

Q.1) Solution (c)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Correct	Incorrect
By declaring India as a sovereign entity, Preamble emphasizes complete political freedom. The word 'sovereign' implies that India is neither a dependency nor a dominion of any other nation, but an independent state.	Being a sovereign state, India can either acquire a foreign territory or cede a part of its territory in favour of a foreign state.	In 1949, India declared the continuation of her full membership of the Commonwealth of Nations and accepted the British Crown as the head of the Commonwealth. Some critics, however, point out that the membership of 'Commonwealth of Nations' limits the sovereign status of India in so far as this membership accepts the British King/Queen as the head of the Commonwealth. However, this view is not correct. The Commonwealth is no longer the British Commonwealth. Since 1949 it has been an association of sovereign equal friends who, because of their historical links, have preferred to join hands in the Commonwealth for the promotion of their national interests through cooperative efforts. India's membership of the Commonwealth is a voluntary act and a courtesy arrangement. British King/Queen as head of the Commonwealth has no place in the Indian Constitution. India owes no allegiance to him. "British King is a symbolic head of the Free Association of Commonwealth." (Nehru)

Q.2) Solution (d)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Correct	Correct
The Indian Constitution embodies the positive concept of	Indian secularism took on a distinct form as a result of an interaction between what already	The complexity of Indian secularism cannot be captured by the phrase "equal respect for all religions". If by this phrase is meant peaceful

<p>secularism ie, all religions in our country (irrespective of their strength) have the same status and support from the state.</p>	<p>existed in a society that had religious diversity and the ideas that came from the west. It resulted in equal focus on intra-religious and interreligious domination. Indian secularism equally opposed the oppression of dalits and women within Hinduism, the discrimination against women within Islam or Christianity, and the possible threats that a majority community might pose to the rights of the minority religious communities.</p>	<p>coexistence of all religions or interreligious toleration, then this will not be enough because secularism is much more than mere peaceful coexistence or toleration. If this phrase means equal feeling of respect towards all established religions and their practices, then there is an ambiguity that needs clearing. Indian secularism allows for principled state intervention in all religions. Such intervention betrays disrespect to some aspects of every religion. For example, religiously sanctioned caste-hierarchies are not acceptable within Indian secularism. The secular state does not have to treat every aspect of every religion with equal respect. It allows equal disrespect for some aspects of organised religions.</p>
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Q.3) Solution (b)

Features	Sources
Method of election of president.	Irish Constitution
Ideal of justice (social, economic and political) in the Preamble	Soviet Constitution (USSR, now Russia)
Post of vicepresident.	US Constitution
Fundamental duties	Soviet Constitution (USSR, now Russia)
Cabinet system	British Constitution

Q.4) Solution (b)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Correct
Charter Act of 1853 separated, for the first time, the legislative and executive	Pitt's India Act of 1784, distinguished between the commercial and political

functions of the Governor-General's council. It provided for addition of six new members called legislative councillors to the council.	functions of the Company. It allowed the Court of Directors to manage the commercial affairs but created a new body called Board of Control to manage the political affairs. Thus, it established a system of double government.
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Q.5) Solution (d)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Incorrect	Incorrect
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.	It abolished dyarchy in the provinces and introduced 'provincial autonomy' in its place. It provided for the adoption of dyarchy at the Centre.	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).

Q.6) Solution (c)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Incorrect	Correct
The Constituent Assembly became the first Parliament of free India (Dominion Legislature). Whenever the Assembly met as the Constituent body it was chaired by Dr. Rajendra Prasad and when	India became a member of Bretton Woods system while it was still a British Colony.	The Objective Resolution was unanimously adopted by the Assembly on January 22, 1947.

it met as the legislative body, it was chaired by G V Mavlankar.		
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Q.7) Solution (c)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Incorrect	Correct
The 'Territory of India' includes not only the states but also union territories and territories that may be acquired by the Government of India at any future time. The states are the members of the federal system and share a distribution of powers with the Centre. The union territories and the acquired territories, on the other hand, are directly administered by the Central government.	In 1947, after the lapse of British paramountcy, Sikkim became a 'protectorate' of India, whereby the Indian Government assumed responsibility for the defence, external affairs and communications of Sikkim. In 1974, Sikkim expressed its desire for greater association with India. Accordingly, the 35th Constitutional Amendment Act (1974) was enacted by the parliament. This amendment introduced a new class of statehood under the constitution by conferring on Sikkim the status of an 'associate state' of the Indian Union. The the 36th Constitutional Amendment Act (1975) was enacted to make Sikkim a full-fledged state of the Indian Union (the 22nd state). It was never a union territory.	President of India acts as the chief administrator of union territories per Article 239.

Q.8) Solution (b)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Correct	Correct
Article 4 declares that laws made for admission or establishment of new states (under Article 2)	In Berubari Union case (1960), the Supreme Court held that the power of Parliament to diminish the	The Supreme Court in 1969 ruled that, settlement of a boundary dispute between India and

<p>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. You can also consider examples where Union Territories were made state, and states were made UT (J&K), were not an amendment to the constitution.</p>	<p>area of a state (under Article 3) does not cover cession of Indian territory to a foreign country. Hence, Indian territory can be ceded to a foreign state only by amending the Constitution under Article 368. Consequently, the 9th Constitutional Amendment Act (1960) was enacted to transfer the said territory to Pakistan.</p>	<p>another country does not require a constitutional amendment. It can be done by executive action as it does not involve cession of Indian territory to a foreign country.</p>
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Q.9) Solution (c)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Incorrect	Correct
<p>The current Indian nationality law largely follows the jus sanguinis (citizenship by descent) as opposed to the jus soli (citizenship by right of birth within the territory).</p>	<p>If any foreign territory becomes a part of India, the Government of India specifies the persons who among the people of the territory shall be the citizens of India. Such persons become the citizens of India from the notified date. For example, when Pondicherry became a part of India, the Government of India issued the Citizenship (Pondicherry) Order, 1962, under the Citizenship Act, 1955.</p>	<p>The children of foreign diplomats posted in India and enemy aliens cannot acquire Indian citizenship by birth.</p>

Q.10) Solution (d)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Incorrect
<p>In India, all citizens irrespective of the state in which they are born or reside enjoy the same political and civil rights of citizenship all over the country and no discrimination is made between them. However, this general rule of absence of discrimination is subject to some exceptions, viz,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Parliament (under Article 16) can prescribe residence within a state or union territory as a condition for certain employments or appointments in that state or union territory, or local authority or other authority within that state or union territory. • 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. • The freedom of movement and residence (under Article 19) is subjected to the protection of interests of any schedule tribe. 	<p>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.</p>

Q.11) Solution (a)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Incorrect
<p>CAB won't apply to areas under the sixth schedule of the Constitution – which deals with autonomous tribal-dominated regions in Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram. The bill will also not apply to states that have the inner-line permit regime (Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland and Mizoram).</p>	<p>Under the Act of 1955, one of the requirements for citizenship by naturalisation is that the applicant must have resided in India during the last 12 months, and for 11 of the previous 14 years. The amendment act relaxes this 11-year requirement to 5 years for persons belonging to the same six religions and three countries.</p>

Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2019 amended the Citizenship Act of 1955 by providing a path to Indian citizenship for illegal migrants of Hindu, Sikh, Buddhist,

Jain, Parsi, and Christian religious minorities, who had fled persecution from Pakistan, Bangladesh and Afghanistan before December 2014.

Q.12) Solution (a)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Correct	Incorrect
Second Schedule contains provisions relating to the emoluments, allowances, privileges and so on of: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The President of India 2. The Governors of States 3. The Speaker and the Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha 4. The Chairman and the Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha 5. The Speaker and the Deputy Speaker of the Legislative Assembly in the states 6. The Chairman and the Deputy Chairman of the Legislative Council in the states 7. The Judges of the Supreme Court 8. The Judges of the High Courts 9. The Comptroller and Auditor-General of India 	Sixth Schedule contains provisions relating to the administration of tribal areas in the states of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram.	Ninth schedule contains the Acts and Regulations (originally 13 but presently 282) of the state legislatures dealing with land reforms and abolition of the zamindari system and of the Parliament dealing with other matters.

Q.13) Solution (c)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Correct	Correct
OCI is not to be misconstrued as 'dual citizenship'. OCI does not confer political rights.	The registered Overseas Citizens of India shall not be entitled to the rights conferred on a citizen of India under article 16 of the Constitution with	A registered Overseas Citizen of India is granted multiple entry, multi purpose, life-long visa for visiting India, he/she is exempted from registration with Foreign Regional Registration Officer or Foreign Registration Officer for any length of

	regard to equality of opportunity in matters of public employment.	stay in India, and is entitled to general 'parity with Non-Resident Indians in respect of all facilities available to them in economic, financial and educational fields except in matters relating to the acquisition of agricultural or plantation properties'. Specific benefits/parity is notified by the Ministry from time to time.
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The Overseas Citizenship of India (OCI) Scheme was introduced by amending the Citizenship Act, 1955 in August 2005. The Scheme provides for registration as Overseas Citizen of India (OCI) of all Persons of Indian Origin (PIOs) who were citizens of India on 26th January, 1950 or there after or were eligible to become citizens of India on 26th January, 1950 except who is or had been a citizen of Pakistan, Bangladesh or such other country as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify.

Q.14) Solution (b)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3	Statement 4
Incorrect	Correct	Correct	Incorrect
The British system is based on the doctrine of the sovereignty of Parliament, while the Parliament is not supreme in India and enjoys limited and restricted powers due to a written Constitution, federal system, judicial review and fundamental rights	Both countries have dual executive. The President is the nominal executive (de jure executive or titular executive) while the Prime Minister is the real executive (de facto executive).	Both countries have collective responsibility, where the ministers are collectively responsible to the Parliament.	The British system is based on the doctrine of the sovereignty of Parliament, while the Parliament is not supreme in India and enjoys limited and restricted powers due to a written Constitution, federal system, judicial review and fundamental rights.

Q.15) Solution (a)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3	Statement 4
Incorrect	Correct	Incorrect	Correct
Parliamentary system leads to Unstable government.	Responsible government is the major merit of Parliamentary system.	Parliamentary system is against separation of powers and there is harmony between legislature and executive	Parliamentary system ensures Wide representation from various groups.

Q.16) Solution (c)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Correct	Correct
The five Zonal Councils - Western, Eastern, Northern, Southern and Central - were set up under the States Reorganization Act, 1956 to foster Inter-State co-operation and co-ordination among the States. The North eastern council was set up in 1971 to deal with the problems of seven north east states of India. It was set up under the legislation called North Eastern Council Act, 1972.	The Union Home Minister is the Chairman of each of these Councils.	The main objectives of setting up of Zonal Councils are as under : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bringing out national integration; • Arresting the growth of acute State consciousness, regionalism, linguism and particularistic tendencies; • Enabling the Centre and the States to co-operate and exchange ideas and experiences; • Establishing a climate of co-operation amongst the States for successful and speedy execution of development projects.

Q.17) Solution (d)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3	Statement 4
Correct	Correct	Correct	Correct

The Preamble reveals four ingredients or components:

- Source of authority of the Constitution: The Preamble states that the Constitution derives its authority from the people of India.
- Nature of Indian State: It declares India to be of a sovereign, socialist, secular democratic and republican polity.
- Objectives of the Constitution: It specifies justice, liberty, equality and fraternity as the objectives.
- Date of adoption of the Constitution: It stipulates November 26, 1949 as the date.

Q.18) Solution (d)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Correct	Correct

The Central Government may, on an application, grant a certificate of naturalisation to any person (not being an illegal migrant) if he possesses the following qualifications:

(a) that he is not a subject or citizen of any country where citizens of India are prevented from becoming subjects or citizens of that country by naturalisation;

(b) that, if he is a citizen of any country, he undertakes to renounce the citizenship of that country in the event of his application for Indian citizenship being accepted;

(c) that he has either resided in India or been in the service of a Government in India or partly the one and partly the other, throughout the period of twelve months immediately preceding the date of the application;

(d) that during the fourteen years immediately preceding the said period of twelve months, he has either resided in India or been in the service of a Government in India, or partly the one and partly the other, for periods amounting in the aggregate to not less than eleven years;

(e) that he is of good character;

(f) that he has an adequate knowledge of a language specified in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution, and

(g) that in the event of a certificate of naturalisation being granted to him, he intends to reside in India, or to enter into or continue in, service under a Government in India or under an international organisation of which India is a member or under a society, company or body of persons established in India.

Q.19) Solution (a)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Correct	Incorrect
Deprivation 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.		Booking for sedition charges is not a criterion for deprivation.

Q.20) Solution (d)

Committees	Personality
States Committee	Jawahar Lal Nehru
Provincial Constitution Committee	Sardar Patel
Rules of Procedure Committee	Dr. Rajendra Prasad
Order of Business Committee	Dr. K.M. Munshi

Q.21) Solution (a)

It is a dance and poetic performance form of Kerala, India. It was introduced in the eighteenth century by Kunchan Nambiar, one of the Prachina Kavithrayam (three famous Malayalam language poets). It is accompanied by a mridangam (a barrel shaped double headed drum) or an idakka (drum and cymbal).

Q.22) Solution (d)

Oussudu lake – Puducherry
 Sadikpur Sinauli – Uttar Pradesh
 Pari Adi mountain – Arunachal Pradesh


Q.23) Solution (a)

The Yellow Sea is a marginal sea of the Western Pacific Ocean located between mainland China and the Korean Peninsula, and can be considered the northwestern part of the East China Sea.



Q.24) Solution (a)

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Incorrect	Incorrect
It is the state animal of India.	IUCN Vulnerable	- It is found almost everywhere in India.
		

Q.25) Solution (b)

Abhay Karandikar Panel on offering experimental/trial spectrum for 5G.

Q.26) Solution (c)

Consumer Confidence survey is conducted by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI). The survey measures consumer perception (current and future) on five economic variables - economic situation, employment, the price level, income and spending. The Consumer Confidence survey has two main indices - current situation index and future expectations index. The current situation index measures the change in consumer perception over an economic issue in the last one year while the future expectations index measures what consumer thinks about the same variables, one year ahead.

Q.27) Solution (c)

Fujairah Port – UAE
Changangkha Lhakhang – Bhutan
Garzweiler – Germany

Q.28) Solution (c)

The Australian government has launched a campaign 'Zero Chance' to raise awareness among people trying to enter the country illegally by boats. The message of Zero Chance is simple. Anyone who tries to come illegally to Australia by boat has zero chance of success. Australia has so far turned back over 857 people on 35 vessels trying to enter Australia illegally, as part of the **Operation Sovereign Borders** that has been implemented since 2013.

Q.29) Solution (a)

Basel 3 is a global regulatory capital and liquidity framework developed by the Basel Committee on Banking Supervision. Basel 3 is composed of three parts, or pillars. Pillar 1 addresses capital and liquidity adequacy and provides minimum requirements. Pillar 2 outlines supervisory monitoring and review standards. Pillar 3 promotes market discipline through prescribed public disclosures.

Q.30) Solution (a)

Statement Analysis:

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Incorrect
In a coordinated operation named "Operation Sunshine-2", the Indian army along with Myanmar troops conducted a 3-week long operation.	It targeted several militant groups operating in the border regions of Manipur, Nagaland and Assam.

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