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support@iasbaba.com



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Q.1) Consider the following statements with respect to word ‘Sovereign’ as mentioned in Indian Constitution

1. It implies that India is neither a dependency nor a dominion of any other nation and has complete political freedom.
2. India can either acquire a foreign territory or cede a part of its territory in favour of a foreign state.
3. 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.

Choose the correct statement/s using the codes given below

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

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)
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Q.2) Consider the following statements with respect to Secularism as practiced in India

1. The Indian Constitution embodies the positive concept of secularism.
2. It places equal focus on intra-religious and interreligious domination.
3. It allows equal disrespect for some aspects of organised religions.

Choose the correct statements using the codes given below

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

Q.2) Solution (d)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Correct	Correct
The Indian Constitution embodies the positive concept of secularism ie, all religions in our country (irrespective of their strength) have the same status and support from the state.	Indian secularism took on a distinct form as a result of an interaction between what already 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 Indian	The complexity of Indian secularism cannot be captured by the phrase “equal respect for all religions”. If by this phrase is meant peaceful 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-

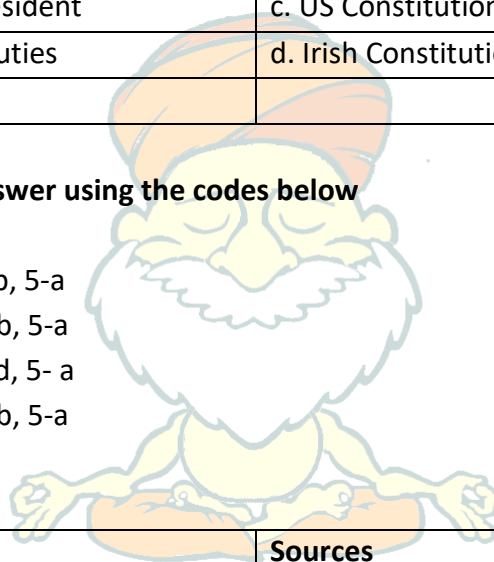
	Islam or Christianity, and the possible threats that a majority community might pose to the rights of the minority religious communities.	hierarchies are not acceptable within Indian secularism. The secular state does not have to treat every aspect of every religion with equal respect. It allows equal disrespect for some aspects of organised religions.
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Q.3) Match the following features of Indian Constitution with sources from which these have been borrowed

1. Method of election of President	a. British Constitution
2. Idea of Justice	b. Soviet Constitution
3. Post of Vice President	c. US Constitution
4. Fundamental duties	d. Irish Constitution
5. Cabinet System	

Choose the correct answer using the codes below

- a) 1-d, 2-c, 3-c, 4-b, 5-a
- b) 1-d, 2-b, 3-c, 4-b, 5-a
- c) 1-a, 2-b, 3-c, 4-d, 5-a
- d) 1-c, 2-b, 3-d, 4-b, 5-a



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 Vice President.	US Constitution
Fundamental duties	Soviet Constitution (USSR, now Russia)
Cabinet system	British Constitution

Q.4) Consider the following statements regarding Pitt’s India Act

- 1. It separated, for the first time, the legislative and executive functions of the Governor-General’s council.
- 2. It distinguished between the commercial and political functions of the Company.

Choose the correct statement/s using the code below

- a) 1 only

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

Q.4) Solution (b)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Correct
Charter Act of 1853 separated, for the first time, the legislative and executive functions of the Governor-General's council. It provided for addition of six new members called legislative councillors to the council.	Pitt's India Act of 1784, distinguished between the commercial and political 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.

Q.5) Which of the following features were not a part of the Government of India Act of 1935?

1. It provided bicameralism in provinces.
2. It provided for the adoption of dyarchy in the provinces.
3. It divided the powers between the Centre and provinces in terms of three lists—Federal List, Provincial List and the Concurrent List, with Provincial list containing maximum number of items.

Choose the answer using the code below

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

Q.5) Solution (c)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	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	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)

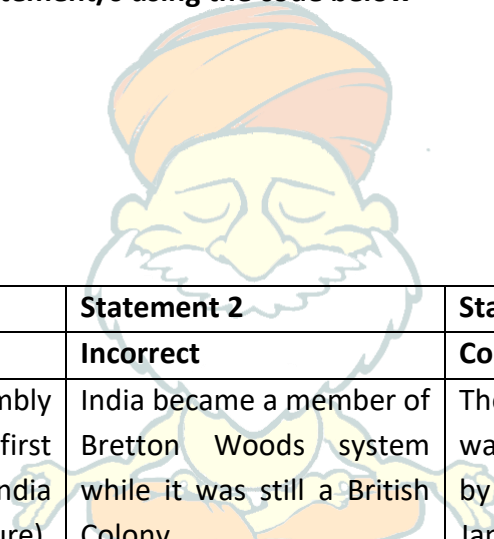
bicameral consisting of a legislative council (upper house) and a legislative assembly (lower house). However, many restrictions were placed on them.		and the Concurrent List (for both, with 36 items).
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Q.6) Which of the following functions were performed by the Constituent Assembly?

1. It acted as the first Parliament of free India.
2. It ratified India’s membership of the Bretton Woods Institution.
3. It adopted the Objective Resolution moved by Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru.

Choose the correct statement/s using the code below

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



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 it met as the legislative body, it was chaired by G V Mavlankar.	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.

Q.7) Consider the following statements

1. Territory of India comprises territories of the states and union territories only.
2. In 1975, Sikkim gained the status of a state after being a Union territory.

3. President of India is the chief administrator of Union territories.

Choose the correct statement/s using the code below

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

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) Consider the following statements regarding states in India

1. Providing status of a 'State', or taking away the status of a 'State', amounts to constitutional amendment under Article 368.
2. Indian territory can be ceded to a foreign state only by amending the Constitution under Article 368.

3. Settlement of a boundary dispute between India and another country does not require a constitutional amendment.

Choose the correct answer using the code below

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

Q.8) Solution (b)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Correct	Correct
<p>Article 4 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.</p> <p>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>In Berubari Union case (1960), the Supreme Court held that the power of Parliament to diminish the 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>The Supreme Court in 1969 ruled that, settlement of a boundary dispute between India and another country does not require a constitutional amendment. It can be done by executive action as it does not involve cession of Indian territory to a foreign country.</p>

Q.9) Consider the following statements regarding citizenship in India

1. Children of refugees, taking birth in India are considered Indian citizens.
2. If any foreign territory becomes a part of India, all its citizens automatically become the citizens of India.

3. The children of foreign diplomats posted in India and enemy aliens cannot acquire Indian citizenship by birth.

Choose the correct answer using the code below

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

Q.9) Solution (c)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Incorrect	Correct
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).	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.	The children of foreign diplomats posted in India and enemy aliens cannot acquire Indian citizenship by birth.

Q.10) Consider the following statements

- 1. 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.
- 2. When a person renounces his Indian citizenship, the minor child of that person does not lose his/her Indian citizenship.

Choose the correct answer using the code below

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

Q.10) Solution (d)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Incorrect	Incorrect

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,

- 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.

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.

Q.11) Consider the following statements about Citizenship Amendment Act, 2019

1. The Act does not apply to areas under sixth schedule of the Constitution as well as those having the inner line permit regime.
2. The act relaxes the provision of residence in India from 12 years to 6 years for the people belonging to those six religions from any country.

Choose the correct answer using the code below

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

Q.11) Solution (a)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Incorrect
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	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

to states that have the inner-line permit regime (Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland and Mizoram).	years. The amendment act relaxes this 11-year requirement to 5 years for persons belonging to the same six religions and three countries.
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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) Which of the following is not contained in any of the schedules of Indian Constitution?

1. Provisions relating to the emoluments, allowances and privileges of the Chief Election Commissioner of India.
2. Provisions related to administration of tribal areas of Manipur.
3. Acts of state legislatures dealing with land reforms.

Choose the correct answer using the code below

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

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: 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	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.

7. The Judges of the Supreme Court		
8. The Judges of the High Courts		
9. The Comptroller and Auditor-General of India		

Q.13) Consider the following statements regarding Overseas Citizenship of India (OCI) Scheme

1. OCI confers political rights to the registered OCI persons.
2. The registered OCI shall not be entitled to the rights conferred on a citizen of India under article 16 of the Constitution with regard to equality of opportunity in matters of public employment.
3. They have 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.

Choose the correct answer using the code below

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

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 regard to equality of opportunity in matters of public employment.	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 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 thereafter 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) Which of the following features of the Parliamentary form of government are shared by India and Britain?

1. Sovereignty of Parliament
2. Dual executive
3. Collective responsibility
4. Republican system

Choose the correct answer using the code below

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



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.
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Q.15) Which of the following are the reasons for the preference of Parliamentary form of government over Presidential form?

1. Stable government
2. Responsible government
3. Separation of powers
4. Wide representation

Choose the correct answer using the code below

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

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) Consider the following statements about Zonal councils in India

1. There are 6 zonal councils, established via the State Reorganisation Act of 1956.
2. The Union Home Minister is the Chairman of each of these Councils.
3. One of the main objectives of setting up of Zonal Councils is arresting the growth of acute State consciousness, regionalism, linguism and particularistic tendencies.

Choose the correct answer using the code below

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

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) The Preamble reveals which of the following ingredients or components –

1. Source of authority of the Constitution
2. Nature of Indian State
3. Objectives of the Constitution
4. Date of adoption of the Constitution

Choose the correct answer using the code below

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

Q.17) Solution (d)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3	Statement 4
Correct	Correct	Correct	Correct
The Preamble reveals four ingredients or components: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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) Which of the following are the qualifications to obtain citizenship by naturalization?

1. He has an adequate knowledge of a language specified in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution.
2. 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 naturalization.
3. He is of good character.

Choose the correct answer using the code below

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

Q.18) Solution (d)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Correct	Correct
<p>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:</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(e) that he is of good character;</p> <p>(f) that he has an adequate knowledge of a language specified in the Eighth</p>		

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) Which of the following are the conditions responsible for depriving someone of his/her Indian citizenship?

1. Obtaining citizenship by fraud.
2. Unlawfully traded or communicated with the enemy during a war.
3. Booked under sedition charges (Sec124A).

Choose the correct answer using the code below

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

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) Match the following personalities with the committees of the Constituent Assembly chaired by them

Committees	Personality
1. States Committee	a. Dr. Rajendra Prasad

2. Provincial Committee	Constitution	b. Dr. K.M. Munshi
3. Rules of Procedure Committee		c. Jawahar Lal Nehru
4. Order of Business Committee		d. Sardar Patel

Choose the correct answer using the code below

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

Q.20) Solution (d)

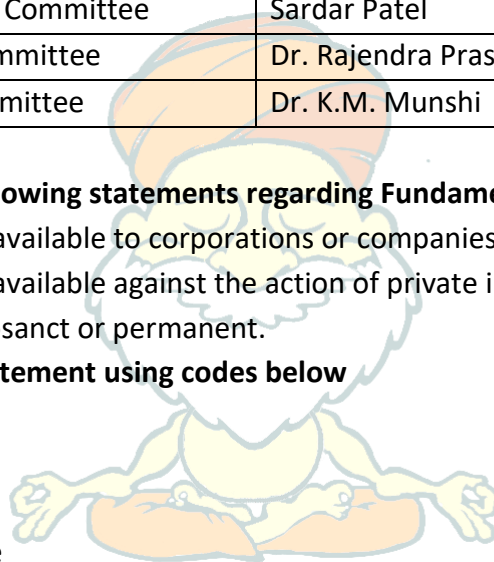
Committees	Personality
States Committee	Jawahar Lal Nehru
Provincial Constitution Committee	Sardar Patel
Rules of Procedure Committee	Dr. Rajendra Prasad
Order of Business Committee	Dr. K.M. Munshi

Q.21) Consider the following statements regarding Fundamental Rights

- 1. These are also available to corporations or companies.
- 2. These are also available against the action of private individuals.
- 3. These are sacrosanct or permanent.

Choose the correct statement using codes below

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



Q.21) Solution (a)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Correct	Incorrect
Some of them are available only to the citizens while others are available to all persons whether citizens, foreigners or legal persons like corporations or companies.	Most of them are available against the arbitrary action of the State, with a few exceptions like those against the State's action and against the action of private individuals. When the rights that are available against the State's action only are	They are not sacrosanct or permanent. The Parliament can curtail or repeal them but only by a constitutional amendment act and not by an ordinary act. Moreover, this can be done without affecting the 'basic structure' of the Constitution.

	violated by the private individuals, there are no constitutional remedies but only ordinary legal remedies.	
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Q.22) Which of the following are considered as 'state' under the Article 12?

1. Panchayats and Municipalities
2. ONGC
3. NCERT
4. Judiciary

Choose the correct statement using codes below

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

Q.22) Solution (a)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3	Statement 4
Correct	Correct	Incorrect	Incorrect
Any such authority which has power to make any law, pass any order, make an regulation, bye-laws etc. come under definition of state. Thus Panchayats, municipalities, district boards and other statutory, constitutional bodies come within the definition of state.	Statutory and non-statutory bodies that get financial resources from government, have deep pervasive control of government and with functional characters as such as ICAR, CSIR, ONGC, IDBI, Electricity Boards, NAFED, Delhi Transport corporation etc. come under the definition of state.	Statutory and Non-statutory bodies which are not substantially generally financed by the government don't come under definition of state. Examples are autonomous bodies, Cooperatives, NCERT etc.	Judiciary is NOT state. The High Court of Bombay answered this question in the case of The National Federation of the Blind, Maharashtra & Anr v. The High Court of Judicature of Bombay, wherein it held that 'Courts are included within the definition of "State" only on the administrative side while dealing with

			employees or while taking decisions in administrative capacity, and not on the judicial side'.
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Q.23) Which of the following elements of Rule of law are applicable to the Indian system?

1. Absence of arbitrary power
2. Equality before the law
3. The primacy of the rights of the individual

Choose the correct statement using codes below

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

Q.23) Solution (a)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Correct	Incorrect
<p>The concept of Rule of law has the following three elements or aspects:</p> <p>(i) Absence of arbitrary power, that is, no man can be punished except for a breach of law.</p> <p>(ii) 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.</p> <p>(iii) 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.</p> <p>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 the individual rights.</p>		

Q.24) Consider the following statements

1. Defamation and incitement to an offence are among the grounds to impose reasonable restrictions.
2. Reasonable restrictions can be imposed by executive action alone.

Choose the correct statement using codes below

- a) 1 only

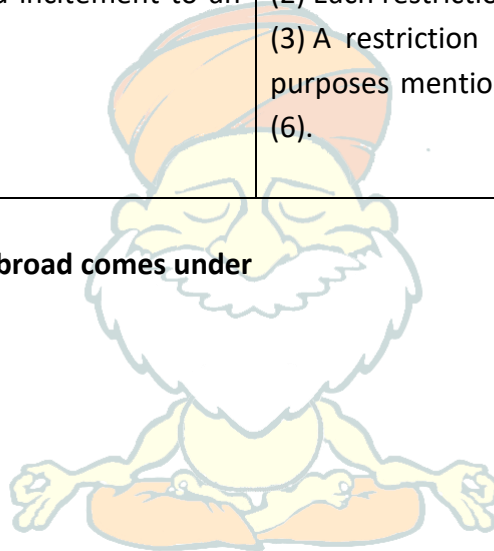
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

Q.24) Solution (a)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Incorrect
The State can impose reasonable restrictions on the exercise of the freedom of speech and expression on the grounds of sovereignty and integrity of India, security of the state, friendly relations with foreign states, public order, decency or morality, contempt of court, defamation, and incitement to an offence.	Three significant characteristics of clauses reasonable restrictions are: (1) The restrictions under them can be imposed only by or under the authority of a law: no restriction can be imposed by executive action alone without there being a law to back it up with. (2) Each restriction must be reasonable. (3) A restriction must be related to the purposes mentioned in clauses 19 (2) to (6).

Q.25) Right to travel abroad comes under

- a) Article 15
- b) Article 19
- c) Article 21
- d) Article 22



Q.25) Solution (c)

Right to travel abroad is a fundamental right under Article 21.
Article 19 protects right to move inside the country.

Q.26) Consider the following statements about Right to Education

1. It was added by the 86th Constitutional Amendment Act of 2002.
2. It was the first such provision for free and compulsory education to be included in the constitution.
3. The right is available to both citizens as well as foreigners.

Choose the correct statement using codes below

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

Q.26) Solution (b)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Incorrect	Correct
Right to Education (Article 21A) provision was added by the 86th Constitutional Amendment Act of 2002.	Even before this amendment, the Constitution contained a provision for free and compulsory education for children under Article 45 in Part IV.	It is available for both citizens as well as foreigners.

Q.27) Which of the following can be considered as 'Law' under Article 13?

1. Ordinances
2. Naga customary laws
3. Constitutional amendment
4. Notification by Central government

Choose the correct statement using codes below

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

Q.27) Solution (c)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3	Statement 4
Correct	Correct	Incorrect	Correct
Temporary laws like ordinances issued by the president or the state Governors are considered law under Article 13.	Non-legislative sources of law, that is, custom or usage having the force of law are considered law under Article 13.	Article 13 declares that a constitutional amendment is not a law and hence cannot be challenged. However, the Supreme Court held in the Kesavananda Bharati case(1973) that a Constitutional amendment can be	Statutory instruments in the nature of delegated legislation (executive legislation) like order, bye-law, rule, regulation or notification are considered law under Article 13.

		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.	
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Q.28) Consider the following statements about Article 25 mentioned in the Indian Constitution

1. It includes a right to convert another person to one's own religion.
2. Under this, state can provide for reform of Hindu religious institutions.
3. The Hindus, under this right, include Sikhs, Parsis, Jains and Buddhists

Choose the correct statement using codes below

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

Q.28) Solution (b)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Correct	Incorrect
It includes 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.	The State is permitted to provide for social welfare and reform or throw open Hindu religious institutions of a public character to all classes and sections of Hindus.	Hindus, in this context, include Sikhs, Jains and Buddhists

Q.29) Which of the following Directive Principles of State Policy is/are not based on Socialist principles?

1. Equal pay for equal work.

2. Free legal aid to the poor.
3. To promote the educational and economic interests of SCs, STs
4. Protection and improvement of the environment.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.29) Solution (b)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3	Statement 4
Incorrect	Incorrect	Correct	Correct
Equal pay for equal work for men and women (Article 39(d)) is a socialist principle.	To promote equal justice and to provide free legal aid to the poor (Article 39 A) is a socialist principle.	To promote the educational and economic interests of SCs, STs, and other weaker sections of the society and to protect them from social injustice and exploitation (Article 46) is a Gandhian principle.	To protect and improve the environment and to safeguard forests and wild life (Article 48 A) is a liberal-intellectual principal.

Q.30) Which of the following pair has been correctly matched?

1. 42nd Amendment Act: Minimise inequalities in income, status, facilities and opportunities
2. 44th Amendment Act: Secure the participation of workers in the management of industries
3. 86th Amendment Act: Early childhood care and education for all children until they complete the age of six years

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.30) Solution (c)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Incorrect	Correct

The 44th Amendment Act of 1978 added Directive Principle, which requires the State to minimise inequalities in income, status, facilities and opportunities (Article 38).	The 42nd Amendment Act of 1976 added Directive Principle, to take steps to secure the participation of workers in the management of industries (Article 43 A).	The 86th Amendment Act of 2002 changed the subject-matter of Article 45, which requires the State to provide early childhood care and education for all children until they complete the age of six years.
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Q.31) Which of the following have been made for implementing the Directive Principles?

1. The Child and Adolescent Labour Prohibition and Regulation Act
2. The Maternity Benefit Act
3. Formation of Khadi and Village Industries Board
4. The Criminal Procedure Code

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.31) Solution (d)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3	Statement 4
Correct	Correct	Correct	Correct
The Child and Adolescent Labour Prohibition and Regulation Act, (1986) has been enacted to protect the interests of the children and labour class.	The Maternity Benefit Act (1961) and the Equal Remuneration Act (1976) have been made to protect the interests of women workers.	Khadi and Village Industries Board, Khadi and Village Industries Commission, Small-Scale Industries Board, National Small Industries Corporation, Handloom Board, Handicrafts Board, Coir Board, Silk Board and so on have been set up for the	The Criminal Procedure Code (1973) separated the judiciary from the executive in the public services of the state.

		development of cottage industries in rural areas.	
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Q.32) Which of the following are not Fundamental duties as given under Article 51A of the Indian Constitution?

1. To defend the country
2. To pay taxes
3. To safeguard public property
4. To cast vote

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.32) Solution (c)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3	Statement 4
Incorrect	Correct	Incorrect	Correct
To defend the country is a fundamental duty under Article 51A(d).	To pay taxes property is not a fundamental duty.	To safeguard public property is a fundamental duty under Article 51A(i).	To cast vote property is not a fundamental duty

Q.33) Consider the following statements about Fundamental duties

1. India's is the only democratic Constitution in world which contains a list of duties of citizens.
2. These include both moral duties as well as civic duties.
3. They are enforceable by law.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.33) Solution (b)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Correct	Correct
Japanese Constitution is, perhaps, the only	Some of them are moral duties while others are	They are enforceable by law. Hence, the

democratic Constitution in world which contains a list of duties of citizens.	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.	Parliament can provide for the imposition of appropriate penalty or punishment for failure to fulfil any of them.
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Q.34) Consider the following statements

1. Fundamental rights are positive, as they require the State to do certain things.
2. Directive Principles require legislation for their implementation and they are not automatically enforced.
3. The Fundamental Rights always enjoy supremacy over the Directive Principles.

Choose the correct statement/s using codes below

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

Q.34) Solution (b)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Incorrect	Correct	Incorrect
Fundamental Rights are negative as they prohibit the State from doing certain things.	Directive Principles require legislation for their implementation and they are not automatically enforced.	The Fundamental Rights usually enjoy supremacy over the Directive Principles. Exceptions to this are, Fundamental Rights conferred by Article 14 and Article 19 were accepted as subordinate to the Directive Principles specified in Article 39 (b) and (c).

Q.35) As per the Supreme Court in Puttaswamy judgement, Right to privacy is protected under

1. Article 14

2. Article 19
3. Article 21

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.35) Solution (d)

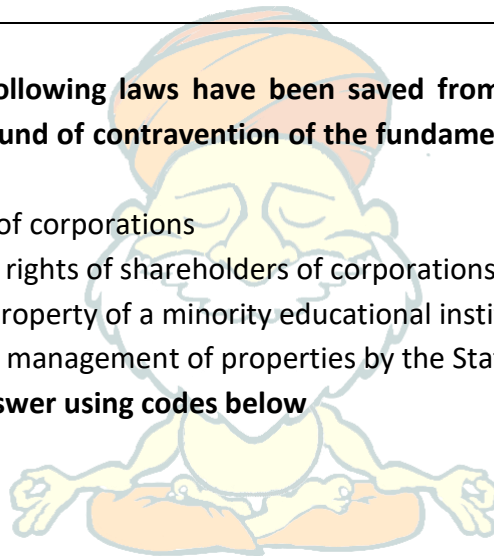
Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Correct	Correct
Justice K. S. Puttaswamy (Retd.) and Anr. vs Union Of India And Ors is a landmark judgment of the Supreme Court of India, which holds that the right to privacy is protected as a fundamental constitutional right under Articles 14, 19 and 21 of the Constitution of India.		

Q.36) Which of the following laws have been saved from being challenged and invalidated on the ground of contravention of the fundamental rights conferred by Article 14 and 19?

1. Amalgamation of corporations
2. Modification of rights of shareholders of corporations
3. Acquisition of property of a minority educational institution by the State
4. Taking over the management of properties by the State

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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



Q.36) Solution (a)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3	Statement 4
Correct	Correct	Incorrect	Correct
Article 31A saves five categories of laws from being challenged and invalidated on the ground of contravention of the fundamental rights conferred by Article 14 (equality before law and equal protection of laws) and Article 19 (protection of six rights in respect of speech, assembly, movement, etc.). They are related to agricultural land reforms, industry and commerce and include the following: (a) Acquisition of estates and related rights by the State; (b) Taking over the management of properties by the State; (c) Amalgamation of corporations; (d) Extinguishment or modification of rights of directors or shareholders of			

corporations; and
(e) Extinguishment or modification of mining leases.

When the State acquires the property of a minority educational institution (Article 30), it must provide compensation.

Q.37) Consider the following statements

1. Article 35 extends the competence of the Parliament to make a law on the matters specified in the State List.
2. Article 35 restricts the state legislature to make laws on certain matters.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.37) Solution (c)

Statement 1	Statement 2
Correct	Correct
Article 35 extends the competence of the Parliament to make a law on the matters specified above, even though some of those matters may fall within the sphere of the state legislatures (i.e., State List).	Article 35 lays down that the power to make laws, to give effect to certain specified fundamental rights shall vest only in the Parliament and not in the state legislatures.

Q.38) Article 34 provides for the restrictions on fundamental rights while martial law is in force in any area within the territory of India. Which of the following regarding martial law are correct?

1. The expression 'martial law' has been defined in the Constitution as 'rule of military in an area'.
2. The declaration of martial law results in the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus.
3. It suspends the government and ordinary law courts.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.38) Solution (c)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
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Incorrect	Incorrect	Correct
The expression 'martial law' has not been defined anywhere in the Constitution. Literally, it means 'military rule'.	The Supreme Court held that the declaration of martial law does not ipso facto result in the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus.	It suspends the government and ordinary law courts.

Q.39) The writ of certiorari can be issued against

1. Judicial and quasi-judicial authorities
2. Administrative authorities
3. Legislative bodies

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.39) Solution (a)

Statement 1	Statement 2	Statement 3
Correct	Correct	Incorrect
Previously, the writ of certiorari could be issued only against judicial and quasi-judicial authorities and not against administrative authorities. However, in 1991, the Supreme Court ruled that the certiorari can be issued even against administrative authorities affecting rights of individuals.		Certiorari is not available against legislative bodies and private individuals or bodies.

Q.40) Article 28 distinguishes between four types of educational Institutions.**Religious instruction is completely prohibited in which of the following?**

1. Institutions wholly maintained by the State.
2. Institutions receiving aid from the State.
3. Institutions recognised by the State.
4. Institutions administered by the State but established under any endowment or trust.

Choose the correct answer using codes below

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

Q.40) Solution (a)

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

Thus, 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.

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