahe and Yanam. The French handed over this territory to India in 1954. Subsequently, it was administered as an ‘acquired territory’, till 1962 when it was made a Union Territory by the **14th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1962**. So, point IV is not correct.

So, only two of the above Union Territories were created by the **States Reorganisation Act, 1956**.

Therefore, option (b) is the correct answer.

Knowledge Box

Integration of states:

- After independence, of the 552 princely states situated within the geographical boundaries of India, 549 joined India and the remaining 3 (**Hyderabad, Junagarh and Kashmir**) refused to join India.
- However, over time, they were also integrated with India—Hyderabad by means of **police action**, Junagarh by means of **referendum** and Kashmir by the **Instrument of Accession**.

Q47.

Answer: c

Explanation:

The **Constitution deals with the citizenship from Articles 5 to 11 under Part II**. However, it contains neither any permanent nor any elaborate provisions in this regard. It only identifies the persons who became citizens of India at its commencement (i.e., on January 26, 1950). It does **not deal with the problem of acquisition or loss of citizenship** subsequent to its commencement. It empowers the Parliament to enact a law to provide for such matters and any other matter relating to citizenship. Accordingly, the Parliament has enacted the **Citizenship Act (1955)**, which has been amended from time to time.

- According to the Constitution, the following four categories of persons became the citizens of India at its commencement i.e., on January 26, 1950:
 - A person who had his domicile in India and also fulfilled any one of the three conditions, viz., if he was born in India; or if either of his parents was born in India; or if he has been **ordinarily resident in India for five years immediately before the commencement of the Constitution**, became a citizen of India. **So, statement I is correct.**
 - A **person who migrated to India from Pakistan** became an Indian citizen if he or either of his parents or **any of his grandparents was born in undivided India** and also fulfilled any one of the two conditions viz., in case he migrated to India before July 19, 1948, he had been ordinarily resident in India since the date of his migration; or in case he migrated to India on or after July 19, 1948, he had been registered as a citizen of India. But, a person could be so registered only if he had been resident in India for six months preceding the date of his application for registration. **So, statement II is correct.**
 - A person who migrated to Pakistan from India after March 1, 1947, but later **returned to India for resettlement** could become an Indian citizen. For this, he had to be resident in India for six months preceding the date of his application for registration.
 - A person who, or any of whose parents or grandparents, was born in undivided India but who is ordinarily residing outside India shall become an Indian citizen if he has been registered as a citizen of India by the diplomatic or consular representative of India in the country of his residence, whether before or after the commencement of the Constitution. Thus, this provision covers the overseas Indians who may want to acquire Indian citizenship.

Therefore, option (c) is the correct answer.

Q48.

Answer: a

Explanation:

- In 2000, three new States of Chhattisgarh, Uttarakhand and Jharkhand were created out of the territories of Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, respectively. These became the 26th, 27th and 28th states of the Indian Union, respectively.
 - **Chhattisgarh: 1 November** of every year is celebrated as Chhattisgarh Rajyotsava (Chhattisgarh Foundation Day) as on this date in the year **2000** Government of India officially declared it to be an independent state.

- The State of **Uttarakhand** (earlier known as Uttarakhand) came into existence on 9th November, 2000 as the 27th State of the Republic of India.
- **Jharkhand's** foundation day is celebrated on November 15th. This day marks the formation of Jharkhand as the 28th state of India in the year 2000.
- **Telangana:** In 2014, the new state of Telangana came into existence as the 29th state of the Indian Union. It was carved out of the territories of Andhra Pradesh.

So, the correct chronological order of formation of the States of India is: Chhattisgarh - Uttarakhand - Jharkhand - Telangana.

Therefore, option (a) is the correct answer.

Q49.

Answer: b

Explanation:

Part XXII of the Constitution contains provisions incidental to the Constitution itself, such as the Short Title, Commencement of the Constitution and Repeal of older legislation.

Originally, this part consisted of three Articles only - Article 393 (short title), Article 394 (commencement) and Article 395 (repeals).

- Originally, the Constitution of India did not make any provision with respect to an **authoritative text of the Constitution in the Hindi language**. Later, a provision in this regard was made by the **58th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1987**. This amendment inserted a new Article 394-A in the last part of the Constitution i.e., Part XXII. This article contains the following provisions:
 - The President shall cause to be published under his authority:
 - **The translation of the Constitution in Hindi language.** The modifications which are necessary to bring it in conformity with the language, style and terminology adopted in the authoritative texts of the Central Acts in Hindi can be made in it. All the amendments of the Constitution made before such publication should be incorporated in it.
 - **The translation in Hindi of every amendment of the constitution made in English.**
 - The translation of the Constitution and its every amendment published shall be construed to have the same meaning as the original text in English. If any difficulty arises in this matter, the President shall cause the Hindi text to be revised suitably. 3. The translation of the Constitution and its every amendment published shall be deemed to be, for all purposes, its authoritative text in Hindi.

Therefore, option (b) is the correct answer.

Q50.

Answer: c

Explanation:

- **Constitutional silences** refer to **gaps or omissions in the Constitution where no explicit provision exists**, allowing for interpretation and evolution through judicial pronouncements, conventions, or legislative action.

- For example, when the Constitution was adopted by the Constituent Assembly, the founders left deliberate gaps in it to enable a future Parliament to modify and amend the Constitution that was in accordance with the aspirations and the will of the people. This ostensibly gave birth to a Constitution with glaring misses.
 - One of the silences in the Constitution is in Article 200 which **does not prescribe a timeline for the Governor to provide assent to Bills sent by the Legislative Assembly**. This has been used to advantage by the Governors of various Opposition-ruled States to obfuscate the mandate of democratically elected governments.

Therefore, option (c) is the correct answer.