



**Super 30 Prelims -2026 Batch.**

**Polity Test 01 Question Paper and Solutions**

**Instructions:**

- 1. This is test 01 under the Super Prelims Batch initiative**
- 2. This test contains 75 questions, each question carries two marks, with negative marks of 1/3(0.67).**
- 3. Total marks(2\*75) = 150**
- 4. You can write this test by downloading the app: RankersCave IAS Academy**
- 5. You can also write this test online by scanning the QR code below.**



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**Questions:**

**1. Consider the following statements:**

- 1. The Constitution of India has 20 parts.**
- 2. There are 390 Articles in the Constitution of India in all.**
- 3. Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth Schedules were added to the Constitution of India by the Constitution (Amendment) Acts.**

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

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

**Answer : (c) – 3 only.**

**Explanation:-**

**The Constitution of India has 25 parts, 12 schedules and more than 440 (448) articles at present. In the original constitution, there were 22 parts, 8 schedules and 395 articles.**

**22 parts – Part 7 (deleted by 7<sup>th</sup> CAA, 1956) + Part 4A (FD's) & Part 14A (Tribunals) (added by 42<sup>nd</sup> CAA, 1976) + Part 9A (Municipalities) added by 74<sup>th</sup> CAA, 1992 + Part 9B (Co-operative societies) added by 97<sup>th</sup> CAA, 2011.**

**Ninth Schedule was added by 1<sup>st</sup> CAA, 1951 – Land reforms**

**Tenth Schedule was added by 52<sup>nd</sup> CAA, 1985 – Anti Defection Law**

**Eleventh Schedule was added by 73<sup>rd</sup> CAA, 1992 – Panchayats**

**Twelfth Schedule was added by 74<sup>th</sup> CAA, 1992 – Municipalities**

## **2. Which of the following are correctly matched?**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Type of Majority required</b>	<b>Provisions</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Majority of not less than 2/3 of the total membership of the House.</b>	<b>Parliament to legislate with respect to a matter in the State List in the national interest</b>
<b>2</b>	<b>Effective majority</b>	<b>Removal of Chair of the House</b>
<b>3</b>	<b>Majority of not less than 2/3 of the members present and voting.</b>	<b>Impeachment of the President</b>
<b>4</b>	<b>Absolute majority + 2/3 of members present and voting</b>	<b>103<sup>rd</sup> Amendment to provide 10% reservation to EWS</b>

<b>5</b>	<b>Special majority of Parliament + Ratification of half (50%) of the State legislatures by a simple majority</b>	<b>101<sup>st</sup> Amendment related to GST</b>
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(a) 1, 2 & 3 (b) 1, 3 & 4 only (c) 2, 3, 4 & 5 only (d) 2, 4 and 5 only

**Answer : (d) – 2, 4 & 5 only.**

**Explanation:-**

***Simple Majority - Majority of the members present and voting, not considered under Art.368.***

***Absolute Majority – 50% of the total strength of the House. It is used in combination of the other majorities.***

***Effective Majority - Majority of the effective strength of the House (i.e. Total Strength minus vacancies)***

***Eg. Removal of Chair of the House.***

***Special Majority under Art 249 – Majority of not less than 2/3 of the members present and voting.***

***249. Power of Parliament to legislate with respect to a matter in the State List in the national interest.***

***Special Majority under Art 368 – Majority of the total membership (irrespective of the vacancies/absentees) and by a majority of not less than 2/3 of members present and voting.***

***Example: 103<sup>d</sup> amendment to provide 10% reservation to EWS.***

***Special Majority under Article 61 - Majority of not less than 2/3 of the total membership of the House.***

***61. Procedure for impeachment of the President.***

***Special Majority of Parliament & Consent of States - Special majority + Ratification of half (50%) of the state legislatures by a simple majority. Most of the federal provisions are amended by this method. [UPSC 2013]***

***Example: 101st Amendment related to GST.***

**3. Which of the following provisions can be amended by a simple majority of Parliament?**

- 1. Admission or establishment of new states**
- 2. Use of official language**
- 3. Elections to Parliament and state legislatures**
- 4. Conferment of more jurisdiction on the Supreme Court**

**Select the correct answer using the code given below.**

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

**Answer : (d) – 1, 2, 3 & 4.**

**Explanation:-**

**A number of provisions in the Constitution can be amended by a simple majority of the two Houses of Parliament outside the scope of Article 368.**

**These provisions include:**

- Admission or establishment of new states.**

- **Formation of new states and alteration of areas, boundaries or names of existing states.**
- **Abolition or creation of legislative councils in states.**
- **Second Schedule—emoluments, allowances, privileges and so on of the president, the governors, the Speakers, judges, etc.**
- **Quorum in Parliament.**
- **Salaries and allowances of the members of Parliament.**
- **Rules of procedure in Parliament.**
- **Privileges of the Parliament, its members and its committees.**
- **Use of English language in Parliament.**
- **Number of puisne judges in the Supreme Court.**
- **Conferment of more jurisdictions on the Supreme Court.**
- **Use of official language.**
- **Citizenship—acquisition and termination.**
- **Elections to Parliament and state legislatures.**
- **Delimitation of constituencies.**
- **Union territories.**
- **Fifth Schedule—administration of scheduled areas and scheduled tribes.**
- **Sixth Schedule—administration of tribal areas.**

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**4. The distribution of powers between the Centre and the States in the Indian Constitution is based on the Act provided in the**

- (a) Morley-Minto Reforms, 1909**
- (b) Montagu-Chelmsford Act, 1919**
- (c) Government of India Act, 1935**
- (d) Indian Independence Act, 1947**

**Answer : (c).**

**Explanation:-**

- It provided for the establishment of an All India federation consisting of provinces and princely states as units.
- It divided the powers between the centre and units in terms of three lists- Federal list, provincial list and the concurrent list. Residuary powers were given to the Viceroy. However, this federation never fructified since princely states did not join it.
- It abolished dyarchy in the provinces and introduced 'provincial autonomy' in its place
- The act introduced responsible government in provinces, that is, the governor was required to act with the advice of ministers responsible to the provincial legislature
- It provided for the adoption of dyarchy at the centre. However, this provision did not come into effect at all
- Bicameralism was introduced in six provinces- Bengal, Bombay Madras, Bihar, Assam and the United Provinces
- Separate electorates was further extended to depressed classes, women and labour
- Council of India which was established as per the 1858 act was abolished The secretary of state was instead provided with a team of advisors.



- The act provided for setting up- Federal public service commission, provincial public service commission, joint public service commission, federal court, Reserve Bank of India

**5. Which of the following Committees of Constituent Assembly were chaired by Jawaharlal Nehru?**

1. Union Powers Committee
2. Finance & Staff Committee
3. Advisory Committee on FRs, Minorities, Tribal and Excluded areas.
4. Union Constitution Committee.
5. Rules of Procedure Committee

(a) 1, 2 & 4 only (b) 1, 4 & 5 only (c) All (d) 1 & 4 only

**Answer : (d) – 1 & 4 only.**

**6. Democracy's superior virtue lies in the fact that it calls into activity**

- (a) The intelligence and character of ordinary men and women.
- (b) The methods for strengthening executive leadership
- (c) A superior individual with dynamism and vision.
- (d) A band of dedicated party workers.

**Answer : (a).**

**Explanation:-**

**Democracy is a form of government in which the rulers are elected by the people. In a democracy, the final decision-making power must rest with those elected by the people. Democracy must be**



**based on a free and fair election where those currently in power have a fair chance of losing.**

**7. "A way of life which recognizes liberty, equality, and fraternity which are not to be treated as separate entities in a trinity", best defines which form of democracy?**

- (a) Political democracy**
- (b) Direct democracy**
- (c) Social democracy**
- (d) Economic democracy**

**Answer : (c).**

**Explanation:-**

**Political democracy refers to a system where free and fair elections take place and all citizens have a right to vote.**

**Direct democracy is a form of democracy in which all the laws and policies imposed by government are determined by people themselves, rather than by the representatives elected by them.**

**Social democracy is a way of life which recognises liberty, equality and fraternity as a union.**

**Economic democracy refers to socioeconomic philosophy that proposes to shift decision making power from corporate managers and shareholders to public at large.**

**Union of Trinity (Social Democracy): Principles of liberty, equality and fraternity are not to be treated as separate items in a trinity. If any of these is absent, it will defeat the purpose of democracy. Without equality, liberty would produce the supremacy of the few over many. Equality without liberty would kill individual initiative**

### 8. Constitutional government means

- (a) a representative government of nation with federal structure
- (b) a government whose Head enjoys nominal powers
- (c) a government whose Head enjoys real powers
- (d) a government limited by the terms of the Constitution

**Answer : (d).**

#### **Explanation:-**

The core element of constitutional government is, the existence of a “Rule-of Law” or set of “basic laws” that binds both public office-holders and all members of a society (i.e. citizens) within a given territory. Presently most states avail of a constitution, which directs the organization of the state, the relations between the public offices within the state, as well the human and civil rights of the individual.

### 9. Which one of the following statements best reflects the Chief purpose of the ‘Constitution’ of a country?

- (a) It determines the objective for the making of necessary laws.
- (b) It enables the creation of political offices and a government.
- (c) It defines and limits the powers of government.
- (d) It secures social justice, social equality and social security.

**Answer : (c).**

#### **Explanation:-**

**The chief objective of the Constitution is to establish a limited government i.e. a government which does not have the right to encroach in all spheres of a citizen's life.**

**10. The mind of the makers of the Constitution of India is reflected in which of the following?**

- (a) The Preamble**
- (b) The Fundamental Rights**
- (c) The Directive Principles of State Policy**
- (d) The Fundamental Duties**

**Answer : (a).**

**Explanation:-**

**Sir Alladi Krishnaswami Iyer, a member of the Constituent Assembly, had said 'The Preamble to our Constitution expresses what we had thought or dreamt so long.'**

**11. The Preamble to the Constitution of India is [2020-I]**

- (a) A part of the Constitution but has no legal effect**
- (b) Not a part of the Constitution and has no legal effect either**
- (c) A part of the Constitution and has the same legal effect as any other part**
- (d) A part of the Constitution but has no legal effect independently of other parts**

**Answer : (d).**

**Explanation:-**

**A.K. Gopalan vs State of Madras (1950): Supreme Court ruled that Preamble is not enforceable in a court of law.**

**Berubari Vs Union (1960): Supreme Court ruled that Preamble is not a part of the Indian Constitution however, it helps in interpretation of the clauses of the Constitution.**

**Golak Nath vs. State of Punjab (1967) - Justice Hidayatullah asserted that the Preamble contains enduring principles essential for government functioning, making it the eternal and unalterable essence of the Constitution.**

**Keshavananda Bharti vs State of Kerala (1973) - Supreme Court ruled that the Preamble is a part of the Indian Constitution and can be amended, subject to the condition that it should not destroy the 'Basic Structure' of the Constitution.**

**LIC of India Case (1995) SC again held that the Preamble is an integral part of the Constitution.**

**The combined effect of the judgments has been that even though the Preamble is a part of the Constitution, but it is not enforceable in a court of law. However, the Preamble helps in ascertaining the vision of the Constitution and hence, independently, it is non-justiciable.**

**12. Consider the following statements with respect to the Preamble of the Constitution of India:**

- 1. The Preamble was enacted before the rest of the constitution was enacted by the Constituent Assembly.**
- 2. The Preamble is based on 'Objective Resolution' drafted and moved by Jawaharlal Nehru in 1946.**

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

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

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

**Answer : (b).**

**Explanation:-**

The Preamble to the Indian Constitution is based on the 'Objective Resolution' drafted and moved by Jawaharlal Nehru on 13 December 1946. It was adopted unanimously by Constituent Assembly on 22 January 1947.

The preamble was enacted only after the rest of the constitution was enacted by the Constituent Assembly, so as to ensure that it was in conformity with the Constitution as adopted by the Constituent Assembly.

**13. What does "We the People of India" in the Preamble indicate?**

- (a). That it emphasizes the Unity in Diversity among the people of India.
- (b). That the Constitution has been given by the people of India unto themselves.
- (c). That it highlights India's federal arrangement indicating that sovereignty is shared among diverse state populations rather than unified at the national level.
- (d). That it underscores moral responsibility suggesting that citizens, not just authorities, hold an ethical duty to uphold the Constitution's values like justice, liberty, equality, and fraternity.

**Answer : (b).**

**Explanation:-**

COMPONENTS OF PREAMBLE	
Source of Authority of the Constitution	People of India
Nature of Indian State	Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic, Republic
Objectives of the Constitution	Justice, Liberty, Equality, Fraternity.
Date of Adoption of the Constitution	26 November 1949
Philosophy of the Constitution	Gandhi's idea of Swaraj (Self reliance, Justice, Tolerance)

**14. The term 'Sovereign' in the Preamble refers to**

- (a) A State where executive is responsible to the legislature for all its policies and actions.
- (b) A state where there is absence of restraints on activities of individuals.
- (c) A State that is not under control of any other state or external power and has the power to legislate on any subject.
- (d) State that provides adequate opportunities for all individuals without any discrimination.

**Answer : (c).**

**Explanation:-**

**Sovereignty is the idea of having supreme authority over a defined territory. It means the country has its own independent authority and is not under control of any other country. There is no authority above India and is free to conduct its own affair. India can acquire a foreign territory or it can cede a part of its territory in favour of a foreign state.**

**Sovereignty is mentioned in the Constitution in Preamble and Fundamental Duties.**

**Article 51A(c) states that it is the duty of all citizens to uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India.**

**It is also mentioned in the oaths for positions like the Chief Justices, Union Ministers and Members of Parliament under the Third schedule.**

**15. What does the concept of Liberty / Freedom imply?**

**[A] absence of external constraints on the individual.**

**[B] existence of conditions necessary for individuals to realize their full potential and make meaningful choices.**

**[C] Both 1 and 2**

**[D] Neither 1 nor 2**

**Answer : (c).**

**Explanation:-**

**Freedom involves both the absence of external constraints and the presence of conditions that allow individuals to express themselves and develop their potential. A truly free society not only protects autonomy but also empowers people to grow and realize their capabilities with minimal social restrictions.**

**16. Consider the following statements with reference to concept of Liberty:**

- 1. Positive liberty is 'freedom from' external constraints.**
- 2. Negative liberty advocates for freedom as dependent on society.**

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

**[A] 1 only**



**[B] 2 only**

**[C] Both 1 and 2**

**[D] Neither 1 nor 2**

**Answer : (d).**

**Explanation:-**

**Liberty is the state of being free within society from oppressive restrictions imposed by authority on one's behaviour or political views.**

**Statement 1 is incorrect. Negative liberty (and not positive liberty) is 'freedom from' constraints. Negative liberty is the absence of obstacles, barriers or constraints. One has negative liberty to the extent that actions are available to one in this negative sense. 'Negative liberty' seeks to define and defend an area in which the individual would be inviolable. This is an area in which no external authority can interfere. It is a minimum area that is sacred and in which whatever the individual does, is not to be interfered with. Example: choice of what clothes to wear in different situations**

**Statement 2 is incorrect. Positive liberty is the 'freedom to' achieve your goals and live life as you want. Positive liberty is the possibility of acting — or the fact of acting — in such a way as to take control of one's life and realize one's fundamental purposes. Positive liberty recognises that one can be free only in society (not outside it) and hence tries to make that society such that it enables the development of the individual whereas negative liberty is only concerned with the inviolable area of non-interference and not with the conditions in society. The main implication of this definition is that negative liberty implies a small government as there are less laws and constraints passed and positive liberty requires a large state which provides a welfare system and other means for people to be able to achieve their goals.**

**17. The 'Harm Principle' propounded by John Stuart Mill relates to:**

- [A] Liberty**
- [B] Equality**
- [C] Fraternity**
- [D] All the above.**

**Answer : (a).**

**Explanation:-**

In order to address the question of extent of reasonable restrictions that are to be imposed on the individuals, John Stuart Mill on his essay "On Liberty" has introduced the concept of 'harm principle'.

He distinguishes between self-regarding actions, which affect only the individual and should remain free from external interference, and other-regarding actions, which harm others and may warrant state intervention.

**18. With reference to the Republican feature of Indian polity, consider the following statements:**

- 1. India became a republic in 1947 immediately after passing of the Indian Independence Act.**
- 2. Republican feature is borrowed from the French Constitution.**
- 3. Head of the Indian state is directly elected by the people.**

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

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

(c) 1 and 3 only

(d) 1, 2 and 3

Answer : (b).

**Explanation:-**

**Indian Independence Act was passed in 1947:-**

**1. It ended the British rule in India and declared India as an independent and sovereign state from August 15, 1947.**

**2. It provided for the partition of India and creation of two independent dominions of India and Pakistan with the right to secede from the British Commonwealth. The Constitution as adopted on November 26, 1949, contained a Preamble, 395 Articles and 8 Schedules. Some provisions of the Constitution pertaining to citizenship, elections, provisional parliament, temporary and transitional provisions, and short title contained in Articles 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 60, 324, 366, 367, 379, 380, 388, 391, 392 and 393 came into force on November 26, 1949 itself.**

**3. India became a federal, democratic republic after its constitution came into effect on 26 January 1950. Hence statement 1 is not correct.**

**4. The remaining provisions (the major part) of the Constitution came into force on January 26, 1950. This day is referred to in the Constitution as the 'date of its commencement', and celebrated as the Republic Day.**

**5. Republic and the ideals of liberty, equality and fraternity in the Preamble are borrowed from French Constitution. Hence statement 2 is correct.**

**6. In a republic, the head of the state is always elected directly or indirectly for a fixed period. In India President is head of the state**

and is indirectly elected while in the USA, he is directly elected. The term 'republic' in our Preamble indicates that India has an elected head called the president. He is elected indirectly for a fixed period of five years. Hence statement 3 is not correct.

**19. The principle of 'constitutional morality' has been invoked by the Supreme Court in which of the following contexts?**

- A. To justify constitutional amendments**
- B. To uphold majoritarian views in a democracy**
- C. To interpret Fundamental Rights in alignment with constitutional values**
- D. To assess economic policies**

**Correct Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

Constitutional morality requires adherence to constitutional values like liberty, equality, and justice, even in the face of popular sentiment (Navtej Johar v. Union of India).

Constitutional Morality, though not explicitly stated in the text of the Constitution, is an inherent philosophical concept that governs the operation and interpretation of the Constitution. It embodies the spirit and ethos of the Constitution, ensuring adherence to its core principles, maintaining a balance between individual rights, governmental authority, and the pursuit of social justice.

**20. Which of the following are *not* guaranteed by Procedural Democracy?**

- 1. Universal Adult Franchise**

**2. Redistributive Justice****3. Constitutional Government****4. Social Equality**

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

**Correct Answer: (b)**

**Explanation**

**Democracy is a system of government in which power is vested in the people and exercised by them directly or through freely elected representatives.**

**Democracy is understood by two different views – procedural (minimalist) and substantive (maximalist). The procedural dimension merely focuses on procedures in place to attain democracy. It emphasizes the regular competitive elections on the basis of universal adult franchise and plural political participation, free and fair elections, legislative assemblies, and constitutional governments.**

**It fails to see that notwithstanding formal political equality, some citizens may be more equal than others, and may enjoy a greater voice than others in the determining of decisions. More often than not, it would be the poorer, less educated, and socially disadvantaged citizens who would be unable to fully practice their democratic rights. Social and economic inequalities make it difficult for formal participation to be effective.**

**Substantive democracy tries to overcome the shortcomings of procedural view arguing that social and economic differences could hamper people's participation in the democratic process. It focuses on outcomes like social equality instead of ends in order to truly work for the governed. In a sense, it talks about the 'common good' rather than the benefit of limited individuals. The rights of marginalized sections like women and the poor are protected through redistributive justice so that conditions can be created through state intervention for their participation in the political process.**

**21. With reference to the Indian concept of Secularism, consider the following statements:**

- 1. There is strict separation between Religion and the State.**
- 2. It deals not only with religious freedom of individuals but also with religious freedom of minority communities.**
- 3. Government can intervene in religious practices to bring religious reforms.**

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

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

**Correct Answer: (b)**

**Explanation:**

**Indian concept of secularism departs from the western model in two ways and for two different reasons**

**Rights of Religious Groups:** Indian Constitution grants rights to all religious communities such as the right to establish and maintain their educational institutions. Freedom of religion in India means the freedom of religion of both individuals and communities.

**State's Power of Intervention:** The state has power to interfere in the affairs of religion. Such intervention was not always negative. The state could also help religious communities by giving aid to educational institutions run by them.

**22. Which of the following best describes the goal of social justice in a democratic society?**

- A. Ensuring equal distribution of wealth regardless of individual effort.
- B. Providing privileges to certain groups based on historical advantage.
- C. Creating a society where opportunities and resources are equitably distributed.
- D. Eliminating all forms of competition among individuals.

**Correct Answer : C**

**Explanation:-**

Social justice is a concept that aims to create a fair and equitable society by ensuring that all individuals have equal access to opportunities, resources, and rights. It seeks to address and rectify historical and systemic inequalities that have marginalized certain groups. In a democratic society, social justice is fundamental to promoting inclusivity, dignity, and respect for all citizens.

**23. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct codes:-**

List-I	List-II
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Acts of British India	Provisions
A. Charter Act, 1813	1. Set up a Board of Control in Britain to fully regulate the East India Company.
B. Regulating Act, 1773	2. The company's trade monopoly in India was ended
C. Act of 1858	3. The power to govern was transferred from the EIC to the British crown
D. Pitts India Act	4. The Company's Directors were asked to present to the British Government all correspondence and documents pertaining to the administration of the company.

**Codes:**

	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>D</b>
<b>(a)</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>(b)</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>(c)</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>(d)</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>

**Correct Answer : (a)****Explanation:-**

**A. Charter Act, 1813 — 2. Company's trade monopoly in India was ended**

**This act ended the East India Company's commercial monopoly over Indian trade, with the exception of the tea and trade with China.**

**B. Regulating Act, 1773 — 4. The Company's Directors were asked to present to the British Government all correspondence and documents pertaining to the administration of the company**

**This act was the first major British law regarding the governance of India and established a system of control over the East India Company.**

**C. Act of 1858 — 3. The power to govern was transferred from the EIC to the British crown This act was a significant shift, transferring the administrative powers of the East India Company directly to the British Crown after the Indian Mutiny of 1857.**

**D. Pitt's India Act — 1. Set up a Board of Control in Britain to fully regulate the East India Company This act established a "Board of Control" which was the first significant attempt by the British government to fully regulate the affairs of the East India Company in India.**

**24. Which of the following provisions were part of the Government of India Act of 1919?**

- 1. It provided for the establishment of a public service commission.**
- 2. It introduced direct elections in the country for the first time.**
- 3. It introduced a system of communal representation for depressed classes.**
- 4. It provided the dyarchy scheme of governance in the provinces.**

**Select the correct answer using the code given below.**

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

**Correct Answer : (d)**

**Explanation:**

**On August 20, 1917, the British Government declared, for the first time, that its objective was the gradual introduction of responsible Government in India. The Government of India Act of 1919 was thus enacted, which came into force in 1921. This Act is also known as the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms.**

**Important features:**

**It relaxed the central control over the provinces by demarcating and separating the central and provincial subjects.**

**It further divided the provincial subjects into two parts transferred and reserved. The transferred subjects were to be administered by the Governor with the aid of Ministers responsible to the legislative council. The reserved subjects, on the other hand, were to be administered by the Governor and his executive council without being responsible to the legislative council. This dual scheme of governance was known as 'dyarchy'.**

**It introduced, for the first time, bicameralism and direct elections in the country.**

**It extended the principle of communal representation by providing separate electorates for Sikhs, Indian Christians, Anglo-Indians and Europeans (Not the Depressed classes).**

**It provided for the establishment of a public service commission. Hence, a Central Public Service Commission was set up in 1926 for recruiting civil servants.**

**25. The Indian Councils Act of 1861 introduced which of the following provisions for the first time in India?**

- 1. Power to issue ordinances in Indian administration**
- 2. Nomination of Indians as non-official members to Viceroy's council**
- 3. The new office of Secretary of State for India.**
- 4. Laid the foundation of Cabinet System in India.**

**Select the incorrect statements using the code given below.**

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

**Correct Answer: (c)**

**Explanation:**

**Statement 1 is correct. Indian Councils Act of 1861 empowered Viceroys to issue ordinances without the concurrence of the legislative council, during an emergency. The life of such an ordinance was 6 months.**

**Statement 2 is correct. It made a beginning of representative institutions by associating Indians with the law-making process. It thus provided that the viceroy should nominate some Indians as non-official members of his expanded council. In 1862, Lord Canning, the then viceroy, nominated three Indians to his legislative council-the Raja of Benaras, the Maharaja of Patiala, and Sir Dinkar Rao.**

**Statement 3 is not correct. The office was created under the provisions of the Act of 1858 (Act for Good Governance of India)**

**Statement 4 is correct. Lord Canning introduced the Portfolio System for the first time and laid the foundation of Cabinet System in India.**

**26. With respect to the Overseas Citizen of India (OCI) Cardholders, consider the following statements:**

- 1. OCI cardholder is a citizen of India who is ordinarily residing outside India.**
- 2. They are entitled to hold public offices in India.**
- 3. They are provided with multiple entry, lifelong visas for visiting India.**

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

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

**Answer : (b)**

**Explanation**

**Statement 1 is not correct: Non Resident Indian (NRI) is an Indian citizen who is ordinarily residing outside India. OCI cardholders are not citizens of India. OCI is a person of Indian origin who is a foreign national and gets registered as Overseas Citizen of India Cardholder under Section 7A of the Citizenship Act, 1955.**

**Statement 2 is not correct: OCIs are not entitled to hold public offices in India nor can they vote in elections in India.**

**Statement 3 is correct: Following benefits are allowed to an OCI:**

**Multi-purpose, multiple entry, lifelong visa for visiting India, Exemption from registration with local police authority for any length of stay in India; Parity with NRIs in respect of economic, financial and education fields except in matters relating to the acquisition of agricultural/plantation properties.**

**OCI: is a form of permanent residency status granted by the Government of India to foreign nationals of Indian origin, allowing them to live, work, and travel to India indefinitely without needing a separate visa. It was introduced through the Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2003, and launched in 2006 as an alternative to full dual citizenship, which India's Constitution does not permit under Article 9. As of 2022, there are approximately 4 million OCI cardholders worldwide among the Indian diaspora.**

### **### Key Eligibility Criteria**

**To qualify for OCI registration, applicants must fall into one of these categories (as per Section 7A of the Citizenship Act, 1955):**

- A foreign citizen who was a citizen of India on or after January 26, 1950 (the date of the Indian Constitution's commencement), or was eligible to become one on that date.**
- A foreign citizen who belonged to a territory that became part of India after August 15, 1947 (e.g., Sikkim in 1975 or certain princely states).**
- A child, grandchild, or great-grandchild of such a person.**
- A minor child where both parents (or one parent) are Indian citizens.**
- A spouse of foreign origin married to an Indian citizen or OCI cardholder, with the marriage registered and subsisting for at least two continuous years prior to the application.**

**Ineligible categories include:**

- **Anyone who is or has ever been a citizen of Pakistan, Bangladesh, or other countries specified by the Indian government (e.g., certain notified nations).**
- **Foreign military or police personnel (serving or retired).**
- **Individuals involved in activities deemed against India's sovereignty, security, or public interest.**

**OCI status is not available to those seeking Indian constitutional posts (e.g., President, judges) or government employment without special permission.**

### **### Benefits of OCI**

**OCI cardholders enjoy many rights similar to Non-Resident Indians (NRIs), including:**

- **Lifetime, multi-entry visa: Unlimited travel to and from India without visa requirements, valid with a foreign passport.**
- **Indefinite stay: No need to register with Foreigners Regional Registration Offices (FRRO) for any duration of stay.**
- **Economic and educational parity with NRIs: Access to banking, investments (except agricultural/plantation land), and educational institutions on equal footing, including scholarships and exams like NEET for medical admissions (subject to relevant tests).**
- **Real estate ownership: Ability to buy and sell non-agricultural property.**
- **Work rights: Freedom to work in most private sectors without restrictions.**

**However, OCI is not full citizenship:**

- **No right to vote in Indian elections or hold public office.**
- **Cannot acquire agricultural or plantation land.**
- **Requires prior government permission for activities like missionary work, mountaineering, journalism, internships in foreign diplomatic missions, or entry into protected/restricted areas (via Protected Area Permit).**



- **Status can be revoked by the Indian government for reasons like security threats or legal violations, and it ceases if the holder renounces it or if a minor's parent does so.**

- **PIO (Person of Indian Origin):**

- Introduced in 1999 (revised in 2002) to recognize individuals of Indian ancestry living abroad.
- A PIO was defined as a foreign citizen (except from Pakistan, Bangladesh, and certain other countries) with Indian ancestry up to four generations, or a spouse of an Indian citizen or PIO.
- Provided a PIO card with specific benefits for travel and economic activities in India.
- Status: Discontinued on January 9, 2015, with all existing PIO cardholders deemed OCI cardholders under a merger announced by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

**27. With reference to Government of India Act 1935, consider the following statements:**

- 1. It provided for a bicameral federal legislature in which Princely states were given disproportionate weightage.**
- 2. At provincial administration level, the Governor could veto legislative action.**
- 3. Governor - General and Governors were to be appointed by the British government and were responsible to the central and provincial legislature respectively.**

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

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

**Answer : (c)**

**Explanation**

**Statement 1 is correct:** The Government of India Act 1935, provided for the establishment of an All India federation and new system of government for the provinces on the basis of provincial autonomy. The federation was to be based on a union of Provinces of British India and Princely States. There was to be a Bicameral federal legislature in which Princely states were given disproportionate weightage.

**Statement 2 is correct:** At provincial level Governors were given special powers. They could veto legislative action and legislate on their own. They retained full control over civil services and the police.

**Statement 3 is not correct:** Governor General and Governor were to be appointed by the British government and were responsible to the British Government only.

**28. Consider the following statements about the Constituent Assembly of India:**

- 1. Representatives of the princely states in the Constituent Assembly were to be nominated by the heads of the princely states.**

- 2. Members of each community in the Provincial Legislative Assembly elected their own representatives by the method of proportional representation with single transferable vote.**
- 3. The Seats in each British Indian Province were distributed among General, Muslims and Sikhs as per their respective populations.**

**How many of the statements given above are correct?**

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

**Answer : (c)**

**Explanation**

**Statement 1 is correct: The nominees of the Princely States were not elected by the people of the States but were nominated by the respective Princes. The Constituent Assembly was to have 389 members out of which 296 were to be elected from the British Indian Provinces and 93 were to be the nominated members of various Princely States.**

**Statement 2 is correct: The Seats in each British Indian Province were distributed among General, Muslims and Sikhs as per their respective population. Members of each community in the Provincial Legislative Assembly elected their own representatives by method of proportional representation with single transferable vote.**

**Statement 3 is correct: The seats in each Province were distributed among the three main communities: Muslim, Sikh and General, in proportion to their respective populations.**

**29. With reference to the loss of citizenship in India, consider the following:**

- 1. If a person, other than a student resides in another country for 5 consecutive years without registering at an Indian consulate his intention to retain Indian citizenship.**
- 2. If a person has shown disloyalty towards the Constitution.**
- 3. If an Indian citizen of full age and capacity voluntarily relinquishes citizenship through his will.**
- 4. If a person illegally traded or communicated with the enemy during war.**

**In which of the situations stated above, an Indian citizen can lose his/her citizenship?**

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

**Answer : (b)**

**Explanation**

**Ways to Renounce Citizenship in India as mentioned in Citizenship act, 1955:**

**Voluntary Renunciation: An Indian citizen of full age and capacity can relinquish citizenship through their will. (Hence, statement 3 is correct). When an individual gives up citizenship, minor children also lose Indian citizenship but can regain it at 18.**

**By Termination: India follows single citizenship, meaning one can be a citizen of only one country at a time. If a person becomes a citizen of another country, Indian citizenship automatically ends, except during war.**

**Deprivation by Government: Government can terminate citizenship if a citizen:**

**Shows disloyalty to the Constitution; Acquired citizenship through fraud (Hence, statement 2 is correct).**

**Illegally traded or communicated with the enemy during war (Hence, statement 4 is correct).**

**Is sentenced to over 2 years in prison within 5 years of registration or naturalization**

**Lives outside India for 7 consecutive years (Hence, statement 1 is not correct).**

**30. Consider the following statements:**

***Statement-I:* Article 1 of the Constitution of India describes India, that is Bharat, as a Union of States.**

***Statement-II:* The term “Union of India” is a wider expression than “Territory of India”.**

**Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?**

- (a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I**
- (b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I**
- (c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect**

**(d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct**

**Answer : (c)**

**Explanation**

**Statement I is correct: Article 1 of the Constitution of India states that India, that is Bharat, shall be a Union of States.**

**Statement II is not correct: The term “Territory of India” is wider than “Union of India”. Union of India only includes only states, whereas the Territory of India includes states, Union territories and territories that may be acquired by the Government of India at any future time.**

**31. Why does the Indian Constitution have both rigidity and flexibility in terms of amendments to the Indian Constitution ?**

- (a) To ensure that only the Parliament of India can amend it.**
- (b) To maintain the federal fabric of the constitution.**
- (c) To reflect the principle of parliamentary democracy.**
- (d) To grant the Constituent Assembly of India exclusive power for amendments.**

**Answer : (b)**

**Explanation:**

**The Indian Constitution was designed to ensure national unity and integrity, giving a strong role to the Centre to counter disruptive forces at independence. While it establishes a federal system with a clear division of powers between the Centre and states, it also promotes cooperative federalism. The Constitution is both rigid and flexible—rigid**

**in matters like altering state boundaries, which require consent from both levels of government, and flexible in others. Thus, it balances stability with adaptability.**

**32. Whom among the following person's Oath or affirmation is not mentioned in the Third Schedule of the Indian Constitution ?**

- (a) President**
- (b) Judges of the Supreme Court**
- (c) Comptroller and Auditor General**
- (d) Members of the State Legislature**

**Answer : (a)**

**Explanation**

**The oath or affirmation of the President of India is not mentioned in the Third Schedule of the Indian Constitution.**

**The Third Schedule contains the forms of oaths or affirmations for a number of high-ranking officials, but the President's oath is outlined separately in Article 60 of the Constitution.**

**Persons whose oaths are in the Third Schedule are:**

- Union Ministers(Form of oath of office for a Minister for the Union & Form of oath of secrecy for a Minister for the Union:—)**
- Candidates for election to Parliament**
- Members of Parliament**



- **Judges of the Supreme Court and the Comptroller and Auditor General**
- **State Ministers(oath of office and secrecy)**
- **Candidates for election to a State Legislature**
- **Members of a State Legislature**
- **Judges of the High Courts**

**33: Consider the following statements regarding the reorganization of states in India:**

1. **An Indian territory can be ceded to a foreign country by executive action.**
2. **A boundary dispute settlement between India and another country does not require a constitutional amendment.**

**Which of the statements given above is/are not correct?**

- A) 1 only
- B) 2 only
- C) Both 1 and 2
- D) Neither 1 nor 2

**Correct Answer: A) 1 only**

**Explanation:**

- **Statement 1: Incorrect. Ceding Indian territory to a foreign country requires a constitutional amendment under Article 368, as it alters the territory of India listed in the First Schedule, as clarified in the Berubari Union Case (1960). Executive action alone is insufficient.**
  - **Statement 2: Correct. Settling a boundary dispute that does not involve ceding or acquiring territory (i.e., does not alter the First Schedule) can be done through executive action or bilateral agreements without a constitutional amendment.**
- Question: Match**

**the following regarding the latest constitutional amendment bill in India:**

**34: Match the following regarding the latest constitutional amendment bill in India:**

<b>Column A (Amendment / Bill)</b>	<b>Column B (Key Provision / Feature)</b>
<b>A. 130th Constitutional Amendment Bill, 2025</b>	<b>1. Simultaneous elections for Lok Sabha and State Assemblies</b>
<b>B. 129th Constitutional Amendment Bill, 2024</b>	<b>2. Removal of ministers arrested for serious offences (imprisonment <math>\geq</math> 5 years, detention <math>\geq</math> 30 days)</b>
<b>C. 106th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2023</b>	<b>3. Reservation of one-third seats for women in Lok Sabha and State Assemblies</b>
<b>D. 105th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2021</b>	<b>4. Restoration of states' power to identify OBCs (overturning 102nd Amendment)</b>

- **Options:**
- **A) A-2, B-1, C-4, D-3**
- **B) A-1, B-2, C-3, D-4**
- **C) A-3, B-4, C-1, D-2**
- **D) A-4, B-3, C-2, D-1**

**Correct Answer: A) A-2, B-1, C-4, D-3**

Explanation:

- **A-2:** The 130th Amendment Bill, 2025, amends Articles like 75 (Council of Ministers) to mandate the removal of the Prime Minister, Chief Ministers, or other ministers if arrested and detained for 30 consecutive days on charges of serious offences (punishable by  $\geq 5$  years imprisonment). It applies to central/state governments and UTs like Delhi, Puducherry, and Jammu & Kashmir. The bill was sent to a JPC on August 20, 2025, amid concerns over potential misuse and threats to democracy.
- **B-1:** The 129th Amendment Bill, 2024, seeks to enable simultaneous elections by synchronizing terms of Lok Sabha and State Assemblies, amending Articles 83, 172, and 327, and adding Article 82A. It addresses governance stability but raises federalism issues.
- **C-4:** The 106th Amendment Act, 2023 (enacted September 28, 2023), reserves one-third seats for women in Lok Sabha, State Assemblies, and Delhi Assembly (via the Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam). Implementation awaits delimitation.
- **D-3:** The 105th Amendment Act, 2021, restored states' exclusive power to identify socially and educationally backward classes (OBCs) for reservations, clarifying the 102nd Amendment's scope on the National Commission for Backward Classes.

**35 . Consider the following statements regarding the constitutional amendment bills:**

**1. A bill amending the federal provisions of the constitution should be ratified by the legislatures of half of the states by a simple majority.**

**2. Abolition or creation of legislative councils in states requires a special majority of the parliament. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?**

**(a) 1 only**

**(b) 2 only**

**(c) Both 1 and 2**

**(d) Neither 1 nor 2**

**Correct answer: (a) 1 only**

**Explanation:**

**If the bill seeks to amend the federal provisions of the constitution, it must be ratified by the legislatures of half of the states by a simple majority. Hence, statement 2 is not correct.**

**• A number of provisions in the Constitution can be amended by a simple majority of the two Houses of Parliament outside the scope of Article 368. These provisions, among others, include:**

- o Admission or establishment of new states**

- . o Formation of new states and alteration of areas, boundaries, or names of existing states.**

- o Abolition or creation of legislative councils in states.**
- o Second Schedule—emoluments, allowances, privileges and so on of the president, the governors, the Speakers, judges, etc.**

- o Quorum in Parliament.**

- o Salaries and allowances of the members of Parliament.**

- o Rules of procedure in Parliament.**

- o Privileges of the Parliament, its members and its committees.**

**Hence, statement 1 is correct.**

**36 .Consider the following statements regarding the Pitts India Act of 1784:**

**1. It allowed the Court of Directors of East India Company to manage the political affairs in India.**

**2. The Company's territories in India were for the first time called the 'British possessions in India'. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?**

**(a) 1 only**

**(b) 2 only**

**(c) Both 1 and 2**

**(d) Neither 1 nor 2**

**Correct answer: (b) 2 only**

**Explanation:**

**Pitt's India Act of 1784**

o In a bid to rectify the defects of the Regulating Act of 1773, the British Parliament passed the Amending Act of 1781, also known as the Act of Settlement.

The next important act was the Pitt's India Act of 1784.

**• Features of the Act**

o It distinguished between the commercial and political functions of the Company.

o It allowed the Court of Directors to manage the commercial affairs but created a new body called the Board of Control to manage the political affairs.

Thus, it established a system of double government.

Hence statement 1 is not correct.

o It empowered the Board of Control to supervise and direct all operations of the civil and military government or revenues of the British possessions in India. • Thus, the act was significant for two reasons:

-0 1 . The Company's territories in India were for the first time called the 'British possessions in India' .

Hence statement 2 is correct.

**37. Which of the following can be considered as the main reason for the Indian constitution to be called a living document?**

- (a) It is rigid in nature and difficult to change.**
- (b) It adopted several provisions of leading democracies of the world.**
- (c) It can be amended and evolved with changing situations.**
- (d) Provision of Right to constitutional remedies.**

**Correct answer: (c) It can be amended and evolved with changing situations.**

**Explanation:**

**Main Reason for Considering the Indian Constitution a Living Document:**

- o The primary reason for considering the Indian Constitution as a living document is its inherent flexibility. Hence option (c) is the correct answer.**
- o Unlike a rigid and unalterable document, the Indian Constitution allows for amendments, reflecting the dynamic nature of the society it governs. This adaptability is crucial in addressing the evolving needs, challenges, and aspirations of the nation over time,**
- o The provision for amendments ensures that the Constitution remains relevant and responsive to the changing socio-political landscape. This ability to evolve distinguishes it from static and rigid legal frameworks.**
- o While the Right to Constitutional Remedies is a significant aspect of ensuring the enforceability of fundamental rights, it is not the primary reason for considering the Constitution a living document. The essence lies in its capacity to be amended, allowing for adjustments in response to the changing needs and values of the society it governs.**

**38 .Consider the following:**

**1. Federal Public Service****2. Dyarchy at the center****3. Establishment of Reserve Bank of India****4. All-India Federation How many of the above were provided in the Government of India Act, of 1935?**

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

**Correct answer: (d) All four**

**Explanation:****Features of the Government of India Act, 1935:****o All-India Federation:**

✓ The Act proposed the establishment of an All-India Federation consisting of provinces and princely states as units. Hence option 4 is correct. ✓ However, this federation never came into being as the princely states did not join it.

**o Provincial Autonomy:**

✓ Dyarchy at the provincial level was abolished and replaced with provincial autonomy. ✓ This gave provincial governments greater control over their internal affairs.

**o Dyarchy at the Centre:** ✓ The Act envisaged dyarchy at the Centre, with federal subjects divided into reserved and transferred subjects.

**Hence option 2 is correct.**

✓ **However, this provision was never implemented.**

**o Reserve Bank of India:**

✓ **The Act established the Reserve Bank of India to control the currency and credit of the country.**

**Hence option 3 is correct**

**.This remains a key institution in India's financial system today.**

**o Public Service Commissions:**

✓ **The Act established a Federal Public Service Commission and also Provincial Public Service Commission.**

**Hence option 1 is correct. ✓ Joint Public Service Commissions for two or more provinces were also possible.**

**o Federal Court: ✓ The Act provided for the establishment of a Federal Court, which was set up in 1937. ✓ This court had appellate jurisdiction over the High Courts of the provinces and original jurisdiction in certain disputes between the Centre and the provinces.**

**39: A new state can be formed by uniting two or more states through a bill passed by:**

**A) A simple majority in Parliament**

**B) A simple majority in state assemblies of both the states**

**C) A special majority in the Parliament and ratification by half of the states**

**D) Presidential resolution**

**Correct Answer: A) A simple majority in Parliament**



**Explanation:**

**The formation of a new state in India, including uniting two or more states, is governed by Article 3 of the Indian Constitution. This article empowers the Parliament to form new states, alter boundaries, or change the names of existing states by introducing a bill. The process requires:**

- **The bill to be introduced in either House of Parliament only with the President's prior recommendation.**
- **The bill must be passed by a simple majority in both Houses of Parliament (i.e., a majority of members present and voting, provided the quorum is met).**
- **Before introducing the bill, the President must refer it to the legislatures of the affected states for their views within a specified period, but their consent is not mandatory.**
- **No ratification by state legislatures is required, unlike amendments under Article 368(2) for certain provisions.**

**Thus, uniting two or more states to form a new state requires only a simple majority in Parliament, making option (a) correct.**

**Question 40: Which of the following regions was not converted from a Union Territory to a state?**

- A) Himachal Pradesh**
- B) Manipur**
- C) Tripura**
- D) Sikkim**

**Correct Answer: D) Sikkim**

**Explanation:**

- **Himachal Pradesh, Manipur, and Tripura were Union Territories after the States Reorganisation Act, 1956, and were elevated to statehood (Himachal in 1971; Manipur and Tripura in 1972).**

- **Sikkim was never a Union Territory; it joined India as a protectorate in 1950 and directly became the 22nd state in 1975 via the 36th Constitutional Amendment.**

**41. Which of the following are non-democratic forms of government?**

**1. Monarchy**

**2. Oligarchy**

**3. Technocracy**

**4. Theocracy**

**Select the correct answer using the code given below.**

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

**Correct Answer: (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4**

**Explanation:**

- **Monarchy → In this system, a king or queen holds power, usually hereditary. If it is absolute monarchy, there is no role of people's consent → non-democratic.**
- **Oligarchy → Rule by a few powerful, wealthy, or influential individuals. Power is concentrated in a small group, not the people → non-democratic.**
- **Technocracy → Governance by experts or technocrats based on their knowledge/skills, not chosen through elections → non-**

**democratic.**

- **Theocracy → Rule by religious leaders or based on divine/religious law, where citizens' choice has little role → non-democratic.**

Since all four systems do not follow the principles of democracy (popular sovereignty, equality, representation, accountability), they are considered non-democratic forms of government.

**42. Question: Under the Citizenship Amendment Act (CAA), 2019, which of the following conditions must be met by eligible immigrants to qualify for Indian citizenship, and how does it interact with the provisions of the Citizenship Act, 1955?**

- A) They must have resided in India for 11 years and renounced their original citizenship.**
- B) They must belong to specified religious communities, entered India before December 31, 2014, and resided for at least 5 years.**
- C) They must be registered as Overseas Citizens of India (OCI) for at least 3 years.**
- D) They must provide proof of persecution and apply through the National Register of Citizens (NRC).**

**Correct Answer: B) They must belong to specified religious communities, entered India before December 31, 2014, and resided for at least 5 years.**

**Explanation:** The CAA, 2019, amends the Citizenship Act, 1955, to allow Hindus, Sikhs, Buddhists, Jains, Parsis, and Christians from Pakistan, Bangladesh, and Afghanistan, who entered India before December 31, 2014, to apply for citizenship after residing in India for 5 years instead

**of the usual 11 years. It does not require OCI status, proof of persecution, or linkage to the NRC**

**43. Which of the following statements correctly distinguishes between naturalisation and registration as methods of acquiring citizenship under the Citizenship Act, 1955 in India?**

- A) Naturalisation requires 11 years of residence in India, while registration can be granted to persons of Indian origin with no minimum residency requirement.**
- B) Registration is applicable only to citizens of Commonwealth countries, while naturalisation is for all foreign nationals regardless of origin.**
- C) Naturalisation allows dual citizenship, while registration requires renunciation of foreign citizenship.**
- D) Both naturalisation and registration require the same residency period of 7 years, but naturalisation involves a language proficiency test.**

**Correct Answer: A) Naturalisation requires 11 years of residence in India, while registration can be granted to persons of Indian origin with no minimum residency requirement.**

**Explanation:** Under the Citizenship Act, 1955, naturalisation requires a foreign national to have resided in India for 11 of the 14 years preceding the application and meet other criteria like language proficiency. Registration, however, is available to persons of Indian origin or those married to Indian citizens, often with no or shorter residency requirements (e.g., 7 years for spouses). Dual citizenship is not permitted under either method, and registration is not limited to Commonwealth citizens.

**44. An Indian citizen may lose his/her citizenship when he/she:**

- 1. Acquires the citizenship of any other foreign state during war.**
- 2. Unlawfully trades or communicates with the enemy during a war.**
- 3. Has been imprisoned in any country for two years after becoming a naturalized citizen within five years.**

**Select the correct answer using the code given below.**

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

**Correct Answer : (c) All three**

**Explanation:**

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

**• By Renunciation:**

**Any citizen of India of full age and capacity can make a declaration renouncing his Indian citizenship. Upon the registration of that declaration, that person ceases to be a citizen of India. However, if such a declaration is made during a war in which India is engaged, its registration shall be withheld by the Central Government. Further, when a person renounces his Indian citizenship, every minor child of that person also loses Indian citizenship. However, when such a child attains the age of eighteen, he may resume Indian citizenship.**

**• By Termination: When an Indian citizen voluntarily (consciously, knowingly and without duress, undue influence or compulsion) acquires**

**the citizenship of another country, his Indian citizenship automatically terminates. This provision, however, does not apply during a war in which India is engaged.**

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

**o the citizen has obtained the citizenship by fraud: o the citizen has shown disloyalty to the Constitution of India:**

**o the citizen has unlawfully traded or communicated with the enemy during a war;**

**o the citizen has, within five years after registration or naturalisation, been imprisoned in any country for two years;**

**and**

**o the citizen has been ordinarily resident out of India for seven years Continuously**

#### **45. Match the Following**

**List – I (Events) List – II (Details)**

**A. Delhi Pact      1. Mutual agreement between Nehru & Liaquat Ali Khan on treatment of minorities in India & Pakistan.**

**B. Delhi Manifesto      2. Issued by Congress in response to Simon Commission; demanded Dominion Status & Constituent Assembly.**

**C. Delhi Proposals      3. Muslim League's conditions for cooperation with Nehru Report – including separate electorates for Muslims.**

**D. Delhi Agreement      4. A trilateral agreement signed on August 28, 1973, between India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh following the 1971 Bangladesh Liberation War.**

**Options:**

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

**Correct answer**

**A – 1, B – 2, C – 3, D – 4**

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**Explanation**

- 1. Delhi Pact (1950) – Also called Nehru–Liaquat Pact, aimed at safeguarding minorities in India & Pakistan post-Partition riots.**
- 2. Delhi Manifesto (1929) – Issued by Congress under Motilal Nehru's leadership; rejected Simon Commission, demanded Dominion Status.**
- 3. Delhi Proposals (1927) – Presented by Jinnah's Muslim League before the Nehru Report; included separate electorates, one-third seats in Central Assembly, Sindh's separation, and NWFP/Baluchistan reforms.**
- 4. Delhi Agreement (1952) – A trilateral agreement signed on August 28, 1973, between India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh following the 1971 Bangladesh Liberation War.**

**46. Which of the following statements about the Census and the National Population Register (NPR) are correct?**

**S1: The Census is conducted under the Census Act, 1948, whereas the NPR is prepared under the Citizenship Act, 1955 read with the**

**Citizenship (Registration of Citizens and Issue of National Identity Cards) Rules, 2003.**

**S2: The Census is a decennial statistical enumeration, while the NPR is a register of “usual residents” (those living in an area for the past 6 months or intending to stay the next 6 months) compiled during the house-listing phase; NPR includes both citizens and non-citizens.**

**S3: Individual Census data are confidential and cannot be used for non-statistical purposes; NPR data may be used to create the National Register of Indian Citizens (NRIC) as provided in the 2003 Rules.**

**S4: Providing information is a legal obligation for both exercises; however, giving identifiers like Aadhaar, Passport, Voter ID, Mobile and Driving Licence numbers in NPR is optional (not mandatory).**

**Options:**

- (a) Only 1 statement is correct**
- (b) Only 2 statements are correct**
- (c) Only 3 statements are correct**
- (d) All 4 statements are correct**

**Correct Answer: (d) All 4 statements are correct**

**Detailed Explanation:**

- **S1 — Correct. Legal backing differs: Census → Census Act, 1948; NPR → Citizenship Act, 1955 + Citizenship Rules, 2003**
- **S2 — Correct. Census is India’s decennial count; NPR is compiled alongside house-listing and records usual residents (≥6 months stay/intent), including non-citizens.**



- **S3 — Correct. Confidentiality of individual Census data is guaranteed under the Census Act (penalties for breach); by design, NPR is the basis for preparing the NRIC under the 2003 Rules.**
- **S4 — Correct. Both require the public to answer (legal duty under their respective laws), but the Government has clarified that identifiers like Aadhaar/Passport/Voter ID/DL/Mobile in NPR are optional, not mandatory.**

**47. With reference to the Registration of Births and Deaths (Amendment) Act, 2023, consider the following statements:**

- 1. The Act empowers the Registrar General of India to maintain a centralized national database of births and deaths, which can be linked to systems like the National Population Register and electoral rolls.**
- 2. It mandates the submission of Aadhaar numbers of parents and informants for registering births in specific cases, such as those occurring in hospitals or childcare institutions.**
- 3. For individuals born on or after October 1, 2023, the birth certificate serves as the exclusive proof of date and place of birth for purposes such as educational admissions and government employment.**
- 4. States are obligated to share their birth and death registration data with the national database maintained by the Registrar General of India, as per the Act's provisions.**

**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) 1, 2, 3, and 4**

**Correct Answer: D) 1, 2, 3, and 4**

**Explanation:**

- **Statement 1: Correct.** The Registration of Births and Deaths (Amendment) Act, 2023, mandates the Registrar General of India to maintain a national database of registered births and deaths, which can be integrated with other databases, such as the National Population Register, voter lists, Aadhaar, and others, with Central Government approval to enhance service delivery.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** The Act requires Aadhaar numbers of parents and informants (e.g., medical officers, jailors, or childcare institution heads) for birth registration in specific scenarios, such as births in hospitals, jails, hotels, or childcare institutions, to facilitate data integration and tracking.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** For individuals born on or after October 1, 2023, the Act stipulates that the birth certificate is the sole proof of date and place of birth for purposes like educational admissions, voter registration, issuance of driving licenses, and government jobs.
- **Statement 4: Correct.** The Act obligates Chief Registrars and Registrars appointed by states to share birth and death registration data with the national database maintained by the Registrar General of India, ensuring a unified and centralized system for demographic data management.

**48. According to the Preamble of the Constitution, as adopted by the Constituent Assembly, how many of the following adjectives were used to define the Indian Republic?**

**1. Socialist**

**2. Sovereign**

**3. Secular****4. Democratic**

**Select the correct answer using the code given below.**

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

**Correct Answer: ( B )**

**The Preamble of the Constitution defines the Indian Republic as Sovereign, Socialist, Secular and Democratic. Of these, Sovereign and Democratic were part of the Preamble adopted by the Constituent Assembly. Hence option (b) is the correct answer.**

- **Socialist and Secular were added to the Preamble by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1976. Also, the word 'integrity' was added by the same act.**

**49:**

**Consider the following statements with reference to the theory of the basic structure of the Constitution:**

- 1. It limits the authority of the Parliament to amend the Constitution.**
- 2. The judiciary has the final authority to decide if an amendment violates the basic structure of the Constitution.**
- 3. It applies to all the amendments since the coming into force of the Constitution.**

**How many statements given above are correct?**

**(a) Only one**

**(b) Only two**

**(c) All three**

**(d) None**

**Correct answer: B**

**Explanation:**

**The Judiciary advanced the theory of the basic structure in the famous case of Kesavananda Bharati. This ruling has contributed to the evolution of the Constitution in the following ways:**

- o It has set specific limits to Parliament's power to amend the Constitution. It says that no amendment can violate the basic structure of the Constitution;**
- o It allows Parliament to amend any part of the Constitution (within this limitation). Hence statement 1 is correct.**
- It places the Judiciary as the final authority in deciding if an amendment violates basic structure and what constitutes the basic structure. Hence, statement 2 is correct.**
- The Supreme Court gave the Kesavananda ruling in 1973. In the past four decades, this decision has governed all interpretations of the Constitution and all institutions in the country have accepted the theory of basic structure. In fact, the theory of basic structure is itself an example of a living constitution. There is no mention of this theory in the Constitution. It has emerged from judicial interpretation.**

**Thus, the Judiciary and its interpretation have practically amended the Constitution without a formal amendment.**

• **The Parliament reacted to this judicially innovated doctrine of 'basic structure' by enacting the 42nd Amendment Act (1976). This Act amended Article 368 and declared that there is no limitation on the constituent power of Parliament and no amendment can be questioned in any court on any ground including that of the contravention of any of the Fundamental Rights. However, the Supreme Court in the Minerva Mills case (1980) invalidated this provision as it excluded judicial review which is a 'basic feature' of the Constitution.**

**Again in the Waman Rao case (1981), the Supreme Court adhered to the doctrine of the 'basic structure' and further clarified that it would apply to constitutional amendments enacted after April 24, 1973 (i.e., the date of the judgment in the Kesavananda Bharati case). Hence, statement 3 is not correct.**

**50. Consider the following statements regarding the amendment procedure of the Indian Constitution:**

**S1. The President is bound to give assent to a Constitutional Amendment Bill passed under Article 368, and cannot return it for reconsideration.**

**S2. Amendments requiring ratification by States need approval of at least one-half of the State Legislatures, and the resolution can be passed by a simple majority in those legislatures present and voting.**

**S3. Provisions relating to the representation of States in Parliament and the powers of the Supreme Court and High Courts cannot be amended without ratification by States.**

**S4. Unlike ordinary legislation, a Constitutional Amendment Bill cannot be introduced in State Legislatures, and there is no provision for a joint sitting if the two Houses of Parliament disagree.**

**Options:**

- (a) Only 1 statement is correct**
- (b) Only 2 statements are correct**
- (c) Only 3 statements are correct**
- (d) All 4 statements are correct**

**Correct Answer: (d) All 4 statements are correct**

**Explanation**

- **S1 — Correct. Under Article 368, once a Constitutional Amendment Bill is duly passed, the President must give assent; unlike ordinary bills, he has no power to withhold or return it.**
- **S2 — Correct. Ratification is required for certain federal provisions by at least half of the States, and the form of ratification is by a simple majority of members present and voting in those State legislatures (not special majority).**
- **S3 — Correct. Matters like representation of States in Parliament and powers of SC/HCs fall under provisions that need state ratification. Other such provisions include the election of the President and distribution of legislative powers.**
- **S4 — correct. an Amendment Bill cannot be introduced in State Legislatures and there is no joint sitting provision, t**

**51 .Consider the following statements:**

- 1. The Constitution of India defines its 'basic structure' in terms of federalism, secularism, fundamental rights and democracy.**
- 2. The Constitution of India mentions 'judicial review' to safeguard the citizens' liberties and to preserve the ideals on which the Constitution is based.**

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

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

**Correct Answer : d) Neither 1 nor 2**

**The Constitution of India does not define the basic structure, it is a judicial innovation.**

**In Kesavananda Bharati vs State of Kerala case (1973), the Supreme Court ruled that the Parliament could amend any part of the Constitution so long as it did not alter or amend the basic structure or essential features of the Constitution.**

**However, the court did not define the term 'basic structure', and only listed a few principles – federalism, secularism, democracy — as being its part.**

**The 'basic structure' doctrine has since been interpreted to include the supremacy of the Constitution, the rule of law, Independence of the judiciary, doctrine of separation of powers, sovereign democratic republic, the parliamentary system of government, the principle of free and fair elections, welfare state, etc.**

**Judicial Review refers to supervising the exercise of power by the judiciary of other government coordinating bodies with a view to ensuring that they remain within the limits set by the Constitution on their powers. The judicial review doctrine is based on the principle of rule of law and separation of powers. Judicial review is the process for testing and balancing the separation of powers.**

**The Concept of Judicial Review is the basic principle of the Constitution in India. Although there is no explicit provision in the**

**Indian Constitution for judicial review, it is an integral part of our Constitution.**

**52 . We adopted parliamentary democracy based on the British model, but how does our model differ from that model?**

**1. As regards legislation, the British Parliament is supreme or sovereign but in India, the power of the Parliament to legislate is limited.**

**2. In India, matters related to the constitutionality of the Amendment of an Act of the Parliament are referred to the Constitution Bench by the Supreme Court.**

**Select the correct answer using the code given below.**

**(a) 1 only (c) Both 1 and 2**

**(b) 2 only (d) Neither 1 nor 2**

**Correct Answer : (c) Both 1 and 2**

**Statement 1 is correct. Parliamentary sovereignty is a principle of the UK constitution. It makes Parliament the supreme legal authority in the UK, which can create or end any law. Generally, the courts cannot overrule its legislation and no Parliament can pass laws that future Parliaments cannot change.**

**Indian Parliament is not a sovereign body like the British Parliament. The Indian Parliament may, in exercise of its constituent power, amend by way of addition, variation or repeal any provision of the Constitution in accordance with the procedure laid down for the purpose. However, the Parliament cannot amend those provisions which form the 'basic structure' of the Constitution. This was ruled by the Supreme Court in the Kesavananda Bharati case (1973).**



**Statement 2 is correct. In India, matters related to the constitutionality of an amendment of an act of the Parliament are referred to the Constitution Bench by the Supreme Court. A Constitution Bench is a bench of the Supreme Court having five or more judges on it. These benches are not a routine phenomenon. A vast majority of cases before the Supreme Court are heard and decided by a bench of two judges (called a Division Bench), and sometimes of three. Constitution Benches are set up when the case involves a substantial question of law pertaining to the interpretation of the Constitution (Article 145(3) of the Constitution, which mandates that such matters be heard by a bench of not less than five judges).**

**53 . Question:**

**Match List-I (Schedules of the Constitution) with List-II (Provisions):**

<b>List-I (Schedule)</b>	<b>List-II (Provision)</b>
<b>(a) Fifth Schedule</b>	<b>1. Distribution of powers between Union and States</b>
<b>(b) Sixth Schedule</b>	<b>2. Administration of Scheduled Areas and Tribes in states other than NE</b>
<b>(c) Seventh Schedule</b>	<b>3. Administration of tribal areas in Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, and Mizoram</b>
<b>(d) Eighth Schedule</b>	<b>4. Official Languages of India</b>

**Codes:**

- 1. A-2 B- 3 C- 1 D- 4**
- 2. A-3 B- 2 C- 1 D- 4**

**3. A-2 B- 1 C- 3 D- 4**

**4. A-2 B-4 C- 3 D - 1**

**Correct Answer:**

**Option 1: (a-2, b-3, c-1, d-4)**

**Explanation**

**Fifth Schedule → Scheduled Areas & Tribes (except NE).**

- **Sixth Schedule → Autonomous Councils in Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, Mizoram (ONLY these 4 NE states).**
- **Seventh Schedule → Union-State power division (Union, State, Concurrent Lists).**
- **Eighth Schedule → Official languages (22 at present).**

**54 . Consider the following statements:**

**S1. The Doctrine of Severability means that if a particular provision of a statute is unconstitutional, only that offending part will be struck down, while the rest of the statute remains valid.**

**S2. The Doctrine of Pith and Substance is applied to determine whether a law falls under Union List or State List, when both seem to overlap.**

**S3. The Doctrine of Territorial Nexus implies that a state law will be valid even if it has extra-territorial operation, provided there is a sufficient nexus between the object of the law and the state.**

**S4. The Doctrine of Harmonious Construction requires that when two provisions of the Constitution or a statute appear to be in conflict, they must be interpreted in a manner so that both can operate effectively.**

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

- (a) Only one pair is correct**
- (b) Only two pairs are correct**
- (c) Only three pairs are correct**
- (d) All four are correct**

**Correct Answer: (d) All four are correct**

**Question 55:**

**Arrange the following North-Eastern states in the chronological order of their statehood:**

- 1. Mizoram**
- 2. Arunachal Pradesh**
- 3. Nagaland**
- 4. Meghalaya**
- 5. Sikkim**

**Options:**

- (a) 3 – 4 – 5 – 2 – 1**
- (b) 3 – 4 – 5 – 1 – 2**
- (c) 4 – 3 – 1 – 2 – 5**
- (d) 5 – 3 – 4 – 1 – 2**

**Correct Answer: (a) 3 – 4 – 5 – 2 – 1**

**Explanation (Chronology with years):**

- **Nagaland → 1963**
- **Meghalaya → 1972**
- **Sikkim → 1975**
- **Arunachal Pradesh → 1987**
- **Mizoram → 1987**

**So, 3 (Nagaland) → 4 (Meghalaya) → 5 (Sikkim) → 2 (Arunachal) → 1 (Mizoram).**

**Originally, most of the North-East was part of Assam under British India. Gradually, through State Reorganisation and North-Eastern Reorganisation Acts, new states were carved out**

### **Chronological Order of State Formation**

- 1. Assam → *Oldest*, a province in 1912, then full state at independence (1947).**
- 2. Nagaland (1963)**
  - **First carved out of Assam.**
  - **Statehood under State of Nagaland Act, 1962.**
  - **Became a state on 1 December 1963.**
- 3. Meghalaya (1972)**
  - **Initially an autonomous state within Assam (1970).**
  - **Full statehood under North-Eastern Areas (Reorganisation) Act, 1971.**
  - **Became state on 21 January 1972.**
- 4. Manipur (1972)**
  - **Was a Union Territory after merger with India (1949).**
  - **Gained statehood on 21 January 1972 under the same Act.**
- 5. Tripura (1972)**
  - **Was a princely state, merged in 1949, became Union Territory in 1956.**
  - **Became full-fledged state on 21 January 1972.**
- 6. Sikkim (1975)**
  - **Special protectorate till 1974 (with Chogyal monarchy).**
  - **Became 22nd state of India through 36th Constitutional Amendment, 1975.**
  - **Date: 16 May 1975.**
- 7. Arunachal Pradesh (1987)**
  - **Earlier known as NEFA (North-East Frontier Agency).**

- **Became Union Territory in 1972.**
- **Full statehood on 20 February 1987.**

#### **8. Mizoram (1987)**

- **Carved out of Assam as Union Territory in 1972.**
- **Gained statehood after Mizo Accord, 20 February 1987.**

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#### **Final Chronological List (with year)**

- 1. Assam – 1947**
- 2. Nagaland – 1963**
- 3. Meghalaya – 1972**
- 4. Manipur – 1972**
- 5. Tripura – 1972**
- 6. Sikkim – 1975**
- 7. Arunachal Pradesh – 1987**
- 8. Mizoram – 1987**

✓ **Trick to Remember (Chronology Mnemonic):**  
**“A Naughty Monkey Tried Small Amazing Moves”**

**56. Match the following portfolios of the first cabinet of independent India (1947) with their respective ministers:**

Portfolio	Minister
A. Education	1. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
B. Information and Broadcasting	2. Dr. Rajendra Prasad
C. Food and Agriculture	3. Maulana Abul Kalam Azad

D. Health

4. Rajkumari Amrit Kaur

**Options:**

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

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

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

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

**Correct Answer: a) A-3, B-1, C-2, D-4****Explanation:**

Minister	Portfolio(s)
Jawaharlal Nehru	Prime Minister, External Affairs, Commonwealth Relations, Scientific Research
Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel	Home, Information and Broadcasting, States
Dr. Rajendra Prasad	Food and Agriculture
Maulana Abul Kalam Azad	Education
Rajkumari Amrit Kaur	Health
Dr. B.R. Ambedkar	Law

<b>R.K. Shanmukham Chetty</b>	<b>Finance</b>
<b>Dr. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee</b>	<b>Industries and Supplies</b>
<b>C.H. Bhabha</b>	<b>Commerce</b>
<b>Rafi Ahmed Kidwai</b>	<b>Communications</b>
<b>Sardar Baldev Singh</b>	<b>Defence</b>
<b>N.V. Gadgil</b>	<b>Works, Mines, and Power</b>
<b>John Mathai</b>	<b>Railways and Transport</b>
<b>Jagjivan Ram</b>	<b>Labour</b>

**57: In the Drafting Committee of the Indian Constitution, N. Madhav Rao replaced which of the following members due to the latter's resignation on health grounds?**

- (a) Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar
- (b) B.L. Mitter
- (c) D.P. Khaitan
- (d) K.M. Munshi

**Correct Answer:(b) B.L. Mitter**

**Explanation:**

**The Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly, formed on August 29, 1947, under the chairmanship of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, was tasked with**

**preparing the draft of the Indian Constitution. Initially, the committee consisted of seven members: Dr. B.R. Ambedkar (Chairman), Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar, N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar, K.M. Munshi, Muhammad Saadulla, B.L. Mitter, and D.P. Khaitan.**

**B.L. Mitter, a prominent legal expert and advisor to the Maharaja of Baroda, resigned from the committee due to ill health shortly after its formation. He was replaced by N. Madhav Rao (also spelled Nyapathi Madhava Rau), a distinguished civil servant who had served as the Diwan of Mysore (1941–1945) and brought expertise in administration and constitutional matters, including his prior involvement in the Government of India Act, 1935. N. Madhav Rao contributed significantly to discussions on federalism and village panchayats.**

**Later, D.P. Khaitan passed away in 1948 and was replaced by T.T. Krishnamachari. The other options are incorrect: Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar and K.M. Munshi served throughout without replacement. This composition reflects the committee's evolution to ensure continuity in drafting India's Constitution, which was adopted on November 26, 1949.**

**58 : Which of the following provisions of the Indian Constitution came into force before its full enactment on January 26, 1950?**

**Options:**

- a) Fundamental Rights**
- b) Directive Principles of State Policy**
- c) Citizenship, Elections, Provisional Parliament, and Temporary Provisions**
- d) Emergency Provisions**



**Correct Answer: (c) Citizenship, Elections, Provisional Parliament, and Temporary Provisions**

**Explanation:**

**The Indian Constitution was adopted by the Constituent Assembly on November 26, 1949, and came into full effect on January 26, 1950, marking the establishment of India as a sovereign republic. However, certain provisions were brought into force earlier, on November 26, 1949, to facilitate the transition from the Government of India Act, 1935, to the new constitutional framework. These provisions were essential for setting up the administrative and legal machinery required before the Constitution's full enactment.**

**The provisions that came into force on November 26, 1949, are outlined in Article 394 of the Indian Constitution and include:**

- Articles 5–9: Citizenship, defining who would be considered citizens of India at the commencement of the Constitution.**
- Articles 366, 367, 379–381, and 391–393: Provisions related to elections, the provisional Parliament, temporary and transitional provisions, and definitions to ensure governance continuity.**

**These provisions were critical for:**

- Establishing citizenship criteria to determine the legal status of individuals in the newly independent nation.**
- Enabling the conduct of elections to set up the provisional Parliament, which functioned until the first general elections in 1951–52.**
- Providing temporary and transitional arrangements to bridge the gap between British rule and the Republic of India.**

**59: Consider the following statements regarding key events in India's post-independence history:**

**1. The Parliament ratified India's membership of the Commonwealth in May 1949.**

**2. The National Anthem was adopted on July 22, 1947.**

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

**(a) 1 only**

**(b) 2 only**

**(c) Both 1 and 2**

**(d) Neither 1 nor 2**

**Correct Answer: (d) Neither 1 nor 2**

**Explanation:**

**Statement 1: The Parliament ratified India's membership of the Commonwealth in May 1949.**

**- Incorrect: India's decision to remain a member of the Commonwealth of Nations as a republic was formalized at the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in April 1949 in London, where the London Declaration was adopted. This allowed India to stay in the Commonwealth despite becoming a republic, a significant departure from the requirement of recognizing the British monarch as the head of state. However, this decision was not ratified by the Indian Parliament in May 1949. Instead, it was a decision taken by the Constituent Assembly, which was acting as the provisional Parliament, and the formal acceptance was through deliberations in the Assembly rather than a specific parliamentary ratification in May 1949. The Constituent**

**Assembly debates in 1948–49 reflect India's commitment to Commonwealth membership, culminating in the adoption of the Constitution in November 1949, which came into partial effect (including provisions for governance) on November 26, 1949. Thus, the statement is factually inaccurate regarding the "Parliament" and the specific date of "May 1949."**

**Statement 2: The National Anthem was adopted on July 22, 1947.**

**- Incorrect: The National Anthem, "Jana Gana Mana," composed by Rabindranath Tagore, was officially adopted by the Constituent Assembly on January 24, 1950, just before India became a republic on January 26, 1950. While the song was sung at the first session of the Indian National Congress in 1911 and was widely used during the freedom struggle, its formal adoption as the National Anthem occurred in 1950. The date July 22, 1947, is significant as it marks the adoption of the National Flag (the Tricolour with the Ashoka Chakra) by the Constituent Assembly, not the National Anthem. Thus, the statement is incorrect.**

**60 : Match the following Parts of the Indian Constitution with their respective subjects:**

<b>Part</b>	<b>Subject</b>
<b>A. Part IX B</b>	<b>1. Finance, Property, Contracts, and Suits</b>
<b>B. Part XII</b>	<b>2. Trade, Commerce, and Intercourse within India</b>
<b>C. Part XI</b>	<b>3. The Co-operative Societies</b>
<b>D. Part XIII</b>	<b>4. Relations between the Union and the States</b>

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Options:

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

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

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

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

**Correct Answer:**

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

**Explanation:**

**1. Part IX B (A) - The Co-operative Societies (3)**

- **Articles 243ZH to 243ZT: Part IX B, introduced by the 97th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2011, deals with the provisions related to co-operative societies. It outlines the framework for their incorporation, regulation, and functioning, including the number of directors, election processes, and audit requirements. This part aims to strengthen the cooperative movement in India by providing constitutional backing to co-operative societies.**

**2. Part XII (B) - Finance, Property, Contracts, and Suits (1)**

- **Articles 264 to 300A: Part XII covers financial provisions, including the distribution of revenues between the Union and States, taxes, borrowing powers, and the Consolidated Fund. It also includes provisions related to property, contracts, and suits involving the Union or States, such as the right to property (Article 300A) and legal proceedings involving the government.**

**3. Part XI (C) - Relations between the Union and the States (4)**

**- Articles 245 to 263: Part XI deals with the legislative and administrative relations between the Union and the States. It includes provisions on the distribution of legislative powers (Union List, State List, and Concurrent List), the extent of laws made by Parliament and State Legislatures, and mechanisms like Inter-State Councils to promote coordination between the Union and States.**

**4. Part XIII (D) - Trade, Commerce, and Intercourse within India (2)**

**- Articles 301 to 307: Part XIII ensures free trade, commerce, and intercourse throughout the territory of India. Article 301 guarantees freedom of trade and commerce, while subsequent articles outline restrictions that may be imposed by Parliament or States under specific conditions, such as public interest or reasonable restrictions.**

**61:**

**Consider the following statements regarding the provisions for state formation and reorganisation in the Indian Constitution:**

- 1. Article 3 authorises Parliament to form a new state, increase the area of any state, or diminish the area of any state.**
- 2. The State Reorganisation Bill can only be introduced in Parliament with the prior recommendation of the President.**
- 3. Article 2 deals with the admission or establishment of new states into the Union of India.**
- 4. A bill under Article 3 is not considered an amendment bill under Article 368 of the Constitution.**

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

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

(c) 2, 3, and 4 only

(d) 1, 2, 3, and 4

**Correct Answer:**

(d) 1, 2, 3, and 4

**Explanation:**

**Statement 1: Article 3 authorises Parliament to form a new state, increase the area of any state, or diminish the area of any state.**

- **Correct: Article 3 of the Indian Constitution empowers Parliament to:**

- **Form a new state by separation of territory from any state or by uniting two or more states or parts of states.**
- **Increase or diminish the area of any state.**
- **Alter the boundaries or name of any state.**

**This provision reflects the flexible federal structure of India, allowing Parliament to reorganize states to meet administrative or political needs, as seen in the States Reorganisation Act, 1956, and the creation of states like Telangana in 2014.**

**Statement 2: The State Reorganisation Bill can only be introduced in Parliament with the prior recommendation of the President.**

- **Correct: As per Article 3, a bill for the formation, alteration, or renaming of a state can only be introduced in Parliament with the prior recommendation of the President. Additionally, the President must refer the bill to the legislature of the affected state(s) for their views within a specified period, though Parliament is not bound by these views. This ensures a consultative process while maintaining Parliament's supremacy.**

**Statement 3: Article 2 deals with the admission or establishment of new states into the Union of India.**

- **Correct: Article 2 empowers Parliament to admit new states into the Union of India or establish new states on such terms and conditions as it deems fit. This applies to territories that were not part of India at the time of the Constitution's adoption, such as the admission of Sikkim as a state in 1975 (via the 36th Constitutional Amendment Act). Article 2 differs from Article 3, which deals with internal reorganization of existing states.**

**Statement 4: A bill under Article 3 is not considered an amendment bill under Article 368 of the Constitution.**

- **Correct: A bill introduced under Article 3 for state reorganization is treated as an ordinary bill and does not require the special procedure for constitutional amendments outlined in Article 368 (i.e., a two-thirds majority in both Houses of Parliament). It can be passed by a simple majority, subject to the President's recommendation and consultation with affected states. This was clarified in cases like the States Reorganisation Act, 1956, and subsequent state formations.**

**Article 2 vs. Article 3: Article 2 deals with external territories (e.g., Sikkim's admission), while Article 3 deals with internal reorganization (e.g., creation of Telangana or renaming of states).**

**Match the following committees of the Indian Constituent Assembly with their respective chairpersons:**

Committee	Chairperson
A. Provincial Constitution Committee	1. J.B. Kripalani
B. Fundamental Rights Sub-Committee	2. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
C. States Committee	3. Jawaharlal Nehru
D. Ad-hoc Committee on the Supreme Court	4. S. Varadachariar

**Options:**

**a) A-3, B-1, C-2, D-4**

**b) A-2, B-1, C-3, D-4**

**c) A-3, B-2, C-1, D-4**

**d) A-2, B-1, C-3, D-1**

**Correct Answer:**

**b) A-2, B-1, C-3, D-4**

**Explanation:**

**The Constituent Assembly of India (1946–1950) established 22 committees (8 major and 14 minor) to deliberate on various aspects of the Constitution, including procedural and substantive matters**

**1. Provincial Constitution Committee (A) - Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel (2)**

**2. Fundamental Rights Sub-Committee (B) - J.B. Kripalani (1)**

**- This sub-committee was part of the larger Advisory Committee on Fundamental Rights, Minorities, and Tribal and Excluded Areas (chaired by Sardar Patel). It specifically drafted proposals for Fundamental Rights (Articles 12–35 in the Constitution). J.B. Kripalani, a prominent freedom fighter and former President of the Indian National Congress, chaired this sub-committee.**

**3. States Committee (C) - Jawaharlal Nehru (3)**

**- Also known as the Committee on States (or Negotiating Committee on States), this committee handled negotiations with princely states for their integration into the Indian Union and advised on their constitutional status.**

**4. Ad-hoc Committee on the Supreme Court (D) - S. Varadachariar (4)**



**- This ad-hoc (temporary) committee was formed to examine and report on the structure, powers, and jurisdiction of the Supreme Court (Articles 124–147 in the Constitution). S. Varadachariar, a distinguished jurist and former judge of the Federal Court of India, chaired it.**

### **Complete List of All Committees of the Constituent Assembly and Their Chairpersons**

**22 committees (8 major and 14 minor) of the Constituent Assembly,**

#### **Major Committees (8):**

- 1. Union Powers Committee - Jawaharlal Nehru**
- 2. Union Constitution Committee - Jawaharlal Nehru**
- 3. Provincial Constitution Committee - Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel**
- 4. Drafting Committee - Dr. B.R. Ambedkar**
- 5. Advisory Committee on Fundamental Rights, Minorities, and Tribal and Excluded Areas - Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel**

#### **- Sub-Committees:**

- Fundamental Rights Sub-Committee - J.B. Kripalani**
  - Minorities Sub-Committee - H.C. Mookherjee**
  - North-East Frontier Tribal Areas and Assam Excluded & Partially Excluded Areas Sub-Committee - Gopinath Bardoloi**
  - Excluded and Partially Excluded Areas (Other than Assam) Sub-Committee - A.V. Thakkar**
- 6. Rules of Procedure Committee - Dr. Rajendra Prasad**

**7. States Committee (Negotiating Committee on States) - Jawaharlal Nehru**

**8. Steering Committee - Dr. Rajendra Prasad**

**Minor Committees (14):**

**1. Finance and Staff Committee - Dr. Rajendra Prasad**

**2. Credentials Committee - Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar**

**3. House Committee - B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya**

**4. Order of Business Committee - Dr. K.M. Munshi**

**5. Committee on the Functions of the Constituent Assembly - G.V. Mavalankar**

**6. Committee on Chief Commissioners' Provinces - B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya**

**7. Expert Committee on the Financial Provisions of the Union Constitution - Nalini Ranjan Sarkar (non-member expert)**

**8. Committee on the Supreme Court (Ad-hoc) - S. Varadachariar**

**9. Committee on the Chief Justices of High Courts - Dr. Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar**

**10. Linguistic Provinces Commission - S.K. Dar (non-member)**

**11. Special Committee for the Integration of Tribal Areas - Gopinath Bardoloi**

**12. Press Gallery Committee - Usha Nath Sen**

**13. Committee for the Preparation of the National Flag - Dr. Rajendra Prasad**

**14. Hindi Translation Committee - Pt. Lakshmi Kanta Maitra**

**63 : Match the following Articles of the Indian Constitution with their respective subjects:**

Article	Subject
A. Article 123	1. Amendment of the Constitution
B. Article 311	2. Power of the President to promulgate Ordinances
C. Article 368	3. Superintendence, direction, and control of elections
D. Article 324	4. Protection of civil servants from dismissal, etc.

**Options:**

- a) A-2, B-4, C-1, D-3
- b) A-1, B-4, C-2, D-3
- c) A-2, B-1, C-4, D-3
- d) A-3, B-4, C-1, D-2

**Correct Answer:**

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

**Explanation:**

The Indian Constitution assigns specific provisions to various articles, each addressing distinct aspects of governance, administration, or institutional frameworks. Below is the detailed matching of the given articles with their subjects, based on the text of the Indian Constitution:

**1. Article 123 (A) - Power of the President to promulgate Ordinances (2)**

- **Article 123 empowers the President of India to promulgate ordinances during the recess of Parliament, provided certain conditions are met (e.g., immediate action is necessary). These ordinances have the same force as an Act of Parliament but are temporary and must be approved by Parliament within six weeks of its reassembly. This provision ensures legislative continuity when Parliament is not in session.**

## **2. Article 311 (B) - Protection of civil servants from dismissal, etc. (4)**

- **Article 311 provides safeguards to civil servants under the Union or State governments against arbitrary dismissal, removal, or reduction in rank. It mandates that no civil servant can be dismissed or removed without an inquiry and reasonable opportunity to be heard, except under specific exceptions (e.g., conviction on criminal charges). This article is crucial for protecting the independence and security of the bureaucracy.**

## **3. Article 368 (C) - Amendment of the Constitution (1)**

- **Article 368 outlines the procedure for amending the Indian Constitution. It requires a special majority (two-thirds of members present and voting in each House of Parliament, with more than half the total membership present) for most amendments. Certain provisions, like those affecting federal structure, also require ratification by at least half of the state legislatures. This article is central to the Constitution's flexibility and rigidity balance.**

## **4. Article 324 (D) - Superintendence, direction, and control of elections (3)**

**- Article 324 vests the Election Commission of India with the authority to superintend, direct, and control the preparation of electoral rolls and the conduct of elections to Parliament, State Legislatures, and the offices of President and Vice-President. This ensures the independence and integrity of the electoral process in India's democracy.**

**64 : Consider the following statements regarding the functioning of the Constituent Assembly of India:**

**1. Whenever the Constituent Assembly met as a constituent body, it was chaired by Dr. Rajendra Prasad, and when it met as a legislative body, it was chaired by G.V. Mavalankar.**

**2. The Constituent Assembly had 11 sessions, and for the last time, it met from November 14–26, 1949, when members appended their signatures to the Constitution.**

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

**(a) 1 only**

**(b) 2 only**

**(c) Both 1 and 2**

**(d) Neither 1 nor 2**

**Correct Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

**Statement 1: Whenever the Constituent Assembly met as a constituent body, it was chaired by Dr. Rajendra Prasad, and when it met as a legislative body, it was chaired by G.V. Mavalankar.**

**- Correct: The Constituent Assembly of India, formed under the Cabinet Mission Plan of 1946, had a dual role: drafting the Constitution (as a**

**constituent body) and functioning as a provisional Parliament (as a legislative body) until the first general elections in 1951–52. When the Assembly met for its constitution-making functions, it was chaired by Dr. Rajendra Prasad, who was elected President of the Constituent Assembly on December 11, 1946. When it functioned as a legislative body (akin to a provisional Parliament), it was chaired by G.V. Mavalankar, who was appointed Speaker for these sessions.**

**Statement 2: The Constituent Assembly had 11 sessions, and for the last time, it met from November 14–26, 1949, when members appended their signatures to the Constitution.**

**- InCorrect: The Constituent Assembly held 11 sessions over a period of nearly three years (December 9, 1946, to November 26, 1949). The final session took place from November 14–26, 1949, during which the Constitution was adopted on November 26, 1949.**

**The assembly met once again on 24 January, 1950 when the members appended their signatures to the constitution of India.**

**65: Arrange the following events/commissions related to the reorganization of states in India in their correct chronological order:**

- 1. JVP Committee**
- 2. Dhar Committee**
- 3. Fazal Ali Commission**
- 4. Formation of Gujarat from Maharashtra**

**Options:**

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

**Correct Answer: A) 2, 1, 3, 4**

**Explanation:**

- **Dhar Committee was formed in June 1948 and submitted its report in December 1948.**
- **JVP Committee was established in December 1948 and reported in April 1949.**
- **Fazal Ali Commission was appointed in December 1953 and submitted its report in September 1955.**
- **Formation of Gujarat from Maharashtra occurred on May 1, 1960, via the Bombay Reorganisation Act.**

**66: The advisory jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India, as provided under Article 143, was adopted from the Constitution of which country?**

- A) United States**
- B) United Kingdom**
- C) Canada**
- D) Ireland**

**Correct Answer : C) Canada**

**Explanation:**

- **The advisory jurisdiction, where the Supreme Court provides non-binding opinions on matters referred by the President, was inspired by the Canadian Constitution,**
- **The United States and United Kingdom do not have a similar provision, as their courts primarily deal with contentious cases. Ireland's Constitution influenced other aspects of India's Constitution (e.g., Directive Principles), but not the advisory jurisdiction.**

**67: Which of the following amendments to the Indian Constitution does **\*\*not\*\*** require a special majority of Parliament along with the consent of at least half of the state legislatures?**

- A) Election of the President and its manner**
- B) Supreme Court and High Courts**
- C) Extent of executive power of the Union and the States**
- D) Fundamental Rights**

**Correct Answer : D) Fundamental Rights**

**Explanation:**

- Amendments to provisions like the election of the President (Articles 54, 55), Supreme Court and High Courts (Parts V and VI), extent of executive power (Articles 73, 162), and representation of states in Parliament (Articles 80, 81) require a special majority in Parliament and ratification by at least half of the state legislatures under Article 368(2).
- Amendments to Fundamental Rights (Part III) require only a special majority in Parliament (two-thirds of members present and voting, with more than half the total membership present) and do not require state legislature consent.

**Explanation**

The Indian Constitution requires amendments to certain provisions to be passed by a special majority (two-thirds of members present and voting in each House of Parliament, with more than half the total membership present) **\*\*and\*\*** the consent of at least half of the state legislatures, as per Article 368(2) . This applies to provisions listed in the proviso to Article 368(2), which include:



- 1. Election of the President and its manner (Articles 54 and 55).**
- 2. Supreme Court and High Courts (provisions under Chapter IV of Part V and Chapter V of Part VI).**
- 3. Extent of executive power of the Union and the States (Articles 73 and 162).**
- 5. Representation of States in Parliament (Articles related to the composition of Parliament, such as Articles 80 and 81).**

However, amendments to Fundamental Rights (Part III of the Constitution) require only a special majority\*\* in Parliament and do not need the consent of state legislatures, as they are not listed in the proviso to Article 368(2).

**68: Which of the following offices is not covered under Schedule 2 of the Indian Constitution?**

- A) President**
- B) Prime Minister**
- C) Speaker of the Lok Sabha**
- D) Comptroller and Auditor General of India**

**Correct Answer: B) Prime Minister**

**Explanation:**

- **Schedule 2 of the Indian Constitution outlines the emoluments, allowances, and privileges for offices such as the President, Governors, Speakers and Deputy Speakers of Parliament and State Legislatures, Judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts, and the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.**
- **The Prime Minister is not included in Schedule 2, as their salary and allowances are governed by separate legislation (e.g., the**

**Salaries and Allowances of Ministers Act), not constitutional provisions under Schedule 2.**

**69: The principle of non-refoulement refers to:**

- A) The right of states to deport illegal immigrants without any restrictions**
- B) The obligation of states to provide citizenship to refugees**
- C) The prohibition on returning refugees to a country where they face persecution or serious harm**
- D) The requirement for refugees to register with the United Nations**

**Correct Answer: C) The prohibition on returning refugees to a country where they face persecution or serious harm**

**Explanation:**

- **The principle of non-refoulement, enshrined in Article 33 of the 1951 Refugee Convention and other international laws, prohibits states from returning refugees or asylum seekers to a country where they face a well-founded fear of persecution or serious harm, such as torture or threats to life.**

**Question 70: Which of the following best describes the primary role of the Registrar General of India?**

- A) Conducting elections for Parliament and State Legislatures**
- B) Overseeing the registration of births and deaths and conducting the Census of India**
- C) Managing the financial accounts of the Union Government**
- D) Administering the judicial functions of the Supreme Court**

**Correct Answer: B) Overseeing the registration of births and deaths and conducting the Census of India**

**Explanation:**

- **The Registrar General of India, under the Ministry of Home Affairs, is responsible for coordinating the registration of births**

**and deaths under the Registration of Births and Deaths Act, 1969, and conducting the decennial Census of India under the Census Act, 1948. The RGI also manages the National Population Register (NPR).**

- **Option A is incorrect, as elections are managed by the Election Commission of India.**
- **Option C is incorrect, as financial accounts are overseen by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.**
- **Option D is incorrect, as judicial functions are handled by the Supreme Court, not the RGI.**

**71: The term "integrated judiciary" in the context of the Indian Constitution refers to:**

- A) A system where state governments appoint High Court judges**
- B) A unified judicial system with the Supreme Court and High Courts forming a single hierarchy**
- C) A judiciary independent of the Constitution**
- D) A dual judicial system with separate state and central courts**

**Correct Answer: B) A unified judicial system with the Supreme Court and High Courts forming a single hierarchy**

**Explanation:**

- **The integrated judiciary in India refers to a single, unified judicial system where the Supreme Court, High Courts, and subordinate courts operate under a single constitutional framework, with the Supreme Court as the apex court having supervisory and appellate jurisdiction (Articles 124–147 and 214–231).**
- **Option A is incorrect, as High Court judges are appointed by the President in consultation with the Chief Justice of India and other authorities (Article 217).**
- **Option C is incorrect, as the judiciary derives its powers from the Constitution.**

- **Option D is incorrect, as India does not have a dual judicial system like some federal countries (e.g., the USA); instead, it has a single, integrated structure.**

**72: Consider the following statements regarding the Constituent Assembly of India:**

1. **Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha was appointed as the temporary President of the Constituent Assembly.**
2. **The practice of appointing a temporary President was adopted from France.**

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

- A) 1 only
- B) 2 only
- C) Both 1 and 2
- D) Neither 1 nor 2

**Correct Answer: C) Both 1 and 2**

**Explanation:**

- **Statement 1: Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha was indeed the temporary President of the Constituent Assembly during its first meeting on December 9, 1946, due to his seniority, until Dr. Rajendra Prasad was elected as the permanent President.**
- **Statement 2: The practice of appointing a temporary President, typically the seniormost member, to preside over initial proceedings was inspired by the French National Assembly's convention, where a senior member chairs until a permanent presiding officer is chosen.**

**73: Consider the following statements regarding the Objective Resolution in the Constituent Assembly of India:**

1. **The Objective Resolution was introduced by Jawaharlal Nehru in the first session of the Constituent Assembly.**

**2. It was adopted in the same session.**

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

- A) 1 only**
- B) 2 only**
- C) Both 1 and 2**
- D) Neither 1 nor 2**

**Correct Answer: A) 1 only**

**Explanation:**

- **Statement 1: The Objective Resolution was introduced by Jawaharlal Nehru on December 13, 1946, during the first session of the Constituent Assembly, making this statement correct.**
- **Statement 2: The Objective Resolution was not adopted in the first session. It was debated and unanimously adopted on January 22, 1947, in a later session, making this statement incorrect.**

**74: Who first put forward the idea of a Constituent Assembly to draft a Constitution for India?**

- A) Jawaharlal Nehru**
- B) M.N. Roy**
- C) Mahatma Gandhi**
- D) B.R. Ambedkar**

**Correct Answer: B) M.N. Roy**

**Explanation:**

- **M.N. Roy, in 1934, was the first to formally propose the idea of a Constituent Assembly elected by universal adult franchise to frame a Constitution for an independent India.**
- **The Indian National Congress later adopted this demand in 1935, and it was realized in 1946 under the Cabinet Mission Plan.**

- **Jawaharlal Nehru, Mahatma Gandhi, and B.R. Ambedkar played significant roles in the Constituent Assembly but did not originate the idea.**

**75 .Which of the following statements best describes the relation between liberty and equality?**

- (a) **Without equality, liberty would produce the supremacy of the few over the many.**
- (b) **Equality is a hindrance to liberty**
- (c) **Liberty and equality are mutually exclusive; one cannot coexist with the other.**
- (d) **Equality is only necessary for the privileged few, whereas liberty benefits everyone.**

**Correct Answer: (a) Without equality, liberty would produce the supremacy of the few over the many.**

**Explanation:**

- **Liberty refers to individual freedom and the ability to act without undue restrictions, while \*\*equality\*\* ensures fairness and equal opportunities for all, preventing discrimination or domination.**

- **Option (a) is correct because liberty, without equality, can lead to a situation where only a privileged few enjoy freedom, resulting in inequality and the dominance of a minority over the majority. For example, in an unequal society, unchecked liberty might allow the powerful to exploit others, undermining the broader societal good. The Indian Constitution (e.g., Preamble, Articles 14–18) emphasizes both liberty and equality as complementary principles to ensure justice and prevent such supremacy.**

- Option (b) is incorrect because equality is not inherently a hindrance to liberty. Properly balanced, equality supports liberty by ensuring all individuals have access to freedoms, as seen in constitutional provisions like Article 14 (equality before law).

- Option (c) is incorrect because liberty and equality are not mutually exclusive. The Indian Constitution integrates both through fundamental rights (e.g., liberty under Article 19 and equality under Article 14), showing they can coexist.

- Option (d) is incorrect because equality is essential for all, not just the privileged, and liberty is not universally beneficial if it perpetuates inequality.

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