
DO NOT OPEN THIS TEST BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO

VAJIRAM & RAVI

Prelims CAMP – 2026

Subject – Polity

Test - PT – 02

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.

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1. Which one of the following provisions aims to establish 'a government of laws and not of men'?

- (a) Directive Principles of State Policy
- (b) Doctrine of Basic Structure
- (c) Fundamental Duties
- (d) Fundamental Rights

2. Which one of the following correlations between rights and duties was held by Mahatma Gandhi?

- (a) An individual's rights flow from duties.
- (b) An individual only has rights but no duties.
- (c) An individual is neither bound by duties nor by rights.
- (d) An individual's duties flow from rights.

3. Consider the following statements with regard to regarding the National Anthem:

- I. The Ministry of Home Affairs has published an exhaustive list of occasions on which the singing of the Anthem is permitted.
- II. The audience must stand to attention when the National Anthem is played as part of a newsreel or documentary.
- III. The playing time of the full version of the Anthem is approximately 52 seconds.

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

4. Consider the following pairs:

	Writ	Issued When
I.	Mandamus	An authority has failed to perform its public duty
II.	Quo-Warranto	A public office exhibits a breach of jurisdiction
III.	Certiorari	An authority undertook an illegal occupation of a public office
IV.	Prohibition	An order is passed by a court without jurisdiction

How many of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
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5. With reference to the Fundamental Rights, consider the following statements:

Statement I:

They are both positive and negative in character.

Statement II:

They place limitations on the State.

Statement III:

They empower the State to make special provisions for certain classes of people.

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
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6. The "Right to Property" was abolished as a Fundamental Right by which one of the following amendments to the Constitution of India?
- 1st Amendment Act, 1951
 - 42nd Amendment Act, 1976
 - 44th Amendment Act, 1978
 - 61st Amendment Act, 1988
7. Consider the following statements with regard to the Martial Law:
- The term 'martial law' is not defined in the Constitution of India.
 - No explicit grounds are mentioned for its imposition in the Constitution.
 - It results in the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus.
 - It has never been enforced in independent India.
- Which of the statements given above are correct?
- I, II and III only
 - II, III and IV only
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8. Consider the following rights:
- Right to elementary education
 - Right to equality of opportunity in the matter of public employment
 - Protection of life and personal liberty
 - Freedom of profession, practice and propagation of religion
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9. Consider the following statements with regard to the conferment of National Awards:
- Self-nomination is not allowed for Padma Awards.
 - No formal recommendations for Bharat Ratna are necessary.
 - Government servants, except doctors and scientists, are not eligible for Padma Awards.
 - These are announced annually on the eve of Independence Day.
- Which of the statements given above are correct?
- I and II only
 - II and III only
 - I and IV only
 - III and IV only
10. Consider the following bodies:
- Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd (ONGC)
 - Municipalities
 - District Boards
 - Air India
- How many of the above are considered as 'State' as per Article 12 of the Constitution of India?
- Only one
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11. Consider the following scenario:
- Twelve-year-old Shreya, a school dropout, works as a domestic help in a household in place of her mother after she falls ill. With long hours of work and no payment, her employers also compel her to participate in their religious rituals and threaten her when she refuses to follow their faith.
- In the above scenario, which of the following Fundamental Rights of Shreya are being violated?
- Article 17, Article 19 and Article 21
 - Article 21A, Article 23 and Article 25
 - Article 15, Article 19 and Article 32
 - Article 14, Article 24 and Article 32

12. With reference to the Fundamental Duties provided in the Constitution of India, consider the following statements:

- I. They are applicable to both citizens as well as foreigners.
- II. They were added by the 44th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976.
- III. They can help courts to determine the constitutionality of a law.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

13. In the context of Indian Polity, which of the following are correct with regard to the Rule of Law?

- I. No man can be punished except for a breach of law.
- II. A person cannot be prosecuted and punished for the same offence more than once.
- III. The constitution is the result of the rights of the individual.

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

14. Consider the following:

- I. Using the Indian National Flag as a drapery in State funerals
- II. Putting any kind of inscription upon the Indian National Flag
- III. Dipping the Indian National Flag in salute to any person
- IV. Using the Indian National Flag as a cover for Speaker's desk

How many of the above are considered a disrespect to the Indian National Flag?

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

15. Consider the following pairs with regard to the Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSPs):

	Case	Judgement
I.	Champakam Dorairajan case, 1951	DPSPs are subsidiary to the Fundamental Rights
II.	Golaknath case, 1967	Fundamental Rights can be amended to implement DPSPs
III.	Minerva Mills case, 1980	Fundamental Rights can not be amended to implement DPSPs

How many of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

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

16. Consider the following scenario:

Ravi, Poorva and Puja belong to the OBC category.

Their family backgrounds are as follows:

- I. Ravi's father is a senior engineer in a Public Sector Undertaking (PSU) holding a Group 'A' post.
- II. Poorva's mother is a member of the State Public Service Commission.
- III. Puja's parents are engaged in agriculture, earning ₹7 lakh annually.

Who among the above can avail the reservation benefits based on the creamy layer criteria for the OBCs?

- (a) Only Puja
- (b) Only Ravi and Poorva
- (c) Only Poorva
- (d) None of them

17. Which of the following are the necessary conditions to be qualified as a religious denomination?

- I. It should have been in existence for the past 10 years.
- II. It should have a common organisation.
- III. It should be designated by a distinctive name.
- IV. It should be a group of individuals with a set of beliefs essential for their spiritual well-being.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

18. Which of the following rights is/are available to a person in case of preventive detention?

- I. To know the grounds of detention under all circumstances
- II. Opportunity to make representation against the detention order
- III. To demand a release after 24 hours of detention if further detention is not authorised

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

19. Which one of the following is a Fundamental Right?

- (a) Freedom from collection and levy of taxes except by authority of law
- (b) Right to Vote
- (c) Right to assemble peaceably
- (d) None of the above

20. Which one of the following provisions of the Constitution of India provides for the implementation of the Uniform Civil Code (UCC)?

- (a) Preamble to the Constitution
- (b) Fundamental Rights
- (c) Directive Principles of State Policy
- (d) Fundamental Duties

21. Consider the following:

- I. To promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood
- II. To safeguard public property and not to use violence
- III. To protect monuments, places and objects of national importance
- IV. To protect and improve the natural environments

How many of the above are Fundamental Duties enshrined in the Constitution of India?

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

22. Which one of the following Fundamental Rights is protected against only the action of the State, and not that of private individuals?

- (a) Right against discrimination on the basis of race, religion, place of birth or caste, etc.
- (b) Right to freedom of speech and expression
- (c) Right against untouchability
- (d) Right to freedom of religion

23. The Doctrine of Basic Structure was formulated by the Supreme Court of India to resolve a conflict between:

- (a) Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy
- (b) Judicial Review and Parliamentary Sovereignty
- (c) Constituent Powers of the Parliament and Fundamental Rights
- (d) Parliamentary democracy and Presidential democracy

24. With regard to the Fundamental Duties, which one of the following was **not** recommended by the Swaran Singh Committee?

- (a) Imposition of penalty for non compliance with the duties
- (b) Payment of taxes to be incorporated as a Fundamental Duty
- (c) Inclusion of a separate chapter on Fundamental Duties in the Constitution
- (d) Casting vote in elections to be incorporated as a Fundamental Duty

25. Consider the following statements:

Statement I:

Fundamental Duties are non-justiciable in nature.

Statement II:

Fundamental Duties cannot be enforced by Parliament through legislation.

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

26. Consider the following:

- I. To remain neutral between the various blocs of countries
- II. To maintain just and honourable relations between nations
- III. To foster respect for international law and treaty obligations
- IV. To promote international peace and security

How many of the above provisions are enshrined in the Constitution of India that have shaped the principles of India's foreign policy?

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

27. Consider the following scenario:

Rahul has been accused of a criminal offence. During the investigation, the police compel him to sign a written confession and also to provide his fingerprints and blood sample. He refuses, claiming protection under Article 20(3) of the Constitution.

Which one of the following is correct in the above context?

- (a) Rahul is right, he can deny from giving fingerprints or blood samples.
- (b) Rahul is wrong, he can deny making a confession, but not giving physical evidence.
- (c) Rahul is wrong, Article 20(3) applies only to civil proceedings.
- (d) Rahul is right, Article 20(3) prohibits the collection of any form of evidence from an accused.

28. Consider the following statements with regard to the Article 32 of the Constitution of India:

- I. It is part of the basic features of the Constitution.
- II. It can be invoked only for the enforcement of the Fundamental Rights.
- III. It can be invoked only to determine the constitutionality of an executive order.

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

29. With reference to the Constitution of India, consider the following statements:

- I. Religious instruction is completely prohibited in institutions wholly maintained out of State funds.
- II. Minority educational institutions enjoy absolute administrative autonomy.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

30. Consider the following:

- I. It resembles the 'Instrument of Instructions' from the Government of India Act of 1935.
- II. It embodies the concept of a welfare state.
- III. It reflects the Novel Features of the Constitution of India.

Which one of the following parts of the Constitution of India reflects the above ideals?

- (a) Part III
- (b) Part IV
- (c) Part VI
- (d) Part IX

31. Consider the following pairs with regard to the Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSPs)

	Amendment	DPSP Added
I.	42nd Amendment Act, 1976	Requires the State to minimise inequalities in income
II.	44th Amendment Act, 1978	Requires the State to protect and improve the environment
III.	86th Amendment Act, 2002	Requires the State to provide early childhood care

How many of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

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

32. Consider the following countries:

- I. United States of America
- II. Japan
- III. Canada
- IV. Russia
- V. France

How many of the above specifically contain a list of duties of its citizens?

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

33. Consider the following statements with regard to the Basic Structure of the Constitution:

- I. It was recognised for the first time in the Kesavananda Bharati case, 1973.
- II. It limits the power of Parliament to amend the Constitution.
- III. Unity and integrity of India are the part of the Basic Structure.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

34. Which of the following legislations were enacted for the implementation of the Directive Principles of State Policy?

- I. Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987
- II. The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972
- III. 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992
- IV. The Indian Forest Act, 1927

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

35. Consider the following statements:

Statement I:

A law enacted to give effect to Articles 39(b) and 39(c) of the Directive Principles is not void, even if it restricts the right to equality.

Statement II:

The 24th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1971 states no law which seeks to implement Articles 39(b) and 39(c) shall be void on the ground of contravening Articles 14 and 19.

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

36. Consider the following:

- I. Rule of law
- II. Secularism
- III. Free and fair elections
- IV. Effective access to justice

How many of the above are considered as part of the 'basic structure' of the Constitution of India?

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

37. Which of the following are considered 'law' under Article 13 of the Constitution of India?

- I. Constitutional amendment
- II. Ordinance issued by the State Governors
- III. Delegated legislation
- IV. Custom having the force of law

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

- 38.** Which of the following rights are part of the Article 21 of the Constitution of India?
- Right against tapping of telephonic conversation
 - Right to marry a person of one's own choice
 - Right to speedy trial
 - Right to demonstration
- Select the correct answer using the code given below:
- II and III only
 - I and III only
 - II and IV only
 - I and IV only
- 39.** Consider the following statements with regard to the Linguistic Minorities in India:
- They have a distinct language or script of their own.
 - They are determined on a state wise basis.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- I only
 - II only
 - Both I and II
 - Neither I nor II
- 40.** Consider the following:
- Sovereignty and Integrity of India
 - Security of the State
 - Decency or morality
 - Defamation
 - Public health emergency
- How many of the above are 'reasonable' restrictions imposed under Article 19 of the Constitution of India?
- Only two
 - Only three
 - Only four
 - All the five
- 41.** Consider the following statements with regard to the Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023:
- It applies to processing of digital personal data outside India if linked to offering goods or services to individuals in India.
 - The Act has amended the Right to Information Act, 2005, removing the “larger public interest” clause for disclosure of personal information.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- I only
 - II only
 - Both I and II
 - Neither I nor II
- 42.** Which one of the following best distinguishes public order from law and order in constitutional terms?
- Public order refers to individual law violations, while law and order relates to threats to community peace.
 - Law and order concerns localised disturbances, whereas public order involves broader threats affecting community harmony.
 - Law and order deals with national security issues, while public order concerns routine policing functions.
 - Public order is maintained by the judiciary, while law and order is maintained by the legislature.

43. The Doctrine of Reasonableness in Indian Constitutional law primarily ensures that:
- all laws must be approved by the Parliament before enforcement
 - administrative and legislative actions are fair, just and non-arbitrary
 - citizens are given equal opportunities in public employment
 - laws affecting Fundamental Rights are made in accordance with judicially recognized standards of fairness
44. Consider the following statements:
Statement I:
 The State can run any trade, business, or service to the complete or partial exclusion of private citizens.
Statement II:
 Article 19 of the Constitution of India empowers the State to establish a monopoly in trade, business or service.
 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. “To secure a living wage, a decent standard of life and social and cultural opportunities for all workers” is one of the Directive Principles enshrined in the Constitution of India. In the above context, which of the following best describes a “living wage”?
- A wage sufficient to meet only the basic necessities of life such as food, clothing, and shelter
 - A wage that ensures not just bare subsistence but also provides for education, health, insurance, and a decent standard of life
 - A wage that is fixed midway between the minimum and maximum wage levels
 - A wage determined purely by the employer’s financial capacity and market conditions
46. With reference to Justice K.S. Puttaswamy (Aadhaar) judgment, 2018 consider the following statements:
- The Supreme Court upheld that the Right to Privacy is a Fundamental Right under Article 21 of the Constitution.
 - The Supreme Court held that the Aadhaar Act, 2016 did not violate the Right to Privacy.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- I only
 - II only
 - Both I and II
 - Neither I nor II
47. The International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention No. 189 is related to:
- protection of rights of the migrant workers
 - elimination of child labour
 - decent work for domestic workers
 - equal pay for work of equal value
48. Which one of the following Articles of the Constitution of India authorizes the State to impose compulsory service for public purposes?
- Article 19
 - Article 21
 - Article 23
 - Article 24
49. Which of the following best defines freedom of conscience under the Indian Constitution?
- The right to openly declare one’s religious faith and beliefs
 - The inner freedom of an individual to choose or change their belief in God or spiritual path
 - The right to perform religious rituals and ceremonies
 - The right to spread and promote one’s religion among others

50. Consider the following statements with regard to the 'Due Process of Law' and 'Procedure Established by Law':

- I. Both the principles have originated from the Constitution of India.
- II. Both authorise the judiciary to determine the procedural adequacy of a law as well as its intention.
- III. Both safeguard citizens' rights from arbitrary executive actions.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Prelims CAMP⁷

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Polity - PT - 02

**Fundamental Rights, Fundamental Duties, Directive Principle of State Policy
& Doctrine of Basic Structure**

Polity - PT - 02 - Answer Key				
1. (d)	11. (b)	21. (c)	31. (a)	41. (c)
2. (a)	12. (a)	22. (d)	32. (a)	42. (b)
3. (d)	13. (a)	23. (c)	33. (d)	43. (b)
4. (b)	14. (c)	24. (d)	34. (a)	44. (a)
5. (a)	15. (a)	25. (c)	35. (c)	45. (b)
6. (c)	16. (a)	26. (c)	36. (d)	46. (c)
7. (d)	17. (b)	27. (b)	37. (b)	47. (c)
8. (a)	18. (a)	28. (a)	38. (a)	48. (c)
9. (b)	19. (c)	29. (a)	39. (c)	49. (b)
10. (c)	20. (c)	30. (b)	40. (c)	50. (d)



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2 0 2 6

Subject: Polity

Test: PT-2

SME: Aditya Vashistha



Test Coverage:

- Fundamental Rights
- Fundamental Duties
- DPSPs
- Doctrine of Basic Structure



Fundamental Rights

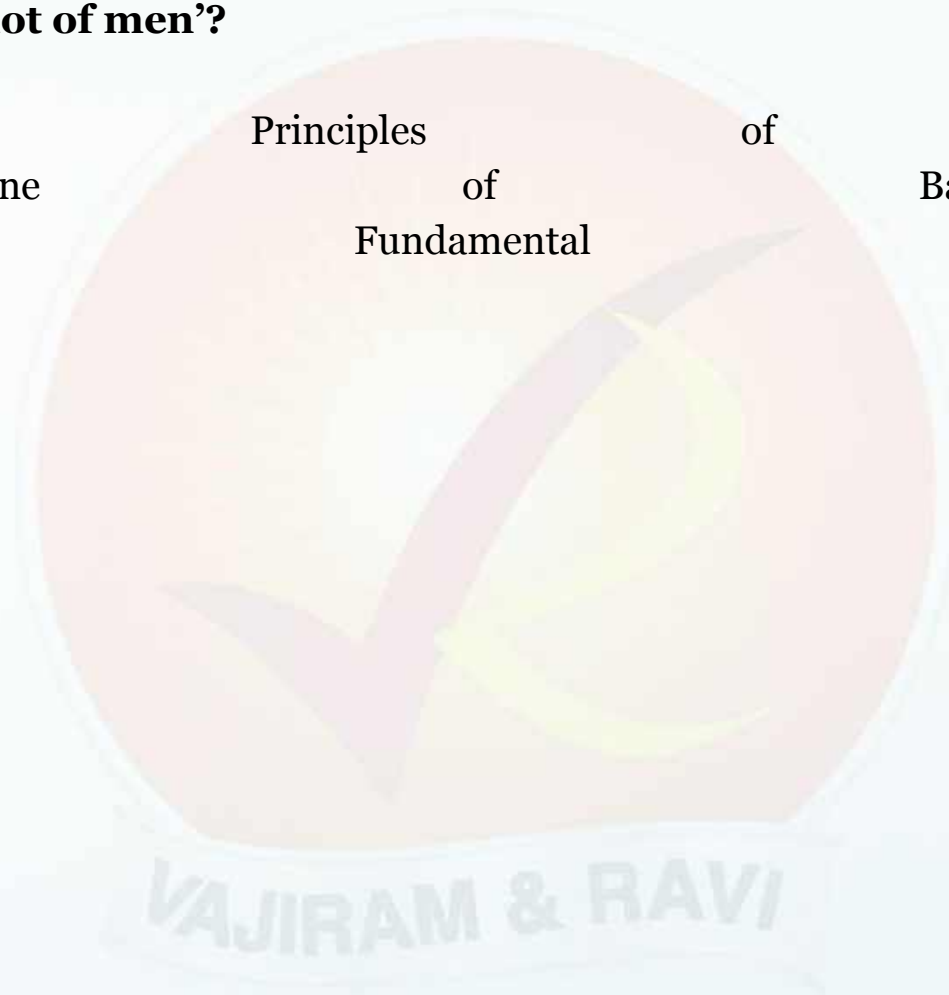
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Q1. Which one of the following provisions aims to establish 'a government of laws and not of men'?

- a) Directive Principles of State Policy
- b) Doctrine of Basic Structure
- c) Fundamental Duties
- d) Fundamental Rights

Answer: d





Q4. Consider the following pairs:

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I.	Mandamus	An authority has failed to perform its public duty
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IV.	Prohibition	An order is passed by a court without jurisdiction

How many of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

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Answer: b



Q5. With reference to the Fundamental Rights, consider the following statements:

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Answer: a



Q6. The "Right to Property" was abolished as a Fundamental Right by which one of the following amendments to the Constitution of India?

- a) 1st Amendment Act, 1951
- b) 42nd Amendment Act, 1976
- c) 44th Amendment Act, 1978
- d) 61st Amendment Act, 1988

Answer: c





Q7. Consider the following statements with regard to the Martial Law:

- I. The term 'martial law' is not defined in the Constitution of India.
- II. No explicit grounds are mentioned for its imposition in the Constitution.
- III. It results in the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus.
- IV. It has never been enforced in independent India.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Answer: d



Q8. Consider the following rights:

- I. Right to elementary education
- II. Right to equality of opportunity in the matter of public employment
- III. Protection of life and personal liberty
- IV. Freedom of profession, practice and propagation of religion
- V. Freedom of speech and expression

How many of the above are exclusively available to citizens of India, and not foreigners?

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- b) Only three
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- d) All the five

Answer: a



Q9. Consider the following statements with regard to the conferment of National Awards:

- I. Self-nomination is not allowed for Padma Awards.
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- IV. These are announced annually on the eve of Independence Day.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Answer: b



Q10. Consider the following bodies:

- I. Oil and Natural Gas Corporation Ltd (ONGC)
- II. Municipalities
- III. District Boards
- IV. Air India

How many of the above are considered as 'State' as per Article 12 of the Constitution of India?

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

Answer:

c



Q11. Consider the following scenario:

Twelve-year-old Shreya, a school dropout, works as a domestic help in a household in place of her mother after she falls ill. With long hours of work and no payment, her employers also compel her to participate in their religious rituals and threaten her when she refuses to follow their faith.

In the above scenario, which of the following Fundamental Rights of Shreya are being violated?

- | | | | | | | | |
|----|---------------------------------------|------|---------|----|-----|---------|----|
| a) | Article | 17, | Article | 19 | and | Article | 21 |
| b) | Article | 21A, | Article | 23 | and | Article | 25 |
| c) | Article | 15, | Article | 19 | and | Article | 32 |
| d) | Article 14, Article 24 and Article 32 | | | | | | |

Answer: b



Q13. In the context of Indian Polity, which of the following are correct with regard to the Rule of Law?

- I. No man can be punished except for a breach of law.
- II. A person cannot be prosecuted and punished for the same offence more than once.
- III. The constitution is the result of the rights of the individual.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Answer: a

**Q16. Consider the following scenario:**

Ravi, Poorva and Puja belong to the OBC category. Their family backgrounds are as follows:

- I. Ravi's father is a senior engineer in a Public Sector Undertaking (PSU) holding a Group 'A' post.
- II. Poorva's mother is a member of the State Public Service Commission.
- III. Puja's parents are engaged in agriculture, earning ₹7 lakh annually.

Who among the above can avail the reservation benefits based on the creamy layer criteria for the OBCs?

- a) Only Puja
- b) Only Ravi and Poorva
- c) Only Poorva
- d) None of them

Answer: a



Q17. Which of the following are the necessary conditions to be qualified as a religious denomination?

- I. It should have been in existence for the past 10 years.
- II It should have a common organisation.
- III. It should be designated by a distinctive name.
- IV. It should be a group of individuals with a set of beliefs essential for their spiritual well-being.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Answer: b



Q18. Which of the following rights is/are available to a person in case of preventive detention?

- I. To know the grounds of detention under all circumstances
- II. Opportunity to make representation against the detention order
- III. To demand a release after 24 hours of detention if further detention is not authorised

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

Q19. Which one of the following is a Fundamental Right?

- a) Freedom from collection and levy of taxes except by authority of law
- b) Right to Vote
- c) Right to assemble peaceably
- d) None of the above

Answer: c

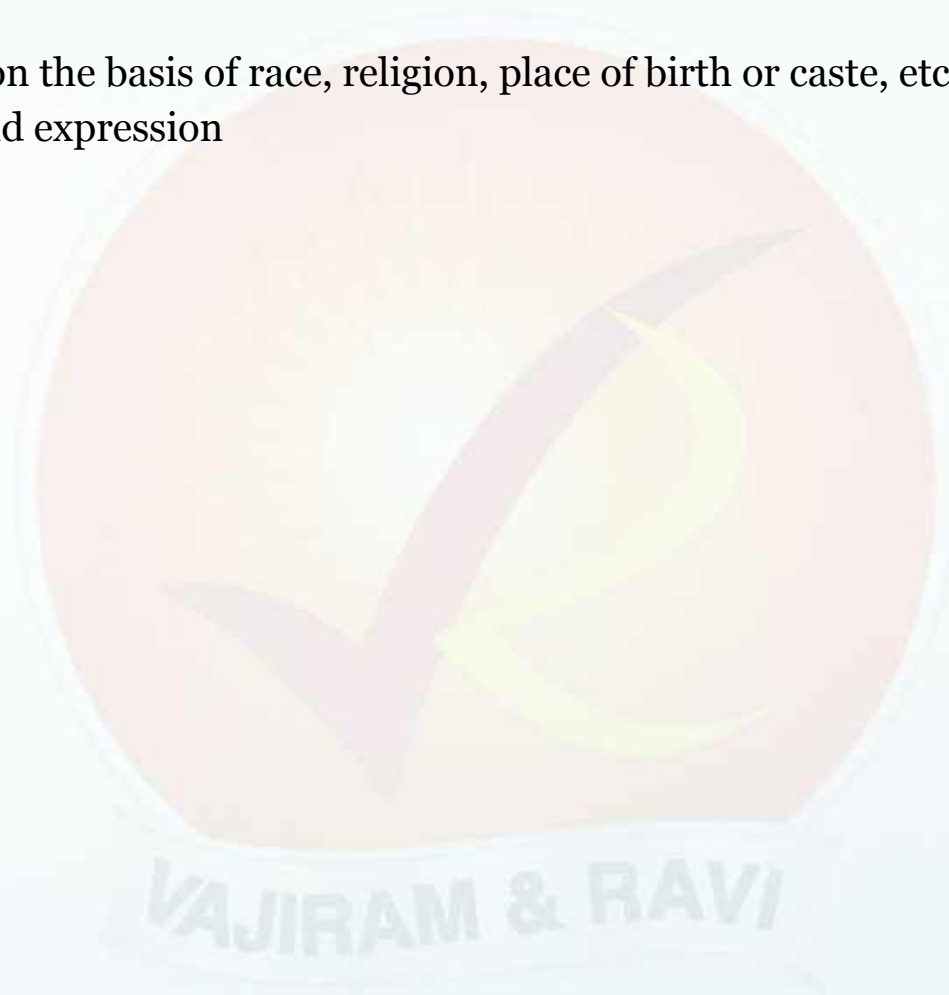




Q22. Which one of the following Fundamental Rights is protected against only the action of the State, and not that of private individuals?

- a) Right against discrimination on the basis of race, religion, place of birth or caste, etc.
- b) Right to freedom of speech and expression
- c) Right against untouchability
- d) Right to freedom of religion

Answer: d



**Q27. Consider the following scenario:**

Rahul has been accused of a criminal offence. During the investigation, the police compel him to sign a written confession and also to provide his fingerprints and blood sample. He refuses, claiming protection under Article 20(3) of the Constitution.

Which one of the following is correct in the above context?

- a) Rahul is right, he can deny from giving fingerprints or blood samples.
- b) Rahul is wrong, he can deny making a confession, but not giving physical evidence.
- c) Rahul is wrong, Article 20(3) applies only to civil proceedings.
- d) Rahul is right, Article 20(3) prohibits the collection of any form of evidence from an accused.

Answer: b



Q28. Consider the following statements with regard to the Article 32 of the Constitution of India:

- I. It is part of the basic features of the Constitution.
- II. It can be invoked only for the enforcement of the Fundamental Rights.
- III. It can be invoked only to determine the constitutionality of an executive order.

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: a



Q29. With reference to the Constitution of India, consider the following statements:

- I. Religious instruction is completely prohibited in institutions wholly maintained out of State funds.
- II. Minority educational institutions enjoy absolute administrative autonomy.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: a



Q37. Which of the following are considered 'law' under Article 13 of the Constitution of India?

- I. Constitutional amendment
- II. Ordinance issued by the State Governors
- III. Delegated legislation
- IV. Custom having the force of law

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Answer: b



Q38. Which of the following rights are part of the Article 21 of the Constitution of India?

- I. Right against tapping of telephonic conversation
- II. Right to marry a person of one's own choice
- III. Right to speedy trial
- IV. Right to demonstration

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Answer: a



Q39. Consider the following statements with regard to the Linguistic Minorities in India:

- I. They have a distinct language or script of their own.
- II. They are determined on a state wise basis.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: c



Q40. Consider the following:

- I. Sovereignty and Integrity of India
- II. Security of the State
- III. Decency or morality
- IV. Defamation
- V. Public health emergency

How many of the above are 'reasonable' restrictions imposed under Article 19 of the Constitution of India?

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

Answer: c



Q41. Consider the following statements with regard to the Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023:

- I. It applies to processing of digital personal data outside India if linked to offering goods or services to individuals in India.
- II. The Act has amended the Right to Information Act, 2005, removing the “larger public interest” clause for disclosure of personal information.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: c



Q42. Which one of the following best distinguishes public order from law and order in constitutional terms?

- a) Public order refers to individual law violations, while law and order relates to threats to community peace.
- b) Law and order concerns localised disturbances, whereas public order involves broader threats affecting community harmony.
- c) Law and order deals with national security issues, while public order concerns routine policing functions.
- d) Public order is maintained by the judiciary, while law and order is maintained by the legislature.

Answer: b

Q43. The Doctrine of Reasonableness in Indian Constitutional law primarily ensures that:

- a) all laws must be approved by the Parliament before enforcement
- b) administrative and legislative actions are fair, just and non-arbitrary
- c) citizens are given equal opportunities in public employment
- d) laws affecting Fundamental Rights are made in accordance with judicially recognized standards of fairness

Answer: b





Q44. Consider the following statements:

Statement I:

The State can run any trade, business, or service to the complete or partial exclusion of private citizens.

Statement II:

Article 19 of the Constitution of India empowers the State to establish a monopoly in trade, business or service.

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



Q46. With reference to Justice K.S. Puttaswamy (Aadhaar) judgment, 2018 consider the following statements:

- I. The Supreme Court upheld that the Right to Privacy is a Fundamental Right under Article 21 of the Constitution.
- II. The Supreme Court held that the Aadhaar Act, 2016 did not violate the Right to Privacy.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: c

Q47. The International Labour Organization (ILO) Convention No. 189 is related to:

- a) protection of rights of the migrant workers
- b) elimination of child labour
- c) decent work for domestic workers
- d) equal pay for work of equal value

Answer: c





Q48. Which one of the following Articles of the Constitution of India authorizes the State to impose compulsory service for public purposes?

- a) Article 19
- b) Article 21
- c) Article 23
- d) Article 24

Answer: c

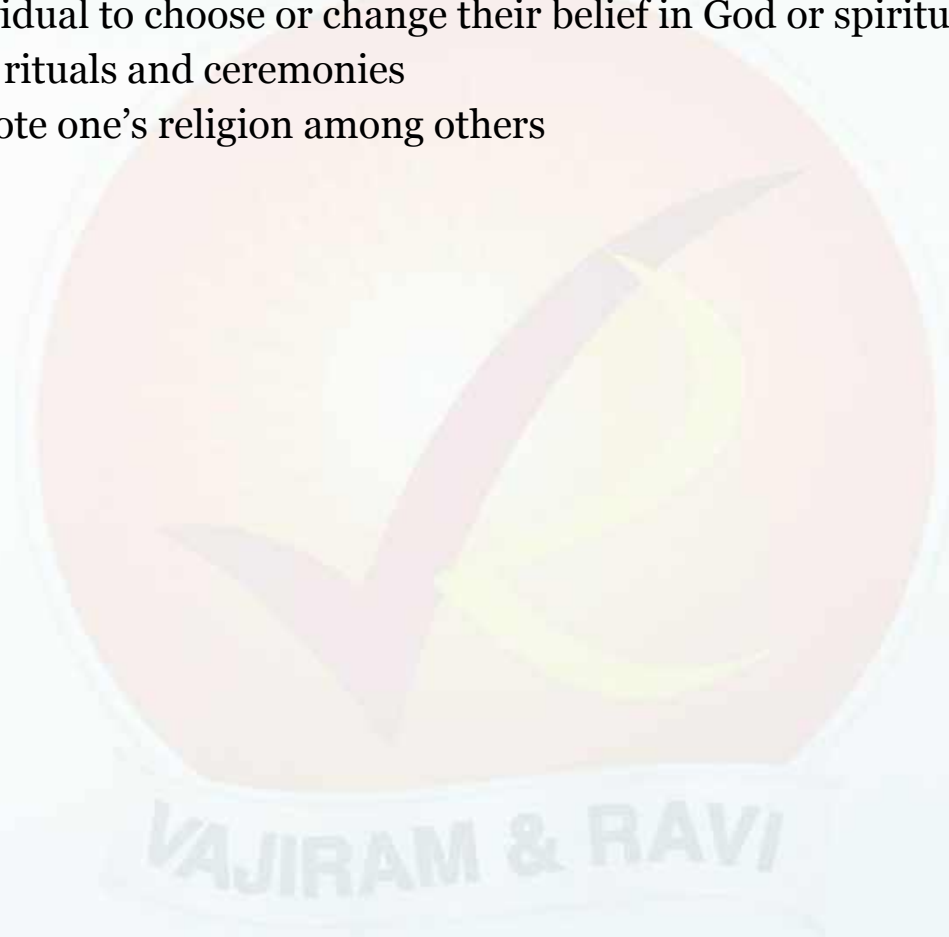




Q49. Which of the following best defines freedom of conscience under the Indian Constitution?

- a) The right to openly declare one's religious faith and beliefs
- b) The inner freedom of an individual to choose or change their belief in God or spiritual path
- c) The right to perform religious rituals and ceremonies
- d) The right to spread and promote one's religion among others

Answer: b





Q50. Consider the following statements with regard to the 'Due Process of Law' and 'Procedure Established by Law':

- I. Both the principles have originated from the Constitution of India.
- II. Both authorise the judiciary to determine the procedural adequacy of a law as well as its intention.
- III. Both safeguard citizens' rights from arbitrary executive actions.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: d



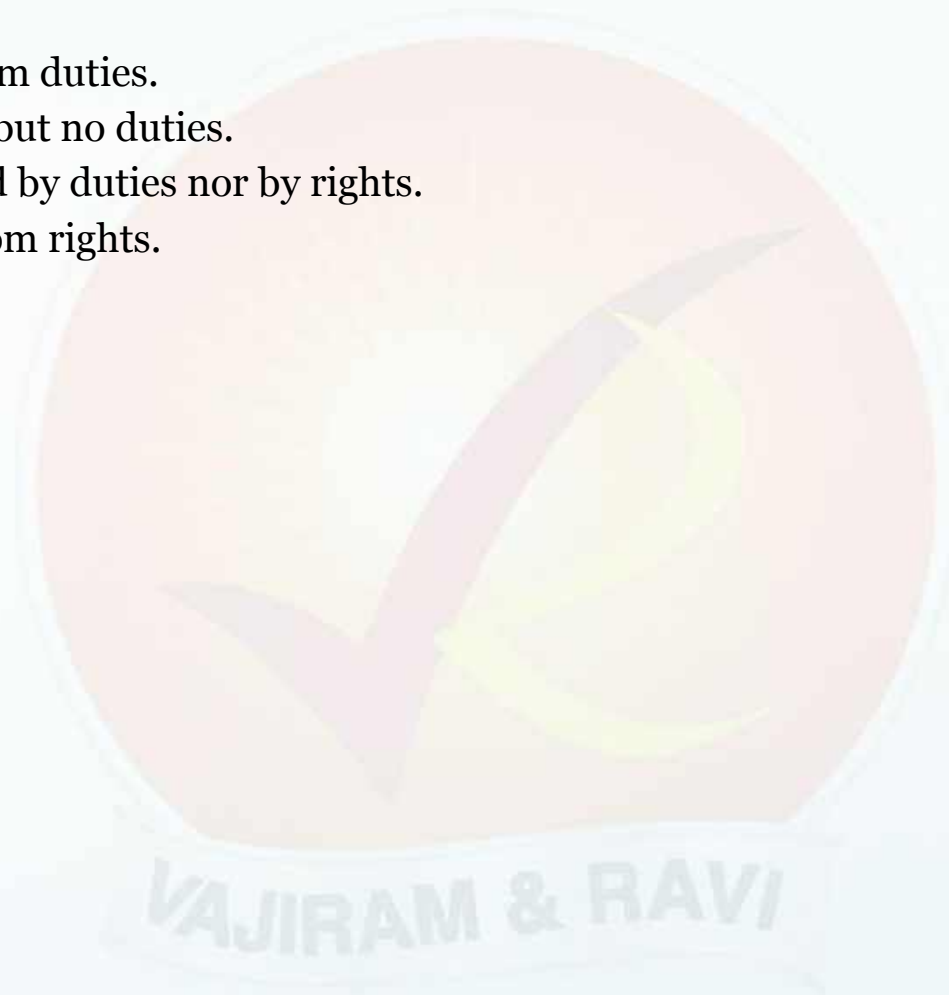
Fundamental Duties

VAJIRAM & RAVI

Q2. Which one of the following correlations between rights and duties was held by Mahatma Gandhi?

- a) An individual's rights flow from duties.
- b) An individual only has rights but no duties.
- c) An individual is neither bound by duties nor by rights.
- d) An individual's duties flow from rights.

Answer: a





Q3. Consider the following statements with regard to the National Anthem:

- I. The Ministry of Home Affairs has published an exhaustive list of occasions on which the singing of the Anthem is permitted.
- II. The audience must stand to attention when the National Anthem is played as part of a newsreel or documentary.
- III. The playing time of the full version of the Anthem is approximately 52 seconds.

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: d



Q12. With reference to the Fundamental Duties provided in the Constitution of India, consider the following statements:

- I. They are applicable to both citizens as well as foreigners.
- II. They were added by the 44th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976.
- III. They can help courts to determine the constitutionality of a law.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

Answer: a





Q14. Consider the following:

- I. Using the Indian National Flag as a drapery in State funerals
- II. Putting any kind of inscription upon the Indian National Flag
- III. Dipping the Indian National Flag in salute to any person
- IV. Using the Indian National Flag as a cover for Speaker's desk

How many of the above are considered a disrespect to the Indian National Flag?

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

Answer:

c



Q21. Consider the following:

- I. To promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood
- II. To safeguard public property and not to use violence
- III. To protect monuments, places and objects of national importance
- IV. To protect and improve the natural environments

How many of the above are Fundamental Duties enshrined in the Constitution of India?

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

Answer:

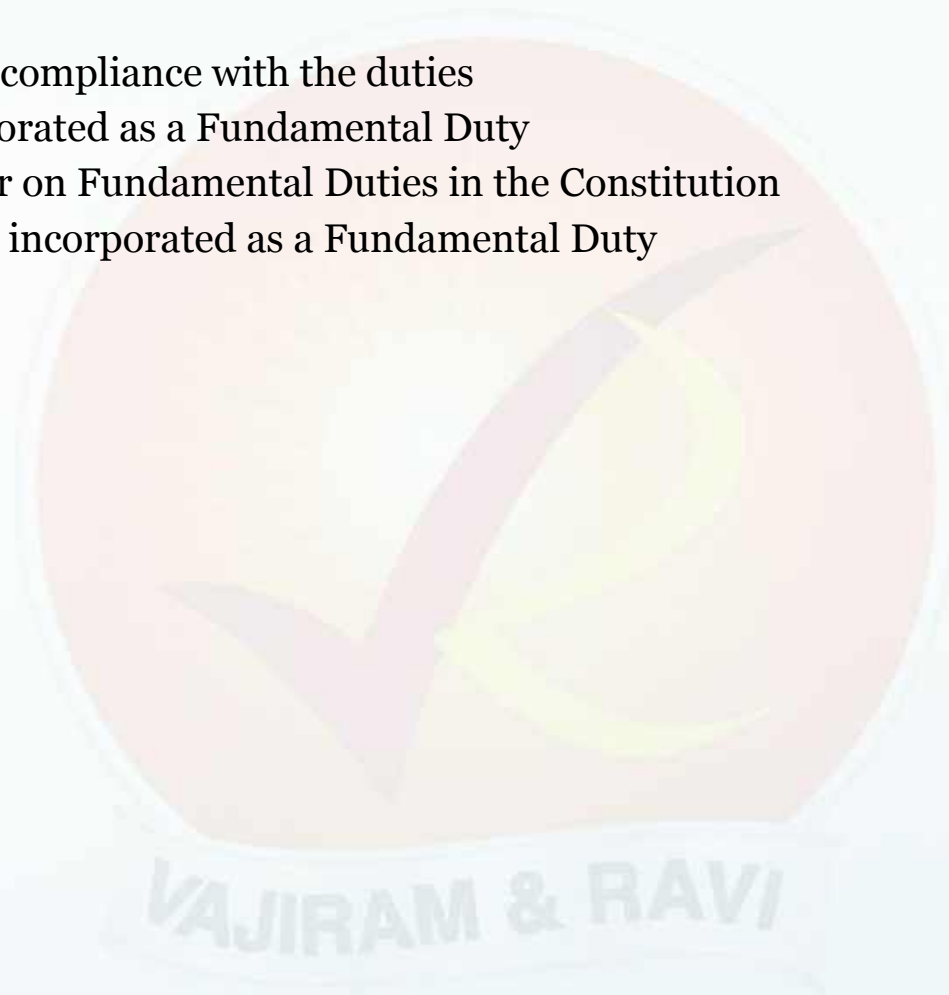
c



Q24. With regard to the Fundamental Duties, which one of the following was *not* recommended by the Swaran Singh Committee?

- a) Imposition of penalty for non compliance with the duties
- b) Payment of taxes to be incorporated as a Fundamental Duty
- c) Inclusion of a separate chapter on Fundamental Duties in the Constitution
- d) Casting vote in elections to be incorporated as a Fundamental Duty

Answer: d





Q25. Consider the following statements:

Statement I:

Fundamental Duties are non-justiciable in nature.

Statement II:

Fundamental Duties cannot be enforced by Parliament through legislation.

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: c



Q32. Consider the following countries:

- I. United States of America
- II. Japan
- III. Canada
- IV. Russia
- V. France

How many of the above specifically contain a list of duties of its citizens?

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

Answer: a



Directive Principles of State Policy



Q15. Consider the following pairs with regard to the Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSPs):

	Case	Judgement
I.	Champakam Dorairajan case, 1951	DPSPs are subsidiary to the Fundamental Rights
II.	Golaknath case, 1967	Fundamental Rights can be amended to implement DPSPs
III.	Minerva Mills case, 1980	Fundamental Rights can not be amended to implement DPSPs

How many of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

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

Answer: a

Q20. Which one of the following provisions of the Constitution of India provides for the implementation of the Uniform Civil Code (UCC)?

- a) Preamble to the Constitution
- b) Fundamental Rights
- c) Directive Principles of State Policy
- d) Fundamental Duties

Answer: c





Q26. Consider the following:

- I. To remain neutral between the various blocs of countries
- II. To maintain just and honourable relations between nations
- III. To foster respect for international law and treaty obligations
- IV. To promote international peace and security

How many of the above provisions are enshrined in the Constitution of India that have shaped the principles of India's foreign policy?

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

Answer: c



Q30. Consider the following:

- I. It resembles the 'Instrument of Instructions' from the Government of India Act of 1935.
- II. It embodies the concept of a welfare state.
- III. It reflects the Novel Features of the Constitution of India.

Which one of the following parts of the Constitution of India reflects the above ideals?

- a) Part III
- b) Part IV
- c) Part VI
- d) Part IX

Answer: b



Q31. Consider the following pairs with regard to the Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSPs):

	Amendment	DPSP Added
I.	42nd Amendment Act, 1976	Requires the State to minimise inequalities in income
II.	44th Amendment Act, 1978	Requires the State to protect and improve the environment
III.	86th Amendment Act, 2002	Requires the State to provide early childhood care

How many of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

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

Answer: a

The 42nd Amendment Act of 1976

Articles	Subject Matter
Article 39	To secure opportunities for the healthy development of children.
Article 39A	To promote equal justice and to provide free legal aid to the poor.
Article 43A	To take steps to secure the participation of workers in the management of industries.
Article 48A	To protect and improve the environment and to safeguard forests and wildlife.

The 44th Amendment Act of 1978

Article	Subject Matter
Article 38	To minimize inequalities in income, status, facilities, and opportunities.

The 86th Amendment Act of 2002

Article	Subject Matter
Article 45	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – This Amendment Act has changed the subject matter of Article 45 and made elementary education a Fundamental Right under Article 21A. – The amended directive requires the State to provide early childhood care and education for all children until they complete the age of six years.

The 97th Amendment Act of 2011

Article	Subject Matter
Article 43B	It requires the state to promote voluntary formation, autonomous functioning, democratic control, and professional management of cooperative societies.



Q34. Which of the following legislations were enacted for the implementation of the Directive Principles of State Policy?

- I. Legal Services Authorities Act , 1987
- II. The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972
- III. 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992
- IV. The Indian Forest Act, 1927

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Answer: a



Q35. Consider the following statements:

Statement I:

A law enacted to give effect to Articles 39(b) and 39(c) of the Directive Principles is not void, even if it restricts the right to equality.

Statement II:

The 24th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1971 states no law which seeks to implement Articles 39(b) and 39(c) shall be void on the ground of contravening Articles 14 and 19.

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: c



Q45. “To secure a living wage, a decent standard of life and social and cultural opportunities for all workers” is one of the Directive Principles enshrined in the Constitution of India.

In the above context, which of the following best describes a “living wage”?

- a) A wage sufficient to meet only the basic necessities of life such as food, clothing, and shelter
- b) A wage that ensures not just bare subsistence but also provides for education, health, insurance, and a decent standard of life
- c) A wage that is fixed midway between the minimum and maximum wage levels
- d) A wage determined purely by the employer’s financial capacity and market conditions

Answer: b



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- c) A wage that is fixed midway between the minimum and maximum wage levels
- d) A wage determined purely by the employer’s financial capacity and market conditions

Answer: b



Doctrine of Basic Structure



Q23. The Doctrine of Basic Structure was formulated by the Supreme Court of India to resolve a conflict between:

- a) Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy
- b) Judicial Review and Parliamentary Sovereignty
- c) Constituent Powers of the Parliament and Fundamental Rights
- d) Parliamentary democracy and Presidential democracy

Answer: c





Q33. Consider the following statements with regard to the Basic Structure of the Constitution:

- I. It was recognised for the first time in the Kesavananda Bharati case, 1973.
- II. It limits the power of Parliament to amend the Constitution.
- III. Unity and integrity of India are the part of the Basic Structure.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: d



Q36. Consider the following:

- I. Rule of law
- II. Secularism
- III. Free and fair elections
- IV. Effective access to justice

How many of the above are considered as part of the 'basic structure' of the Constitution of India?

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

Answer:

d



Thank You !!!

VAJIRAM & RAVI



Prelims CAMP⁷

2 0 2 6

TEST - POLITY - PT - 02

ANSWER KEY AND EXPLANATION

PT TEST 02 - ANSWER KEY				
1. (d)	11. (b)	21. (c)	31. (a)	41. (c)
2. (a)	12. (a)	22. (d)	32. (a)	42. (b)
3. (d)	13. (a)	23. (c)	33. (d)	43. (b)
4. (b)	14. (c)	24. (d)	34. (a)	44. (a)
5. (a)	15. (a)	25. (c)	35. (c)	45. (b)
6. (c)	16. (a)	26. (c)	36. (d)	46. (c)
7. (d)	17. (b)	27. (b)	37. (b)	47. (c)
8. (a)	18. (a)	28. (a)	38. (a)	48. (c)
9. (b)	19. (c)	29. (a)	39. (c)	49. (b)
10. (c)	20. (c)	30. (b)	40. (c)	50. (d)

Q1.

Answer: d

Explanation:

Fundamental Rights are enshrined in **Part III of the Constitution from Articles 12 to 35**. In this regard, the framers of the Constitution derived inspiration from the **Constitution of the USA (i.e., Bill of Rights)**.

- The Fundamental Rights are **guaranteed by the Constitution to all persons** without any discrimination. They uphold the equality of all individuals, the dignity of the individual, the larger public interest and unity of the nation.
- The Fundamental Rights are **meant for promoting the ideal of political democracy**. They prevent the establishment of an authoritarian and despotic rule in the country, and protect the liberties and freedoms of the people against the invasion by the State.
- They operate as **limitations on the tyranny of the executive** and the arbitrary laws of the legislature. In short, they aim at establishing '**a government of laws and not of men**'.
- **Directive Principles of State Policy:** These are **non-justiciable guidelines** for governance; they cannot be enforced in a court of law and therefore **don't guarantee rule of law**.
- **Doctrine of Basic Structure:** It ensures that Parliament cannot destroy the essential features of the Constitution but **does not directly limit the tyranny of the executive**.

- **Fundamental Duties:** These are **moral obligations** for citizens, not enforceable rights or legal checks on government power.

Therefore, option (d) is the correct answer.

Knowledge Box

Part III of the Constitution is rightly described as the Magna Carta of India. What is Magna Carta?

- 'Magna Carta' is the Charter of Rights issued by King John of England in 1215 under pressure from the barons. This is the first written document relating to the Fundamental Rights of citizens.

Q2.

Answer: a

Explanation:

- **Rights** are defined as claims of an individual that are essential for the development of his or her own self and that are recognized by society or the State. A duty is something that someone is expected or required to do.
- In 1947, Julian Huxley, English evolutionary theorist and director-general of UNESCO, wrote to Mohandas Gandhi to ask him to contribute an essay to a collection of philosophical reflections on human rights. Gandhi declined. "I learnt from my illiterate but wise mother," he replied, **"that all rights to be deserved and preserved came from duty well done.** Thus, the very right to live accrues to us only when we do the duty of citizenship of the world."
- In **Hind Swaraj (1909)**, his masterpiece in political theory, **Gandhi had bemoaned "the farce of everybody wanting and insisting on... rights, nobody thinking of... duty."**
- And during World War II, when another Englishman, H. G. Wells solicited Gandhi's support for his bill of rights defining war aims, the Mahatma recommended that Wells write a cosmopolitan charter of duties instead—a statement of what citizens of the world owe to each other. **Thus, for Gandhi, an individual's rights flow from performing her/his duties.**

Therefore, option (a) is the correct answer.

Q3.

Answer: d

Explanation:

The **National Anthem of India** is played or sung on various occasions. Instructions have been issued from time to time about the correct versions of the Anthem, the occasions on which these are to be played or sung, and about the need for paying respect to the anthem by observance of proper decorum on such occasions.

- The Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has listed specific occasions when the National Anthem of India may be played or sung. **So, statement I is correct.**
- The full version is played during official and ceremonial events such as:
 - Civil and military investitures
 - National Salutes to the President, Governor, or Lt. Governor
 - Parades and flag hoisting ceremonies
 - Arrival or departure of the President or Governor at formal functions

- Before and after the President's address to the nation
- Presentation of regimental colours and naval flag hoisting
- The short version is played when toasts are proposed in official messes.
- It may also be played on special occasions as directed by the Government of India.
- Normally, the Prime Minister does not receive the Anthem, except on special occasions.
- When played by a band, a drum roll precedes the Anthem to alert the audience.
- Whenever the Anthem is sung or played, the audience shall stand to attention. However, when in the course of a **newsreel or documentary** the Anthem is played as a part of the film, it is **not expected of the audience to stand** as standing is bound to interrupt the exhibition of the film and would create disorder and confusion rather than add to the dignity of the Anthem. **So, statement II is not correct.**
 - In 2017, the Supreme Court of India ruled that cinema halls must play the National Anthem before film screenings, and all present should stand to show respect. It aimed to promote patriotism and required displaying the national flag on screen. Later, the Court clarified that physically challenged persons were exempt and that audiences need not stand when the anthem is played as part of a film. The order stemmed from a petition citing misuse of the National Anthem under the *Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act, 1971*.
- The full version of the Anthem and its **playing time is approximately 52 seconds**. As in the case of the flying of the National Flag, it has been left to the good sense of the people not to indulge in indiscriminate singing or playing of the Anthem. **So, statement III is correct.**

Therefore, option (d) is the correct answer.

Q4.

Answer: b

Explanation:

- **Mandamus** means “we command.” It is issued by a court to **compel a public authority** to perform a **statutory or public duty** which it has failed to perform. **So, pair I is correctly matched.**
 - It **cannot** be issued against:
 - **Private individuals or bodies**
 - When the duty is **discretionary**, not mandatory
 - **President, Governors, or Chief Justices** acting in judicial capacity
- **Quo-Warranto** means “by what authority.” It is issued to **prevent illegal occupation** of a **public office** by someone not legally entitled to it. **So, pair II is not correctly matched.**
 - It can be issued **only for statutory public offices**
 - It **cannot** be issued for **private or ministerial offices**
 - It **can be filed by any person**, not necessarily the aggrieved
- **Prohibition** means “to forbid.” It is issued by a higher court to a lower court or tribunal to **stop ongoing proceedings** that exceed its jurisdiction. **So, pair IV is correctly matched.**
 - It is **purely preventive**
 - It **cannot** be issued against **administrative or legislative bodies**
 - It only applies to **judicial and quasi-judicial authorities**

- The writ of **Certiorari** literally means “to be certified” or “to be informed.” It is issued by a **higher court to a lower court or tribunal** to either quash an order passed **without jurisdiction** or to **transfer the case** to itself. **So, pair III is not correctly matched.**
 - Certiorari is unique in that it is **both preventive and curative**, unlike **Prohibition**, which is only preventive and is issued **before** the order is passed.
 - The **Supreme Court in 1991** expanded the writ’s scope, ruling that it may also be issued against **administrative authorities** if they **violate the legal rights** of individuals. Earlier, it was limited to **judicial and quasi-judicial authorities**. So, the passage reflects this historical evolution accurately.
 - Like the writ of Prohibition, **Certiorari cannot be issued against legislative bodies or private individuals**, which eliminates other options.
- **Habeas corpus**: A writ of habeas corpus means that the court orders that the arrested person should be presented before it. It can also order to set free an arrested person if the manner or grounds of arrest are not lawful or satisfactory.

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

Therefore, option (b) is the correct answer.

Q5.

Answer: a

Explanation:

- The **Fundamental Rights** are enshrined in Part III of the Constitution of India from Articles 12 to 35.
- **Some of them are negative in character**, that is, they place limitations on the authority of the State, **while others are positive in nature**, conferring certain privileges on persons. Thus, they **empower the State to make special provisions** for certain classes of people. **So, statements I, II and III are correct.**
 - Positive fundamental rights include the **Right to Education, Right to Equal Opportunities**, etc., that require the State to take active steps to ensure their fulfillment.
 - Negative fundamental rights include the **Right to Equality, Right to Life, etc.**, that impose limitations on the State's power to interfere with individual liberties.
- **Most of the Fundamental Rights are directly enforceable (self-executory)**, while a few of them can be enforced on the basis of a law made for giving effect to them. Such a law can be made only by the Parliament and not by State Legislatures so that uniformity throughout the country is maintained (Article 35).

So, both Statement II and Statement III are correct and both of them explain Statement I.

Therefore, option (a) is the correct answer.

Q6.

Answer: c

Explanation:

Right to Property:

- Originally, the “Right to Property” was one of the seven Fundamental Rights under **Part III** of the Constitution of India, covered by **Article 19(1)(f) and Article 31**. The **44th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1978** abolished these rights as Fundamental Rights, reclassifying it as a **constitutional right under Article 300A**, which states that no person shall be deprived of their property except by authority of law.

- **Other changes made by the 44th Amendment Act, 1978:**

- Restored the original term of Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies i.e. 5 years.
- Replaced the term 'internal disturbance' with 'armed rebellion' concerning the national emergency.
- Made the President declare a national emergency only on the Cabinet's written recommendation.
- Deleted the Right to Property from the Fundamental Rights and made it a legal right.
- Provided that, during a national emergency, the Fundamental Rights guaranteed by Articles 20 and 21 cannot be suspended.
- Restored some of the powers of the Supreme Court and High Court.
- Made certain procedural safeguards with respect to the President's Rule and National Emergency.

Therefore, option (c) is the correct answer.

Q7.

Answer: d

Explanation:

- **Article 34** provides for the **restrictions on Fundamental Rights** while martial law is in force in any area within the territory of India. It **empowers the Parliament to indemnify any government servant** or any other person for any act done by him in connection with the maintenance or restoration of order in any area where martial law was in force.
 - The Parliament can also validate any sentence passed, punishment inflicted, forfeiture ordered or other act done under martial law in such an area.
 - The Act of Indemnity made by the Parliament **cannot be challenged in any court** on the ground of contravention of any of the fundamental rights.
- The concept of martial law has been **borrowed in India from the English common law**. However, the expression 'martial law' has **not been defined anywhere in the Constitution**. Literally, it means 'military rule'. It refers to a situation where civil administration is run by the military authorities according to their own rules and regulations framed outside the ordinary law. It thus implies the **suspension of ordinary law and the government by military tribunals**. It is **different from the military law** that is applicable to the armed forces. **So, statement I is correct.**
 - There is also **no specific or express provision in the Constitution that authorises the executive to declare martial law**. However, it is implicit in Article 34 under which martial law can be declared in any area within the territory of India. **So, statement II is correct.**
 - In the **A.D.M. Jabalpur vs. Shivkant Shukla case, 1976**, the Supreme Court held that the declaration of martial law does **not ipso facto result in the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus**. **So, statement III is not correct.**
- Martial law is considered a last resort, and **India has never officially declared martial law** since independence. **So, statement IV is correct.**

Therefore, option (d) is the correct answer.

Knowledge Box

Which powers are vested with the military authorities when martial law is imposed?

- Martial law is **imposed under extraordinary circumstances** like war, invasion, insurrection, rebellion, riot or any violent resistance to law. Its justification is to repel force by force for maintaining or restoring order in society.
- During the operation of martial law, the military authorities are vested with abnormal powers to take all necessary steps. They impose restrictions and regulations on the rights of civilians, **can punish the civilians, and even condemn them to death.**

Q8.

Answer: a

Explanation:

- The Constitution of India grants the following rights and privileges exclusively to Indian citizens, which are denied to foreigners:
 - Protection against discrimination based on religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth (**Article 15**).
 - Equality of opportunity in public employment (**Article 16**). **So, point II is correct.**
 - **Freedom of speech and expression**, assembly, association, movement, residence, and profession (**Article 19**). **So, point V is correct.**
 - Cultural and educational rights (**Articles 29 and 30**).
 - The right to vote in Lok Sabha and state legislative assembly elections.
 - The right to contest for membership in Parliament and state legislatures.
 - Eligibility for certain public offices, including President, Vice-President, Supreme Court and High Court judges, state Governors, Attorney General of India, and Advocate General of states.
- **Protection of life and personal liberty (Article 21):**
 - It asserts that no person shall be deprived of their life except according to the procedure established by law. This means that every individual has the right to live, and their life cannot be taken away except in accordance with the prescribed legal procedures. It is **available to both citizens and foreigners**. **So, point III is not correct.**
- **Freedom of conscience and free profession, practice and propagation of religion (Article 25):**
 - Subject to public order, morality and health and to the other provisions of this Part, all persons are equally entitled to freedom of conscience and the right freely to profess, practise and propagate religion. It is **available to both citizens and foreigners**. **So, point IV is not correct.**
- **Right to elementary education (Article 21A) is available to both citizens and foreigners (except enemy aliens). So, point I is not correct.**

So, only two of the above rights are available exclusively to citizens of India, and not foreigners. Therefore, option (a) is the correct answer.

Q9.

Answer: b

Explanation:

- The **Padma Awards** are conferred on the recommendations made by the Padma Awards Committee, which is constituted by the Prime Minister every year. The nomination process is open to the public. Even **self-nomination can be made. So, statement I is not correct.**
- Bharat Ratna is the highest civilian award of the country. It is awarded in recognition of exceptional service/performance of the highest order in any field of human endeavour. It is treated on a different footing from the Padma Award. The recommendations for Bharat Ratna are made by the Prime Minister to the President of India. **No formal recommendations for Bharat Ratna are necessary.** The number of Bharat Ratna Awards is restricted to a maximum of three in a particular year. **So, statement II is correct.**
- All persons without distinction of race, occupation, position or sex are eligible for Padma awards. However, **Government servants, including those working with PSUs, except doctors and scientists,** are not eligible for these Awards. **So, statement III is correct.**
- The number of Bharat Ratna Awards is restricted to a maximum of three in a particular year. The Padma Awards, which were instituted in the year 1954, are announced every year on the **occasion of Republic Day** except for brief interruption(s) during the years 1978 and 1979 and 1993 to 1997. **So, statement IV is not correct.**

Therefore, option (b) is the correct answer.

Q10.

Answer: c

Explanation:

- The term '**State**' is utilized in various provisions relating to Fundamental Rights within the Constitution of India. Therefore, **Article 12** provides a definition for the purposes of Part III. According to this definition, the State encompasses the following entities:
 - The Government and Parliament of India, comprising the executive and legislative branches of the Union Government.
 - The Government and legislature of States, encompass the executive and legislative branches of State Governments.
 - All local authorities, including **municipalities**, gram panchayats, **district boards**, improvement trusts, etc. **So, points II and III are correct.**
 - All other authorities, covering both statutory and non-statutory bodies such as LIC, **ONGC**, SAIL, etc. **So, point I is correct.**
 - **Air India no longer** comes under the definition of **State** as it is now a private entity after the Government of India sold all of its stakes in the company. **So, point IV is not correct.**
- Thus, the term '**State**' is construed broadly to incorporate all its agencies. It is the actions of these agencies that may be contested in courts for potentially violating Fundamental Rights.
- As per the interpretation by the Supreme Court, even a private entity or an organization operating as an instrument of the State falls within the ambit of the term '**State**' under Article 12.

So, only three of the above are included under the definition of 'State' as per Article 12 of the Constitution of India.

Therefore, option (c) is the correct answer.

Q11.

Answer: b

Explanation:

- **Article 21A: Right to Education:** “The State shall provide free and compulsory education to all children of the age of **six to fourteen years**”.
 - Shreya, being 12 years old, falls within the 6–14 age group. Instead of being in school, she is being forced to work as a maid, which is a direct violation of her Right to Education under Article 21A.
- **Article 23: Prohibition of Traffic in Human Beings and Forced Labour:** “Traffic in human beings and begar and other similar forms of forced labour are prohibited”.
 - Shreya is **working long hours without payment** and likely under coercion or exploitation, which qualifies as **forced labour (begar)**.
- **Article 25: Freedom of Conscience and Free Profession, Practice and Propagation of Religion:** “All persons are equally entitled to freedom of conscience and the right freely to profess, practise and propagate religion”.
 - Shreya is being **forced to participate in the employers’ religious rituals** and threatened if she refuses.
 - This is a direct violation of her freedom of religion and her **freedom of conscience under Article 25**.

Therefore, option (b) is the correct answer.

Knowledge Box

- **Article 14:** Guarantees equality before law and equal protection of laws to all persons.
- **Article 15:** Prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth.
- **Article 17:** Abolishes untouchability and forbids its practice in any form.
- **Article 19:** Secures six fundamental freedoms, including speech, movement, and profession, for citizens.
- **Article 32:** Provides the right to constitutional remedies for enforcement of Fundamental Rights.

Q12.

Answer: a

Explanation:

- **Article 51A** of the Constitution of India provides for the **eleven Fundamental Duties**. They were not part of the original Constitution and were added by the **42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976** and **86th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2002**. So, statement II is not correct.
- Some of the important characteristics of the Fundamental Duties are:
 - Some of them are **moral duties**, while others are **civic duties**.

Fundamental Duties of Indian Citizens



- They refer to such values which have been a part of the Indian **tradition, mythology, religions and practices**.
- Like the Directive Principles, the Fundamental Duties are also **nonjusticiable**. The Constitution does not provide for their direct enforcement by the courts. Moreover, there is no legal sanction against their violation. However, the Parliament is free to **enforce them by suitable legislation**.
- Unlike the Fundamental Rights, the Fundamental Duties are **confined to citizens only and do not extend to foreigners**. **So, statement I is not correct.**
- The Fundamental Duties can **help the courts in examining and determining the constitutional validity of a law**. In the **Mohan Kumar Singhania case (1991)**, the Supreme Court held that fundamental duties can be used to interpret ambiguous laws in order to determine their constitutionality. **So, statement III is correct.**

So, only one of the statements given above is correct.

Therefore, option (a) is the correct answer.

Q13.

Answer: a

Explanation:

- The concept of 'equality before law' is an **element of the concept of 'Rule of Law'**, propounded by A.V. Dicey, the British jurist. His concept has the following three elements or aspects:
 - Absence of arbitrary power, that is, **no man can be punished except for a breach of law**. **So, statement I is correct.**
 - Equality before the law, that is, equal subjection of all citizens (rich or poor, high or low, official or non-official) to the ordinary law of the land administered by the ordinary law courts.
 - The primacy of the rights of the individual, that is, **the Constitution is the result of the rights of the individual** as defined and enforced by the courts of law rather than the Constitution being the source of the individual rights.
- The first and the second elements are applicable to the Indian System and not the third one. **In the Indian System, the Constitution is the source of individual rights**. The Supreme Court held that the 'Rule of Law' as embodied in Article 14 is a **'basic feature' of the Constitution**. Hence, it cannot be destroyed even by an amendment. **So, statement III is not correct.**
- The **principle of double jeopardy is a cornerstone of the rule of law**, as it prevents the state from repeatedly prosecuting or punishing an individual for the same offense. This principle safeguards individual liberty and ensures fairness and finality in legal judgments.
 - **Article 20** grants protection against arbitrary and excessive punishment to an accused person, whether a citizen or a foreigner or a legal person like a company or a corporation. It states that no person shall be prosecuted and punished for the same offence more than once (**no double jeopardy**). **So, statement II is correct.**

Therefore, option (a) is the correct answer.

Q14.

Answer: c

Explanation:

Some of the Fundamental Duties are moral duties while others are civic duties. For instance, cherishing noble ideals of freedom struggle is a moral precept and respecting the Constitution, **National Flag and National Anthem is a civic duty.**

- The **Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act (1971)** prevents disrespect to the Constitution of India, the National Flag and the National Anthem. It states that disrespect to the Indian National Flag means and includes:
 - a gross affront or indignity offered to the Indian National Flag; or
 - **dipping the Indian National Flag in salute to any person or thing. So, point III is correct.**
 - flying the Indian National Flag at half-mast except on occasions on which the Indian National Flag is flown at half-mast on public buildings in accordance with the instructions issued by the Government.
 - **using the Indian National Flag as a drapery in any form whatsoever except in State funerals** or armed forces or other para-military forces funerals. **So, point I is not correct.**
 - using the Indian National Flag:
 - as a portion of costume, uniform or accessory of any description which is worn below the waist of any person;
 - by embroidering or printing it on cushions, handkerchiefs, napkins, undergarments or any dress material
 - putting any kind of inscription upon the Indian National Flag. **So, point II is correct.**
 - using the Indian National Flag as a receptacle for receiving, delivering or carrying anything **except flower petals before the Indian National Flag is unfurled as part of celebrations** on special occasions including the Republic Day or the Independence day.
 - using the Indian National Flag as covering for a statute or a monument or a speaker's desk or a speaker's platform. **So, point IV is correct.**

So, only three of the above are considered a disrespect to the Indian National Flag.

Therefore, option (c) is the correct answer.

Q15.

Answer: a

Explanation:

- While Part III of the Indian Constitution guarantees Fundamental Rights to its citizens, Part IV lays down **Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSPs)** as guiding principles for State action.
- The **conflict between Fundamental Rights and DPSPs lies at the heart of India's constitutional jurisprudence.**
- This **inherent tension arises from the divergent nature of these two sets of provisions:** FRs are justiciable and enforceable by courts, whereas DPSPs are non-justiciable but serve as moral and political directives for governance. Also, the **tension between Fundamental Rights and DPSPs arises from the competing demands of individual liberties and collective welfare of the people.**

- In the **Champakam Dorairajan case (1951)**, the Supreme Court held that in case of any conflict between the Fundamental Rights and the DPSPs, the former would prevail. It said that the **DPSPs have to conform to and run as a subsidiary to the Fundamental Rights**. So, pair I is correctly matched.
- In the **Golaknath case (1967)** the Supreme Court ruled that the Fundamental Rights cannot be amended for the implementation of the Directive Principles. So, pair II is not correctly matched.
 - Parliament then reacted by enacting the **24th and 25th Constitutional Amendment Acts**.
 - The 24th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1971, declared that the Parliament can take away any of the Fundamental Rights by enacting Constitutional Amendment Acts.
 - The 25th Constitutional Amendment, 1971 inserted **Article 31C** providing that **no law which seeks to implement the socialistic Directive Principles enshrined in Article 39 (b) and (c) shall be void on the ground of contravention of the Fundamental Rights conferred by Articles 14, 19 and 31**. It also safeguards laws aimed at implementing Article 39(b) and (c) from judicial review on grounds of violating Fundamental Rights.
- In the **Kesavananda Bharati case (1973)**, the Supreme Court declared that judicial review is a basic feature of the Constitution. However, the first provision of Article 31C was held to be constitutional and valid.
- The **42nd Amendment Act (1976)** further extended the scope of the first provision of Article 31C by including within its protection **any law to implement any of the Directive Principles other than Article 39 (b) and (c)**. It was challenged in the case of **Minerva Mills vs Union of India (1980)**.
 - The Supreme Court, in this landmark decision, **struck down the extension** and held that "the Constitution of India is founded on the bedrock of the balance between the Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principles." The **harmony and balance between the two is an essential feature of the basic structure of the Constitution**.
 - However, the **Parliament can amend the Fundamental Rights to implement the Directive Principles, so long as the amendment does not damage or destroy the basic structure of the Constitution**. 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.

Q16.

Answer: a

Explanation:

Article 15 (5): The state is empowered to **make any special provision for the advancement of any socially and educationally backward classes** of citizens or for the scheduled castes or the scheduled tribes regarding their admission to educational institutions, including private educational institutions, whether aided or unaided by the state, except the minority educational institutions. It was added by the **93rd Amendment Act of 2005**.

- In order to give effect to this provision, the Centre enacted the **Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Act, 2006**, providing a quota of **27% for candidates belonging to the Other Backward Classes (OBCs)** in all central higher educational institutions, including the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) and the Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs).
- In April 2008, the Supreme Court upheld the validity of both the Amendment Act and the OBC Quota Act. But, the Court directed the central government to exclude the **'creamy layer' (advanced sections) among the OBCs while implementing the law**. The **children of the following different categories of people belong to the 'creamy layer' among OBCs** and thus **will not get the quota benefit** :

- Persons holding constitutional posts like President, Vice President, Judges of SC and HCs, Chairman and Members of UPSC and **SPSCs**, CEC, CAG and so on.
- **Group 'A' / Class I and Group 'B' / Class II Officers** of the All India, Central and State Services; and Employees holding equivalent posts in **PSUs**, Banks, Insurance Organisations, Universities etc., and also in private employment.
- Persons who are in the rank of colonel and above in the Army and equivalent posts in the Navy, the Air Force and the Paramilitary Forces.
- Professionals like doctors, lawyers, engineers, artists, **authors**, consultants and so on.
- Persons engaged in trade, business and industry.
- **People holding agricultural land above a certain limit** and vacant land or buildings in urban areas.
- **Persons having a gross annual income of more than ₹8 lakh** or possessing wealth above the exemption limit. In 1993, when the “creamy layer” ceiling was introduced, it was ₹1 lakh. It was subsequently revised to ₹2.5 lakh in 2004, ₹4.5 lakh in 2008, ₹6 lakh in 2013 and ₹8 lakh in 2017.
- The children of persons holding constitutional posts (like members of SPSC) and those employed in Group 'A'/'B' positions in PSUs fall under the creamy layer and hence cannot avail OBC reservation benefits. However, **income from agriculture is not counted towards the ₹8 lakh creamy layer limit**, so **Puja, whose parents' income is solely from farming, remains eligible for OBC reservation.**

Therefore, option (a) is the correct answer.

Knowledge Box

What is the eligibility criteria for EWS?

- Article 15(6) and 16(6) have been inserted in the Constitution of India to provide reservations to the EWS.
- The eligibility criteria laid down in this regard is as follows:
 - Persons whose family has **gross annual income below ₹8 lakh** are to be identified as EWSs for the benefit of reservation. The income would include **income from all sources i.e., salary, agriculture, business, profession** etc. and it would be income for the financial year prior to the year of application.
 - Persons whose family owns or possesses any one of the following assets are to be excluded from being identified as EWSs, irrespective of the family income:
 - 5 acres of Agricultural land and above.
 - Residential flat of 1000 sq.ft. and above.
 - Residential plot of 100 sq.yards and above in notified municipalities.
 - Residential plot of 200 sq.yards and above in areas other than the notified municipalities.
 - The **property held by a family in different locations** or different places / cities would be clubbed while applying the land or property holding test to determine EWS status.
 - Family for this purpose would include the person who seeks benefit of reservation, his/her parents and siblings below the age of 18 years as also his/her spouse and children below the age of 18 years

Q17.

Answer: b

Explanation:

- According to **Article 26**, every religious denomination or any of its sections shall have the following rights:
 - Right to establish and maintain institutions for religious and charitable purposes;
 - Right to manage its own affairs in matters of religion;
 - Right to own and acquire movable and immovable property; and
 - Right to administer such property in accordance with the law.
- The Supreme Court in the *Commissioner Religious Hindu Endowments, Madras v. Sri Lakshmindra Thirtha Swamiar of Sri Shirur Mutt* case, 1954 held that a religious denomination must satisfy three conditions:
 - It should be a collection of individuals who have a system of beliefs (doctrines) which they regard as conducive to their spiritual well-being. **So, point IV is correct.**
 - It should have a common organisation. **So, point II is correct.**
 - It should be **designated by a distinctive name**. Under the above criteria, the Supreme Court held that the 'Ramakrishna Mission' and 'Ananda Marga' are religious denominations within the Hindu religion. It also held that the Aurobindo Society is not a religious denomination. **So, point III is correct.**
- **However, there is no such condition that an organisation should be in existence for the past 10 years to be qualified as a religious denomination. So, point I is not correct.**

Therefore, option (b) is the correct answer.

Q18.

Answer: a

Explanation:

- **Article 22 grants protection to persons who are arrested or detained.** Detention is of two types, namely, punitive and preventive.
 - **Punitive detention** is to **punish a person for an offence committed** by him after trial and conviction in a court.
 - **Preventive detention**, on the other hand, means **detention of a person without trial and conviction by a court**. Its purpose is not to punish a person for a past offence but to prevent him from committing an offence in the near future. Thus, preventive detention is only a precautionary measure and based on suspicion.
- The first part of Article 22 confers the following rights on a person who is arrested or detained under an ordinary law
 - Right to be informed of the grounds of arrest.
 - Right to consult and be defended by a legal practitioner.
 - Right to be produced before a magistrate within 24 hours including the journey time.
 - Right to be **released after 24 hours** unless the magistrate authorises further detention. **So, statement III is not correct.**
- These safeguards are **not available to an enemy alien or a person arrested or detained under a preventive detention law.**

- The second part of **Article 22** grants protection to persons who are arrested or detained under a preventive detention law. This protection is available to both citizens as well as aliens and includes the following:
 - The detention of a person cannot exceed three months unless the advisory board reports sufficient cause for extended detention. The board is to consist of judges of a high court.
 - The grounds of detention should be communicated to the detenu. However, the facts considered to be **against the public interest need not be disclosed. So, point I is not correct.**
 - The **detenu should be afforded an opportunity to make representation against the detention order. So, point II is correct.**

Therefore, option (a) is the correct answer.

Q19.

Answer: c

Explanation:

- **Article 19 (ii) Freedom of Assembly:** Every citizen has the **right to assemble peaceably and without arms**. It includes the right to hold public meetings, demonstrations and take out processions. This freedom can be exercised only on public land and the assembly must be peaceful and unarmed. This provision does not protect violent, disorderly, riotous assemblies, or one that causes breach of public peace or one that involves arms. This right does not include the right to strike. **It is a fundamental right.**
- Besides the Fundamental Rights included in Part III, there are certain other rights contained in other parts of the Constitution. These rights are known as **constitutional rights or legal rights or non-fundamental rights**. They are:
 - No tax shall be levied or collected except by authority of law (Article 265 in Part XII).
 - No person shall be deprived of his property save by authority of law (Article 300-A in Part XII).
 - Trade, commerce and intercourse throughout the territory of India shall be free (Article 301 in Part XIII).
- Even though the above rights are also **equally justiciable**, they are different from the Fundamental Rights. In case of violation of a Fundamental Right, the aggrieved person can directly move the Supreme Court for its enforcement under Article 32, which is in itself a fundamental right. But, in case of violation of the above rights, the aggrieved **person cannot avail this constitutional remedy**. He can move the High Court by an ordinary suit or under Article 226 (writ jurisdiction of high court).

Therefore, option (c) is the correct answer.

Q20.

Answer: c

Explanation:

- **Uniform Civil Code (UCC)** is a proposal in India that is aimed at replacing personal laws based on religions, customs, and traditions with one common law for everyone irrespective of religion, caste, creed, sexual orientation, and gender.
- The term **Uniform Civil Code** is mentioned in **Part VI Directive Principle of State Policy under Article 44** of the Constitution of India as a **directive based on liberal-intellectual principles** which says “the state shall endeavour to secure for the citizens a uniform civil code throughout the territory of India”.

- **The Goa Civil Code** has been in force since Portuguese times and is considered a Uniform Civil Code. In **1867**, Portugal enacted a **Portuguese civil code** and in **1869** it was extended to **Portugal's overseas provinces (that included Goa)**.
- **Uttarakhand** became the **first State in the country to implement a UCC**. However, it will **not apply to “members of any Scheduled Tribes** within the meaning of Article 366 and Article 142 of the Constitution of India and the persons and group of persons whose customary rights are protected under Part XXI of the Constitution of India”.

Therefore, option (c) is the correct answer.

Knowledge Box

Supreme Court judgements regarding the Uniform Civil Code (UCC):

- The Supreme Court in various judgments has called for the implementation of the UCC. In its **Mohd. Ahmed Khan vs Shah Bano Begum judgement of 1985**, the SC while deciding whether to give prevalence to the CrPc or the Muslim personal law, called for the implementation of the UCC.
- The Court also called on the government to implement the UCC in the **1995 Sarla Mudgal judgement**, and in the **Paulo Coutinho vs Maria Luiza Valentina Pereira** case.

Q21.

Answer: c

Explanation:

- The original Constitution enforced on **26th January 1950** did not mention anything about the duties of the citizen. Therefore, ten Fundamental Duties were added in **Part-IV** of the Constitution under **Article 51-A** in the year 1976 through the **42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976**.
- The following ten duties have been listed in the Constitution of India:
 - to abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the National Flag, and the National Anthem;
 - to cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired our national struggle for freedom;
 - to uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India;
 - to defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so;
 - **to promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood** amongst all the people of India and to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women. **So, point I is correct.**
 - to value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture;
 - **to protect and improve the natural environments** including forests, lakes, rivers and wildlife. **So, point IV is correct.**
 - to develop the scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform;
 - **to safeguard public property and not to use violence. So, point II is correct.**
 - to serve excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity.
 - Besides, a new duty has been added after the passage of the Right to Education Act, 2009. “A parent or guardian has to provide opportunities for the education of his child/ward between the ages of six and fourteen years.

- **Article 49** of the Constitution of India in **Directive Principles of State Policy** places a duty on the State to **protect monuments, places and objects of artistic or historic interest** which are declared to be of national importance. **So, point III is not correct.**

So, only three of the above are Fundamental Duties under Article 51A of the Constitution of India.

Therefore, option (c) is the correct answer.

Q22.

Answer: d

Explanation:

The Fundamental Rights guaranteed in the Constitution of India are in the form of six broad categories of Fundamental Rights, which are justifiable. Some of them are protected only against the action of the State, and not against the actions of private individuals and some of them are protected against both.

- **Article 15** provides that the State shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth. This right protects both **against the actions of the State and private individuals. So, option (a) is not correct.**
- **Article 19** guarantees to all citizens the six rights: Right to freedom of speech and expression, Right to assemble peaceably and without arms, Right to form associations or unions or co-operative societies, Right to move freely throughout the territory of India, Right to reside and settle in any part of the territory of India, Right to practise any profession or to carry on any occupation, trade or business. These rights protect **against the actions of both the State and Private individuals. So, option (b) is not correct.**
- **Article 17** abolishes 'untouchability' and forbids its practice in any form. This right protects both **against the actions of the State and private individuals. So, option (c) is not correct.**
- **Article 25** says that all persons are equally entitled to freedom of conscience and the right to freely profess, practice and propagate religion. These rights protect **only against the action of the State. So, option (d) is correct.**
- **Article 14** says that the State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws within the territory of India. The word 'person' includes legal persons, viz, statutory corporations, companies, registered societies or any other type of legal person. This right protects **only against the action of the State.**

Therefore, option (d) is the correct answer.

Knowledge Box

- In the **Kaushal Kishor vs State of UP (2023) judgement** concerning the **horizontal enforcement of Fundamental Rights**, the Supreme Court held that Fundamental Rights under Articles 19 and 21 can be enforced against non-State actors. The Court acknowledged that the interpretation of Fundamental Rights has evolved, and some rights now extend to interactions between private individuals and entities. This progressive stance ensures that citizens can hold private entities accountable for violating their constitutional rights.
- **Vertical** application of Fundamental Rights means they can be enforced against the State and its instrumentalities, while **horizontal** application means they can also be enforced against private individuals and entities.

Q23.

Answer: c

Explanation:

- The **Doctrine of Basic Structure** was propounded by the Supreme Court in the landmark **Kesavananda Bharati vs. State of Kerala (1973)** case. It arose in response to a conflict between **Article 368 of the Constitution of India**, which empowers Parliament to amend the Constitution, and **Part III (Fundamental Rights)**.
- The origins of the Kesavananda Bharati case can be traced back to the **land reforms** that were **introduced in the State of Kerala** in the 1950s and 1960s.
 - These reforms were aimed at redistributing land from large landowners to the landless and the poor. In 1963, the Kerala Government passed the **Kerala Land Reforms Act**, which placed a limit on the amount of land that a person could hold. The Act provided for the acquisition of excess land from landowners and its distribution to the landless and the poor.
- The Parliament in the meantime passed the **24th Amendment** to the Constitution, which sought to curtail the powers of the judiciary and limit the scope of judicial review. The **25th and 29th Amendments** were also passed, which **sought to limit the Fundamental Rights of citizens** and give Parliament the power to **amend any part of the Constitution**.
- Kesavananda Bharati filed a petition challenging the validity of these Amendments, arguing that they **violated the basic structure of the Constitution**. This led to the landmark Kesavananda Bharati judgment, which upheld the **basic structure doctrine** and placed limits on the power of the Parliament to amend the Constitution.
- This doctrine has served as a check on the power of the Parliament to amend the Constitution and has ensured that the Constitution remains a living document that is responsive to changing times while preserving its fundamental values and principles. The Kesavananda Bharati case has thus had far-reaching consequences for the constitutional development of India, making it one of the most significant cases in Indian constitutional law.

Therefore, option (c) is the correct answer.

Q24.

Answer: d

Explanation:

- Though the Swaran Singh Committee suggested the incorporation of eight Fundamental Duties in the Constitution, the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act (1976) included ten Fundamental Duties. Interestingly, **certain recommendations of the Committee were not accepted by the Congress Party** and hence, not incorporated in the Constitution. These include:
 - The Parliament may provide for the imposition of such **penalty or punishment as may be considered appropriate** for any non-compliance with or refusal to observe any of the duties. **So, option (a) is not correct.**
 - No law imposing such penalty or punishment shall be **called in question in any court** on the ground of infringement of any of Fundamental Rights or on the ground of repugnancy to any other provision of the Constitution.

- Duty to pay taxes should also be a Fundamental Duty of the citizens. **So, option (b) is not correct.**
- The committee recommended the **inclusion of a separate chapter on Fundamental Duties in the Constitution**. It stressed that the citizens should become conscious that in addition to the enjoyment of rights, they also have certain duties to perform as well. **So, option (c) is not correct.**
- The list of duties is not exhaustive as it **does not cover other important duties like casting vote, family planning and so on**. However, casting vote as a fundamental duty was **not recommended** by the Swaran Singh Committee. **So, option (d) is correct.**

Therefore, option (d) is the answer.

Q25.

Answer: c

Explanation:

- **Fundamental Duties** were incorporated in Part IV-A of the Constitution of India by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976
 - There are **11 Fundamental Duties** described under Article 51-A, of which 10 were introduced by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment and the 11th was added by the 86th Constitutional Amendment in 2002.
 - The idea behind their incorporation was to emphasise the obligation of the citizen in exchange for the Fundamental Rights that he or she enjoys.
 - The concept of Fundamental Duties is taken from the Constitution of Russia.
- **Non-justiciable and Non-enforceable:** Similar to the Directive Principles of State Policy, the **Fundamental Duties are non-justiciable**. **So, statement I is correct.**
 - The Constitution does not provide for their direct enforcement by the courts. Moreover, there is no legal sanction against their violation.
 - However, the **court may take them into account** while adjudicating on a matter.
 - Further, the **Parliament of India has the authority to enforce these duties through suitable legislation**. **So, statement II is not correct.**

So, statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.

Therefore, option (c) is the correct answer.

Q26.

Answer: c

Explanation:

- Article 51 of the Constitution of India is a Directive Principle of State Policy that directs the State to:
 - promote international peace and security; **So, point IV is correct.**
 - maintain just and honourable relations between nations; **So, point II is correct.**
 - foster respect for international law and treaty obligations in the dealings of organized peoples with one another; **So, point III is correct.**
 - encourage settlement of international disputes by arbitration.
- These provisions set the direction of India's foreign policy. This has been reflected in many occasions and policies, such as Non-Aligned Movement, Neighbourhood First Policy, India's support to the United Nations, Promotion of multilateralism, Respect to International conventions and arbitration, etc.
- **To remain neutral between the various blocs of countries** is the provision of Non-Alignment Movement of India but it is **not enshrined in the Constitution** of India. **So, point I is not correct.**

Therefore, option (c) is the correct answer.

Q27.

Answer: b

Explanation:

Article 20 of the Constitution of India grants protection against **arbitrary and excessive punishment to an accused person**, whether a citizen or foreigner or a legal person like a company or a corporation.

- **Article 20(3)** ensures that no person accused of an offence **shall be compelled to be a witness against themselves**. This means that an individual cannot be forced to provide evidence or testimony that may incriminate themselves. It is a Fundamental Right that protects individuals from being compelled to be witnesses in their own criminal prosecution.
 - The protection against self-incrimination extends to both oral evidence and documentary evidence. However, it does not extend to (i) compulsory production of material objects, **(ii) compulsion to give thumb impression, specimen signature, blood specimens**, and (iii) compulsory exhibition of the body. Further, it extends only to criminal proceedings and not to civil proceedings or proceedings which are not criminal.

Therefore, option (b) is the correct answer.

Knowledge Box

- **Article 20(2) prohibits a person from being prosecuted and punished for the same offence more than once.** This principle of double jeopardy prevents individuals from being subjected to multiple trials or punishments for the same offence. This protection against double jeopardy is available only in proceedings before a court of law or a judicial tribunal. In other words, it is not available in proceedings before departmental or administrative authorities as they are not of a judicial nature.
- **Article 20(1) prohibits the imposition of retrospective punishment.** It states that no person shall be punished for an act that was not an offence at the time it was committed. This provision ensures that individuals cannot be held accountable for actions that were legal when they occurred but were later made illegal by subsequent legislation.
 - However, **this limitation is imposed only on criminal laws and not on civil laws or tax laws.** In other words, **a civil liability or a tax can be imposed retrospectively.** Further, the protection (immunity) under this provision cannot be claimed in case of preventive detention or demanding security from a person.

Q28.

Answer: a

Explanation:

Article 32 confers the right to remedies for the enforcement of the Fundamental Rights of an aggrieved citizen. In other words, the right to get the Fundamental Rights protected is in itself a Fundamental Rights. This makes the Fundamental Rights real. That is why Dr. Ambedkar called Article 32 as the **most important article of the Constitution**—‘an Article without which this constitution would be a nullity. **It is the very soul of the Constitution and the very heart of it**’.

- The Supreme Court has ruled that **Article 32 is a basic feature of the Constitution**. Hence, it cannot be abridged or taken away even by way of an amendment to the Constitution. **So, statement I is correct.**

- **Only the Fundamental Rights guaranteed by the Constitution can be enforced under Article 32** and not any other right like non-fundamental constitutional rights, statutory rights, customary rights and so on. The violation of a fundamental right is the sine qua non for the exercise of the right conferred by Article 32. In other words, the Supreme Court, under Article 32, cannot determine a question that does not involve Fundamental Rights. **So, statement II is correct.**
- Article 32 **cannot be invoked simply to determine the constitutionality of an executive order or a legislation** unless it directly infringes any of the fundamental rights. **So, statement III is not correct.**

Therefore, option (a) is the correct answer.

Q29.

Answer: a

Explanation:

- **Article 28** distinguishes between **four types of educational institutions**:
 - (a) **Institutions wholly maintained by the State.**
 - (b) Institutions administered by the State but established under any endowment or trust.
 - (c) Institutions recognised by the State.
 - (d) Institutions receiving aid from the State.
 - In (a), **religious instruction is completely prohibited** while in (b), religious instruction is permitted. In (c) and (d), religious instruction is permitted on a voluntary basis. **So, statement I is correct.**
- In the **T.M.A. Pai Foundation case (2002)**, the Supreme Court stated that the State can regulate academic standards, curriculum, sanitation, public order, teacher qualifications, fee control (in cases of profiteering). Only core administrative autonomy of the institutions is protected and not complete freedom. **So, statement II is not correct.**

Therefore, option (a) is the correct answer.

Q30.

Answer: b

Explanation:

- The **Directive Principles of State Policy** are enumerated in **Part IV of the Constitution of India** from Articles 36 to 51. The Directive Principles along with the Fundamental Rights contain the philosophy of the Constitution and is the soul of the Constitution.
- The framers of the Constitution of India borrowed this idea from the Irish Constitution of 1937, which had copied it from the Spanish Constitution. **Dr. B.R. Ambedkar** described these principles as '**novel features**' of the Indian Constitution.
- Features of the Directive Principles:
 - They resemble the '**Instrument of Instructions**' enumerated in the **Government of India Act of 1935.**
 - These are the constitutional instructions or recommendations to the State in legislative, executive and administrative matters.

- They constitute a very comprehensive economic, social and political programme for a modern democratic State. In brief, they seek to establish **economic and social democracy in the country**.
- They are **non-justiciable** in nature, that is, they are **not legally enforceable** by the courts for their violation.
- The Directive Principles constitute a very comprehensive economic, social and political programme for a modern democratic State to “**ensure equitable distribution of resources**”. They aim at realising the high ideals of justice, liberty, equality and fraternity as outlined in the Preamble to the Constitution.
- They embody **the concept of a ‘welfare state’ and not that of a ‘police state’**, which existed during the colonial era. In brief, they seek to establish economic and social democracy in the country.

Therefore, option (b) is the correct answer.

Q31.

Answer: a

Explanation:

The Indian Constitution's **Directive Principles of State Policy (Part IV)** have been subject to several amendments over time, reflecting changing national priorities. These amendments demonstrate the ongoing effort to adapt the Directive Principles to address emerging social and economic concerns.

- The **42nd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1976 added the following to DPSPs:**
 - **Article 39:** Added a directive to ensure opportunities for healthy child development.
 - **Article 39A:** Introduced the principle of promoting equal justice and providing free legal aid to the poor.
 - **Article 43A:** Emphasized worker participation in industrial management.
 - **Article 48A:** Highlighted the importance of environmental protection, forests, and wildlife. **So, pair II is not correctly matched.**
- **44th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1978:**
 - **Article 38:** Added a directive to minimize inequalities in income, status, facilities, and opportunities. **So, pair I is not correctly matched.**
- **86th Constitutional Amendment Act of 2002:**
 - **Article 45:** Changed the focus from compulsory education to **providing early childhood care** and education for children under six. **So, pair III is correctly matched.**
- **97th Constitutional Amendment Act of 2011:**
 - **Article 43B:** Introduced a new principle promoting the voluntary formation, autonomy, democratic control, and professional management of cooperative societies.

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

Therefore, option (a) is the correct answer.

Q32.

Answer: a

Explanation:

- In **1976**, the **Fundamental Duties** of citizens were added in the Constitution. In 2002, one more Fundamental Duty was added. The Fundamental Duties in the Indian Constitution are **inspired by the Constitution of erstwhile USSR**. Russia, the successor state of the USSR, still contains the list of FDs. **So, point IV is correct.**

- Notably, **none of the Constitutions of major democratic countries** specifically contains a list of duties of citizens. Such countries are as follows:
 - USA. **So, point I is not correct.**
 - Canada. **So, point III is not correct.**
 - France. **So, point V is not correct.**
 - Germany
 - Australia
- The **Japanese Constitution** also **contains a list of duties of citizens. So, point III is correct.**
- The socialist countries, on the contrary, gave equal importance to the fundamental rights and duties of their citizens. Hence, the **Constitution of erstwhile USSR declared that the citizen's exercise of their rights and freedoms was inseparable** from the performance of their duties and obligations.

So, only two of the above countries specifically contain a list of duties of its citizens.

Therefore, option (a) is the correct answer.

Q33.

Answer: a

Explanation:

- The phrase '**basic structure**' **itself cannot be found** in the Constitution. The Supreme Court recognised this concept for the first time in the historic **Kesavananda Bharati case in 1973**. Ever since then, the Supreme Court has been the interpreter of the Constitution and the arbiter of all amendments made by Parliament. **So, statement I is correct.**
- The Supreme Court in the **Minerva Mills vs Union of India, 1980** case held that **a limited amending power itself is a basic feature of the Constitution**. This limited the power of Parliament to amend the Constitution and expanded the power of judicial review. **So, statement II is correct.**
- The **unity and integrity of India is a part of the Basic Structure of the Indian Constitution**, which the Parliament cannot amend. This principle ensures the preservation of territorial integrity and national cohesion despite the country's diversity. **So, statement III is correct.**

Therefore, option (a) is the correct answer.

Q34.

Answer: a

Explanation:

The **Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP)** are enshrined in Articles 36 to 51 of Part IV of the Constitution of India. These concepts aim to create a welfare state in India and ensure social and economic justice for all citizens.

- The Parliament of India has enacted many legislation **to implement the DPSPs.**
- In 1987, the **Legal Services Authorities Act** was enacted by the Parliament to establish a nationwide uniform network for providing free and competent legal services to the weaker sections of the society on the basis of equal opportunity. It fulfills the **Article 39A** of the Constitution of India that provides for free legal aid to the poor and weaker sections of the society and ensures justice for all. **So, point I is correct.**
- The **Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972** and **Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980** have been enacted to safeguard the wildlife and forest under article 48A of DPSPs pertaining to the **liberal-intellectual principles. So, point II is correct.**

- The three-tier Panchayati Raj system has been enacted by the **73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992** to implement the DPSP outlined in **Article 40**, which mandates the State to organize village panchayats. **So, point III is correct.**
- The Indian Forest Act, 1927 is a pre-constitutional law enacted during British rule, not based on DPSPs. **So, point IV is not correct.**

Therefore, option (a) is the correct answer.

Q35.

Answer: c

Explanation:

- The **Fundamental Rights (Part III)** enjoy supremacy over the **Directive Principles (Part IV)**. Yet, this does not mean that the Directive Principles cannot be implemented. The **Parliament** can amend the **Fundamental Rights** to implement the **Directive Principles**, so long as the amendment **does not damage or destroy the basic structure** of the Constitution. **So, statement I is correct.**
- The **25th Constitutional Amendment Act (1971)** inserted a new **Article 31C** which contained the following provisions:
 - No law which seeks to implement the **socialistic Directive Principles specified in Articles 39 (b) and 39(c)** shall be void on the ground of contravention of the Fundamental Rights conferred by **Article 14 (equality before law and equal protection of laws)** and **Article 19 (right to freedom)**. **So, statement II is not correct.**
 - No law containing a declaration for giving effect to such a policy **shall be questioned in any court** on the ground that it does not give effect to such a policy. (However, this second provision was later declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court as it goes against the basic structure of judicial review).
- The **24th Amendment Act, 1971** declared that the **Parliament has the power to abridge or take away any of the Fundamental Rights** by enacting Constitutional Amendment Acts.

So, statement I is correct but Statement II is incorrect.

Therefore, option (c) is the correct answer.

Q36.

Answer: d

Explanation:

- In the landmark **Kesavananda Bharati case (1973)**, the Supreme Court introduced the doctrine of the '**basic structure**' of the Constitution of India. It ruled that while Parliament has the authority to amend the Constitution under Article 368, **it cannot alter its basic structure**. Although the **Supreme Court has not provided an exhaustive list** of what constitutes the basic structure, various judgments have identified specific features.
- **Rule of Law**, which signifies the **supremacy of law** and the principle that governance should be based on laws, not the whims of individuals, has been recognized as part of the basic structure in the **Indira Nehru Gandhi case (1975)**. **So, point I is correct.**
- **Secularism**, ensuring freedom of religious belief and practice, has been affirmed as **part of the basic structure** in several cases, including Kesavananda Bharati (1973), Indira Gandhi Election case (1975) and S.R. Bommai case (1994). **So, point II is correct.**

- In the Indira Nehru Gandhi vs Shri Raj Narain, 1975 case, the Supreme Court held that the free and fair elections are part of the basic structure of the Constitution of India. **So, point III is correct.**
- In the **Central Coal Fields Ltd. Case, 1980**, the Supreme Court of India held that the effective access to justice is a part of the basic structure. **So, point IV is correct.**

So, all four of the above are considered as part of the 'basic structure' of the Constitution of India. Therefore, option (d) is the correct answer.

Knowledge Box

Some key elements that have emerged as part of the 'basic structure' from various judgments include:

- Supremacy of the Constitution
- Sovereign, democratic and republican nature of the Indian polity
- Separation of powers between the legislature, the executive and the judiciary
- Federal character of the Constitution
- Unity and integrity of the nation
- Welfare state (socio-economic justice)
- Judicial review
- Freedom and dignity of the individual
- Parliamentary system
- Harmony and balance between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles
- Principle of equality
- Independence of Judiciary
- Limited power of Parliament to amend the Constitution
- Principles (or essence) underlying Fundamental Rights
- Powers of the Supreme Court under Articles 32, 136, 141 and 142
- Powers of the High Courts under Articles 226 and 227.

Q37.

Answer: b

Explanation:

- **Article 13** of the Constitution of India declares that all laws that are inconsistent with or in derogation of any of the Fundamental Rights should be void.
- The term 'law' in Article 13 has been given a wide connotation so as to include the following:
 - Permanent laws are enacted by the Parliament or the state legislatures.
 - Temporary laws like **ordinances** issued by the President or the State Governors. **So, point II is correct.**
 - Statutory instruments in the nature of **delegated legislation** (executive legislation), like an order, bye-law, rule, regulation or notification. **So, point III is correct.**
 - Non-legislative sources of law, that is, **custom or usage** having the force of law. **So, point IV is correct.**
- Thus, not only legislation but also any of the above can be challenged in the courts as violating a Fundamental Right and hence can be declared as void.

- Further, Article 13 declares that a **constitutional amendment is not a law** and hence cannot be challenged. While upholding the Constitutional Validity of the 24th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1971, the Supreme Court held in the Kesavananda Bharati case (1973) that a **Constitutional amendment can be challenged** on the ground that it **violates a fundamental right that forms a part of the 'basic structure' of the Constitution** and hence, can be declared as void. **So, point I is not correct.**

Therefore, option (b) is the correct answer.

Q38.

Answer: a

Explanation:

- **Article 21** declares that **no person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty** except according to procedure established by law. This right is available to both citizens and non-citizens.
- The Supreme Court has declared the **right to speedy trial** and **the right to marry a person of one's choice** as part of Article 21. **So, points II and III are correct.**
 - In **Hussainara Khatoon v. State of Bihar** which formed the basis of the concept of the Speedy Trial, it was held that where under trial prisoners have been in jail for duration longer than prescribed, if convicted, their detention in jail is totally unjustified and in violation to fundamental rights under Article 21.
 - Then in the case **Katar Singh v. State of Punjab** it was declared that the right to speedy trial is an essential part of the fundamental right to life and liberty.
 - In the **Shafin Jahan v. K.M. Asokan case (2018)**, the Supreme Court of India affirmed that the right to marry a person of one's choice is an integral part of Article 21 (the right to life and personal liberty).
- The Supreme Court held that the freedom of speech and expression Article 19 (1) includes the right against tapping of telephonic conversation and right to demonstration. **So, points I and IV are not correct.**

Therefore, option (a) is the correct answer.

Q39.

Answer: c

Explanation:

- Linguistic Minorities are groups or collectivises of individuals residing in the territory of India or any part there of having **a distinct language or script of their own**. The language of the minority group need not be one of the twenty two languages mentioned in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. **So, statement I is correct.**
- In other words, linguistic minorities at the State level mean any group or groups of people whose mother tongues are different from the principal language of the State, and at the district and taluka/tehsil levels, different from the principal language of the district or taluka/ tehsil concerned.
- The linguistic minorities are determined on a state-wise basis. **So, statement II is correct.**

Therefore, option (c) is the correct answer.

Knowledge Box**Which communities are minority communities in India?**

- **Muslims, Sikhs, Christians, Buddhists, Jain and Zoroastrians (Parsis)** have been notified as minority communities under the National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992. As per the Census 2011, the percentage of minorities in the country is about 19.3% of the total population of the country. The population of Muslims are 14.2%; Christians 2.3%; Sikhs 1.7%, Buddhists 0.7%, Jain 0.4% and Parsis 0.006%.

Q40.**Answer: c****Explanation:**

- **Article 19** of the Constitution of India grants citizens several Fundamental Rights, including freedom of speech and expression, assembly, association, movement, residence, and profession. However, the **State can impose 'reasonable restrictions' for specific purposes:**
- **Sovereignty and Integrity of India:** To protect the unity and territorial integrity of the nation, restrictions can be applied under Article 19(2). **So, point I is correct.**
 - The **16th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1963** provided the state with the authority to impose reasonable restrictions on the freedom of speech and expression to safeguard national sovereignty and integrity.
- **Security of the State:** This allows for restrictions to safeguard the country from potential threats to its security, particularly regarding freedom of speech. **So, point II is correct.**
- **Friendly Relations with Foreign States:** This is a valid ground under Article 19(2) to maintain diplomatic and peaceful relations with other countries.
- **Decency and morality:** Article 19(2) also inserts decency or morality as grounds for restricting the freedom of speech and expression. **So, point III is correct.**
 - **The first amendment made two key changes in Article 19(2):**
 - First, it introduced the qualification **“reasonable”** to the restrictions that Article 19(2) imposed, which leaves the door open for the courts to intervene and review the validity of restrictions imposed by Parliament.
 - Second, the amendment introduced into the Constitution the specific terms **“public order”** and **“incitement to an offence”**.
- **Defamation:** It is a legitimate ground for restrictions under Article 19(2), aimed at protecting every person's right to reputation. **So, point IV is correct.**
- **Public health is not an explicit reasonable restriction listed under Article 19. So, point V is not correct.**

So, only four of the above are 'reasonable' restrictions imposed under Article 19 of the Constitution of India.

Therefore, option (c) is the correct answer.

Q41.

Answer: c

Explanation:

- **The Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023** is India's first comprehensive data protection law. It provides for the processing of digital personal data in a manner that recognises both the right of individuals to protect their personal data and the need to process such personal data for lawful purposes and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.
- **It is applicable to:**
 - Processing of digital personal data within the territory of India where the personal data is collected:
 - in digital form; or
 - in non-digital form and digitised subsequently;
 - Processing of digital personal data outside the territory of India, if such processing is in connection with any activity related to offering of goods or services to Data Principals within the territory of India. **So, statement I is correct.**
- **Section 44(3) amends Section 8(1)(j) of the RTI Act, 2005**, expanding the scope of **denying information under the pretext of protecting personal data. So, statement II is correct.**
 - Previous Section 8(1)(j) (RTI Act): Allowed exemption from disclosure only if the personal information was unrelated to public interest or caused unwarranted privacy invasion, unless larger public interest justified disclosure.
 - Revised Section 8(1)(j) (DPDP Act): This removes the “larger public interest” clause and broadly exempts all personal information from disclosure under RTI.
- **Article 19(1)(a) of the Constitution guarantees the fundamental right to free speech and expression.** Its basic aim is "to provide for **setting out the practical regime of right to information for citizens to secure access to information** under the control of public authorities, in order to promote transparency and accountability in the working of every public authority.
- **Right to Privacy** is protected as an intrinsic part of Right to Life and Personal Liberty under **Article 21 of the Constitution of India.**

Therefore, option (c) is the correct answer.

Q42.

Answer: b

Explanation:

The test to differentiate law and order from public order lies in the degree and impact of the act not in its nature.

- If an act **disturbs only an individual** and does not disrupt community life, it concerns **law and order**.
- If it disturbs the even tempo of life of the community or **threatens public peace** and tranquility, it affects **public order**.
- Thus, the gravity, propensity, and potentiality of the act to disturb society at large determine whether it falls under public order.

Therefore, option (b) is the correct answer.

Q43.

Answer: b

Explanation:

- The **Doctrine of Reasonableness ensures that laws and administrative actions are fair, just, and not arbitrary**, upholding the principles of equality and justice enshrined in the Indian Constitution. The Doctrine of Reasonableness mandates that any law or administrative action must be rational and not arbitrary. It ensures that decisions are made based on logical reasoning, aligning with principles of fairness and justice.
- This **doctrine is integral to Article 14 of the Indian Constitution**, which guarantees equality before the law and equal protection of the laws. The Supreme Court of India has emphasized that Article 14 strikes at arbitrariness in state action and ensures fairness and equality of treatment.

Therefore, option (b) is the correct answer.

Q44.

Answer: a

Explanation:

- All citizens are given the right to practise any profession or to carry on any occupation, trade or business. This right is very wide as it covers all the means of earning one's livelihood. The State can impose reasonable restrictions on the exercise of this right in the interest of the general public. Further, the State is empowered to:
 - prescribe professional or technical qualifications necessary for practising any profession or carrying on any occupation, trade or business; and
 - **carry on by itself any trade, business, industry or service whether to the exclusion (complete or partial) of citizens or otherwise**. Thus, no objection can be made when the State carries on a trade, business, industry or service either as a monopoly (complete or partial) to the exclusion of citizens (all or some only) or in competition with any citizen. **The State is not required to justify its monopoly**. This right does not include the right to carry on a profession or business or trade or occupation that is immoral (trafficking in women or children) or dangerous (harmful drugs or explosives, etc.). The State can absolutely prohibit these or regulate them through licencing. **So, statements I and II are correct.**

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

Therefore, option (a) is the correct answer.

Q45.

Answer: b

Explanation:

- **'Living wage'** is different from 'minimum wage', which includes the bare needs of life like food, shelter and clothing. In addition to these bare needs, a 'living wage' includes education, health, insurance, etc. A 'fair wage' is a mean between 'living wage' and 'minimum wage'.
- The International Labour Organisation (ILO) denotes that the concept of the living wage is:
 - the wage level that is **necessary to afford a decent standard of living for workers and their families**, taking into account the country's circumstances and calculated for the work performed during the normal hours of work.

Therefore, option (b) is the correct answer.

Q46.

Answer: c

Explanation:

- In **Justice K.S. Puttaswamy** and Anr. vs. Union of India (UOI) and Ors. 2018, a nine-judge bench unanimously declared that the Right to Privacy is a Fundamental Right protected under **Article 21 (Right to Life and Personal Liberty)** and other parts of Part III of the Constitution. **So, statement I is correct.**
- the Supreme Court upheld the Aadhaar Act, 2016 stating it passed the three-fold Puttaswamy test:
 - Legality: There was a valid law (Aadhaar Act).
 - Legitimate aim: Ensuring targeted delivery of subsidies and preventing welfare leakage.
 - Proportionality: The data collection was reasonable and not excessive for the purpose. **So, statement III is correct.**

Therefore, option (c) is the correct answer.

Q47.

Answer: c

Explanation:

- The **International Labour Organization (ILO)** adopts international labour standards in the form of Conventions — treaties agreed upon by representatives of governments, workers, and employers from its member States.
- One such treaty, the **ILO Convention No. 189, specifically addresses the rights and protections of domestic workers.** It sets out basic principles and requires member countries to ensure decent working conditions, fair treatment, and social protection for domestic workers.
- When a country ratifies an ILO Convention, it **commits to implement the Convention's provisions and report periodically to the ILO on progress made.**
- The **Government of India has not ratified ILO Convention No.189 on Decent Work for Domestic Workers.**

Therefore, option (c) is the correct answer.

Q48.

Answer: c

Explanation:

Fundamental Rights are enshrined in **Part III of the Constitution of India from Article 12 to Article 35.** These rights are guaranteed by the Constitution to all citizens without any discrimination.

- **Article 23** is enumerated in the Constitution for the **prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour. Article 23 (1)** declares that trafficking in human beings and beggars and other similar forms of forced labour are prohibited and any contravention of this provision shall be an offense punishable in accordance with the law. This right is available to both citizens and non-citizens. It protects the individual not only against the State but also against private persons.
- **Article 23 (2)** declares that nothing in this article shall prevent the State from **imposing compulsory service** (E.g., military service or social service) **for public purposes** and in imposing such service the State shall not make any discrimination on grounds only of religion, race, caste or class or any of them.

Therefore, option (c) is the correct answer.

Q49.

Answer: b

Explanation:

- **Article 25 of the Constitution of India** states that all persons are equally entitled to freedom of conscience and the right to freely profess, practice and propagate religion. The implications of these are:
 - **Freedom of conscience:** Inner freedom of an individual to mould his relation with God or Creatures in whatever way he desires.
 - **Right to profess:** Declaration of one's religious beliefs and faith openly and freely.
 - **Right to practice:** Performance of religious worship, rituals, ceremonies and exhibition of beliefs and ideas.
 - **Right to propagate:** Transmission and dissemination of one's religious beliefs to others or exposition of the tenets of one's religion. But, it does not include a right to convert another person to one's own religion. Forcible conversions impinge on the 'freedom of conscience' guaranteed to all the persons alike.
- **Article 25 covers not only religious beliefs (doctrines) but also religious practices (rituals).** Moreover, these rights are **available to all persons—citizens as well as noncitizens**. However, these rights are subject to public order, morality, health and other provisions relating to fundamental rights. Further, the State is permitted to:
 - regulate or restrict any economic, financial, political or other secular activity associated with religious practice;
 - provide for social welfare and reform or throw open Hindu religious institutions of a public character to all classes and sections of Hindus.

Therefore, option (b) is the correct answer.

Q50.

Answer: d

Explanation:

- **Due process of law:** The doctrine of due process of law is an English concept mentioned in the Magna Carta and upheld in the **United States of America (USA)**. **So, statement I is not correct.**
 - Under it, **the judiciary has the power to determine the laws' procedural adequacy as well as its intention.**
 - It safeguards citizens' rights from both executive and legislative actions. It determines whether a law is valid by examining both its procedural and substantive characteristics.
- The doctrine of **procedure established by law** originated from the **British constitution**. The **judiciary's role is limited to evaluating the procedure used by the legislature** to enact the law in question. **So, statement II is not correct.**
 - It solely safeguards a citizen's rights from the **executive's arbitrary actions**. It does not assess whether the laws made by the legislature or by the concerned authority are fair, just and not arbitrary. **So, statement III is correct.**

Therefore, option (d) is the correct answer.