

**Q.1) Consider the following pairs.**

Constitutional developments	Significance
1. Charter Act of 1833	Indian Legislative Council
2. Charter Act of 1853	Final step towards centralization
3. Government of India Act 1919	Introduction of responsible government in India
4. Government of India Act 1935	Introduction of responsible government in provinces

**Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?**

- a) 1 and 3 only
- b) 2 and 3 only
- c) 3 and 4 only
- d) All the above

**Q.1) Solution (c)**

**Charter Act of 1833**

- It redesignated the Governor-General of Bengal as the Governor-General of India. Under this provision Lord William Bentinck became the first Governor-General of India.
- It deprived the Governors of Bombay and Madras of their legislative powers. For the first time, the Governor-General's Government was known as the 'Government of India' and his council as the 'India Council'. The Governor-General and his executive council were given exclusive legislative powers for the whole of British India.

**Charter Act of 1853**

- It separated for the first time, the legislative and executive functions of the governor-general Council. It provided for the addition of six members called legislative councilors to the council. In other words, it established a separate Governor's General legislative council which came to be known as Indian legislative Council.

## **Government of India Act 1919**

- In November 1917, Montague had visited India to ascertain views from all sections of polity including talks with Gandhi and Jinnah. A detailed report on Constitutional Reforms in India {Mont-Ford Report} was published on 8th July 1918. This report became the basis of Government of India Act 1919. Key features of this report were as follows:
- Increasing association of Indians in every branch of administration.
- Gradual development of self-governing institutions with a view to the progressive realisation of responsible government in India as an integral part of the British empire.
- Progress towards responsible government in successive stages.

## **Government of India Act 1935.**

- The most remarkable feature of the Act was the provincial autonomy. With the abolition of Dyarchy at provinces, the entire provincial administration was instructed to the responsible ministers who were controlled and removed by the provincial legislatures.
- The provincial autonomy means two things. First, the Provincial Governments were wholly, responsible to the provincial legislatures and secondly, provinces, were free from outside control and interference in a large number of matters. Thus, in the provincial sphere, the Act of 1935 made a fundamental departure from the act of 1919.

## **Do you know?**

### **Indian constitution adopted various provisions of government of India Act 1935**

- Federal Scheme (also from constitution of Canada)
- Office of Governor
- Judiciary
- Public Service Commission
- Emergency Provisions
- Administrative Details

## **THINK!**

- Indian Independence Act 1947

**Q.2) With reference to the Constitution of India, consider the following statements:**

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1. The Constitution Day is celebrated to commemorate the commencement of constitution.
2. Republic Day is celebrated to commemorate the adoption of constitution.

**Which of the above statement is/are correct?**

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Q.2) Solution (d)**

**Constitution Day (National Law Day)**, also known as **Samvidhan Divas**, is celebrated in India on 26 November every year to commemorate the adoption of Constitution of India. On 26 November 1949, the Constituent Assembly of India adopted the Constitution of India, and it came into effect on 26 January 1950.

The Constitution was adopted by the Indian Constituent Assembly on 26 November 1949, and came into effect on 26 January 1950 with a democratic government system, completing the country's transition towards becoming an independent republic. 26 January was chosen as the Republic day because it was on this day in 1930 when Declaration of Indian Independence (Purna Swaraj) was proclaimed by the Indian National Congress as opposed to the Dominion status offered by British Regime.

**Do you know?**

- The Beating Retreat ceremony is held after officially denoting the end of Republic Day festivities. It is conducted on the evening of 29 January, the third day after the Republic Day. It is performed by the bands of the three wings of the military, the Indian Army, Indian Navy and Indian Air Force. The venue is Raisina Hill and an adjacent square, Vijay Chowk, flanked by the North and South block of the Rashtrapati Bhavan (President's Palace) towards the end of Rajpath. The Chief Guest of the function is the President of India who arrives escorted by the (PBG), a cavalry unit.

**THINK!**

- Army Day, Navy Day and Air force Day.

**Q.3) Consider the following statements about the Preamble of the Constitution.**

1. It is not justiciable in nature.
2. It cannot be amended.
3. It can override specific provisions of the constitution.
4. It has been a source of power to the executive.

**Select the correct answer using the codes below.**

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 and 3 only
- c) 1 and 3 only
- d) All the above

**Q.3) Solution (a)**

The Preamble is non-justiciable, that is, its provisions are not enforceable in courts of law.

In Kesavanand Bharti case the supreme Court held that the Preamble can be amended, subject to the condition that no amendment is done to the basic features.

The Preamble cannot override any of the provisions of the constitution, because it is neither a source of power to legislature nor a prohibition upon the powers of legislature.

**Do you know?**

- The Preamble is amended only once so far, in 1976, by the 42nd Constitutional amendment act, which added three new words socialist, secular and integrity.

**THINK!**

- Preamble is the horoscope of our sovereignty democratic republic.

**Q.4) The 'Fraternity' mentioned in the preamble refers to the common brotherhood of all citizens. The constitution promotes fraternity through the following,**

1. Single citizenship
2. Fundamental rights
3. Fundamental duties
4. Directive principles of state policy

**Select the correct answer using the codes below.**

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

d) 1, 2 and 3 only

**Q.4) Solution (c)**

Fraternity means a sense of brotherhood. The Constitution promotes this feeling of fraternity by system of single citizenship. Also, the Fundamental Duties (Article-51A) say that it shall be the duty of every citizen of India to promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India transcending religious, linguistic, regional, or sectional diversities.

**Do you know?**

- The terms liberty, equality and fraternity in the Preamble are taken from French revolution (1789-1799) and the ideal of justice social, economic and political from that of Russian revolution (1917).

**THINK!**

- Preamble is the key to the minds of the makers of Constitution.

**Q.5) The word *socialist* in the Preamble imply which of the following principles?**

1. Social equality
2. Economic equality
3. Political equality
4. Civic equality

**Select the correct answer using the codes below.**

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

**Q.5) Solution (a)**

The word socialist in the Preamble imply the following principles,

Social equality, in this context means the absence of discrimination on the grounds only of caste, color, creed, sex, religion, language. Under social equality everyone has equal status and opportunity.

Economic equality, in this context means the state will endeavor to make the distribution of wealth more equitable and provide a descent standard of living for all. This in effect emphasizes the commitment towards the formation of welfare state.

**Do you know?**

- Following are the values enshrined in the Preamble viz. Justice, liberty, equality and fraternity.

**THINK!**

- The relevance of the values enshrined in the Preamble in the present context of Indian society. (GS-4 ethics).

**Q.6) Consider the following statements about the Union and territories of India.**

1. The territories of India share federal power with the center.
2. The Union of India includes the states only.
3. The constitution describes India as, 'India that is Bharat, shall be Union of states'.
4. The settlement of border dispute requires constitutional amendment.

**Which of the given statements is/are correct?**

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 and 3 only
- c) 1 and 3 only
- d) None

**Q.6) Solution (b)**

The union of India includes states which shares federal powers with center. The territory of India includes the entire territory over which sovereignty is exercised. Apart from states it includes union territories (which does not share federal power with center) and other territories acquired by India.

The article 1 describes India, that is, Bharat as a 'Union of states'.

Supreme Court in 1969 ruled that, settlement of border dispute between India and other countries does not require constitutional amendment. It can be done by executive action as it does not involve cession of Indian territory to foreign country.

**Do you know?**

- Andhra is the first state in India to be created on linguistic basis, and now the state is divided on developmental issues into Andhra and Telangana.

**THINK!**

- Regionalism and demand for smaller state.

**Q.7) Under articles 5-8 of the constitution, the following persons became citizens of India at the commencement of the Constitution,**

1. Citizenship by descent.
2. Citizenship by registration.
3. Citizenship by naturalization.
4. Citizenship by incorporation of territory.

**Select the correct answer using the codes below.**

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 and 3 only
- c) 1 and 3 only
- d) None of the above

**Q.7) Solution (d)**

Citizenship at the commencement of the Constitution

- Article 5 -At the commencement of this Constitution, every person who has his domicile in the territory of India.
- Article 6 -Rights of citizenship of certain persons who have migrated to India from Pakistan.
- Article 7 - Rights of citizenship of certain migrants to Pakistan.
- Rights of citizenship of certain persons of Indian origin residing outside India.

**Do you know?**

- Constitution of India recognises only one domicile, namely, the domicile in India.

**THINK!**

- Persons of Indian origin
- Overseas citizens of India.

**Q.8) Who of the following was the first Indian to be appointed in Viceroy's executive Council?**

- a) Rashbehari Ghosh
- b) Satyendra Prasad Sinha
- c) Badruddin Tayyabji
- d) B R Ambedkar

**Q.8) Solution (b)**

**Features of the Act of 1909**

This Act is also known as Morley-Minto Reforms (Lord Morley was the then Secretary of State for India and Lord Minto was the then Viceroy of India).

1. It considerably increased the size of the legislative councils, both Central and provincial. The number of members in the Central Legislative Council was raised from 16 to 60. The number of members in the provincial legislative councils was not uniform.
2. It retained official majority in the Central Legislative Council but allowed the provincial legislative councils to have non-official majority.
3. It enlarged the deliberative functions of the legislative councils at both the levels. For example, members were allowed to ask supplementary questions, move resolutions on the budget, and so on.
4. It provided (for the first time) for the association of Indians with the executive Councils of the Viceroy and Governors. **Satyendra Prasad Sinha** became the first Indian to join the Viceroy's Executive Council. He was appointed as the law member.
5. It introduced a system of communal representation for Muslims by accepting the concept of 'separate electorate'. Under this, the Muslim members were to be elected only by Muslim voters. Thus, the Act 'legalised communalism' and Lord Minto came to be known as the **Father of Communal Electorate**.
6. It also provided for the separate representation of presidency corporations, chambers of commerce, universities and zamindars.

**THINK!**

- Communal Electorate
- Difference between Official and non – official member

**Q.9) Consider the following statements regarding Communal Award:**



1. It is the term given for the allotment of separate electorate for depressed castes by Ramsay McDonald.
2. Ramsay McDonald is known as the father of Communal Electorate.

**Which of the above statements are correct?**

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Q.9) Solution (a)**

**Communal Award** In August 1932, Ramsay MacDonald, the British Prime Minister, announced a scheme of representation of the minorities, which came to be known as the Communal Award. The award not only continued separate electorates for the Muslims, Sikhs, Indian Christians, Anglo- Indians and Europeans but also extended it to the depressed classes (scheduled castes). Gandhiji was distressed over this extension of the principle of communal representation to the depressed classes and undertook fast unto death in Yeravada Jail (Poona) to get the award modified. At last, there was an agreement between the leaders of the Congress and the depressed classes. The agreement, known as Poona Pact, retained the Hindu joint electorate and gave reserved seats to the depressed classes.

**Note:** Lord Minto is called the father of Communal Electorate as he introduced Communal Electorate in Indian Councils Act 1909.

**THINK!**

- Poona Pact
- Indian Councils Act 1909

**Q.10) Which of the following statements are correct regarding 'Objectives Resolution'?**

1. The resolution defined the aims of Constituent Assembly.
2. It was moved by Pt Nehru and adopted unanimously by INC in 1931.
3. The modified form of it forms present day Preamble of Indian Constitution.

**Select the code from following:**

- a) 1 and 2

- b) 2 and 3
- c) 1 and 3
- d) All of the above

**Q.10) Solution (c)**

Before the framing of the constitution started, an **Objectives Resolution** (the resolution that defined the aims of the Assembly) was moved by Nehru in 1946. This resolution enshrined the aspirations and values behind the Constitution making. On the basis of the Objectives Resolution, India's Constitution gave institutional expression to the fundamental commitments: equality, liberty, democracy, sovereignty and a cosmopolitan identity. This made the moral commitment to establish a government that will fulfill the many promises that the nationalist movement held before the people of India.

In its modified form it was made the preamble of Indian Constitution.

**Q.11) Consider the following statements:**

1. Portfolio system in India was started by Indian Councils Act 1961
2. Portfolio system was started during the governorship of Lord Canning.

**Which of the above statements is/are correct?**

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Q.11) Solution (d)****Provisions of Indian Councils Act 1861:**

- The executive council of Governor General was added a fifth finance member. For legislative purpose, a provision was made for an addition of 6 to 12 members to the central executive. At least half of the additional members were to be non-officials. These members were nominated by the Viceroy for the period of two years.
- The Act empowered the Governor-General to delegate special task to individual members of the Executive council and hence all members have their own portfolio and deal with their own initiative with all but the most important matters. This was the first beginning of Portfolio system in India.

- The Governments of Bombay and Madras were given the power of nominating Advocate-General and not less than 4 and not more than 8 additional members of the Executive council for purpose of legislation.
- No distinction was made between the central and provincial subject. But measures concerning public debt, finances, currency, post-office, telegraph, religion, patents and copyrights were to be ordinarily considered by the Central Government.

**THINK!**

- Introduction of indirect elections

**Q.12) Consider the following provisions under Government of India 1935 act:**

1. It abolished diarchy at the centre and adopted it in provinces.
2. It abolished council of India, which was established in GOI act 1858 to assist secretary of state
3. Provided for the establishment of federal court

**Which of the above statements are correct?**

- a) 1 and 2
- b) 2 and 3
- c) 1 and 3
- d) All of the above

**Q.12) Solution (b)****Government of India Act of 1935**

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

**Features of the Act**

1. It provided for the establishment of an All-India Federation consisting of provinces and princely states as units. The Act divided the powers between the Centre and units in terms of three lists—**Federal List** (for Centre, with 59 items), **Provincial List** (for provinces, with 54 items) and the Concurrent List (for both, with 36 items). Residuary powers were given to the Viceroy. However, the federation never came into being as the princely states did not join it.

2. It abolished dyarchy in the provinces and introduced 'provincial autonomy' in its place. The provinces were allowed to act as autonomous units of administration in their defined spheres. Moreover, the Act introduced responsible governments in provinces, that is, the governor was required to act with the advice of ministers responsible to the provincial legislature. This came into effect in 1937 and was discontinued in 1939.

3. It provided for the adoption of dyarchy at the Centre. Consequently, the federal subjects were divided into reserved subjects and transferred subjects. However, this provision of the Act did not come into operation at all.

4. It introduced bicameralism in six out of eleven provinces. Thus, the legislatures of Bengal, Bombay, Madras, Bihar, Assam and the United Provinces were made bicameral consisting of a legislative council (upper house) and a legislative assembly (lower house). However, many restrictions were placed on them.

5. It further extended the principle of communal representation by providing separate electorates for depressed classes (scheduled castes), women and labour (workers).

6. It abolished the Council of India, established by the Government of India Act of 1858. The secretary of state for India was provided with a team of advisors.

7. It extended franchise. About 10 per cent of the total population got the voting right.

8. It provided for the establishment of a Reserve Bank of India to control the currency and credit of the country.

9. It provided for the establishment of not only a Federal Public Service Commission but also a Provincial Public Service Commission and Joint Public Service Commission for two or more provinces.

10. It provided for the establishment of a Federal Court, which was set up in 1937.

### THINK!

Difference between Dyarchy, bicameralism and dual polity

**Q.13) Through which of the following modes can Indian citizenship be lost?**

1. Naturalisation
2. Renunciation
3. Termination
4. Deprivation

**Select the code from following:**

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

- d) All of the above

**Q.13) Solution (b)**

The Citizenship Act, 1955, prescribes three ways of losing citizenship whether acquired under the Act or prior to it under the Constitution, viz, renunciation, termination and deprivation:

**1. By Renunciation** Any citizen of India of full age and capacity can make a declaration renouncing his Indian citizenship. Upon the registration of that declaration, that person ceases to be a citizen of India. However, if such a declaration is made during a war in which India is engaged, its registration shall be withheld by the Central Government.

Further, when a person renounces his Indian citizenship, every minor child of that person also loses Indian citizenship. However, when such a child attains the age of eighteen, he may resume Indian citizenship.

**2. By Termination** When an Indian citizen voluntarily (consciously, knowingly and without duress, undue influence or compulsion) acquires the citizenship of another country, his Indian citizenship automatically terminates. This provision, however, does not apply during a war in which India is engaged.

**3. By Deprivation** It is a compulsory termination of Indian citizenship by the Central government, if:

- (a) the citizen has obtained the citizenship by fraud;
- (b) the citizen has shown disloyalty to the Constitution of India;
- (c) the citizen has unlawfully traded or communicated with the enemy during a war;
- (d) the citizen has, within five years after registration or naturalisation, been imprisoned in any country for two years; and
- (e) the citizen has been ordinarily resident out of India for seven years continuously.

**Note:** Naturalisation is the process of attaining the Indian Citizenship.

**Q.14) Consider the following statements:**

- 1. A person who has been residing in India for more than 182 days can apply for Aadhar.
- 2. Aadhar card is considered as a proof of citizenship.

**Which of the above statements are correct?**

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2

d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Q.14) Solution (a)**

**Aadhaar** is a 12-digit unique identity number issued to all Indian residents based on their biometric and demographic data. The data is collected by the Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI), a statutory authority established in January 2009 by the Government of India, under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology, following the provisions of the Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and other Subsidies, benefits and services) Act, 2016.

The Aadhaar Act, 2016 states, "Every resident shall be entitled to obtain an aadhaar number by submitting his demographic information and biometric information by undergoing the process of enrolment."

The Act further defines residency as, "An individual who has resided in India for a period or periods amounting in all to 182 days or more in the 12 months immediately preceding the date of application for enrolment."

This means that it does not matter whether you are an NRI or foreign national, if you have stayed in India for more than 182 days, you will be eligible to apply for Aadhaar

The Aadhaar Act has clarified that even if you're holding an Aadhaar or applied for one it does not mean that you have received Indian citizenship.

**Do you know?**

UIDAI has now released the concept of a temporary, 16-digit Virtual ID (VID) that can be used by Aadhaar card holders for authentication purposes.

The Virtual ID, which would be a random 16-digit number, together with biometrics of the user would give limited details like name, address and photograph, which are enough for any verification. This will give the users the option of not sharing their Aadhaar number at the time of authentication.

**THINK!**

- Digital India

**Q.15) Which among the following British India Acts ended the system of double government by abolishing the Board of Control and Court of Directors?**

- a) Charter Act of 1853
- b) Government of India Act of 1858
- c) Indian Councils Act of 1861
- d) Indian Councils Act of 1892

**Q.15) Solution (b)**

Government of India Act of 1858 - The act known as the Act for the Good Government of India, abolished the East India Company, and transferred the powers of government, territories and revenues to the British Crown.

It also ended the system of double government by abolishing the Board of Control and Court of Directors.

**Do you know?****Other Features of the Government of India Act of 1858**

1. It provided that India henceforth was to be governed by, and in the name of, Her Majesty. It changed the designation of the Governor-General of India to that of Viceroy of India. He (viceroy) was the direct representative of the British Crown in India. Lord Canning thus became the first Viceroy of India.
2. It created a new office, Secretary of State for India, vested with complete authority and control over Indian administration. The secretary of state was a member of the British cabinet and was responsible ultimately to the British Parliament.
3. It established a 15-member Council of India to assist the secretary of state for India. The council was an advisory body. The secretary of state was made the chairman of the council.
4. It constituted the secretary of state-in-council as a body corporate, capable of suing and being sued in India and in England.

**Q.16) Consider the following statements with regard to Constitution of India**

1. Territorial integrity or continued existence of any state is not guaranteed by the Constitution.
2. The Constitution prohibits discrimination against any citizen on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth but not on the ground of residence.

**Which of the statements given above is/are correct?**

- a) 1 only



- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Q.16) Solution (c)**

Constitution authorises the Parliament to form new states or alter the areas, boundaries or names of the existing states without the consent of concerned state legislature or union territory. In other words, Parliament can redraw the political map of India according to its will. Hence, the territorial integrity or continued existence of any state is not guaranteed by the Constitution.

**Do you know?**

Constitution (Article 4) itself declares that laws made for admission or establishment of new states (under Article 2) and formation of new states and alteration of areas, boundaries or names of existing states (under Articles 3) are not to be considered as amendments of the Constitution under Article 368. This means that such laws can be passed by a simple majority and by the ordinary legislative process.

The Constitution (under Article 15) prohibits discrimination against any citizen on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth and not on the ground of residence. This means that the state can provide special benefits or give preference to its residents in matters that do not come within the purview of the rights given by the Constitution to the Indian citizens. For example, a state may offer concession in fees for education to its residents.

**Q.17) The power to grant Indian citizenship according to Citizenship Act lies with the**

- a) Ministry of Home Affairs
- b) Cabinet Secretariat
- c) President
- d) Prime Minister's Office

**Q.17) Solution (a)**

The power to grant citizenship lies only with the Home Ministry under the Citizenship Act.

**THINK!**

Find out whether Prime Minister's Office has the power to grant Indian citizenship?



**Q.18)** List I consists of the provisions borrowed from constitutions of different countries and List II consists of the names of different countries. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the code given below the Lists:

**List I**

1. First Past the Post
2. The idea of Residual Powers
3. Principles of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity
4. Directive Principles of State Policy

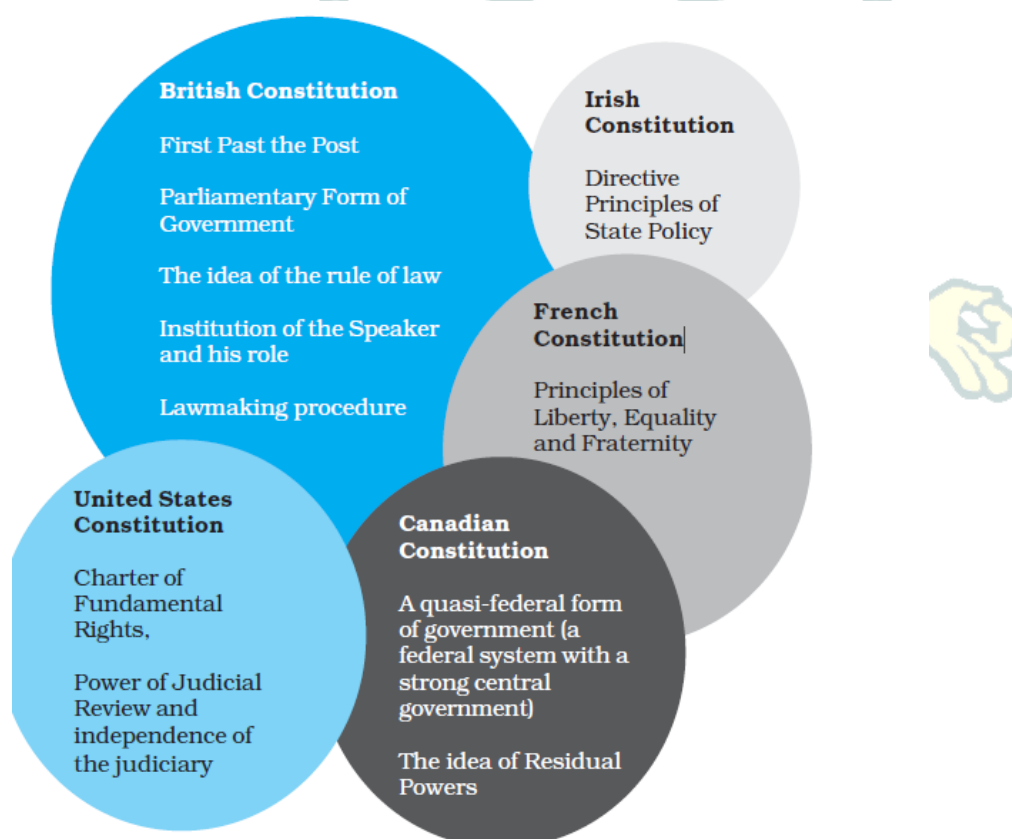
**List II**

- A. British
- B. Canada
- C. French
- D. Irish

**1-2-3-4**

- a) D-B-C-A
- b) B-A-C-D
- c) A-B-C-D
- d) A-D-C-B

**Q.18) Solution (c)**



**Q.19) Consider the below statements:**

1. Lord Warren Hastings is known as the 'Father of Civil Service' in India.
2. Charter Act of 1833 introduced an open Competition system as a basis of selection and recruitment of civil servants of the Company.

**Which of the statements given above is/are correct?**

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Q.19) Solution (d)**

The efforts of Lord Warren Hastings and Lord Cornwallis led to the rise of civil service. Hastings laid the foundations of civil service and Cornwallis reformed, modernised and rationalised it. Hence, he (Cornwallis) came to be known as the 'Father of Civil Service' in India.

The Charter Act of 1833 attempted to introduce a system of open competition as the basis of selection of civil servants of the Company, and stated that the Indians should not be debarred from holding any place, office and employment under the Company. However, this provision of the Act was negated due to the opposition of the Court of Directors which wanted to continue the patronage system.

The Charter Act of 1853 abolished the patronage system and introduced an open Competition system as a basis of selection and recruitment of civil servants of the Company.

**Q.20) Which of the following statements is/are true in regard to the Preamble of India?**

1. The term 'justice' in the Preamble embraces social, economic and political justice.
2. The ideal of justice – social, economic and political – in our Preamble has been taken from the American Revolution.
3. The ideals of liberty, equality and fraternity in our Preamble have been taken from the French Revolution.

**Select the appropriate code:**

- a) 1 and 2 only

- b) 1 and 3 only
- c) 2 and 3 only
- d) All of the above

**Q.20) Solution (b)**

The term 'justice' in the Preamble embraces all the three – social, economic and political justice.

The ideal of justice—social, economic and political— in our Preamble has been taken from the Russian Revolution (1917).

The ideals of liberty, equality and fraternity in our Preamble have been taken from the French Revolution.

**Q.21) The "Instrument of Instructions" contained in the Government of India Act 1935 have been incorporated in the Constitution of India in the year 1950 as**

- a) Fundamental Rights
- b) Extent of executive power of State
- c) Directive Principles of State Policy
- d) Conduct of business of the Government of India

**Q.21) Solution (c)**

Instruments of instructions were issued by British Government under the 1935 Act under the Draft Constitution.

The Directive Principles resemble the 'Instrument of Instructions' enumerated in the Government of India Act of 1935. In the words of Dr B R Ambedkar, 'the Directive Principles are like the instrument of instructions, which were issued to the Governor-General and to the Governors of the colonies of India by the British Government under the Government of India Act of 1935. What is called Directive Principles is merely another name for the instrument of instructions. The only difference is that they are instructions to the legislature and the executive'.

**Q.22) India has ratified which of the following fundamental International Labour Organisation (ILO) Conventions?**

1. Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138)

2. Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182)
3. Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 (No. 98)
4. Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 (No. 100)

**Select the correct code:**

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

**Q.22) Solution (b)**

**India has ratified six out of the eight core/fundamental International Labour Organisation (ILO) Conventions. These are the**

- Forced Labour Convention, 1930 (No. 29)
- Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (No. 105)
- Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 (No. 100)
- Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111)
- Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138)
- Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention, 1999 (No. 182)

**India has not ratified the core/fundamental Conventions, namely**

- Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organise Convention, 1948 (No. 87)
- Right to Organise and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 (No. 98)

The main reason for non-ratification of ILO Conventions No.87 & 98 is due to certain restrictions imposed on the Government servants.

The ratification of these conventions would involve granting of certain rights that are prohibited under the statutory rules, for the Government employees, namely, to strike work, to openly criticize Government policies, to freely accept financial contribution, to freely join foreign organizations etc.

**Source:** <http://www.livemint.com/Opinion/dc2o2VmY9rAFIHxSpFJOSK/India-ratifying-ILO-conventions-on-child-labour-a-good-step.html>

**Q.23) The 'Enrica Lexie Incident' is one of the cases being looked into by the International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea. It is concerned with which of the following countries?**

- a) Malaysia and Singapore
- b) India and Italy
- c) Ireland and United Kingdom
- d) Japan and Russia

**Q.23) Solution (b)****The Enrica Lexie case**

- It is an ongoing international controversy about a shooting that happened off the western coast of India. On 15 February 2012, two Indian fishermen were killed off the coast of Kerala, India, aboard the St. Antony after they were fired upon by Italian marines on board the Italian-flagged commercial oil tanker MV Enrica Lexie.
- On 24 August 2015 ITLOS by a majority opinion of 15:6 issued provisional measures in the case and ordered that "Italy and India shall both suspend all court proceedings and refrain from initiating new ones which might aggravate or extend the dispute or might jeopardise or prejudice the carrying out of any decision which the arbitral tribunal may render.
- The provisional ruling also demanded that India and Italy each submit to ITLOS by 24 September 2015 their respective Initial Report on the incident.
- ITLOS rejected Italy's request that India provisionally release two marines accused of killing two Indian fishermen, "because that touches upon issues related to the merits of the case".
- ITLOS decision meant neither side got precisely what it wanted. In particular, UNCLOS swayed somewhat from the more interventionist approach taken in when the Tribunal ordered a state to return a person subject to Annex 7 proceedings.

**ITLOS**

- The International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea (ITLOS) is an intergovernmental organization created by the mandate of the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea.
- It was established by the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea, signed at Montego Bay, Jamaica, on December 10, 1982.
- The Convention entered into force on November 16, 1994, and established an international framework for law over "all ocean space, its uses and resources".
- The tribunal is based in Hamburg, Germany.
- The Convention also established the International Seabed Authority, with responsibility for the regulation of seabed mining beyond the limits of national jurisdiction that is beyond the limits of the territorial sea, the contiguous zone and the continental shelf.

**THINK!**

- UNCLOS
- International Seabed Authority

Source: <https://www.indiatoday.in/pti-feed/story/neeru-chadha-becomes-1st-indian-woman-as-member-of-itlos-944139-2017-06-15>

**Q.24) Consider the following statements about Hard X-ray Modulation Telescope (HXMT)**

1. It is a European Space Agency (ESA) mission in cooperation with the Russian Space Agency and NASA
2. It was launched to observe black holes, neutron stars, active galactic nuclei and other phenomena based on their X-ray and gamma-ray emissions

**Select the correct statements**

- a) 1 Only
- b) 2 Only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Q.24) Solution (b)**

The Hard X-ray Modulation Telescope (HXMT), named "Insight", is China's first X-ray astronomy satellite.

There are three main payloads onboard Insight-HXMT, the high energy X-ray telescope (20-250 keV, 5100 cm<sup>2</sup>), the medium energy X-ray telescope (5-30 keV, 952 cm<sup>2</sup>), and the low energy X-ray telescope (1-15 keV, 384 cm<sup>2</sup>).

**The main scientific objectives of Insight-HXMT are:**

- to scan the Galactic Plane to find new transient sources and to monitor the known variable sources
- to observe X-ray binaries to study the dynamics and emission mechanism in strong gravitational or magnetic fields
- to find and study gamma-ray bursts with its anti-coincidence CsI detectors.

It was launched to observe black holes, neutron stars, active galactic nuclei and other phenomena based on their X-ray and gamma-ray emissions.

**THINK!**

- ASTROSAT

Source: <http://indianexpress.com/article/technology/science/chinese-space-telescope-to-observe-milky-way-pulsars-may-uncover-energy-source-4687035/>

**Q.25) Consider the following statements about United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism**

1. Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force (CTITF) and the UN Counter-Terrorism Centre (UNCCT) are transferred to this office
2. It is headed by the Deputy Secretary-General of the United Nations

**Select the correct statements**

- a) 1 Only
- b) 2 Only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Q.25) Solution (a)**

The United Nations Office of Counter-Terrorism was established through the adoption of General Assembly resolution 71/291 on 15 June 2017. Mr. Vladimir Ivanovich Voronkov was appointed as Under-Secretary-General of the Office.

As suggested by Secretary-General Antonio Guterres in his report (A/71/858) on the Capability of the United Nations to Assist Member States in implementing the United Nations Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy, the Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force and the UN Counter-Terrorism Centre, initially established in the Department of Political Affairs were moved into a new Office of Counter-Terrorism headed by an Under-Secretary-General.

The new Under-Secretary-General will provide strategic leadership to United Nations counter-terrorism efforts, participate in the decision-making process of the United Nations and ensure that the cross-cutting origins and impact of terrorism are reflected in the work of the United Nations.

**The Office of Counter-Terrorism has five main functions:**

- a) provide leadership on the General Assembly counter-terrorism mandates entrusted to the Secretary-General from across the United Nations system;



- b) enhance coordination and coherence across the 38 Counter-Terrorism Implementation Task Force entities to ensure the balanced implementation of the four pillars of the UN Global Counter-Terrorism Strategy;
- c) strengthen the delivery of United Nations counter-terrorism capacity-building assistance to Member States;
- d) improve visibility, advocacy and resource mobilization for United Nations counter-terrorism efforts; and
- e) ensure that due priority is given to counterterrorism across the United Nations system and that the important work on preventing violent extremism is firmly rooted in the Strategy.

The Office will aim to have a close relationship with Security Council bodies and Member States, strengthening existing and developing new partnerships through regular travel and attendance at counter-terrorism-related meetings.

The creation of the Office is the first major institutional reform undertaken by the Secretary-General.

Source: <https://news.un.org/en/story/2017/06/559582-general-assembly-approves-creation-new-un-counter-terrorism-office>

**Q.26) 'Helmut Kohl' is associated with unification of which of the following countries?**

- a) Yemen
- b) Germany
- c) Belgium
- d) Australia

**Q.26) Solution (b)**

Helmut Kohl, (born April 3, 1930, Ludwigshafen am Rhein, Germany—died June 16, 2017, Ludwigshafen am Rhein), German politician who served as chancellor of West Germany from 1982 to 1990 and of the reunified German nation from 1990 to 1998. He presided over the integration of East Germany into West Germany in 1990 and thus became the first chancellor of a unified Germany since 1945.

Kohl was the architect of the Maastricht Treaty, which established the European Union (EU) and the euro currency.

Source: <http://www.thehindu.com/news/international/helmut-kohl-father-of-german-reunification-dies/article19089515.ece>