



PRELIMS MISSION TEST-10 (28-02-2024)

EXPLANATION

1. Which among the following constitutes the strongest argument in favour of democracy?

- (a) The democratically elected leaders know the best interest of the people.
- (b) The decisions are taken after many consultations and discussions.
- (c) The existence of democracy enhances the dignity of citizens.
- (d) Democracy solves the socio-economic problems of a nation

Ans: c (The Existence of democracy enhances the dignity of citizens)

Statement 1 is incorrect: In a democracy the Government has to respond to the needs of the people, they are accountable to the people of the country but it is not in all cases that the elected leaders always know the best interests of the people.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Decisions taken in a democracy are based on discussions, consultations and meetings always involves many persons. When a number of people put their heads together, they are able to point out possible mistakes in any decision and it takes more time but there is a big advantage, even if it takes time over important decisions. Thus, democracy improves the quality of decision-making. But it is not always that many people are involved in decision making as it hampers the decision making process itself. Eg- Cabinet is the highest decision making body in some democracies like Britain.

Statement 3 is correct: Democratic form of government enhances the dignity of citizens, by providing them equal status and opportunity to each and every one of them. All individuals have equal rights in electing representatives. Democratic government's selection, governance, and change revolve around the people's wishes. Poor and least educated have the same status as the rich and educated.

Statement 4 is incorrect: Democracy is not a solution for all problems. It has not ended poverty in our country and in other parts of the world. It only ensures that people take their own decision, which does not guarantee that, the decision taken will be good. Hence, it cannot be sure that the democracy will solve the socioeconomic problems of the nation.

2. Consider the following statements about the Charter Act: 1813

- 1. The company's monopoly over trade with India completely ended.
- 2. The constitutional position of the British territories in India was defined explicitly for the first time
- 3. Christian missionaries were also permitted to come to India and preach their religion.
- 4. It deprived the legislative powers of Bombay and Madras

How many statements given above are correct?

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

Ans: c (Only three)

Statement 1 is incorrect: The charter Act of 1813 doesn't completely end the monopoly of the east India company in India, however, the company's monopoly in trade with china and trade in Indian tea remained with that company for 20 more years. Whereas in the 1833 charter Act, the company's commercial activity was completely banned and it became a purely administrative body.

Statement 2 is correct: In charter Act 1813, for the first time, the Constitutional position of the British territories in India was defined explicitly which means the EIC was given the power to retain the possession of territories and the revenue for 20 more years (until 1833-so comes charter Act of 1833), which also asserted crowns sovereignty over British possessions in India.

Statement 3 is correct: 1813 Charter act Legally permitted Christian missionaries to come to India and preach Christianity while engaged in religious conversion.

Statement 4 is correct: Made Governor General of Bengal as Governor General of India. (William Bentinck was the first Governor General of India). It vested all civic and military powers in him. It further deprived the legislative powers of Bombay and Madras.



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3. Which among the following is not explicitly stated in the Constitution of India but implicitly provided under it?

1. Doctrine of Eminent Domain
2. Doctrine of Basic Structure
3. Doctrine of Eclipse

How many of the doctrines given above are correct?

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

Ans: b (Only two)

Statement 1 is correct: Eminent Domain is power of the sovereign to acquire property of an individual for public use without the necessity of his consent. This power is based on sovereignty of the State. Payment of just compensation to the owner of the land which is acquired is part of exercise of this power. Eminent domain power is regarded as an inherent power of the State to take private property for public purpose. The Constitution of India also recognizes the power of eminent domain. Acquisition or taking possession of private property which is implied in clause (1) of Article 31a of Indian Constitution, such taking must be for public purpose. The other condition is that no property can be taken, unless the law authorizes such appropriation contains a provision for payment of compensation in the manner as laid down in the clause. Article 300-A reads as, "No person shall be deprived of his property save by authority of law". The current status is that, the State can acquire any private property for public purposes only by the authority of law (300-A) and also while doing so just compensation has to be paid (31a) and therefore Eminent domain is implicit in the Indian constitution through the above articles.

Statement 2 is incorrect: The Doctrine of Basic Structure is neither explicitly nor implicitly stated in the Constitution of India but derived as Judicial innovation by the Supreme Court in the Kesavananda Bharati case (1973), which tells that the constituent power of Parliament under Article 368 does not enable it to alter the 'basic structure of the Constitution.

Statement 3 is correct: The Doctrine of Eclipse states that any law which is inconsistent with

fundamental rights is not invalid as such. It is not totally dead but overshadowed by the fundamental right. It is implicitly contended in Article 13(1) of the Indian Constitution which states that any law which was made before the commencement of the constitution must be consistent with part III of the Indian Constitution. If any statute is inconsistent with the provisions provided under part III of the Indian constitution such statute shall become void. At the same time, such a statute shall not be treated as dead but will be in moribund condition until and unless it is abolished by the Parliament. Through Article 13, Doctrine of Eclipse is thus implicit in Indian Constitution.

4. With regards to "Protection in respect of conviction for offenses" as mentioned in Article 20 of the Constitution of India, which of the below statements is/are correct?

1. It prohibits retrospective criminal legislation.
2. The immunity from self-incrimination extends to civil proceedings
3. It provides immunity from double jeopardy, including prosecution for an offence.
4. The Article also bars the medical examination of accused and taking thumb impressions

How many statements given above are correct?

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

Ans: b (Only two)

Statement 1 is correct: According to Article 20(1), No person can be convicted except for the violation of an offence under the law prevalent at the time of commission of the act charged as an offence. It prohibits retrospective legislation only for Criminal laws. Any retrospective increase in the penalty (or) the punishment for an offence provided is valid for civil and tax laws and not for criminal laws.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Article 20(3) prohibits the compulsion to give self-incriminating evidence only in criminal proceedings and not for civil proceedings. An accused cannot be compelled to be a witness against himself/herself.



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Statement 3 is correct: Article 20(2) states that No person shall be prosecuted and punished for same offence more than once which means that, this article provides immunity from double jeopardy not only against Punishment for an offence but also against Prosecution

Statement 4 is incorrect: The Supreme Court widened the scope of this immunity by interpreting the word 'witness' to include oral as well as documentary evidence so that no person can be compelled to be a witness to support a prosecution against himself. This prohibition cannot be applied in cases where an object or document is searched or seized from the possession of the accused. For the same reason, the clause does not bar the medical examination of the accused or the obtaining of thumb-impression or specimen signature from him. This immunity is available only against criminal proceedings. The Supreme Court has made it clear that in order to claim this immunity from being compelled to make a self-incriminating statement, it is necessary that a formal accusation must have been made against the person at the time of interrogation. He cannot claim the immunity at some general inquiry or investigation on the ground that his statement may at some later stage lead to an accusation. The compulsory administration of the narco-analysis technique amounts to 'testimonial compulsion' and thereby triggers the protection of Article 20(3) of the Constitution.

5. Several factors induced the makers of the Indian Constitution to choose the Parliamentary system of Government compared to other forms of Government. Which one of the following is not one such?

- (a) It can provide effective leadership in emergencies.
- (b) It provides continuity of policy and is more efficient.
- (c) The country already had some experience in running the parliamentary system.
- (d) It has enough safeguards to check against the personality cult.

Ans: b (It provides continuity of policy and is more efficient)

Option 1 is incorrect Answer: In the Parliamentary system of the government, parliaments can provide effective leadership during emergency period and have played an essential function in the policy debate during crises, particularly in the discussion and debate about the types of economic measures that should be put in place to avoid economic collapse and personal hardship, and takes restrictive measures to choke off it.

Option 2 is correct Answer: Unlike the Presidential form of government, the parliamentary form of government is more likely to be unstable and the formulation of long-term policies is challenging and may not be effectively implemented, because, a change in the ruling party after the elections is usually followed by changes in the policies of the government.

Option 3 is incorrect Answer: When the Constitution of India was written, India already had some experience in running the parliamentary system under the Acts of 1919 and 1935. This experience had shown that in the parliamentary system, the executive can be effectively controlled by the representatives of the people

Option 4 is incorrect Answer: The makers of the Indian Constitution wanted a government that would have a strong executive branch, but at the same time, enough safeguards should be there to check against the personality cult.

6. Racial discrimination in India is explicitly prohibited under which Article of the Constitution of India?

- (a) Article 14
- (b) Article 16
- (c) Article 17
- (d) Article 21

Ans: b (Article 16)

Explanation:

Article 14: Equality before law:

The State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws within the territory of India.

Article 16: Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment



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(1) There shall be equality of opportunity for all citizens in matters relating to employment or appointment to any office under the State.

(2) No citizen shall, on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, descent, place of birth, residence or any of them, be ineligible for, or discriminated against in respect of, any employment or office under the State.

(3) Nothing in this article shall prevent Parliament from making any law prescribing, in regard to a class or classes of employment or appointment to an office under the Government of, or any local or other authority within, a State or Union territory, any requirement as to residence within that State or Union territory prior to such employment or appointment.

(4) Nothing in this article shall prevent the State from making any provision for the reservation of appointments or posts in favour of any backward class of citizens which, in the opinion of the State, is not adequately represented in the services under the State.

Article 17: Abolition of untouchability

“Untouchability” is abolished and its practice in any form is forbidden. The enforcement of any disability arising out of “Untouchability” shall be an offence punishable in accordance with law.

Article 21: Protection of life and Personal liberty

No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law.

7. Consider following Assertion and Reason statements

Assertion (A): The State legislature cannot make a law to punish the persons practicing untouchability.

Reason (R): The subject matter 'untouchability' falls in the sphere of the Union List.

Choose the correct answer using the codes given below

- (a) Both 'A' and 'R' are individually true and 'R' is the correct explanation of A'.
- (b) Both 'A' and 'R' are individually true but 'R' is not the correct explanation of A'.
- (c) 'A' is true but 'R' is false
- (d) 'A' is false but 'R' is true.

Ans: c (A is true but R is false)

Explanation:

Assertion A is correct: According to Article 17 Abolition of Untouchability - "Untouchability" is abolished and its practice in any form is forbidden. The enforcement of any disability arising out of "Untouchability" shall be an offence punishable by the law. According to Article 35, Parliament shall have, and the Legislature of a State shall not have, the power to make laws for prescribing punishment for those acts which are declared to be offences mentioned in the Fundamental Rights. In accordance with the above articles, Parliament is authorized to make law prescribing the punishment for this offence and in the exercise of this power, it has enacted the Untouchability (offences) ACT,1955 which has been amended and renamed in 1976 as the Protection of Civil Rights Act 1955.

Reason R is incorrect: The subject matter 'untouchability' does not fall in any of the lists in the seventh schedule

8. Consider the following statements about framing of the Constitution

- 1. Jawaharlal Nehru opined that weak central authority would be incapable of ensuring peace
- 2. The Draft Constitution provided three lists of subjects for making legislation.
- 3. B.R. Ambedkar wanted a stronger centre than what it was under the British regime

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Ans: d (1, 2 and 3)

Statement 1 is correct: Nehru had always advocated for a great deal of unitary control in federal India. The powers of State Governments and Central Government were debated in the Constituent Assembly the 20th August 1947. Nehru pleaded for a strong Centre as it was required for an independent India. It would be injurious to the interest of the country to provide for a weak central authority which would be incapable of ensuring peace and speaking effectively for the whole country in the international affairs.



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Statement 2 is correct: The Draft constitution also provided for three lists. They are Union list, State list and Concurrent list. The union list consists of subjects that only centre can make laws on. On state list, state governments have the powers to form laws. Concurrent list has those subjects on which both centre and state can make laws.

Statement 3 is correct: Dr.B.R.Ambedkar had declared that he wanted “a strong and united Centre much stronger than the Centre we had created under the Government of India Act of 1935”. Need for a strong centre had been underlined on numerous occasions since the Constituent Assembly had begun its sessions.

9. Consider the following statements about amendments to the Constitution of India

1. All the Amendments to the Indian Constitution since 1950 have been passed by both houses of Parliament
2. An Amendment to the Indian Constitution must be approved by both houses of Parliament.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Ans: b (Only 2)

Statement 1 is incorrect: In 1951, Constituent Assembly became the provincial parliament and exercised all the powers and performed all the duties conferred by the Constitution on the two Houses of Parliament and continued to do so until the two Houses were duly constituted after the first general elections held in 1952. Whereas the 1st constitutional Amendment act was passed by Jawaharlal Nehru in 1951 by the provincial Parliament when Rajya Sabha was not in existence.

Statement 2 is correct: Under Article 368 of the constitution of India, any amendment to the constitution may be initiated in both houses of the parliament and it should be approved by both houses of the parliament by a special majority (a majority of the total membership of the House and a majority of two-thirds of the members of the House present and

voting), and the president must give his assent to the bill and thereupon the Constitution shall stand amended in accordance with the terms of the bill.

10. As of now, the Right to Property, under Article 300A, could be considered as a right in which of the following ways?

1. Constitutional right
2. Statutory right
3. Fundamental right
4. Human right

How many statements given above are correct?

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

Ans: c (Only three)

Explanation: Article 300 A of the Indian Constitution states that Persons are not to be deprived of property save by authority of law. No person shall be deprived of his property save by authority of law. It is mentioned explicitly in the Constitution but outside part III. So, it is a Constitutional right but not a Fundamental right. As 300 A is to be regulated by a normal law it is also a Statutory right. Recently the Supreme Court in **Vidhya Devi vs The State of Himachal Pradesh & Others**, held that the Right to own Private Property is a human right and cannot be denied. So, the right to property under article 300A is a human right. Hence, the right to property under Article 300A is a Constitutional right, Statutory right, Legal right, and Human right.

11. Why the Board of Control for Cricket in India (BCCI) could not be considered a ‘State’ under Article 12 of the Indian Constitution?

1. It is not created by any law of the Parliament.
2. The Government does not have any share capital in the BCCI

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Ans: c (Both 1 and 2)



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Explanation: According to Article 12 of the Indian Constitution, “the State” includes the Government and Parliament of India and the Government and the Legislature of each of the States, and all local or other authorities within the territory of India or under the control of the Government of India. It also includes all agencies of the government, private bodies, or agencies working as an instrument of the State. But BCCI does not have such characteristics. BCCI was formed in December 1928 as a society, registered under the Tamil Nadu Societies Registration Act. It is not considered as a ‘State’ under Article 12 as it is not created by the law of parliament. It is an autonomous body and doesn’t fall under the preview of the National Sports Federation of India. Neither the government have any share capital in BCCI nor does the BCCI receive any financial support from the government. So, it is not considered as a ‘State’ under Article 12 of the Constitution of India

12. “When personal liberty is taken away by competent legislation, then the judiciary cannot set the affected person free.” This statement implies which one of the following concepts?

- (a) Procedure established by law
- (b) Due process of law
- (c) A law passed with reasonable restrictions
- (d) A law passed during the national emergency

Ans: a (Procedure established by law)

Explanation: The Right to life and personal liberty is of utmost importance and very essential to the enjoyment of all other rights. Personal liberty refers to the freedoms and dignity to be provided to all the citizens of the country so that they can live in peace without the interference of the state in their life matters, which can be limited only by the authority of a politically organized society. When the personal liberty of a person is taken away by competent legislation (by passing a law in the Parliament) through appropriate procedure, then the affected person is not able to seek any remedy like approaching the court. Then the country is said to follow the concept of “Procedure Established by Law”. This concept of Procedure Established by Law can be witnessed in Britain, where the Parliament is sovereign and even have the right to curtail the liberty

of a person, where the affected person doesn’t have any remedy.

Procedure established by law was Explicitly mentioned in Article 21 of the constitution. It means that a law duly enacted by the legislature is valid only if the correct procedure has been followed in enacting the law. In the A.K.Gopalan case, there has been a narrower interpretation of the principle of Procedure established by Law. But in Maneka Gandhi’s Case, the interpretation has been made wider and held that the procedure established by law includes the due process of law which check the validity and justness of the enacted law.

13. Which of the following Supreme Court verdicts is either directly or indirectly related to the Right to Life and Liberty under Article 21 of the Indian Constitution?

- 1. Ak Gopalan case
- 2. Maneka Gandhi case
- 3. K.S Puttaswamy case
- 4. Vishaka Guidelines

How many statements given above are correct?

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

Ans: d (All four)

Statement 1 is correct: In the famous Gopalan case (1950), the Supreme Court has taken a narrow interpretation of Article 21. It held that the protection under Article 21 is available only against arbitrary executive action and not from arbitrary legislative action. This means that the State can deprive the right to life and personal liberty of a person based on a law. This is because of the expression ‘procedure established by law’ in Article 21, which is different from the expression ‘due process of law’ contained in the American Constitution.

Statement 2 is correct: In the Maneka Gandhi case (1978), the Supreme Court overruled its judgment in the Gopalan case by taking a wider interpretation of Article 21. Therefore, it ruled that the right to life and personal liberty of a person can be deprived by law provided the procedure prescribed by that law is reasonable, fair, and just. In other words, it has



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introduced the American expression 'due process of law'. In effect, the protection under Article 21 should be available not only against arbitrary executive action but also against arbitrary legislative action.

Statement 3 is correct: In the seminal Justice K.S. Puttaswamy (Retd) vs Union of India case, the Supreme Court of India ordered, that the right to privacy is an intrinsic part of the right to life and personal freedom guaranteed by the Indian Constitution under Article 21.

Statement 4 is correct: Vishaka Guidelines were laid down by the Supreme Court in Vishaka and Others Vs. State of Rajasthan and Others case (1997) deals against sexual harassment in the workplace. These Guidelines States that 'All employers or persons in charge of work place whether in the public or private sector should take appropriate steps to prevent sexual harassment.' Article 21 of the Indian constitution, gives force to the guidelines by giving the right to women to be treated with decency and dignity

14. Consider the following statements about features of Indian and British political system

1. Republican system
2. Prime Minister from either house of Parliament
3. Political neutrality of speaker
4. Bicameralism

How many features are common to both Indian and British political systems?

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

Ans: a (Only one)

Statement 1 is incorrect: A Democratic Polity has two categories namely

- Monarchy
- Republic

In Monarchy, the Head of the state is usually a king or queen and they enjoy the hereditary position as in Britain. Whereas in the Republic, the Head of the state, is an elected individual (Direct or Indirect) as in India.

Statement 2 is incorrect: In the British Political System, The Prime Minister should be a member of

the Lower house which is the House of Commons of the parliament whereas, in India, the Prime Minister may be a member of any of the two houses of the parliament.

Statement 3 is incorrect: Speaker is called as presiding officer of the Lower house of the parliament in both systems. Whereas the difference is, conventionally, the Speaker remains non-partisan and renounces all affiliation with his or her former political party when taking office as speaker in the British political system, whereas in India it is not mandatory to resign his political party when taking office.

Statement 4 is correct: The commonality Between the Indian Political System and the British Political System is Bicameralism which contains Lok Sabha or House of the people is Modelled after the House of common in British and Rajya Sabha or Council of states which is the House of Lords in the British political system.

15. Consider the following statements about Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP)s.

1. The directives, enshrined in Part IV of the Indian Constitution, require legislation for its implementation.
2. The Judiciary cannot issue the writ of Mandamus against the state to enforce DPSP.
3. They can't be used by courts in determining the Constitutional Validity of any law
4. They promotes social and economic democracy in India

How many statements given above are correct?

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

Ans: c (Only three)

Statement 1 is correct: Though the Directive Principles enshrined in Part IV of the Indian Constitution are non-justiciable through the judiciary, the Constitution (Article 37) makes it clear that 'these principles are fundamental in the governance of the country and it shall be the duty of the state to apply these principles in making laws'. Thus, they impose a moral obligation on the state authorities for their



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application, but the real force behind them is political, that is public opinion. Hence, it requires legislation for its implementation

Statement 2 is correct: Mandamus is an order issued to an authority to do the duty mandated to it by law which it has refused to perform. Directives Principles of State Policy are the ideals that the State should keep in mind while formulating policies and enacting laws. These Principles are Non-Justiciable in Nature and not enforceable in the courts. Thus, the Writ of Mandamus cannot be issued by Judiciary against the state for the enforcement of the DPSP

Statement 3 is incorrect: The Directive Principles, though non-justiciable in nature, help the courts in examining and determining the constitutional validity of a law. The Supreme Court has ruled many times that in determining the constitutionality of any law if a court finds that the law in question seeks to give effect to a Directive Principle, it may consider such law to be 'reasonable' about Article 14 (equality before law) or Article 19 (six freedoms) and thus save such law from unconstitutionality.

Statement 4 is correct: They are supplementary to the fundamental rights of the citizens. They are intended to fill in the vacuum in Part III by providing for social and economic rights. Their implementation creates a favourable atmosphere for the full and proper enjoyment of the fundamental rights of the citizens. Political democracy, without economic democracy, has no meaning.

16. Consider the following provisions of the Indian constitution

1. Fundamental Rights
2. Directive Principles of State Policy
3. Fundamental Duties

Which of the below constitutional amendment made changes to all above constitutional provisions?

- (a) 42nd Amendment Act
- (b) 44th Amendment Act
- (c) 97th Amendment Act
- (d) 86th Amendment Act

Ans: d (86th Amendment Act)

Explanation: The 86th Constitutional Amendment Act of 2002, has added the following provisions to the Constitution.

- Fundamental Rights under Article 21 A declares that the State shall provide free and compulsory education to all children of the age of six to fourteen years in such a manner as the State may determine.
- DPSP under Article 45 provides promotion for early childhood care and education for all children until they complete the age of six years.
- Fundamental Duty under Article 51A provide opportunities for education to his child or ward between the age of six and fourteen years.

17. Consider the following pairs about the Constituent Assembly committees and their chairman

| Constituent Committee | Assembly | Head of the Committee |
|---|----------|------------------------|
| States Committee | | Jawaharlal Nehru |
| Minorities, Tribal and Excluded areas Committee | | Sardar Vallabhai Patel |
| House Committee | | G.V. Mavlankar |
| Order of Business Committee | | Dr. Rajendra Prasad |

How many pairs given above are correct?

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

Ans: b (Only two)

Pair 1 is correctly matched: Committees headed by Jawahar Lal Nehru include:

- States Committee
- Union Powers committee
- Union Constitution Committee

Pair 2 is correctly matched: Advisory Committee on Fundamental Rights, Minorities and Tribal and Excluded Areas is headed by Sardar Vallabhai Patel

Pair 3 is incorrectly matched: Committees Headed by Dr. Rajendra Prasad include:

- Committee on Rules of Procedure
- Steering Committee
- Finance and Staff Committee
- Ad hoc committee on National Flag



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Pair 4 is incorrectly matched: Order of Business Committee was headed by K.M Mushi.

18. After the expansion of the scope of Article 19 by the Supreme Court, how many of the following provisions are included under its ambit?

1. Right to Access to Internet
2. Right to be informed
3. Right not to listen
4. Right to Bandh

Select the correct answer

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

Ans: c (Only three)

Statement 1 is correct: Right to the internet is the pathway to the future and the right to access the internet is necessary for living a decent life and it is also a moral human right. In the Anuradha Bhasin vs. Union of India case, Supreme Court held that freedom to practice any profession or carry on any trade, business, or occupation over the medium of the internet enjoys Constitutional protection under Article 19(1)(a) and Article 19(1)(g). Thus the scope of Article 19 was extended by Supreme Court and the Right to access the Internet was added.

Statement 2 is correct: Supreme Court of India in Sabu Mathew George vs Union of India held that Article 19 which contains freedom of expression included the right to be informed and the right to know.

Statement 3 is correct: Supreme court of India in its P.A.Jacob vs Superintendent of police,AIR(1993) Kerala case ,said that “The Right to Speech under Article 19(1)(a) implies, the Right to Silence. It also implies the Freedom, not to Listen, and not to be forced to Listen.

Statement 4 is incorrect: The first milestone decision on "strikes" and "bandhs" was that a peaceful strike is held to be legitimate and not unconstitutional, where's bandh is held to be unconstitutional, being a gross infringement of human and fundamental rights of others: full bench of Kerala High Court in the case of Bharat Kumar K. Palicha v. State of Kerala.[7] The full bench decision of Kerala High Court was

affirmed by the Supreme Court in Communist Party of India (M) v. Bharat Kumar and other. The full bench judgment of the Kerala High Court as certified by the Supreme Court draws a qualification or distinction between a "bandh" and 'a call for general strike' or "hartal". The calling for bandh is clearly different from a call for a general strike or hartal.

19. Mandamus can be issued under which of the following circumstances?

1. To indirectly restrain an authority from exercising statutory functions.
2. Against CJI acting in his/her judicial capacity
3. To enforce contractual obligations against a Private body performing public duty.
4. It can be issued against the Governor of a State

How many statements given above are correct?

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

Ans: a (Only one)

Statement 1 is incorrect: Mandamus is a Latin word that means “we order “or “Command”. Mandamus is issued by the court against any inferior court, public official, public body, corporation, tribunal, or the government and it directs the persons or body who are bound to do a public duty or if he has a legal right to perform and the performance which they are refusing to perform. Mandamus directs an authority to exercise its statutory functions and it cannot be issued to directly or indirectly restrain an authority from performing or exercising its statutory functions.

Statements 2 & 4 are incorrect: Mandamus cannot be issued against the president or governor of the state, against the Chief Justice of India, or the Chief Justice of a high court acting in a judicial capacity. It cannot be issued against a private individual or body.

Statement 3 is correct: The Supreme court held that mandamus can be issued to enforce contractual obligations only when the contractual relationship is related to public duty. If the contractual relationship does not have any public duty element, then a mandamus cannot be issued.



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20. With respect to the Constitution of India, which of the following statements holds good?

1. Equality before the law
2. Primacy of the rights of the individual as defined by the courts.
3. Source of the Rights of an Individual is the Constitution.

Select the correct answer

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

Ans: b (1 and 3 only)

Statement 1 is correct: The concept of “Equality Before law” is an element of the concept of “Rule of law”, propounded by A.V.Dicey which was incorporated in the Indian constitution in Article 14 which provides that the State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws within the territory of India which means a declaration of equality of all persons within the territory of India, implying thereby the absence of any privilege in favor of any individuals. This right is available for both citizens and foreigners.

Statement 2 is incorrect and Statement 3 is correct: Rule of law according to the British has three elements. They are

1. Absence of arbitrary power, that is, no man can be punished except for a breach of law.
2. 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.

These two elements are applicable to the Indian System.

3. 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.

This element is followed in Britain whereas in the Indian context, it is not true, and the Indian constitution is the source of Individual rights.

21. Consider the following statements about Indian Constitution

1. The idea of constituent assembly was first proposed by M.N Roy in 1934
2. The demand for a Constituent Assembly for India was accepted by the British through the August Offer
3. Satyendra Prasad Sinha served as the temporary President of the Constituent Assembly
4. Gandhi was the first person to address the constituent assembly

How many statements given above are correct?

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

Ans: b (Only two)

Statement 1 is correct: In 1934 that the idea of a Constituent Assembly for India was put forward for the first time by M.N. Roy.

Statement 2 is correct: In 1935, the Indian National Congress (INC), for the first time, officially demanded a Constituent Assembly to frame the Constitution of India. The demand was finally accepted in principle by the British Government in what is known as the ‘August Offer’ of 1940.

Statement 3 is incorrect: The Constituent Assembly held its first meeting on December 9, 1946. Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha, the oldest member, was elected as the temporary President of the Assembly.

Statement 4 is incorrect: The Assembly included all important personalities of India at that time, with the exception of Mahatma Gandhi and hence he was not the first person to address the constituent assembly.

22. Part III of the Indian Constitution has provisions for both Indian citizens and foreigners other than enemy aliens. Which of the following rights are available exclusively for Indian citizens?

1. Freedom of Speech and Expression
2. Freedom to Manage Religious Affairs
3. Right of Minorities to establish and administer educational institutions.
4. Right against Arbitrary Arrest and Detention

How many statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two



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(c) Only three

(d) All four

Ans: b (Only two)

Explanation: Part III of the Indian constitution deals with Fundamental Rights from Article 14 to 32, where only the following Fundamental rights were available exclusively for Indian citizens. They are

- Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth (Article 15).
- Equality of Opportunity in matters of public employment (Article 16)
- Protection of six rights regarding freedom of (i) speech and expression, (ii) assembly, (iii) association, (iv) movement, (v) residence, and (vi) profession (Article 19).
- Protection of life and personal liberty (Article 21).
- Right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions (Article 30).

Where Freedom to manage religious affairs under Article 226 of the Constitution is available to both citizens and foreigners (except Enemy Alien).

Article 22: Protection Against Arrest and Detention in Certain Cases is available to every person including foreigners.

23. Consider the following statements about Fundamental Rights

1. The Right to vote is a Fundamental Right available to citizens only.
2. Right to know about the candidates contesting the election is a fundamental right of the voters.
3. Non-Resident Indians (NRI) are provided with Electoral Photo Identity Card (EPIC) to vote in the elections in India.

Which of the statements given above are incorrect?

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

Ans: b (1 and 3 only)

Statement 1 is incorrect: According to Article 325 of the Indian Constitution, “No person to be ineligible for inclusion in, or to claim to be included in a special,

electoral roll on grounds of religion, race, caste or sex”. The right to vote is enshrined in the constitution but not under part III of the constitution. Hence it is a constitutional right and not a fundamental right.

Statement 2 is correct: A meaningful democracy can be developed only when qualitative representatives are elected by the people. Supreme court of India in the Resurgence India Vs Election Commission of India (2013) Case Judgement held that a voter has the elementary right to know full particulars of the candidate who is to represent him in the Parliament and such right to get information is a universally recognised natural Right flowing from the concept of the Democracy and it is an integral part of the Fundamental Right under Article 19(1)(a) of the Constitution of India.

Statement 3 is incorrect: NRI can vote in the elections of India if they have their names enrolled in the electoral roll. But the only way they can vote is by physical presence in their constituencies. An overseas (NRI) elector is not issued an EPIC as he is allowed to cast his vote in an election in the constituency, in person at the polling station on production of his original passport.

24. Consider the following rights provided in the Indian constitution

1. Right to elementary education until the age of 14 years of age
2. Right to speed trail in all stages
3. Right to Sleep
4. Right to Free and Fair trail

How many rights given above are part of fundamental rights under Part III of Indian Constitution?

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

Ans: d (All four)

Statement 1 is correct: According to Article 21A of the Indian Constitution, “the State shall provide free and compulsory education to all children of the age group of 6-14 years in such a manner as the state may, by law, determine.” Hence, right to elementary education until the age of 14 years of age is a fundamental right



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Statements 2, 3 and 4 are correct: The Supreme Court of India, with a liberal interpretation to Article 21 of the constitution which deals with Protection of life and personal liberty, it had included several rights under article 21 such as

- Right to live with dignity
- Right to privacy
- Right to health
- Right to speedy trial in all stages
- Right to travel abroad
- Right to free and fair trail
- Right to sleep etc.

25. Consider the following statements

1. Unlike in the USA, Naturalized citizens can become the Head of state.
2. Oath of Allegiance is mandatory for Naturalization
3. Citizens living outside India continuously for 7 years will be deprived of their citizenship
4. State government can regulate the citizenship in India as like in USA

How many statements given above are correct?

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

Ans: c (Only three)

Statement 1 is correct: In USA for a person to become the head of State, he should be a Naturally born citizen of USA. In case of India, according to Article 58 of the constitution the Qualifications for election as President is a person should be a citizen of India. Hence, a naturalized citizen can become a Head of State in India.

Statement 2 is correct: For a person who is receives Indian citizenship by naturalization, the oath of allegiance must be taken to the constitution of India.

Statement 3 is correct: The citizen of India can be deprived of his citizenship by the order of central government if

- The person has obtained the citizenship by fraud.
- The citizen is found to be disloyal to the constitution.

- The citizen who obtained citizenship by naturalisation or registration is imprisoned in any country for two years within 5 years of obtaining the citizenship.
- The citizen has been residing ordinarily outside the country for 7 years (Has exception for students, person working in the service of government of India, who have registered annually at an Indian consulate to retain his citizenship)

Statement 4 is incorrect: In India there is only single citizenship which means that every Indian is a citizen of India, irrespective of the place of his/her residence or place of birth. Hence states have no control over the matter of citizenship.

26. The Advisory Board for extending the period of detention for a person detained by order of the Government of India should be constituted on the recommendation of

- (a) The Supreme Court of India
- (b) The Parliament of India
- (c) The High Court of Delhi
- (d) The President of India

Ans: c (The High Court of Delhi)

Explanation: The 44th Constitutional Amendment Act provides that, "As a further check against the misuse of the Emergency provisions and to put the right to life and liberty on a secure footing, it would be provided that the power to suspend the right to move the court for the enforcement of a fundamental right cannot be exercised in respect of the fundamental right to life and liberty. The right to liberty is further strengthened by the provision that a law for preventive detention cannot authorise, in any case, detention for a longer period than two months, unless an Advisory Board has reported that there is sufficient cause for such detention. An additional safeguard would be provided by the requirement that the Chairman of an Advisory Board shall be a serving Judge of the appropriate High Court and that the Board shall be constituted in accordance with the recommendations of the Chief Justice of that High Court."

Here the appropriate High Court refers to,



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- For a person detained by the order of Government of India it is the High Court of the Union territory of Delhi.
- For a person detained by the order of Government of any State (other than a Union territory), it is the High Court for that State.
- For a person detained by the order of the administrator of a Union territory, it is the High Court as may be specified by or under any law made by Parliament.

The date for the substitution of this provision under article 22 is yet to be notified by the Government.

27. Consider the following statements about characteristics of Liberalism

1. Individual Liberty
2. Nationalisation of Industries
3. Welfare Measures by the state
4. Limited State

How many statements given above are correct?

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

Ans: c (Only three)

Explanation: Liberalism is a political and moral philosophy based on the rights of the individual, liberty, consent of the governed and equality before the law. The characteristics of Liberalism are,

- Welfare – The idea that the state works for the welfare of the people
- Democracy – Liberalism is an exponent of democratic government
- Limited State – view the state as a means for attaining the good of the individual
- Capitalist economy – Liberalism advocates the free market economy.
- Individual Liberty – It is the very essence of the human personality
- Individual-centred – Liberalism begins and ends with the individual
- Opposed to Traditions or Superstitions – opposed to all reactionary measures

Nationalisation of Industries is a socialistic principle that curbs the free market economy which does not advocate Liberalism.

28. Consider the following statements about the Preamble to the Indian Constitution

1. It clarifies the ultimate sanction behind the making of the Constitution.
2. It grants power to the organs of the Government.
3. It has an enacting clause that brings the Constitution into force.
4. It provides the basic type of government and polity sought to be established in the country

How many statements given above are correct?

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

Ans: c (Only three)

Statement 1 is correct: The Preamble to a Constitution embodies the fundamental values and the philosophy, on which the Constitution is based. It also serves as a key to opening the minds of the makers and shows the general purpose for which they made several provisions in the constitution. It is also used as a source of interpretation of other statutes framed under the constitution. Hence it clarifies the ultimate sanction behind the makers of the constitution.

Statement 2 is incorrect: The preamble is not a source of the several powers conferred on government under the provisions of the constitution, but it gives direction and purposes to the constitution. It also outlines the objective of the whole constitution. The Preamble is not a source of power nor a source of limitations or prohibitions. However, it does not grant any power to the organs of the government.

Statement 3 is correct: The enacting clause indicates the legislative authority by which the statute is made and as such the Constituent Assembly adopted and enacted the constitution of India on 26 November 1949 and come onto force on 26th January 1950. The preamble of the Indian constitution has mentioned November 26 1949 as the date of the adoption of the constitution.

Statement 4 is correct: It declares the basic type of government and polity which is sought to be established in the country. It declares the great rights and freedom that the people of India intended to



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secure for their entire citizens. It throws light on the source of the Constitution, viz., the People of India.

29. Consider the following statements

1. The Parliament of India can make a discriminative law in favour of women for affirmative reasons.
2. Currently, only four states in India are eligible to provide employment based on reservation with respect to residence within the state

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Ans: a (Only 1)

Statement 1 is correct: Article 15 provides that the State shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth. There are four exceptions to this general rule of non-discrimination, one among them is the state is permitted to make any special provision for women and children. For example, reservation of seats for women in local bodies or provision of free education for children. Hence, the Parliament of India can make a discriminative law in favour of women for affirmative reasons.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Article 16(2) also clarifies that no citizen shall, on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, descent, place of birth, residence shall become ineligible for, or discriminated against in respect of any employment or office under the State. However, Article 16(3) provides an exception to these laws. It states that the parliament may make any laws prescribing a requirement for any particular place of residence within the state or union territory in which the public office or employment may be in. This is a power that is clearly vested in the Parliament and not in any state legislature. This means that a decision about reservations in public employment on the basis of place of birth can be taken only by the Parliament of India and not any legislature within a state. Exercising the powers it has under Article 16(3), Parliament enacted the Public Employment (Requirement as to Residence) Act, aimed at abolishing all existing residence requirements in the

states and enacting exceptions only in the case of special instances for states of Andhra Pradesh, Manipur, Tripura and Himachal Pradesh. The law enacted by Parliament, Public Employment (Requirement as to Residence) Act, ceased to exist after 5 years, as it was enacted only till 1964. Currently there is no state which enjoys this exception under any law made by Parliament. Whereas under Article 371D of the Constitution, Andhra Pradesh is allowed to directly recruit local cadres in specified areas.

30. With reference to the Indian Constitution, the concept of 'principled distance' is related to

- (a) Federalism
- (b) Socialism
- (c) Secularism
- (d) Separation of Powers

Ans: c (Secularism)

Explanation: The concept of Principled Distance is related to Secularism as given by Rajeev Bhargava, an Indian Political theorist who defines Principled Distance which entails the state maintaining equal distance from all religions and maintaining peaceful coexistence of all religions. Indian secularism follows the concept of principled distance which also allows for Non-interference and maintains the balanced distance between the State and the religion.

31. A 'law' made under Article 2 and Article 3 is not to be considered as an amendment of the Constitution under Article 368. What does this connote?

1. Such a law need not follow the procedure of amendment mentioned in Article 368
2. Such a law does not make any changes to the provisions of the Constitution.
3. No joint sitting is allowed to pass a bill that creates a new state

Which of the statements given above are incorrect?

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

Ans: c (2 and 3 only)

Statement 1 is correct: The bill for formation of new state is required to be passed by both the houses of the



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parliament by simple majority. Hence it does not follow the procedure established by article 368 for the amendment of the constitution.

Statement 2 is incorrect: A constitutional provision of India is a law that is inscribed within the founding laws of the constitution itself. The Laws made under articles 2 and 3 the amends the First and the Fourth Schedule of the constitution. Hence it changes certain provisions of the constitution.

Statement 3 is incorrect: The bill for the formation of new state is required to passed by both the houses with simple majority without following the procedure under Article 368, it can be approved in a joint sitting of both houses of parliament under Article 108.

32. Consider the following statements about writ of Quo Warranto

- Governor summoning the session of the assembly after the CM lost his majority in the house
- Non-performance of constitutional duty by a Chief Minister
- A Chief Minister disqualified under the Anti-defection law carries out the functions of the office.

In which of the above-mentioned situations does the writ of Quo Warranto apply?

- Only 1
- Only 2
- Only 3
- None

Ans: c (Only 3)

Statement 1 is incorrect: A writ of quo warranto will lie when the appointment is made contrary to the statutory provisions. It is a form of legal action which is used to resolve a dispute over, whether a specific person has the legal right to hold the public office that he or she occupies. In case 1, when a chief minister lost his majority support in the state legislative assembly, He can still be made to continue as the chief minister under the discretion of the governor in case of hung assembly

Statement 2 is incorrect: In case 2, when a chief minister is not performing his constitutional duty then the writ of mandamus can be initiated not quo warranto.

Statement 3 is correct: In case 3, According to a judgement by the Supreme Court of India, if a member of the Legislative Assembly is found unfit under the anti-defection law, he cannot be made a minister for the remaining term of the Legislative Assembly even if he is nominated as a member of the Legislative Council. Hence, in this case also the writ of quo warranto can be issued.

33. Consider the following pairs about the Country and the Status of Fundamental Rights

| Country | Status of Fundamental Rights |
|-----------|---|
| Australia | Only Democratic country with No Bill of Rights |
| Britain | A Democracy with no Legislation concerning Human Rights |
| Canada | Has a Human Rights Act passed by Parliament |
| USA | Did not contain any Fundamental Rights in its original Constitution |

How many pairs given above are correct?

- Only one
- Only two
- Only three
- All four

Ans: c (Only three)

Pair 1 is correctly matched: Currently, Australia is the only democratic nation which do not have a bill guaranteeing the rights of citizen.

Pair 2 is incorrectly matched: In 1998, The British parliament passed The Human Rights Act 1998, and received royal assent.

Pair 3 is correctly matched: The constitution of Canada contains, The Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedom which is considered as the supreme law of land.

Pair 4 is correctly matched: During the enactment of Constitution in USA, it just laid out the roles and responsibilities of the federal government and didn't contain any bill of rights. It is only during the 1st amendment the constitutional rights to citizen were provided.

34. The Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013, was



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enacted in accordance with which of the following provisions of the Constitution of India?

1. Article 21
2. Article 23
3. Article 17
4. Article 46

How many statements given above are correct?

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

Ans: c (Only three)

Statement 1 is correct: Article 21 of the Indian constitution deals with Protection of life and personal liberty. It includes right of a person to live with dignity. As this act deals with the prohibition of employment as manual scavengers, rehabilitation of manual scavengers and their families, and for matters connected with it, it promotes the right to live with dignity for a person

Statement 2 is incorrect: Article 23 of the Indian constitution deals with Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour. The Prohibition of Employment as Manual Scavengers and their Rehabilitation Act, 2013 was not enacted in consonance with this article.

Statement 3 is correct: Manual scavenging has always been linked to the practice of untouchability, but Article 17 of the Constitution of India abolishes the continuation of such practices.

Statement 4 is correct: Article 46 of the Indian constitution deals with Promotion of educational and economic interests of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections. It states that, the State shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation. The practice of manual scavenging arises out of the continuing existence of insanitary latrines and a highly iniquitous caste system Hence it is the duty of state to protect the rights of a marginalised community.

35. Justice in terms of Social, Economic and Political is mentioned in the Preamble. Which of the following are included under the term 'Justice' as mentioned in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution?

1. Equal treatment for equals.

2. Equal voice in the government
3. Recognition of special needs
4. Elimination of inequalities in wealth and property

How many statements given above are correct?

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

Ans: d (All four)

Statement 1 is correct: The principle of treating equals equally would require that people should not be discriminated against on grounds of class, caste, race, or gender. This is enshrined under the Right to Equality in Fundamental Rights.

Statement 2 is correct: Political justice implies that all citizens should have equal political rights, equal access to all political offices, and an equal voice in the government. In India based on adult suffrage voting rights are given to a citizen.

Statement 3 is correct: One of the principles of justice mentioned under the preamble of the constitution of India is to take into account the special needs of people while distributing rewards or duties and promoting social justice. People with special needs or disabilities could be considered unequal in some particular respect and deserving of special help. Physical disabilities, age, or lack of access to good education or health care, are some of the factors which are considered grounds for special treatment.

Statement 4 is correct: Economic justice denotes the non-discrimination between people based on economic factors. It involves the elimination of glaring inequalities in wealth, income, and property. In the DPSP, Article 38 requires the State to minimize inequalities in income, status, facilities, and opportunities

36. Consider the following statements about the Constituent Assembly

1. All the representatives were directly elected by the people as per the first past the post system.
2. The total strength of constituent assembly was 389



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- Each province and princely state were to be allocated the seat in proportion to their respective geographical extent.
- All princely states had their representatives in constituent assembly except Hyderabad, Kashmir and Junagarh.

How many statements given above are correct?

- Only one
- Only two
- Only three
- All four

Ans: a (Only one)

Statement 1 is incorrect: The Constituent Assembly was to be a partly elected and partly nominated body. The members were to be indirectly elected by the members of the provincial assemblies based on proportional representation system and the representatives of the princely states were to be nominated by the heads of the princely states.

Statement 2 is correct: The total strength of the Constituent Assembly was to be 389. Of these, 296 seats were to be allotted to British India and 93 seats to the princely states.

Statement 3 is incorrect: Each province and princely state (or group of states in case of small states) were to be allotted seats in proportion to their respective population. Roughly, one seat was to be allotted for every million population. Whereas the representatives of the princely states were to be nominated by the heads of the princely states and not elected.

Statement 4 is incorrect: However, the 93 seats allotted to the princely states were not filled as they decided to stay away from the Constituent Assembly.

37. Women played a significant role during the freedom struggle and shaped the future of India after Independence. Consider the following statement related to the important political position held by women in free India:

- Rajkumari Amrit Kaur was the only women minister in the 1st Government formed in free India (1947).
- There was no women member in the Interim Government headed by the Viceroy Mount Batten.

- Rukmini Devi Arundale was the first woman in Indian history to be nominated to Rajya Sabha
- Sarojini Naidu was the first woman governor of an independent India state

How many statements given above are correct?

- Only one
- Only two
- Only three
- All four

Ans: d (All four)

Statement 1 is correct: On August 15, 1947, India's first Cabinet was formed, consisting of 14 Cabinet Ministers including Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru. Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, a Kapurthala princess, who served as secretary to Mahatma Gandhi, was the only women minister in the Jawaharlal Nehru cabinet as health minister.

Statement 2 is correct: The Interim Government of India was formed on 2nd September 1946 headed by Viceroy Mount Batten. It remained in power until August 15, the day of India's Independence. It has members from both the Indian National Congress and Muslim League. But there was no women member in the interim government.

Statement 3 is correct: Devi (1904 –1986) was the first woman in Indian history to be nominated as a member of the Rajya Sabha. Her contribution to reviving Bharatnatyam is most important and she tried to elevate the status of Bharatanatyam from Dasiattam to one of the classical dances of India. She also worked for the re-establishment of traditional Indian arts and crafts for that she founded the Kalakshetra Foundation In 1936 to preserve Bharatanatyam and Gandharva Veda music

Statement 4 is correct: Sarojini Naidu was the first woman to become the governor of an Indian state. She governed Uttar Pradesh from 15 August 1947 to 2 March 1949 and she also the first Indian woman to preside over the Indian national congress.

38. Consider the following statements about Fundamental Duties

- Fundamental Duties help in court in examining and determining the constitutional validity of the law.



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- Fundamental Duties serve as warning against anti-national and anti-social activities.
- All Fundamental Duties were added by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- 1 and 2 only
- 1 and 3 only
- 2 and 3 only
- 1, 2 and 3

Ans: a (1 and 2 only)

Statement 1 is correct: If any law is challenged in court for its constitutional validity and if that law is providing force to any of the fundamental duties in the constitution, then that law will be held reasonable. In 1992, the Supreme Court ruled that in determining the constitutionality of any law, if a court finds that the law in question seeks to give effect to a fundamental duty, it may consider such law to be 'reasonable' in relation to Article 14 (equality before law) or Article 19 (six freedoms) and thus save such law from unconstitutionality. Hence it helps the court in examining and determining the constitutional validity of the law

Statement 2 is correct: Fundamental Duties are moral obligations on the citizens of the country and are non-justiciable. It serves as a warning against anti-national and anti-social activities like burning the national flag, destroying public property and abjure violence, and so on.

Statement 3 is incorrect: The Swaran Singh Committee in 1976 recommended Fundamental Duties, the necessity of which was felt during the internal emergency of 1975-77. The 42nd Amendment Act of 1976 added 10 Fundamental Duties to the Indian Constitution. The 86th Amendment Act 2002 later added the 11th Fundamental Duty to the list.

39. Consider the following statements about the Preamble to the Indian Constitution

- It is based on the provisions of the Instrument of Instructions in the Government of India Act of 1935.
- The Berubari Union Case of 1960 held that the Preamble is a part of the Constitution.

- It was amended only once by the 42nd constitutional amendment act

How many statements given above are correct?

- Only one
- Only two
- Only three
- None

Ans: a (Only one)

Statement 1 is incorrect: In various cases regarding the constitutional status of the preamble, only in Berubari Union Case, it is held that the preamble not the part of the constitution. So, Statement 2 can be eliminated. The term 'Preamble' refers to the introduction or preface to the Constitution. It contains the summary or essence of the Constitution and is based on the 'Objectives Resolution', drafted and moved by Pandit Nehru, and adopted by the Constituent Assembly whereas the Directive Principles resemble the 'Instrument of Instructions' enumerated in the Government of India Act of 1935.

Statement 2 is incorrect: In the Berubari Union case (1960), the Supreme Court said that the Preamble shows the general purposes behind the several provisions in the Constitution, and is thus a key to the minds of the makers of the Constitution. Further, where the terms used in any article are ambiguous or capable of more than one meaning, some assistance at interpretation may be taken from the objectives enshrined in the Preamble. Despite this recognition of the significance of the Preamble, the Supreme Court specifically opined that the Preamble is not a part of the Constitution. Only in the Kesavananda Bharati case (1973), did the Supreme Court reject the earlier opinion and held that the Preamble is a part of the Constitution.

Statement 3 is correct: It has been amended by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act (1976), which added three new words—Socialist, Secular, and Integrity.

- Consider the following events in history of India
 - Establishment of the Supreme Court of Calcutta
 - Abolition of Secretary of State
 - Constitution of Governor General's Legislative Council



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4. Abolition of Council of India

Arrange the above events in chronological order

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

Ans: b (1-3-4-2)

Explanation:

Establishment of Supreme Court of India: The Regulating Act of 1773 provided for the establishment of a Supreme Court at Calcutta (1774) comprising one chief justice and three other judges.

Abolition of Secretary of State: The Indian Independence Act of 1947 abolished the office of the Secretary of State for India and transferred his functions to the Secretary of State for Commonwealth Affairs.

Constitution of Governor General's Legislative Councils: The Charter Act of 1853 established a separate Governor General Legislative Council which is known as 'The Indian Legislative Council'. This Act, for the 1st time separated the Executive and the Legislative functions of the Governor General's Council.

Abolition of Council of India: The Government of India Act of 1935 abolished the Council of India established by the Government of India Act of 1858

41. Consider the following statements about the Charter Act of 1853

- 1. All restrictions on European immigration and the acquisition of property in India were lifted.
- 2. Covenanted civil service was thrown open to the Indians
- 3. It Introduces the local representation in the governor-General Executive council.
- 4. For the first time it separated the Executive and Legislative functions of governor generals

How many statements given above are correct?

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

Ans: b (Only two)

Statement 1 is incorrect: The Charter Act of 1833 relaxed all restrictions on European Immigration and the acquisition of property in India and it made Europeans settle, trade, and colonize India (Hence, it was not lifted by the Charter Act of 1853).

Statement 2 is correct: In 1833, the Charter Act attempted to introduce a system of open competition for selection in civil services but due to opposition from the Court of Directors, it goes nullified. Later in the 1853 Act, the Open competition system of Selection and recruitment of civil servants was introduced and Covenanted civil service which means civil servants occupying the higher posts in the government were opened to Indians also in 1853 charter act.

Statement 3 is incorrect: Governor General Executive council is called a cabinet of the government of British India whereas the Imperial legislative council was called as legislature (like parliament) for British India. For the First time, the 1853 Charter Act introduced local representation in the Indian legislative council, and not for the Executive council. Out of 6 legislative members, four were appointed by the local or provincial governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, and Agra

Statement 4 is correct: The legislative and executive functions of the Governor generals council were separated for the first time.

42. Consider the following statements about the features of Fundamental Rights

- 1. They are absolute but not qualified
- 2. They are justiciable in nature unlike Directive Principles of State Policy
- 3. They can be amended only by constitutional amendment act
- 4. They can be made enforceable by an act of a state legislature

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

Ans: b (Only two)

Statement 1 is incorrect: Fundamental Rights are not absolute but qualified. The state can impose



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reasonable restrictions on them. However, whether such restrictions are reasonable or not is to be decided by the courts.

Statement 2 is correct: They are justiciable in nature unlike Directive Principle of State Policy. Constitution itself allows the aggrieved person to move to the Supreme Court for the enforcement of their fundamental rights because Supreme Court will be the protector and guarantor of Fundamental Rights. However DPSP are not enforceable in a court of law.

Statement 3 is correct: The Parliament can curtail or repeal them but only by a constitutional amendment act and not by an ordinary act. However this can be done, without effecting the Basic Structure of the Indian constitution

Statement 4 is incorrect: Most of them are directly enforceable while a few of them can be enforced on the basis of a law made for giving effect to them. Such a law can be made only by the Parliament and not by state legislatures so that uniformity throughout the country is maintained (Article 35)

43. Which article of Indian constitution is source of Judicial Review?

- (a) Article 32
- (b) Article 13
- (c) Article 142
- (d) Article 226

Ans: b (Article 13)

Explanation: Article 13 declares that all laws that are inconsistent with or in derogation of any of the fundamental rights shall be void. In other words, it expressly provides for the doctrine of judicial review. This power has been conferred on the Supreme Court under Article 32 and the high courts under Article 226 that can declare a law unconstitutional and invalid on the ground of contravention of any of the Fundamental Right.

44. Consider the following statements about the 'Right to Equality'

- 1. Equality principle includes in its scope legal persons, statutory corporation
- 2. Right to Equality permits reasonable classification and class legislation

3. It permits the state to apply positive discrimination on some classes

4. The foreign sovereigns, ambassadors and diplomats enjoy immunity from criminal and civil proceedings

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

Ans: c (Only three)

Statement 1 is correct: Article 14 confers rights on all persons whether citizens or foreigners. Moreover, the word 'person' includes legal persons viz statutory corporation, companies, registered societies or any other type of legal person.

Statement 2 is incorrect: Article 14 forbids class legislation, it permits reasonable classification of persons, objects and transactions by the law. But the classification should not be arbitrary artificial or evasive. Rather, it should be based on an intelligible differential and substantial distinction.

Statement 3 is correct: Article 14 forbids the class legislation but not a classification of persons for legislation. Which allows the state to make steps to provide some positive benefits to weaker sections of the society to establish equality of legal status and justice.

Statement 4 is correct: However there are some exception on the right to equality. One of them is foreign sovereigns, ambassadors and diplomats enjoy immunity from criminal and civil proceedings.

45. Consider the following statements about the Mandal Commission recommendations

- 1. The commission recommended 35% reservation for Other Backward Classes
- 2. V.P Singh government implemented the reservation for OBCS in government jobs.
- 3. In Mandal case, the Supreme Court excluded the Creamy layer within the ambit of OBC reservation
- 4. Ram Nandan committee was appointed to identify the creamy layer among OBCs.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only one



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- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) All four

Ans: c (Only three)

Statement 1 is incorrect: In 1979, the Morarji Desai government appointed the Second Backward Classes Commission under the chairmanship of B.P Mandal. The commission recommended 27% reservation in government jobs for the Other Backward Classes.

Statement 2 is correct: In 1990, the V.P Singh government declared reservation of 27% government jobs for the OBCs.

Statement 3 is correct: In the famous Mandal Case (1992) the scope and extent of Article 16(4), which provides for reservation of jobs in favour of backward classes has been examined thoroughly by the Supreme Court. In this case the Supreme Court stated that the advanced section among the OBCs (the creamy layer) should be excluded from the list of beneficiaries of reservation.

Statement 4 is correct: Ram Nandan committee was appointed to identify the creamy layer among the OBCs. It submitted its report in 1993, which was accepted.

46. Consider the following statements about the 'Death Penalty'

1. Indian judicial system is based on combination of deterrence and reformation
2. The Judiciary must record the reasons for awarding the death sentence
3. The President has discretionary power to decide on mercy petitions
4. The Supreme Court devised the 'Rarest of Rare Doctrine' in Bachhan Singh case of 1980

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

Ans: c (Only three)

Statement 1 is correct: India's criminal jurisprudence is based on a combination of deterrence and reformatory theories of punishment. Since India is a largest country with divergent people and criminals it is important to have capital punishment.

While the punishments are to be imposed to create deter amongst the offenders, the offenders are also to be given opportunity for reformation.

Statement 2 is correct: After completion of proceeding the trial court the judge pronounces judgement under section 235 of CrPC and the court must record the special reasons while awarding the death penalty.

Statement 3 is incorrect: According to Article 72 of the Constitution, the power to pardon — philosophy of which is "every civilised country recognises and provides for the pardoning power as an act of grace and humanity in course of law". The Mercy petition is reviewed by home ministry, which consult the state involved, before deciding upon the capital punishment and then it recommend the President either to accept or reject the petition.

Statement 4 is correct: **Bachhan Singh v. State of Punjab: 1980:** The main question addressed in this case was whether the sentencing procedure prescribed under Section 354(3) of CrPC is unconstitutional to the extents that it vests the Court with unguided discretion in imposing death penalty. The majority of judges held that the discretion vested with the judges in awarding death penalty is not unguided because it is exercised in accordance with the well recognised principles crystallized by precedents. Therefore, the discretion vested with the judges are not violative of Article 14 and 21 of the Constitution. However, Justice Bagawati in his minority opinion stated that awarding of death penalty as an alternative to life imprisonment was unconstitutional because it confers unfettered discretion on the judges to choose between death penalty and life imprisonment.

The court also derived the "Rarest of Rare Doctrine" to ensure that judges are not conferred with unguided discretion in awarding capital punishment. According to this principle, life imprisonment is the rule and death penalty is exception and death penalty was awarded only when all the alternatives are unquestionably foreclosed.

47. Consider the followings directives

1. To secure the right to adequate means of livelihood for all citizens



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2. To promote equal justice and provide free legal aid
3. To promote voluntary formation, autonomous functioning of cooperative societies
4. To promote international peace and security

How many of the above are socialistic directive provided in the Constitution?

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

Ans: b (Only two)

Statement 1 is correct: Article 39: The State shall, in particular, direct its policy towards securing—

- (a) that the citizens, men and women equally, have the right to an adequate means of livelihood;
- (b) that the ownership and control of the material resources of the community are so distributed as best to subserve the common good;
- (c) that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment;
- (d) that there is equal pay for equal work for both men and women;
- (e) that the health and strength of workers, men and women, and the tender age of children are not abused and that citizens are not forced by economic necessity to enter avocations unsuited to their age or strength;
- (f) that children are given opportunities and facilities to develop in a healthy manner and in conditions of freedom and dignity and that childhood and youth are protected against exploitation and against moral and material abandonment.

Statement 2 is correct: Article 39A: Equal Justice and Free legal aid

The State shall secure that the operation of the legal system promotes justice, on a basis of equal opportunity, and shall, in particular, provide free legal aid, by suitable legislation or schemes or in any other way, to ensure that opportunities for securing justice are not denied to any citizen by reason of economic or other disabilities.

Statement 3 is incorrect: Article 43B is categorised into Gandhian directive:

Article 43B: Promoting of Cooperative Societies: The State shall endeavour to promote voluntary formation, autonomous functioning, democratic control and professional management of co-operative societies.

Statement 4 is incorrect: Liberal-Intellectual principle:

Article 51: TO promote international peace and security and maintain just and honourable relations between nations to foster respect for international law and treaty obligations and to encourage settlement of international disputes by arbitration.

48. Consider the following directive provided under Part IV of Indian Constitution

1. Article 39: To Secure opportunities for healthy development of children
2. Article 48: To Protect and improve the environment and to safeguard forests and wild life
3. Article 45A: To provide early childhood care and education to children below the age of six years
4. Article 43A: To secure the participation of workers in the management of industries

How many of the above directives were added by 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act?

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

Ans: b (Only two)

Explanation: Directives added by 42nd Constitutional amendment act includes

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

Directive added through 44th Constitutional Amendment Act:



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Article 38: State to secure a social order for the promotion of welfare of the people

Directives added through 86th Constitutional Amendment Act:

Article 45: Provision for early childhood care and education of children below the age of 6 years

Directives added through 97th Constitutional Amendment Act:

Article 43B: The State shall endeavour to promote voluntary formation, autonomous functioning, democratic control and professional management of co-operative societies.

49. Consider the following

1. Article 38
2. Article 43
3. Article 46
4. Article 49

How many of the above DPSPs promote the Economic Justice in India?

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

Ans: c (Only three)

Statement 1 is correct: Article 38 (2): (2) The State shall, in particular, strive to minimise the inequalities in income, and endeavour to eliminate inequalities in status, facilities and opportunities, not only amongst individuals but also amongst groups of people residing in different areas or engaged in different vocations.

Statement 2 is correct: Article 43A: Participation of workers in management of industries

This Article was inserted in order to direct the State to ensure the participation of workers in the management of industry and other undertakings. This is positive step in advancement of socialism in the sense of economic justice.

Statement 3 is correct: Promotion of educational and economic interests of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other weaker sections

Statement 4 is incorrect: Protection of monuments and places and objects of national importance

50. Consider the following statements about Exceptions provided to Fundamental Rights under Article 31C

1. Article 31C was inserted by the 25th Constitutional Amendment Act
2. It gives immunity to the state to implement Article 39(b) or (c) against the violation of Fundamental Rights
3. Keshavanada Bharathi Case: 1973 is associated with it
4. President assent is required for the state governments to implement a law to give effect to Article 31C

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

Ans: c (Only three)

Statement 1 is correct: Article 31C was inserted by the 25th Constitutional Amendment Act

Statement 2 is incorrect: Article 31(c)(a): Notwithstanding anything contained in article 13, no law giving effect to the policy of the State towards securing all or any of the principles laid down in Part IV shall be deemed to be void on the ground that it is inconsistent with, or takes away or abridges any of the rights conferred by article 14 or article 19; and no law containing a declaration that it is for giving effect to such policy shall be called in question in any court on the ground that it does not give effect to such policy.

Hence it is clear that any law that implements Article 31C, will get the immunity against the Article 14 and 19 and not against the all Fundamental Rights

Statement 3 is correct: The validity of the 25th Constitutional Amendment was questioned in **Keshavananda Bharti v State of Kerala**, Sikri C.J. held that since Parliament cannot under article 368 abrogate fundamental rights; equally it cannot enable the legislature to abrogate them. Therefore article 31C must be declared unconstitutional. The second part of Article 31C was held unconstitutional on the ground that it ousted the jurisdiction of the Courts which is a basic feature of the constitution and which cannot be done away with a amendment under Article 368.



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Statement 4 is correct: Article 31C(b): Provided that where such law is made by the Legislature of a State, the provisions of this article shall not apply thereto unless such law, having been reserved for the consideration of the President, has received his assent.

51. Consider the following statements related to Fundamental Rights

1. Fundamental Rights are guaranteed to all persons without any discrimination.
2. Fundamental Rights are meant for promoting the ideal of social democracy.
3. All the Fundamental Rights are available against the arbitrary action of the state.
4. Some of the Fundamental Rights are negative in character.

Which of the following statements are correct?

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

Ans: C

Statement1 is correct: The Fundamental Rights are guaranteed by the Constitution to all persons without any discrimination. They uphold the equality of all individuals, the dignity of the individual, the larger public interest and unity of the nation.

Statement2 is incorrect: The Fundamental Rights are meant for promoting the ideal of political democracy.

Statement3 is correct: All of them are available against the arbitrary action of the state. However, some of them are also available against the action of private individuals.

Statement4 is correct: Some of them are negative in character, that is, place limitations on the authority of the State, while others are positive in nature, conferring certain privileges on the persons.

52. Consider the following statements:

1. Right to practice any profession is available to foreigners.
2. The protection against double jeopardy is not available in proceedings before departmental or administrative authorities.

3. Protection against self-incrimination is also applicable in civil cases.

Identify the correct statement/s:

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

Answer: (d)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is incorrect: Right to practice any profession comes under Article 19 which is not available to foreigners.

Statement 2 is correct: Protection against double jeopardy granted by Article 20 is available only in proceedings before a court of law or a judicial tribunal. It is not available in proceedings before departmental or administrative authorities.

Statement 3 is incorrect: Under Article 20, protection against self-incrimination extends only to criminal proceedings and not to civil proceedings or proceedings which are not of criminal nature.

53. Consider the following related to Article 15

1. Article 15 prohibits discrimination both by the state and individuals
2. The state is empowered to make any special provision for the empowerment of the economically weaker sections
3. Collective property holding shall be considered for the EWS test
4. EWS is available to only those who are not covered by SC/ST/OBC.

Which of the above statements are correct?

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

Ans: D

All the statements are correct

Article 15(b). The use of wells, tanks, bathing ghats, road and places of public resort maintained wholly or partly by State funds or dedicated to the use of general public. This provision prohibits discrimination both by the State and private individuals.



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The state is empowered to make any special provision for the advancement of any economically weaker sections of citizens. Further, the state is allowed to make a provision for the reservation of upto 10% of seats for such sections in admission to educational institutions including private educational institutions, whether aided or unaided by the state, except the minority educational institutions.

The benefit of this reservation can be availed by the persons belonging to EWSs who are not covered under any of the existing schemes of reservations for SCs, STs and OBCs.

The property held by a family in different locations or different places / cities would be clubbed while applying the land or property holding test to determine EWS status.

54. Consider the following about Article 17

1. The term 'untouchability' has not been defined either in the Constitution or in the Act.
2. The right under Article 17 is available against the state only
3. Primarily untouchability refers to the imposed religious disabilities on the people.

How many of the above statements are correct?

- (a) 1 Only
- (b) 2 Only
- (c) All the three
- (d) None of the above

Ans: A

The term 'untouchability' has not been defined either in the Constitution or in the Act. However, the Mysore High Court held that the subject matter of Article 17 is not untouchability in its literal or grammatical sense but the 'practice as it had developed historically in the country'. It refers to the social disabilities imposed on certain classes of persons by reason of their birth in certain castes. Hence, it does not cover social boycott of a few individuals or their exclusion from religious services, etc. The Supreme Court held that the right under Article 17 is available against private individuals and it is the constitutional obligation of the State to take necessary action to ensure that this right is not violated.

55. Consider the following about Article 19

1. Every citizen has the right to assemble with arms but peacefully
2. This freedom can be exercised only on public land
3. This right does not include the right to strike.
4. It includes the right to hold public meetings, demonstrations and take out processions.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

Ans: C

Every citizen has the right to assemble peaceably and without arms. It includes the right to hold public meetings, demonstrations and take out processions. This freedom can be exercised only on public land and the assembly must be peaceful and unarmed. This provision does not protect violent, disorderly, riotous assemblies, or one that causes breach of public peace or one that involves arms. This right does not include the right to strike. The State can impose reasonable restrictions on the exercise of right of assembly on two grounds, namely, sovereignty and integrity of India and public order including the maintenance of traffic in the area concerned.

56. Consider the following about Article 20

1. The protection of double jeopardy is not available against administrative actions
2. The protection against self-incrimination extends to both oral evidence and documentary evidence.
3. This Right cannot be claimed against Preventive Detention
4. Protection against self-incrimination is available only against criminal proceedings

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

Ans: D

The protection against double jeopardy is available only in proceedings before a court of law or a judicial



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tribunal. In other words, it is not available in proceedings before departmental or administrative authorities as they are not of judicial nature.

The protection against self-incrimination extends to both oral evidence and documentary evidence. Further, it extends only to criminal proceedings and not to civil proceedings or proceedings which are not of criminal nature.

Finally, the protection (immunity) under this provision cannot be claimed in case of preventive detention or demanding security from a person.

57. Consider the following about Article 21

1. Before 86th CAA, provision for free and compulsory education for children never existed in any part of the Constitution
2. The 86th CAA added Article 51A as a fundamental duty.
3. The idea of compulsory education is grounded in ideal of social justice.
4. State shall provide free and compulsory education to all children of the age of six to fourteen years

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

Ans: C

Article 21 A declares that the State shall provide free and compulsory education to all children of the age of six to fourteen years in such a manner as the State may determine. Thus, this provision makes only elementary education a Fundamental Right and not higher or professional education.

Statement 1 is incorrect: Even before this amendment, the Constitution contained a provision for free and compulsory education for children under Article 45 in Part IV. However, being a directive principle, it was not enforceable by the courts. Now, there is scope for judicial intervention in this regard.

Statement 2 is correct: It also added a new fundamental duty under Article 51A that reads—'It shall be the duty of every citizen of India to provide opportunities for education to his child or ward between the age of six and fourteen years'

Statement 3 and 4 are correct: This legislation is anchored in the belief that the values of equality, social justice and democracy and the creation of a just and humane society can be achieved only through provision of inclusive elementary education to all.

58. Consider the following related to Preventive Detention

1. Preventive Detention is part of the Constitution
2. The Parliament has exclusive authority to make a law of preventive detention for reasons connected with security of the state
3. In India, preventive detention existed even during the British rule
4. In USA, there is no provision of Preventive Detention

How many of the following statements are correct?

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

Ans: C

Statement 1 is correct: Article 22 also authorises the Parliament to prescribe (a) the circumstances and the classes of cases in which a person can be detained for more than three months under a preventive detention law without obtaining the opinion of an advisory board

Statement 2 is incorrect: The Constitution has divided the legislative power with regard to preventive detention between the Parliament and the state legislatures. The Parliament has exclusive authority to make a law of preventive detention for reasons connected with defence, foreign affairs and the security of India. Both the Parliament as well as the state legislatures can concurrently make a law of preventive detention for reasons connected with the security of a state

Statement 3 is correct: In India, preventive detention existed even during the British rule. For example, the Bengal State Prisoners Regulation of 1818 and the Defence of India Act of 1939 provided for preventive detention.

Statement 4 is correct: It is unfortunate to know that no democratic country in the world has made



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preventive detention as an integral part of the Constitution as has been done in India. It is unknown in USA. It was resorted to in Britain only during first and second world war time.

59. Consider the following on Article 25

1. Freedom of Conscience
2. Right to Profess
3. Right to Practice
4. Right to Propagate

How many of the following are part of Article 25 guaranteed under the constitution

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

Ans: D

Article 25 says that all persons are equally entitled to freedom of conscience and the right to freely profess, practice and propagate religion. The implications of these are:

(a) Freedom of conscience: Inner freedom of an individual to mould his relation with God or Creatures in whatever way he desires.

(b) Right to profess: Declaration of one's religious beliefs and faith openly and freely.

(c) Right to practice: Performance of religious worship, rituals, ceremonies and exhibition of beliefs and ideas.

(d) Right to propagate: Transmission and dissemination of one's religious beliefs to others or exposition of the tenets of one's religion. But, it does not include a right to convert another person to one's own religion. Forcible conversions impinge on the 'freedom of conscience' guaranteed to all the persons alike.

60. Consider the following related to Article 28

1. It classifies educational institutions into four categories
2. No religious instruction shall be provided in any educational institution wholly maintained out of State funds.

Which of the above statements are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) None of the above

Ans: C

Both the statements are correct

Under Article 28, no religious instruction shall be provided in any educational institution wholly maintained out of State funds. However, this provision shall not apply to an educational institution administered by the State but established under any endowment or trust, requiring imparting of religious instruction in such institution

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

61. Consider the following statements:

1. Fundamental duties are inspired by the Constitution of Russia.
2. The original Constitution of India contained Fundamental duties.
3. Based on Swaran Singh Committee recommendations, Part IV A was included to the Constitution.

How many of the above given statements are correct?

- (a) 1 Only
- (b) 2 Only
- (c) 3 Only
- (d) None

Answer; (c)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct:

The Fundamental Duties in the Indian Constitution are inspired by the Constitution of erstwhile USSR.

Statement 2 is correct:

The Original Constitution contained only Fundamental Rights not Fundamental Duties. The Fundamental Duties in the Indian Constitution were incorporated through 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act.

Statement 3 is correct:

In 1976, the Congress Party setup Sardar Swaran Singh Committee to make recommendations about Fundamental Duties.



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The Committee recommended the inclusion of separate chapter on Fundamental Duties in the Constitution. It stressed that citizens should become cautious that in addition to the enjoyment of rights, they also have certain duties to perform.

The Government accepted these recommendations and enacted 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976 and added new Part IVA to the Constitution.

62. To protect and improve the natural environment including forests and wildlife comes under which of the following in the Indian Constitution?

1. Fundamental Rights
2. Fundamental Duties
3. Directive Principles of State Policy

Select the correct code:

- (a) 1 and 2 Only
- (b) 2 and 3 Only
- (c) 1 and 3 Only
- (d) 2 Only

Answer: (b)

Explanation:

Article 51A (g) of the Indian Constitution, states that it shall be the duty of every citizen of India to have compassion for living creatures and to safeguard and improve the environment. (Fundamental Duty)

Article 48A of the Indian Constitution, which comes under Directive Principles of State Policy added through 42nd CAA, 1976, states 'to protect and improve the environment and to safeguard forests and wildlife'. (DPSP)

63. To provide opportunities for education to the Child between the age of 6 to 14 years as a Fundamental duty of his/her parents was added through which of the following Constitutional Amendment Act?

- (a) 42nd CAA
- (b) 44th CAA
- (c) 86th CAA
- (d) 92nd CAA

Answer: (c)

Explanation:

The 86th Constitutional Amendment Act introduced a significant provision related to education in India. According to this amendment, every child between

the ages of 6 to 14 years has the right to free and compulsory education. This right is now enshrined in Article 21A of the Indian Constitution.

64. Consider the following statements:

1. Fundamental duties are non-justiciable in nature and are provided for direct enforcement by the courts.
2. The Fundamental Duties are confined only to the Citizens of India.

Which of the above given statements are correct?

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

Answer: (b)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is incorrect:

The Fundamental Duties are non-justiciable in nature. The Constitution does not provide for their direct enforcement by the courts. There is no legal sanction against their violation. The Parliament is free to enforce them by suitable legislation.

Statement 2 is correct:

The Fundamental Duties are confined to citizens only and do not extend to foreigners.

65. Justice Verma Committee is related to how many of the following?

1. Fundamental Rights
2. Directive Principles of State Policy
3. Fundamental Duties

Select the correct code:

- (a) 1 Only
- (b) 2 Only
- (c) 3 Only
- (d) None

Answer: (a)

Explanation:

In 1998, Atal Bihari Vajpayee's government had appointed the Justice J.S. Verma Committee to operationalize the suggestions to teach fundamental duties to the citizens of the country.

The Justice Verma Committee was constituted, to develop a program with the aim to teach Fundamental Duties and make them enforceable in all educational



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institutions. The committee recommended that “duty to vote at elections, actively participate in the democratic governance and to pay taxes should be included in Article 51-A”. The goal of the committee was to instill a sense of responsibility and civic consciousness in individuals from an early age.

The Verma Committee on Fundamental Duties of the Citizens (1999) identified the existence of legal provisions for the implementation of some of the Fundamental Duties. They are mentioned below:

- The Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act (1971) prevents disrespect to the Constitution of India, the National Flag and the National Anthem.
- The Protection of Civil Rights Act (1955) provides for punishments for offences related to caste and religion.
- The Indian Penal Code (IPC) declares the imputations and assertions prejudicial to national integration as punishable offences.
- The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act of 1967 provides for the declaration of a communal organisation as an unlawful association.
- The Representation of People Act (1951) provides for the disqualification of members of the Parliament or a state legislature for indulging in corrupt practice, that is, soliciting votes on the ground of religion or promoting enmity between different sections of people on grounds of caste, race, language, religion and so on.

66. Which of the following statements are true regarding Antibiotic usage in livestock.

Statement-1: The overuse of antibiotics in livestock can contribute to the development of antimicrobial resistance (AMR).

Statement-2: Antibiotics are used in livestock to increase their reproduction.

- (a) Statement 1 is TRUE, Statement 2 is TRUE and Statement 2 is correct explanation of Statement 1
- (b) Statement 1 is FALSE, Statement 2 is False and Statement 2 is not the correct explanation of Statement 1

(c) Statement 1 is TRUE, Statement 2 is False

(d) Statement 1 is FALSE, Statement 2 is TRUE

Answer : (c) Statement 1 is TRUE, Statement 2 is False

Explanation:

Statement 1 is True: Antibiotic use in livestock is the use of antibiotics for any purpose in the husbandry of livestock. Increased antibiotic use is a matter of concern as antibiotic resistance is considered to be a serious threat to human and animal welfare in the future, and growing levels of antibiotics or antibiotic-resistant bacteria in the environment could increase the numbers of drug-resistant infections in both animals and humans.

Antimicrobial resistance: It is the resistance acquired by any microorganism (bacteria, viruses, fungi, parasites, etc.) against antimicrobial drugs (such as antibiotics, antifungals, antivirals, antimalarials, and anthelmintics) that are used to treat infections.

Statement 2 is False: First, antibiotics are used to prevent, treat and control bacterial infections in livestock. Just like humans, animals can contract infections, such as pneumonia. Antibiotics are used to humanely and economically treat and prevent these diseases.

Secondly, antibiotics can increase animal performance. By using antibiotics, farmers can produce more meat with less feed input. Some antibiotics change the colony of bacteria in the rumen (one of four stomachs in cattle) to produce more of the compounds needed by cattle for growth.

67. Consider the following statements regarding Punganur Cow:

1. The Punganur breed of cattle is primarily found in Andhra Pradesh.
2. It is one of the tallest cows in the world.
3. They are highly resistant to disease and parasites.

Which of the following statements are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 1 and 3 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) All are correct

Answer: (b) 1 and 3 only

Explanation:



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Statement 1 is correct: Punganur cow is named after the town of its origin, Punganur, in the Chittoor district, situated at the southeastern tip of the Deccan Plateau. The Rajas of Punganur developed the breed and used them for milking and other light agricultural operations. The breed is believed to have descended from the Ongole cattle, which the Vijayanagara kings brought to the region in the 15th century. The local hill cattle and the Sahiwal cattle from Pakistan also influenced the breed. Punganur cow has a long history of being revered by the locals for its cultural and economic significance.

Statement 2 is incorrect: It is among the world's smallest humped cattle breeds, with an average height of 70-90 cm and an average weight of 115-200 kg. It has a broad forehead and short horns that are crescent shaped and often loose, curving backward and forward in bulls and lateral and forward in cows. It has a long, thin tail and a small hump.

Statement 3 is correct: Punganur cattle are known for their docile nature, disease resistance and low fodder requirement – making them an efficient livestock choice for small and marginal farmers.

68. Consider the following statements regarding Structured Financial Messaging System (SFMS).

1. SFMS is a messaging system that provides secure financial messages to financial institutions within India.
2. The system is developed by the National Payments Corporation of India (NPCI).

Which of the following statements are correct?

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

Answer: (a) 1 only

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct: Structured Financial Messaging System (SFMS) is a secure messaging standard developed to serve as a platform for intra-bank and inter-bank applications. It is an Indian standard similar to SWIFT which is the international messaging system used for financial messaging globally.

SFMS can be used for secure communication within the bank and between banks. The SFMS was launched on December 14, 2001 at IDRBT.

Key features of SFMS:

- Scalable architecture capable of meeting the ever-increasing demands of the Indian payment and settlement system.
- Supports Multi-currency standard message format.
- Authentication, confidentiality, non-repudiation, and integrity with a PKI based security environment.
- Secured Transmission, assured delivery & tracking
- Real-time response & high performance

Statement 2 is incorrect: A company named The Indian Financial Technology and Allied Services (IFTAS). Headquartered in Mumbai, the mandate of the IFTAS is to provide IT-related services to the RBI, banks and other financial institutions.

Services like Indian Financial Network (INFINET), Structured Financial Messaging System (SFMS) and the Indian Banking Community Cloud (IBCC)[5] have been handed over to IFTAS.

69. Consider the following statements regarding Montreux Convention.

1. It is an agreement concerning the Bosphorus and Gibraltar straits
2. In the event of a war, the pact gives Turkey the right to regulate the transit of naval warships.

Which of the following statements are incorrect?

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

Answer: (a) 1 only

Explanation: The Turkish Ministry of National Defence recently announced that it will impose restrictions on the passage of warships belonging to countries not bordering the Black Sea within the framework of the Montreux Convention.

Statement 1 is incorrect: Montreux Convention is an agreement concerning the Dardanelles Strait and the Bosphorus Strait, also known as the Turkish straits or the Black Sea straits.

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-It is the only passage through which the Black Sea ports can access the Mediterranean and beyond.

-Over three million barrels of oil, about 3% of the daily global supply, mostly produced in Russia, Azerbaijan, and Kazakhstan, pass through this waterway every day.

-The route also ships large amounts of iron, steel, and agricultural products from the Black Sea coast to Europe and the rest of the world.



Statement 2 is correct: According to the 1936 Montreux Convention Regarding the Regime of the Straits, often referred to simply as the Montreux Convention, Turkey has control over the Turkish Straits.

-In the event of a war, the pact gives Turkey the right to regulate the transit of naval warships and to block the straits for warships belonging to the countries involved in the conflict.

-Merchant vessels enjoy freedom of passage through the Turkish Straits, while passages of vessels of war are subject to some restrictions that vary depending on whether these vessels belong to the Black Sea littoral States or not.

70. Consider the following types of Economic recoveries seen in India.

| | |
|------------|--|
| 1-K-shaped | A. It occurs when, after a steep recession, the economy experiences a slow rate of recovery, characterized by persistently high unemployment, a slow return of businesses investment activity, and a sluggish rate of growth in economic output. |
| 2.V-shaped | B. In this recovery, some parts of the economy may experience strong growth while others continue to decline. |
| 3.L-shaped | C-This recovery is when an economy passes through a recession into recovery and then immediately turns down into another recession. |
| 4.W-shaped | D-It is characterized by a quick and sustained recovery in measures of economic performance after a sharp economic decline. |

Match the given pairs correctly.

- 1-A,2-B,3-C,4-D
- 1-B,2-A,3-D,4-C
- 1-B,2-D,3-A,4-C
- 1-B,2-D,3-C,4-A

Answer:(c) 1-B,2-D,3-A,4-C

Explanation: State Bank of India's report has rejected the claims of K shaped economic recovery in India because income inequality has declined in India with a higher tax base and a shift in taxpayers from lower income to higher income tax bracket.

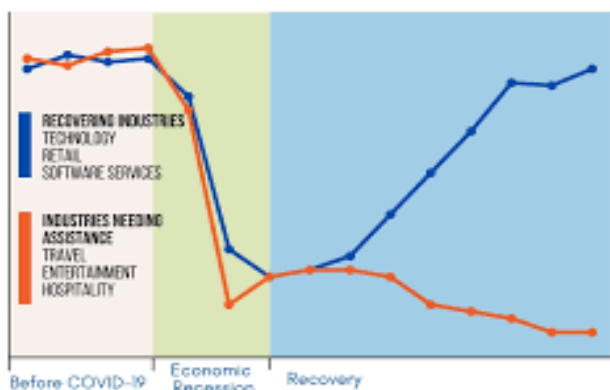
Different types of Economic Recoveries:

K-shaped-It is a recovery in which the performance of different parts of the economy diverges like the arms of the letter "K."

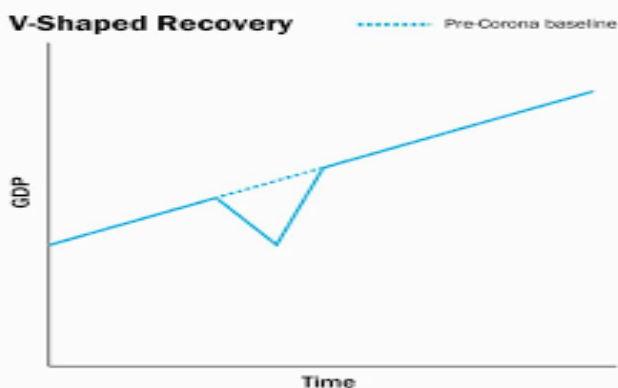
-In a K-shaped recovery, some parts of the economy may experience strong growth while others continue to decline.

EXPLANATION

K-SHAPED RECOVERY



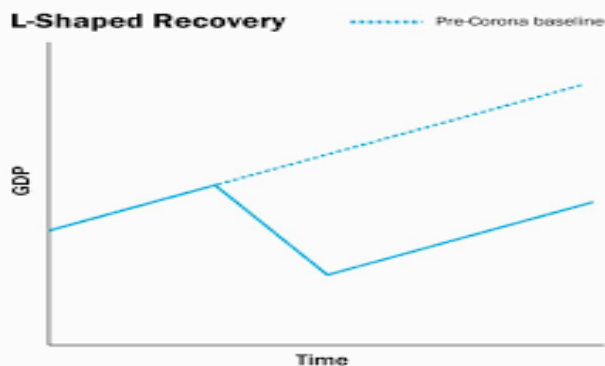
V-shaped-It is characterized by a quick and sustained recovery in measures of economic performance after a sharp economic decline. Recovery in macroeconomic performance, a V-shaped recovery is a best-case scenario given the recession.



L-shaped: It occurs when, after a steep recession, the economy experiences a slow rate of recovery.

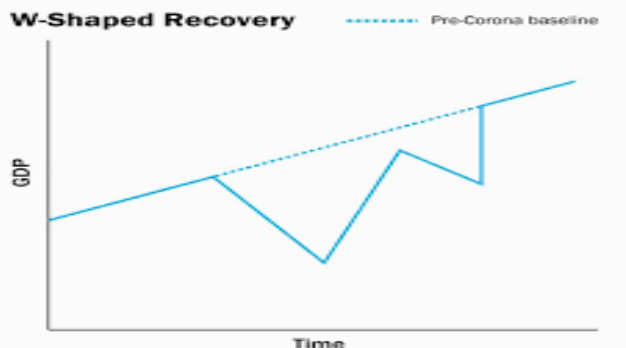
L-shaped recoveries are characterized by persistently high unemployment, a slow return of businesses' investment activity, and a sluggish rate of growth in economic output.

-They have been associated with some of the worst economic episodes throughout history.



W-shaped-A W-shaped recovery is when an economy passes through a recession into recovery and then immediately turns down into another recession.

-Hence, it is also known as a double-dip recession. W-shaped recessions can be particularly painful because the brief recovery that occurs can fool investors into getting back in too early.



71. Gerlache Strait, seen in the news recently, is located in.

- (a) Arctic Sea
- (b) South China Sea
- (c) Andaman Sea
- (d) Antarctic Peninsula.

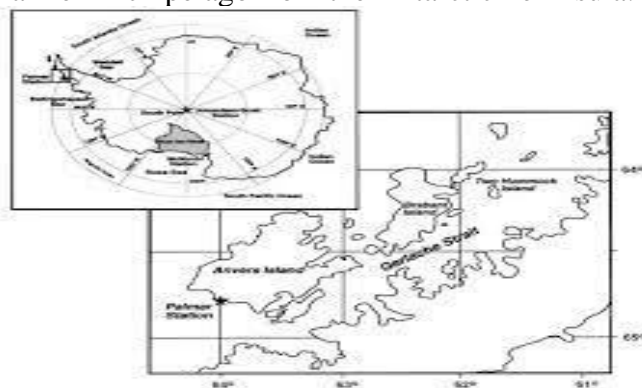
Answer: (d) Antarctic Peninsula.

Explanation:

The tail of a humpback whale found at the Gerlache Strait in Antarctica.

Researchers from various countries are collaborating on projects analyzing the current condition of the Antarctic Sea and monitoring the species inhabiting the region, during the X Antarctic Expedition aboard the Colombian research vessel.

Option d is correct: Location: Gerlache Strait or de Gerlache Strait is a channel/strait separating the Palmer Archipelago from the Antarctic Peninsula.





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Humpback whale:

-Humpback whale, a baleen whale known for its elaborate courtship songs and displays.

-Humpbacks usually range from 12 to 16 meters in length and weigh approximately 36 metric tons.

-Humpback whales live along the coasts of all oceans, occasionally swimming close to shore, even into harbors and rivers.

-They undertake long migrations between polar feeding grounds in summer and tropical or subtropical breeding grounds in winter. (Feeding in polar areas and breeding in Subtropical areas).

-The humpback whale produces a series of repetitive sounds at varying frequencies known as whale song. Male humpback whales perform these vocalizations often during the mating season, and so it is believed the purpose of songs is to aid mate selection.

- IUCN status: Least Concern

72.Consider the following statements regarding Polymer Electrolyte Membrane Fuel Cell.

1. PEM fuel cells operate at relatively high temperatures allowing for quick start-up times.
2. PEM fuel cells use a noble-metal catalyst, typically platinum leading to high cost.
3. The platinum catalyst used in PEM is highly resistant to carbon monoxide (CO) poisoning.

Which of the following statements are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) All are correct

Answer: (b) 2 only

Explanation: Indian Space Research Organization ISRO has successfully tested a 100 W Polymer Electrolyte Membrane Fuel Cell Power System (FCPS) on the orbital platform POEM3, launched aboard PSLV-C58.

POLYMER ELECTROLYTE MEMBRANE FUEL CELL

-Also known as Proton Exchange Membrane fuel cells, use a polymer electrolyte membrane (PEM) as the electrolyte.

-PEM is a solid polymer electrolyte typically made of a perfluoro sulfonic acid material, such as Nafion.

-This membrane allows the transport of protons (H⁺) through the membrane while blocking the passage of electrons. It plays a crucial role in separating the anode and cathode reactions.

-Fuel: Hydrogen with oxygen as an oxidizing agent. Statement 1 is incorrect: Operating Temperature: PEM fuel cells operate at relatively low temperatures (between 60-80 degrees Celsius), allowing for quick start-up times (less warm up time).

Statement 2 is correct: Catalyst Requirement: To facilitate the separation of electrons and protons in Hydrogen PEM fuel cells use a noble-metal catalyst, typically platinum leading to high cost.

Statement 3 is incorrect: Carbon Monoxide Sensitivity: The platinum catalyst is highly sensitive to carbon monoxide (CO) poisoning. If the hydrogen used in the fuel cell is derived from a hydrocarbon fuel, it may contain trace amounts of CO. The presence of CO can significantly degrade the performance of the platinum catalyst, leading to a decrease in fuel cell efficiency over time.

Carbon Monoxide Reduction Reactor: To address the issue of CO poisoning, an additional Carbon Monoxide Reduction Reactor is often employed to reduce the levels of CO in the fuel gas before it reaches the fuel cell. This reactor adds complexity and cost to the overall system.

-Water Management: PEM fuel cells require effective water management to maintain the hydration level of the PEM. Water produced during the electrochemical reactions needs to be removed from the membrane to prevent flooding.

APPLICATIONS OF PEM FUEL CELL

-Transportation (such as fuel cell vehicles)

- Stationary power generation (backup power systems to power buildings)

- Portable electronic devices (laptops, camera, smartphones)

-Defense applications (Powering remote surveillance systems, unmanned aerial vehicles)

73.Consider the following statements regarding Dead Zones.

1. Dead Zone is an area in the water body that contains high concentration of oxygen.



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2. It can be caused by excessive nutrient pollution from human activities.

Which of the following statements are correct?

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

Answer: (b) 2 only

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct: Dead zones are hypoxic areas in the world's oceans and large lakes. Hypoxia occurs when dissolved oxygen concentration falls to or below 2 mg of O₂/liter. When a body of water experiences hypoxic conditions, aquatic flora and fauna begin to change behavior in order to reach sections of water with higher oxygen levels.

Statement 2 is incorrect: The main cause of Dead Zones is eutrophication, the process by which excessive nutrients, such as nitrogen and phosphorus, enter coastal waters from agricultural and industrial sources, causing an overgrowth of algae. When these algae die, they sink to the bottom and decompose, depleting the oxygen in the water.

74. For which of the following Committees, the Chairman is invariably from the Ruling Party?

- (a) Estimates Committee
- (b) Public Accounts Committee
- (c) Committee on Public Undertakings
- (d) Business Advisory Committee

Answer: (a) Estimates Committee

Explanation:

Option a is correct: The Chairman of the Estimates Committee is appointed invariably from the ruling party.

Estimates Committee: The origin of this committee can be traced back to the pre-independence era to the standing financial committee set up in 1921.

-The Government of the day formulates the economic policies and presents demands to the Parliament for carrying out the policies.

-In order to scrutinize the expenditure proposed by the Government in an informal atmosphere disregarding party lines, an Estimate Committee is constituted after the budget is presented before the Lok Sabha.

Constitution of the Estimates Committee:

-The committee shall not have more than 30 members.

-The members are elected by proportional representation by means of single transferable vote.

-A Minister cannot be elected to the committee and if after election a person is appointed a Minister, he ceases to be a member of the committee.

-The members are appointed for a period not exceeding one year.

-The report of the committees is not debated in the House.

-The committee keeps on working throughout the year and places its views before the House.

75. With reference to Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure (CDRI), consider the following statements:

- 1. It is an international organization.
- 2. It was launched in 2019.
- 3. It will work at the intersection of Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and Glasgow climate pact.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Answer: (b)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct: It is an international organization. In 2022, Cabinet had approved recognition of CDRI as an International Organization and for signing of HQA for granting CDRI exemptions, immunities and privileges as contemplated under Section- 3 of United Nations (Privileges & Immunities) Act, 1947.

Statement 2 is correct: It was launched in 2019 at UN Climate Action Summit in New York.

Statement 3 is incorrect: It will work at the intersection of Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction and Paris Climate Agreement.

76. With reference to Giant Metrewave Radio Telescope, consider the following statements:



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1. The telescope studies astronomical phenomena, at low radio frequencies.
2. It is a collaborative project of India and JAXA.

Identify the correct statement/s:

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

Answer: (a)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct: GMRT is an instrument for studying astrophysical phenomena, ranging from nearby Solar system to the edge of observable Universe, at low radio frequencies (40 to 1450 MHz). Statement 2 is incorrect: GMRT is an indigenous project. Design is based on 'SMART' concept - for Stretch Mesh Attached to Rope Trusses.

77. Financial Stability Report is released by:

- (a) Reserve Bank of India
- (b) Ministry of Finance
- (c) World Bank
- (d) None of the above

Answer: (a)

Explanation:

FSR is a bi-annual report, released by the RBI, that reflects risks to financial stability and resilience of Indian financial system.

78. Consider the following statements regarding Artemis Accords.

1. The Artemis Accords is a binding multilateral arrangement between the United States government and other world governments participating in the Artemis program.
2. The Accords establish a framework for cooperation in the exploration and peaceful use of the Moon, Mars, and other astronomical objects.
3. India was founding member of the accord.

Identify the correct statement/s:

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

Solution: (b)

Statement 1 is incorrect: The Artemis Accords is a non-binding multilateral arrangement between the United States government and other world governments participating in the Artemis programme. Statement 2 is correct: The Accords establish a framework for cooperation in the exploration and peaceful use of the Moon, Mars, and other astronomical objects.

Statement 3 is incorrect: India signed the accords in 2023.

79. Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism (CBAM) is the initiative of

- (a) United States of America
- (b) ASEAN
- (c) BRICS
- (d) European Union

Answer: (d)

Explanation:

The Carbon Border Adjustment Mechanism is a carbon tariff on carbon intensive products, such as cement and some electricity, imported by the European Union. Legislated as part of the European Green Deal, it takes effect in 2026, with reporting starting in 2023.

80. The Government provides nutrient-based subsidy (NBS) to which of the following fertilizers?

1. Phosphorous
2. Urea
3. Potassium
4. Sulphur

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

Answer: (c)

Explanation:

Under the NBS regime – fertilizers are provided to the farmers at subsidized rates based on the Nutrients (N, P, K & S) contained in these fertilizers. Also, the fertilizers which are fortified with secondary and micronutrients such as molybdenum (Mo) and zinc are given additional subsidy.



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However, subsidy is not provided to urea.

81. The longest-serving paramilitary force in India?

- (a) Central Reserve Police Force (CRPF)
- (b) Border Security Force (BSF)
- (c) Central Industrial Security Force
- (d) Assam Rifles

Answer: (d)

Explanation:

Assam Rifles is the oldest paramilitary force in India, originally raised in 1835 as Cachar Levy.

It is nicknamed “Sentinels of the North East” and “Friends of the Hill People”.

82. Commission of Railway Safety is under the administrative control of:

- (a) Ministry of Railways
- (b) Ministry of Civil Aviation
- (c) Ministry of Home Affairs
- (d) Ministry of Road Transport and Highways

Answer: (b)

Explanation:

Commission of Railway Safety is under the administrative control of Ministry of Civil Aviation.

This was done to avoid conflict of interest.

83. Consider the following statements regarding Tribal population in India.

1. As per 2011 census, tribal population constitute 8.6% of the country's total population.
2. The responsibility of managing the birth and death registration exclusively lies with the central government.
3. Madhya Pradesh has the highest percentage of the tribal population, with respect to its population.

Which of the following statements are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 1 and 3 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) All are correct

Answer: (a) 1 only

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct: According to the census, Scheduled Tribes constitute 8.6 per cent of the

country's total population and 11.3 per cent of the total rural population.

Statement 2 is incorrect: The Registrar General, India (RGI) at the Central level coordinates and unifies the activities of registration throughout the country and at the same time allowing enough scope for the State Governments to evolve an efficient system of registration suited to the characteristics of the respective administration.

Statement 3 is incorrect: Mizoram: Highest percentage of tribal population out of the total population of the State. Madhya Pradesh: Largest tribal population

84. Consider the following statements:

1. Article 14 allows imposing different taxes on different classes.
2. Article 15 prohibits discrimination only by the State in case of access to places dedicated to use of general public.
3. Under Article 25, the State can regulate secular activities associated with religious practice.

How many of the given statements is/are correct?

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

Answer: (b)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct: Different kinds of property may be subjected to different rates of taxation, but so long as there is a rational basis for the classification, Art. 14 will not be in the way of such a classification resulting in unequal burdens on different classes of properties.

Statement 2 is incorrect: In case of places of public resort maintained wholly or partly by State funds or dedicated to the use of general public Article 15 prohibits discrimination both by the State and private individuals.

Statement 3 is correct: Under Article 25, the State can regulate secular activities associated with religious practice.

85. Consider the following statements



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Statement 1: The federal funds rate is the interest rate that U.S. banks pay one another to borrow or loan money overnight.

Statement 2: When the US Fed increases rates, RBI decreases interest rates in India.

Select the correct answer.

- (a) Statement -1 is true, statement -2 is true; statement -2 is the correct explanation for statement -1
- (b) Statement -1 is true, statement -2 is true; statement -2 is NOT the correct explanation for statement-1.
- (c) Statement -1 is true, statement -2 is false.
- (d) Statement -1 is false, Statement -2 is true.

Answer: c

Statement 1 is correct:

The Federal Funds Rate (FFR) is the interest rate at which commercial banks in the US borrow from each other overnight. The US Fed can't directly specify the FFR but it tries to "target" the rate by controlling the money supply. As such, when the Fed wants to raise the prevailing interest rates in the US economy, it reduces the money supply, thus forcing every lender in the economy to charge higher interest rates. The process starts with commercial banks charging higher to lend to each other for overnight loans.

Statement 2 is incorrect:

When the US Fed increases rates, RBI also has to increase interest rates in India, so that outflows of funds from FIIs can be curtailed to safeguard the rupee.

-What is the likely impact on India?

In the latest World Economic Outlook, the IMF has downgraded the growth projections for the US, China and India. "Downgrades for China and the United States, as well as for India, are driving the downward revisions to global growth during 2022–23. A global slowdown is unlikely to have any positives for India apart from some relief in crude oil prices.

86. Pipes A and B can fill a tank in 20 hours and 30 hours respectively and pipe C can empty the full tank in 40 hours. If all the pipes are opened together, how much time will be needed to make the tank full?

- (a) 10 $\frac{3}{7}$ hours
- (b) 12 $\frac{4}{5}$ hours

(c) 17 $\frac{1}{7}$ hours

(d) 19 $\frac{1}{4}$ hours

Ans) c

87. A leak in the bottom of a tank can empty the full tank in 6h. An inlet pipe fills water at the rate of 4L a minute. When the tank is full, the inlet is opened and due to the leak the tank is empty in 8 h. Find capacity of the tank (in liters)?

- (a) 5000L
- (b) 5670 L
- (c) 5700L
- (d) 5760 L

Ans) d

88. Three pipes A, B and C can fill a tank from empty to full in 30 minutes, 20 minutes and 10 minutes respectively. When the tank is empty, all the three pipes are opened. A, B and C discharge chemical Solutions P, Q and R respectively. What is the proportion of the solution R in the liquid in the tank after 3 minutes?

- (a) 5/11
- (b) 6/11
- (c) 7/11
- (d) 8/11

Ans) b

89. Two pipes can fill a tank in 20 minutes and 24 minutes respectively. And a drain pipe can empty 9 gallons per minute. All the three pipes working together can fill the tank in 15 minutes. The capacity of the tank is

- (a) 180 gallons
- (b) 300 gallons
- (c) 360 gallons
- (d) 540 gallons

Ans) c

90. Two pipes can fill an empty tank in 36 minutes and 60 minutes respectively. A third tap can empty the full tank in 90 minutes. At what time an empty tank be filled if all the three are opened simultaneously at 8:50 A.M?

- (a) 9:00 A.M.
- (b) 9:20 A.M.



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(c) 9:30 A.M.

(d) 10:00 A.M.

Ans) b

91. A boatman goes 2 km against the current of the stream in 1 hour and goes 1 km along the current in 10 minutes. How long will it take to go 5 km in stationary water?

(a) 1 hour

(b) 75 min

(c) 45 min

(d) 30 min

Ans) b

92. A boat which sails at 10 km/h in still water starts chasing, from 10 km behind, another one which sails at 4 km/h in the upstream direction. After how long will it catch up if the stream is flowing at 2 km/h

(a) 4h

(b) 2.5

(c) 2h

(d) 3.5 h

Ans) b

93. A Boat covers upstream in 12 Hours 48 minutes travel distance from Point A to B, while it takes 6 hours to cover 3/4th of the same distance running downstream. The speed of the current is 15 Kmr The boat covered both forward distance from A to B and backward distance from B to A. Then what is the distance between A and B?

(a) 360 Km

(b) 480 Km

(c) 540 Km

(d) 640 Km

Ans) d

94. In a stream running at 2 km/hr, a motor boat goes 5 km upstream and back again to the starting point in 1 h 20 min. Find the speed of the motor boat in still water?

(a) 4 km/hr

(b) 8 km/hr

(c) 10 km/hr

(d) 6 km/hr

Ans) b

95. In a stream, B lies in between A and C such that it is equidistant from both A and C. A boat can go from A to B and back in 6 h 30 minutes while it goes from A to C in 9 h. How long would it take to go from C to A?

(a) 3.75 h

(b) 4 h

(c) 4.25 h

(d) 4.5 h

Ans) b

96. Two friends A and B are employed to do a piece of work in 18 days. If A is twice as efficient as B, find the time taken by each friend to do the work alone.

(a) 54

(b) 45

(c) 52

(d) 56

Ans: a

97. Three workers A, B and C are given a job to paint a room. At the end of each day, they are given Rs. 800 collectively as wages. If A worked alone, the work would be completed in 6 days. If B worked alone, the work would be completed in 8 days. If C worked alone, the work would be completed in 24 days. Find their individual daily wages.

(a) 300,200,100 respectively

(b) 400,200,300 respectively

(c) 400, 300, 100 respectively

(d) 200, 300, 400 respectively

Ans: c

98. Ram and Shyam undertake a piece of work for Rs 300. Ram can do it in 20 days and Shyam can do it in 60 days. With the help of Radha, they finish it in 10 days. How much should Radha be paid for her contribution?

(a) Rs 200/-

(b) Rs 100/-

(c) Rs 400/-

(d) Rs 150/-

Ans: b

99. Two candles A and B of same height can burn completely in 6 hours and 8 hours respectively. If



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both start at same time with their respective constant speed, then calculate after how much time the ratio of their height will become 3:4.

- (a) 3.42 hrs
- (b) 2 hrs
- (c) 2.45 hrs
- (d) 4.2 hrs

Ans: a

100. A + B and B + C can do a work in 12 days and 15 days respectively. If A work for 4 days and B work for 7 days then C complete the remain work in next 10 days. Then calculate in how much time C would complete the whole work?

- (a) 20 days
- (b) 10 days
- (c) 12 days
- (d) 15 days

Ans: d

