

ForumIAS

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Prelims Marathon

28th Nov. to 4th December, 2022

HISTORY
ECONOMICS
POLITY
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
GEOGRAPHY AND ENVIRONMENT

FORUMIAS



Polity – The Preamble

Q.1) Which of the following country introduced the preamble for the first time?

- a) Netherlands
- b) United States of America
- c) France
- d) Britain

ANS: B

Explanation: The American Constitution was the first to begin with a Preamble. Many countries, including India, followed this practice. The term 'Preamble' refers to the introduction or preface to the Constitution.

Source: Laxmikanth Polity

Q.2) Consider the following statements regarding Preamble:

1. The Preamble to the Indian Constitution is based on the Objectives Resolution.
2. It was amended by the 44th Constitutional Amendment Act (1978).

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

ANS: A

Explanation: The Preamble to the Indian Constitution is based on the 'Objectives Resolution', drafted and moved by Pandit Nehru, and adopted by the Constituent Assembly.

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

Source: Laxmikanth Polity

Q.3) Which of the following words is/are found in the preamble?

1. Justice
2. Equality
3. Fraternity

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: D

Explanation:

The Preamble in its present form reads:

“We, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a SOVEREIGN *SOCIALIST SECULAR* DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC and to secure to all its citizens:

JUSTICE, Social, Economic and Political;

LIBERTY of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship;

EQUALITY of status and of opportunity; and to promote among them all; FRATERNITY assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity *and integrity* of the Nation;

IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY this twenty-sixth day of November, 1949, do HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT AND GIVE TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION”.

Source: Laxmikanth Polity

Q.4) Consider the following statements:

1. Being a sovereign state, India can either acquire a foreign territory or cede a part of its territory in favor of a foreign state.
2. The Indian Constitution embodies the positive concept of secularism.

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

ANS: C

Explanation: The word ‘sovereign’ implies that India is neither a dependency nor a dominion of any other nation, but an independent state.

- There is no authority above it, and it is free to conduct its own affairs (both internal and external).
- Though in 1949, India declared the continuation of her full membership of the Commonwealth of Nations and accepted the British Crown as the head of the Commonwealth, this extraconstitutional declaration does not affect India’s sovereignty in any manner.
- Further, India’s membership of the United Nations Organization (UNO) also in no way constitutes a limitation on her sovereignty.
- Being a sovereign state, India can either acquire a foreign territory or cede a part of its territory in favour of a foreign state.
- The Indian Constitution embodies the positive concept of secularism i.e., all religions in our country (irrespective of their strength) have the same status and support from the state.

Source: Laxmikanth Polity

Q.5) Which of the following provisions of the Fundamental Rights ensure civic equality?

1. Article 14
2. Article 17
3. Article 18

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: D

Explanation: The Preamble secures to all citizens of India equality of status and opportunity. This provision embraces three dimensions of equality—civic, political and economic. The following provisions of the chapter on Fundamental Rights ensure civic equality:

- Equality before the law (Article 14).
- Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth (Article 15).
- Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment (Article 16).
- Abolition of untouchability (Article 17).
- Abolition of titles (Article 18).

Source: Laxmikanth Polity

Q.6) Consider the following statements:

1. Article 1 describes India, as a Federation of States.
2. Article 2 empowers the Parliament to admit or establish new states on such terms and conditions as it thinks fit.

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

ANS: B

Explanation: Article 1 describes India, that is, Bharat as a 'Union of States' rather than a 'Federation of States'. This provision deals with two things: one, name of the country; and two, type of polity.

Article 2 empowers the Parliament to 'admit into the Union of India, or establish, new states on such terms and conditions as it thinks fit'.

Source: Laxmikanth Polity

Q.7) Which of the following provision/s provided under Article 3?

1. Form a new state by separation of territory from any state or by uniting two or more states.
2. Increase the area of any state.
3. Diminish the area of any state.

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: D

Explanation: Article 3 authorizes the Parliament to:

- form a new state by separation of territory from any state or by uniting two or more states or parts of states or by uniting any territory to a part of any state;
- increase the area of any state;
- diminish the area of any state;
- alter the boundaries of any state; and
- alter the name of any state.

Source: Laxmikanth Polity

Q.8) Which of the following are the members of Fazl Ali Commission?

- a) K.M. Panikkar and H.N. Kunzru
- b) K. M. Panikkar and S.K. Dhar
- c) S. K. Dhar and H.N. Kunzru
- d) H. N. Kunzru and Pattabhi Sitaramayya

ANS: A

Explanation: The creation of Andhra state intensified the demand from other regions for creation of states on linguistic basis.

- This forced the Government of India to appoint (in December, 1953) a threemember States Re-organisation Commission under the chairmanship of Fazl Ali to re-examine the whole question.
- Its other two members were K.M. Panikkar and H.N. Kunzru.

Source: Laxmikanth Polity

Q.9) Which of the following Constitutional Amendment made Sikkim fully fledged state?

- a) 35th Constitutional Amendment
- b) 36th Constitutional Amendment
- c) 37th Constitutional Amendment
- d) 38th Constitutional Amendment

ANS: B

Explanation: Till 1947, Sikkim was an Indian princely state ruled by Chogyal. In 1947, after the lapse of British paramount, Sikkim became a 'protectorate' of India, whereby the Indian Government assumed responsibility for the defense, external affairs and communications of Sikkim.

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- In 1974, Sikkim expressed its desire for greater association with India. Accordingly, the 35th Constitutional Amendment Act (1974) was enacted by the parliament.
- This amendment introduced a new class of statehood under the constitution by conferring on Sikkim the status of an 'associate state' of the Indian Union.
- For this purpose, a new Article 2-A and a new schedule (10th Schedule containing the terms and conditions of association) were inserted in the Constitution.
- This experiment, however, did not last long as it could not fully satisfy the aspirations of the people of Sikkim.
- In a referendum held in 1975, they voted for the abolition of the institution of Chogyal and Sikkim becoming an integral part of India.
- Consequently, the 36th Constitutional Amendment Act (1975) was enacted to make Sikkim a full-fledged state of the Indian Union (the 22nd state).

Source: Laxmikanth Polity

Q.10) Consider the following statements:

1. The Constitution deals with the citizenship from Articles 5 to 11.
2. The Citizenship Act (1955) provides for acquisition and loss of citizenship after the commencement of 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

ANS: C

Explanation: The Constitution deals with the citizenship from Articles 5 to 11 under Part II. However, it contains neither any permanent nor any elaborate provisions in this regard.

- It only identifies the persons who became citizens of India at its commencement (i.e., on January 26, 1950).
- The Citizenship Act (1955) provides for acquisition and loss of citizenship after the commencement of the Constitution.
- Originally, the Citizenship Act (1955) also provided for the Commonwealth Citizenship. But, this provision was repealed by the Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2003.

Source: Laxmikanth Polity

Polity – Fundamental Rights

Q.1) Consider the following statements regarding fundamental rights:

1. The framers of the Constitution derived inspiration from the French Constitution to frame fundamental rights for Indians.
2. Part III of Indian constitution is related to fundamental rights.

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

ANS: B

Explanation: The Fundamental Rights are enshrined in Part III of the Constitution from Articles 12 to 35. In this regard, the framers of the Constitution derived inspiration from the Constitution of USA (i.e., Bill of Rights).

Source: Laxmikanth Polity

Q.2) Consider the following statements:

1. The Fundamental Rights are guaranteed by the Constitution to all persons without any discrimination.
2. The Fundamental Rights are meant for promoting the ideal of political democracy.

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

ANS: C

Explanation: The Fundamental Rights are guaranteed by the Constitution to all persons without any discrimination.

- They uphold the equality of all individuals, the dignity of the individual, the larger public interest and unity of the nation.
- The Fundamental Rights are meant for promoting the ideal of political democracy.
- They prevent the establishment of an authoritarian and despotic rule in the country, and protect the liberties and freedoms of the people against the invasion by the State.

Source: Laxmikanth Polity

Q.3) The right to property fundamental right was deleted through which of the following amendment act?

- a) 1st Constitutional amendment act
- b) 9th Constitutional amendment act
- c) 42nd Constitutional amendment act
- d) 44th Constitutional amendment act

ANS: D

Explanation: The right to property was deleted from the list of Fundamental Rights by the 44th Amendment Act, 1978.

It is made a legal right under Article 300-A in Part XII of the Constitution. So at present, there are only six Fundamental Rights.

Source: Laxmikanth Polity

Q.4) Which of the following is/are feature/s of fundamental rights?

- 1. Some of them are available only to the citizens while others are available to all persons.
- 2. They are not qualified but absolute.
- 3. They are sacrosanct or permanent.

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: A

Explanation: The Fundamental Rights guaranteed by the Constitution are characterised by the following:

- Some of them are available only to the citizens while others are available to all persons whether citizens, foreigners or legal persons like corporations or companies.
- They are not absolute but qualified. The state can impose reasonable restrictions on them. However, whether such restrictions are reasonable or not is to be decided by the courts. Thus, they strike a balance between the rights of the individual and those of the society as a whole, between individual liberty and social control.
- All of them are available against the arbitrary action of the state. However, some of them are also available against the action of private individuals.
- Some of them are negative in character, that is, place limitations on the authority of the State, while others are positive in nature, conferring certain privileges on the persons.
- They are justiciable, allowing persons to move the courts for their enforcement, if and when they are violated.
- They are defended and guaranteed by the Supreme Court. Hence, the aggrieved person can directly go to the Supreme Court, not necessarily by way of appeal against the judgement of the high courts.
- They are not sacrosanct or permanent. The Parliament can curtail or repeal them but only by a constitutional amendment act and not by an ordinary act. Moreover, this can be done without affecting the 'basic structure' of the Constitution.

Source: Laxmikanth Polity

Q.5) Consider the following statements:

1. Fundamental rights can be suspended during the operation of a National Emergency except the rights guaranteed by Articles 20 and 21.
2. The six rights guaranteed by Article 19 can be suspended only when emergency is declared on armed rebellion.

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

ANS: A

Explanation: Fundamental rights can be suspended during the operation of a National Emergency except the rights guaranteed by Articles 20 and 21.

Further, the six rights guaranteed by Article 19 can be suspended only when emergency is declared on the grounds of war or external aggression (i.e., external emergency) and not on the ground of armed rebellion (i.e., internal emergency).

Source: Laxmikanth Polity

Q.6) Which of the following is/are covered under the definition of state (Article 12)?

1. Executive
2. Legislature
3. Statutory authorities

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: D

Explanation: The term 'State' has been used in different provisions concerning the fundamental rights. Hence, Article 12 has defined the term for the purposes of Part III.

According to it, the State includes the following:

- Government and Parliament of India, that is, executive and legislative organs of the Union government.
- Government and legislature of states, that is, executive and legislative organs of state government.
- All local authorities that is, municipalities, panchayats, district boards, improvement trusts, etc.
- All other authorities, that is, statutory or non-statutory authorities like LIC, ONGC, SAIL, etc.

Source: Laxmikanth Polity

Q.7) Which of the following is/are covered under definition of law (Article 13)?

1. Permanent laws enacted by the Parliament.
2. Temporary laws like ordinances issued by the President.
3. Delegated legislation.

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: D

Explanation: Article 13 declares that all laws that are inconsistent with or in derogation of any of the fundamental rights shall be void. In other words, it expressly provides for the doctrine of judicial review.

This power has been conferred on the Supreme Court (Article 32) and the high court's (Article 226) that can declare a law unconstitutional and invalid on the ground of contravention of any of the Fundamental Rights.

The term 'law' in Article 13 has been given a wide connotation so as to include the following:

- Permanent laws enacted by the Parliament or the state legislatures;
- Temporary laws like ordinances issued by the president or the state governors;
- Statutory instruments in the nature of delegated legislation (executive legislation) like order, bye-law, rule, regulation or notification; and
- Non-legislative sources of law, that is, custom or usage having the force of law.

Source: Laxmikanth Polity

Q.8) Which of the following is not part of Right to freedom?

- a) Protection in respect of conviction for offences
- b) Protection of life and personal liberty
- c) Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour
- d) Protection against arrest and detention in certain cases

ANS: C

Explanation:

Right to freedom (Articles 19–22)	(a) Protection of six rights regarding freedom of: (i) speech and expression, (ii) assembly, (iii) association, (iv) movement, (v) residence, and (vi) profession (Article 19). (b) Protection in respect of conviction for offences (Article 20). (c) Protection of life and personal liberty (Article 21). (d) Right to elementary education (Article 21A). (e) Protection against arrest and detention in certain cases (Article 22).
Right against exploitation (Articles 23–24)	(a) Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour (Article 23). (b) Prohibition of employment of children in factories, etc. (Article 24).
Right to freedom of religion (Article 25–28)	(a) Freedom of conscience and free profession, practice and propagation of religion (Article 25). (b) Freedom to manage religious affairs (Article 26). (c) Freedom from payment of taxes for promotion of any religion (Article 27). (d) Freedom from attending

Source: Laxmikanth Polity

Q.9) “Mandal Commission” is often seen in news is related to?

- a) Reservation
- b) Judicial writs
- c) Child labor
- d) Taxes

ANS: A

Explanation: In 1979, the Morarji Desai Government appointed the Second Backward Classes Commission under the chairmanship of B.P. Mandal, a Member of Parliament, in terms of Article 340 of the Constitution to investigate the conditions of the socially and educationally backward classes and suggest measures for their advancement.

- The commission submitted its report in 1980 and identified as many as 3743 castes as socially and educationally backward classes.
- They constitute nearly 52% component of the population, excluding the scheduled castes (SCs) and the scheduled tribes (STs).
- The commission recommended for reservation of 27% government jobs for the Other Backward Classes (OBCs) so that the total reservation for all ((SCs, STs and OBCs) amounts to 50%.

Source: Laxmikanth Polity

Q.10) Which of the following article is related protection against arbitrary and excessive punishment to an accused person?

- a) Article 19
- b) Article 20
- c) Article 22
- d) Article 23

ANS: B

Explanation: Article 20 grants protection against arbitrary and excessive punishment to an accused person, whether citizen or foreigner or legal person like a company or a corporation.

Source: Laxmikanth Polity

Polity – Fundamental Duties

Q.1) Which of the following right/s confer to a person under article 22?

1. Right to be informed of the grounds of arrest.
2. Right to consult and be defended by a legal practitioner.
3. Right to be produced before a magistrate within 48 hours including the journey time.

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: B

Explanation: The Article 22 has two parts—the first part deals with the cases of ordinary law and the second part deals with the cases of preventive detention law.

The first part of Article 22 confers the following rights on a person who is arrested or detained under an ordinary law:

- Right to be informed of the grounds of arrest.
- Right to consult and be defended by a legal practitioner.
- Right to be produced before a magistrate within 24 hours including the journey time.
- Right to be released after 24 hours unless the magistrate authorizes further detention.

Source: Laxmikanth Polity

Q.2) Which of the following is/are preventive laws enacted by parliament of India?

1. National Security Act.
2. Prevention of Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act.
3. Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act.

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: D

Explanation: The preventive detention laws made by the Parliament are:

- Preventive Detention Act, 1950. Expired in 1969.
- Maintenance of Internal Security Act (MISA), 1971. Repealed in 1978.
- Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities Act (COFEPOSA), 1974.
- National Security Act (NASA), 1980.
- Prevention of Black-marketing and Maintenance of Supplies of Essential Commodities Act (PBMSECA), 1980.
- Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act (TADA), 1985. Repealed in 1995.
- Prevention of Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act (PITNDPSA), 1988.

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- Prevention of Terrorism Act (POTA), 2002. Repealed in 2004.
- Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act (UAPA), 1967, as amended in 2004, 2008, 2012 and 2019.

Source: Laxmikanth Polity

Q.3) Which of the following right/s confer upon religious denomination under article 26?

1. Right to establish and maintain institutions for religious and charitable purposes.
2. Right to manage its own affairs in matters of religion.
3. Right to own and acquire movable and immovable property.

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: D

Explanation: According to Article 26, every religious denomination or any of its section shall have the following rights:

- Right to establish and maintain institutions for religious and charitable purposes;
- Right to manage its own affairs in matters of religion;
- Right to own and acquire movable and immovable property; and
- Right to administer such property in accordance with law.

Source: Laxmikanth Polity

Q.4) Which of the following article called by Dr. Ambedkar, “an Article without which this constitution would be a nullity, It is the very soul of the Constitution and the very heart of it”?

- a) Article 14
- b) Article 21
- c) Article 24
- d) Article 32

ANS: D

Explanation: A mere declaration of fundamental rights in the Constitution is meaningless, useless and worthless without providing effective machinery for their enforcement, if and when they are violated.

- Hence, Article 32 confers the right to remedies for the enforcement of the fundamental rights of an aggrieved citizen.
- In other words, the right to get the Fundamental Rights protected is in itself a fundamental right. This makes the fundamental rights real.
- That is why Dr. Ambedkar called Article 32 as the most important article of the Constitution-‘an Article without which this constitution would be a nullity. It is the very soul of the Constitution and the very heart of it’.
- The Supreme Court has ruled that Article 32 is a basic feature of the Constitution.

Source: Laxmikanth Polity

Q.5) Consider the following statements regarding Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP):

1. Part IV of the constitution is related to DPSP.
2. DPSP are borrowed from the Irish 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

ANS: C

Explanation: The Directive Principles of State Policy are enumerated in Part IV of the Constitution from Articles 36 to 51.

- The framers of the Constitution borrowed this idea from the Irish Constitution of 1937, which had copied it from the Spanish Constitution.
- Dr. B.R. Ambedkar described these principles as 'novel features' of the Indian Constitution.
- The Directive Principles along with the Fundamental Rights contain the philosophy of the Constitution and is the soul of the Constitution.

Source: Laxmikanth Polity

Q.6) Which of the following provisions of Constitution is related to "Instrument of Instructions"?

- a) Preamble
- b) Fundamental Rights
- c) Directive Principles of State policy
- d) Both B and C

ANS: C

Explanation: The Directive Principles resemble the 'Instrument of Instructions' enumerated in the Government of India Act of 1935.

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

Source: Laxmikanth Polity

Q.7) Which of the following provision/s is/are covered under article 39?

1. The right to adequate means of livelihood for all citizens.
2. The equitable distribution of material resources of the community for the common good.
3. Equal pay for equal work for men and women.

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: D

Explanation: Socialistic principles reflect the ideology of socialism. They lay down the framework of a democratic socialist state, aim at providing social and economic justice, and set the path towards welfare state. They direct the state: To secure

- the right to adequate means of livelihood for all citizens;
- the equitable distribution of material resources of the community for the common good;
- prevention of concentration of wealth and means of production;
- equal pay for equal work for men and women;
- preservation of the health and strength of workers and children against forcible abuse; and
- opportunities for healthy development of children (Article 39).

Source: Laxmikanth Polity

Q.8) “To promote international peace and security and maintain just and honorable relations between nations” is related to which of the following?

- a) Article 40
- b) Article 41
- c) Article 48
- d) Article 51

ANS: D

Explanation: To promote international peace and security and maintain just and honorable relations between nations; to foster respect for international law and treaty obligations, and to encourage settlement of international disputes by arbitration (Article 51).

Source: Laxmikanth Polity

Q.9) Which of the following Directive Principles is/are added under 42nd Amendment Act?

1. To secure opportunities for healthy development of children.
2. To promote equal justice and to provide free legal aid to the poor.
3. To minimize inequalities in income, status, facilities and opportunities.

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: B

Explanation: The 42nd Amendment Act of 1976 added four new Directive Principles to the original list. They require the State:

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- To secure opportunities for healthy development of children (Article 39).
 - To promote equal justice and to provide free legal aid to the poor (Article 39 A).
 - To take steps to secure the participation of workers in the management of industries (Article 43 A).
 - To protect and improve the environment and to safeguard forests and wild life (Article 48 A).
- The 44th Amendment Act of 1978 added one more Directive Principle, which requires the State to minimize inequalities in income, status, facilities and opportunities (Article 38).

Source: Laxmikanth Polity

Q.10) Which of the following amendment act added a new directive principle related to cooperative societies?

- 75th Amendment act
- 79th Amendment act
- 86th Amendment act
- 97th Amendment act

ANS: D

Explanation: The 97th Amendment Act of 2011 added a new Directive Principle relating to cooperative societies.

It requires the state to promote voluntary formation, autonomous functioning, democratic control and professional management of co-operative societies (Article 43B).

Source: Laxmikanth Polity

Polity – Amendment of Constitution

Q.1) Consider the following statements regarding fundamental duties:

1. The Fundamental Duties in the Indian Constitution are inspired by the Constitution of French.
2. The original constitution has ten fundamental duties.

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

ANS: D

Explanation: The rights and duties of the citizens are correlative and inseparable; the original constitution contained only the fundamental rights and not the fundamental duties.

- In other words, the framers of the Constitution did not feel it necessary to incorporate the fundamental duties of the citizens in the Constitution.
- However, they incorporated the duties of the State in the Constitution in the form of Directive Principles of State Polity.
- Later in 1976, the fundamental duties of citizens were added in the Constitution. In 2002, one more Fundamental Duty was added.
- The Fundamental Duties in the Indian Constitution are inspired by the Constitution of erstwhile USSR.

Source: Laxmikanth Polity

Q.2) Consider the following statements regarding fundamental duties:

1. Sardar Swaran Singh Committee was set up in 1976 to make recommendations about fundamental duties.
2. The 44th Constitutional Amendment act, 1978 was enacted to add a new part on fundamental duties.

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

ANS: A

Explanation: In 1976, the Congress Party set up the Sardar Swaran Singh Committee to make recommendations about fundamental duties, the need and necessity of which was felt during the operation of the internal emergency (1975–1977).

- The committee recommended the inclusion of a separate chapter on fundamental duties in the Constitution.
- It stressed that the citizens should become conscious that in addition to the enjoyment of rights, they also have certain duties to perform as well.

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- The Congress Government at Centre accepted these recommendations and enacted the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act in 1976.
- This amendment added a new part, namely, Part IVA to the Constitution.

Source: Laxmikanth Polity

Q.3) “Article 51A” is often seen in news is related to which of the following?

- a) Preamble
- b) Fundamental Rights
- c) Directive Principle of State Policy
- d) Fundamental Duties

ANS: D

Explanation: The Congress Government at Centre accepted Swaran Singh Committee recommendations and enacted the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act in 1976.

- This amendment added a new part, namely, Part IVA to the Constitution. This new part consists of only one Article, that is, Article 51A which for the first time specified a code of ten fundamental duties of the citizens.
- The ruling Congress party declared the non-inclusion of fundamental duties in the Constitution as a historical mistake and claimed that what the framers of the Constitution failed to do was being done now.

Source: Laxmikanth Polity

Q.4) “To provide opportunities for education to his child or ward between the age of six and fourteen years” this duty was added by which of the following constitutional amendment?

- a) 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act
- b) 44th Constitutional Amendment Act
- c) 76th Constitutional Amendment Act
- d) 86th Constitutional Amendment Act

ANS: D

Explanation: To provide opportunities for education to his child or ward between the age of six and fourteen years. This duty was added by the 86th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2002.

Source: Laxmikanth Polity

Q.5) The term “Basic Structure” was came into effect by which of the following?

- a) Keshavananda Bharati case
- b) Minerva mills case
- c) Shah Bano case
- d) Waman rao case

ANS: A

Explanation: 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).

Source: Laxmikanth Polity

Q.6) Consider the following statements regarding amendment of the constitution:

1. An amendment of the Constitution can be initiated only by either House of Parliament and not in the state legislatures.
2. The bill requires prior permission of the president.

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

ANS: A

Explanation: The procedure for the amendment of the Constitution as laid down in Article 368 is as follows:

- An amendment of the Constitution can be initiated only by the introduction of a bill for the purpose in either House of Parliament and not in the state legislatures.
- The bill can be introduced either by a minister or by a private member and does not require prior permission of the president.
- The bill must be passed in each House by a special majority, that is, a majority of the total membership of the House and a majority of two-thirds of the members of the House present and voting.

Source: Laxmikanth Polity

Q.7) Which of the following provision/s is/are amended through simple majority?

1. Admission or establishment of new states.
2. Second Schedule.
3. Directive Principles of State Policy.

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: B

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.

Source: Laxmikanth Polity

Q.8) Which of the following provision/s is/are amended through special majority of the Parliament and the ratification of half of the state legislatures?

1. Election of the President and its manner.
2. Supreme Court and high courts.
3. Any of the lists in the Seventh Schedule.

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: D

Explanation: The provisions of the Constitution which are related to the federal structure of the polity can be amended by a special majority of the Parliament and also with the consent of half of the state legislatures by a simple majority.

If one or some or all the remaining states take no action on the bill, it does not matter; the moment half of the states give their consent, the formality is completed.

There is no time limit within which the states should give their consent to the bill. The following provisions can be amended in this way:

- Election of the President and its manner.
- Extent of the executive power of the Union and the states.
- Supreme Court and high courts.
- Distribution of legislative powers between the Union and the states.
- Goods and Services Tax Council.
- Any of the lists in the Seventh Schedule.
- Representation of states in Parliament.
- Power of Parliament to amend the Constitution and its procedure (Article 368 itself).

Source: Laxmikanth Polity

Q.9) Which of the following is/are element/s of the “basic structure” of the constitution?

1. Supremacy of the Constitution.
2. Secular character of the Constitution.
3. Federal character of the Constitution.

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: D

Explanation: The present position is that the Parliament under Article 368 can amend any part of the Constitution including the Fundamental Rights but without affecting the ‘basic structure’ of the Constitution.

However, the Supreme Court is yet to define or clarify as to what constitutes the ‘basic structure’ of the Constitution.

From the various judgments, the following have emerged as ‘basic features’ of the Constitution or elements of the ‘basic structure’ of the constitution:

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- Supremacy of the Constitution
- Sovereign, democratic and republican nature of the Indian polity
- Secular character of the Constitution
- Separation of powers between the legislature, the executive and the judiciary
- Federal character of the Constitution
- Unity and integrity of the nation
- Welfare state (socio-economic justice)

Source: Laxmikanth Polity

Q.10) “Part IVA” of Indian Constitution is related to which of the following?

- a) Fundamental Rights
- b) Directive Principle of State Policy
- c) Fundamental Duties
- d) Emergency Provisions

ANS: C

Explanation: In 1976, the Congress Party set up the Sardar Swaran Singh Committee to make recommendations about fundamental duties, the need and necessity of which was felt during the operation of the internal emergency (1975–1977).

- The committee recommended the inclusion of a separate chapter on fundamental duties in the Constitution.
- It stressed that the citizens should become conscious that in addition to the enjoyment of rights, they also have certain duties to perform as well.
- The Congress Government at Centre accepted these recommendations and enacted the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act in 1976.
- This amendment added a new part, namely, Part IVA to the Constitution.
- This new part consists of only one Article, that is, Article 51A which for the first time specified a code of ten fundamental duties of the citizens.

Source: Laxmikanth Polity

Polity – Centre – Form of Government, State Relations

Q.1) Consider the following statements:

1. The Constitution of India provides for a parliamentary form of government, both at the Centre and in the states.
2. In Parliamentary system the executive is responsible to the legislature for its policies and acts.

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

ANS: C

Explanation: The Constitution of India provides for a parliamentary form of government, both at the Centre and in the states.

- Articles 74 and 75 deal with the parliamentary system at the Centre and Articles 163 and 164 in the states.
- Modern democratic governments are classified into parliamentary and presidential on the basis of nature of relations between the executive and the legislative organs of the government.
- The parliamentary system of government is the one in which the executive is responsible to the legislature for its policies and acts.
- The presidential system of government, on the other hand, is one in which the executive is not responsible to the legislature for its policies and acts, and is constitutionally independent of the legislature in respect of its term of office.

Source: Laxmikanth Polity

Q.2) Which of the following is/are feature/s of parliamentary government in India?

1. The President is both nominal and real executive.
2. Majority party rule.
3. Collective responsibility.

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: C

Explanation: The features or principles of parliamentary government in India are:

Nominal and Real Executives: The President is the nominal executive (de jure executive or titular executive) while the Prime Minister is the real executive (de facto executive).

- Thus, the President is head of the State, while the Prime Minister is head of the government.

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- Article 74 provides for a council of ministers headed by the Prime Minister to aid and advise the President in the exercise of his functions. The advice so tendered is binding on the President.

Majority Party Rule: The political party which secures majority seats in the Lok Sabha forms the government.

- The leader of that party is appointed as the Prime Minister by the President; other ministers are appointed by the President on the advice of the prime minister.
- However, when no single party gets the majority, a coalition of parties may be invited by the President to form the government.

Collective Responsibility: This is the bedrock principle of parliamentary government. The ministers are collectively responsible to the Parliament in general and to the Lok Sabha in particular (Article 75).

- They act as a team, and swim and sink together. The principle of collective responsibility implies that the Lok Sabha can remove the ministry (i.e., council of ministers headed by the prime minister) from office by passing a vote of no confidence.

Source: Laxmikanth Polity

Q.3) Which of the following is/are feature/s of presidential system of government?

1. Non – responsibility.
2. Single membership.
3. Fusion of powers.

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: B

Explanation:

Parliamentary System	Presidential System
<i>Features:</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Dual executive.2. Majority party rule3. Collective responsibility.4. Political homogeneity5. Double membership.6. Leadership of prime minister.7. Dissolution of Lower House.8. Fusion of powers.	<i>Features:</i> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Single executive.2. President and legislators elected separately for a fixed term.3. Non-responsibility4. Political homogeneity may not exist.5. Single membership6. Domination of president.7. No dissolution of Lower House.8. Separation of powers.

Source: Laxmikanth Polity

Q.4) Which of the following country/countries is/are following federal model of government?

1. Switzerland
2. Japan
3. Spain

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: A

Explanation: Political scientists have classified governments into unitary and federal on the basis of the nature of relations between the national government and the regional governments.

- By definition, a unitary government is one in which all the powers are vested in the national government and the regional governments, if at all exist, derive their authority from the national government.
- A federal government, on the other hand, is one in which powers are divided between the national government and the regional governments by the Constitution itself and both operate in their respective jurisdictions independently.
- Britain, France, Japan, China, Italy, Belgium, Norway, Sweden, Spain and so on have the unitary model of government while the US, Switzerland, Australia, Canada, Russia, Brazil, Argentina and so on have the federal model of government.

Source: Laxmikanth Polity

Q.5) Which of the following is/are feature/s of federal government?

1. Written Constitution
2. Rigid Constitution
3. Supremacy of the Constitution

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: D

Explanation:

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Federal Government	Unitary Government
1. Dual Government (that is, national government and regional government)	1. Single government, that is, the national government which may create regional governments
2. Written Constitution	2. Constitution may be written (France) or unwritten (Britain)
3. Division of powers between the national and regional government	3. No division of powers. All powers are vested in the national government
4. Supremacy of the Constitution	4. Constitution may be supreme (Japan) or may not be supreme (Britain)
5. Rigid Constitution	5. Constitution may be rigid (France) or flexible (Britain)
6. Independent judiciary	6. Judiciary may be independent or may not be independent
7. Bicameral legislature	7. Legislature may be bicameral (Britain) or unicameral (China)

Source: Laxmikanth Polity

Q.6) Consider the following statements:

1. The USA is the first and the oldest federation in the world.
2. The term “federation” has no where been used in the Indian 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

ANS: C

Explanation: A federation can be formed in two ways, that is, by way of integration or by way of disintegration.

- In the first case, a number of militarily weak or economically backward states (independent) come together to form a big and a strong union, as for example, the US.
- In the second case, a big unitary state is converted into a federation by granting autonomy to the provinces to promote regional interest (for example, Canada).
- The US is the first and the oldest federation in the world. It was formed in 1787 following the American Revolution (1775–83).
- It comprises 50 states (originally 13 states) and is taken as the model of federation.
- The Canadian Federation, comprising 10 provinces (originally 4 provinces) is also quite old–formed in 1867.
- The Constitution of India provides for a federal system of government in the country.
- The framers adopted the federal system due to two main reasons–the large size of the country and its sociocultural diversity.

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- They realized that the federal system not only ensures the efficient governance of the country but also reconciles national unity with regional autonomy.

Source: Laxmikanth Polity

Q.7) Who among the following described the Constitution of India as “quasi-federal”?

- a) KC Wheare
- b) Ivor Jennings
- c) Paul Appleby
- d) Morris Jones

ANS: A

Explanation: It is clear that the Constitution of India has deviated from the traditional federal systems like US, Switzerland and Australia and incorporated a large number of unitary or nonfederal features, tilting the balance of power in favour of the Centre.

- This has prompted the Constitutional experts to challenge the federal character of the Indian Constitution. Thus, KC Wheare described the Constitution of India as “quasi-federal”.
- He remarked that “Indian Union is a unitary state with subsidiary federal features rather than a federal state with subsidiary unitary features.”

Source: Laxmikanth Polity

Q.8) The 42nd Amendment Act of 1976 transferred five subjects to Concurrent List from State List. Which of the following is/are transferred subject/s?

1. Education
2. Forests
3. Land

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: B

Explanation: The 42nd Amendment Act of 1976 transferred five subjects to Concurrent List from State List, that is,

- education,
- forests,
- weights and measures,
- protection of wild animals and birds, and
- Administration of justice; constitution and organisation of all courts except the Supreme Court and the high courts.

Source: Laxmikanth Polity

Q.9) Which of the following act/s is/are passed by centre on request of states?

1. Prize Competition Act, 1955
2. Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972
3. Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: D

Explanation: When the legislatures of two or more states pass resolutions requesting the Parliament to enact laws on a matter in the State List, then the Parliament can make laws for regulating that matter.

- Some examples of laws passed under the above provision are Prize Competition Act, 1955; Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972;
- Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974; Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976; and Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994.

Source: Laxmikanth Polity

Q.10) In which of the following ways Centre exercise control over the state's legislative matters?

1. The governor can reserve certain types of bills passed by the state legislature for the consideration of the President.
2. Bills on certain matters enumerated in the State List can be introduced in the state legislature only with the previous sanction of the president.
3. The Centre can direct the states to reserve money bills and other financial bills passed by the state legislature for the President's consideration during a financial emergency.

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: D

Explanation: Besides the Parliament's power to legislate directly on the state subjects under the exceptional situations, the Constitution empowers the Centre to exercise control over the state's legislative matters in the following ways:

- (i) The governor can reserve certain types of bills passed by the state legislature for the consideration of the President. The president enjoys absolute veto over them.
- (ii) Bills on certain matters enumerated in the State List can be introduced in the state legislature only with the previous sanction of the president. (For example, the bills imposing restrictions on the freedom of trade and commerce).
- (iii) The Centre can direct the states to reserve money bills and other financial bills passed by the state legislature for the President's consideration during a financial emergency.

Source: Laxmikanth Polity

Polity – Central Government

Q.1) “Rajamannar Committee” is often seen in news is related to which of the following?

- a) Appointment of President
- b) Formation of State Finance Commission
- c) Centre – State relations
- d) Formation of Cabinet Committees

ANS: C

Explanation: In 1969, the Tamil Nadu Government (DMK) appointed a threemember committee under the chairmanship of Dr. P.V. Rajamannar to examine the entire question of Centre-state relations and to suggest amendments to the Constitution so as to secure utmost autonomy to the states.

The committee submitted its report to the Tamil Nadu Government in 1971.

Source: Laxmikanth Polity

Q.2) Which of the following is/are recommendation/s of sarkaria commission while appointing governor?

- 1. He should be eminent in some walk of life.
- 2. He should be a person from outside the state.
- 3. He should be a detached figure and not too intimately connected with the local politics of the state.

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: D

Explanation: While selecting Governors, the Central Government should adopt the following strict guidelines as recommended in the Sarkaria Commission report and follow its mandate in letter and spirit:

- (i) He should be eminent in some walk of life
- (ii) He should be a person from outside the state
- (iii) He should be a detached figure and not too intimately connected with the local politics of the state
- (iv) He should be a person who has not taken too great a part in politics generally and particularly in the recent past

Source: Laxmikanth Polity

Q.3) “Article 263” is often seen in news is related to which of the following?

- a) Inter – State council
- b) Zonal council
- c) Goods & Services Tax council
- d) Joint Administrative Forum

ANS: A

Explanation: Article 263 contemplates the establishment of an Inter-State Council to effect coordination between the states and between Centre and states.

- Thus, the President can establish such a council if at any time it appears to him that the public interest would be served by its establishment.
- He can define the nature of duties to be performed by such a council and its organisation and procedure.

Source: Laxmikanth Polity

Q.4) “Article 301” is often seen in news is related to which of the following?

- a) Freedom of trade, commerce and intercourse
- b) Contracts
- c) Borrowing by States
- d) Administrative tribunals

ANS: A

Explanation: Article 301 declares that trade; commerce and intercourse throughout the territory of India shall be free.

- The object of this provision is to break down the border barriers between the states and to create one unit with a view to encourage the free flow of trade, commerce and intercourse in the country.
- The freedom under this provision is not confined to interstate trade, commerce and intercourse but also extends to intra-state trade, commerce and intercourse.
- Thus, Article 301 will be violated whether restrictions are imposed at the frontier of any state or at any prior or subsequent stage.

Source: Laxmikanth Polity

Q.5) Consider the following statements regarding “zonal councils”:

1. They are established by States Re-organization Act of 1956.
2. States Re-organization Act divided the country into five zones and provided a zonal council for each zone.

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

ANS: C

Explanation: The Zonal Councils are the statutory (and not the constitutional) bodies. They are established by an Act of the Parliament, that is, States Re-organization Act of 1956.

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- The act divided the country into five zones (Northern, Central, Eastern, Western and Southern) and provided a zonal council for each zone.
- While forming these zones, several factors have been taken into account which includes: the natural divisions of the country, the river systems and means of communication, the cultural and linguistic affinity and the requirements of economic development, security and law and order.

Source: Laxmikanth Polity

Q.6) Consider the following statements regarding “National Emergency”:

1. Under Article 352, the President can declare a national emergency.
2. The proclamation of Emergency must be approved by both the Houses of Parliament within one month from the date of its issue.

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

ANS: D

Explanation: Under Article 352, the President can declare a national emergency when the security of India or a part of it is threatened by war or external aggression or armed rebellion.

- It may be noted that the president can declare a national emergency even before the actual occurrence of war or external aggression or armed rebellion, if he is satisfied that there is an imminent danger.
- The proclamation of Emergency must be approved by both the Houses of Parliament within one month from the date of its issue.
- Originally, the period allowed for approval by the Parliament was two months, but was reduced by the 44th Amendment Act of 1978.

Source: Laxmikanth Polity

Q.7) “Article 356” is often seen in news is related to which of the following?

- a) President rule
- b) Financial emergency
- c) Suspension of provisions of article 19 during emergencies
- d) Effect of Proclamation of Emergency

ANS: A

Explanation: Article 355 imposes a duty on the Centre to ensure that the government of every state is carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

- It is this duty in the performance of which the Centre takes over the government of a state under Article 356 in case of failure of constitutional machinery in state.
- This is popularly known as ‘President’s Rule’. It is also known as ‘State Emergency’ or ‘Constitutional Emergency’.

Source: Laxmikanth Polity

Q.8) “Part V” is related to which of the following?

- a) The Union
- b) The States
- c) The Union Territories
- d) The Panchayats

ANS: A

Explanation: The articles 52 to 78 in Part V of the Constitution deal with the Union executive.

Source: Laxmikanth Polity

Q.9) Which of the following is/are consist/s of Union Executive?

- 1. President
- 2. Prime Minister
- 3. Attorney General

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: D

Explanation: The Union executive consists of the President, the VicePresident, the Prime Minister, the council of ministers and the attorney general of India.

Source: Laxmikanth Polity

Q.10) Consider the following statements regarding financial emergency:

- 1. Article 360 empowers the president to proclaim a Financial Emergency.
- 2. It does not come under the purview of Judicial Review.

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

ANS: A

Explanation: Article 360 empowers the president to proclaim a Financial Emergency if he is satisfied that a situation has arisen due to which the financial stability or credit of India or any part of its territory is threatened.

- The 38th Amendment Act of 1975 made the satisfaction of the president in declaring a Financial Emergency final and conclusive and not questionable in any court on any ground.
- But, this provision was subsequently deleted by the 44th Amendment Act of 1978 implying that the satisfaction of the president is not beyond judicial review.

Source: Laxmikanth Polity

Polity – Revision

Q.1) Which of the following member/s is/are participating President Election?

1. Elected members of Lok Sabha
2. Nominated members of Rajya Sabha
3. Members of state legislative councils

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: A

Explanation: The President is elected not directly by the people but by members of Electoral College consisting of:

- The elected members of both the Houses of Parliament;
- The elected members of the legislative assemblies of the states; and
- The elected members of the legislative assemblies of the Union Territories of Delhi and Puducherry.

Thus, the nominated members of both of Houses of Parliament, the nominated members of the state legislative assemblies, the members (both elected and nominated) of the state legislative councils (in case of the bicameral legislature) and the nominated members of the Legislative Assemblies of Delhi and Puducherry do not participate in the election of the President.

Where an assembly is dissolved, the members cease to be qualified to vote in presidential election, even if fresh elections to the dissolved assembly are not held before the presidential election.

Source: Laxmikanth Polity

Q.2) Which of the following is/are qualification/s for election as President?

1. He should be a citizen of India.
2. He should have completed 35 years of age.
3. He should be qualified for election as a member of the Rajya Sabha.

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: B

Explanation: A person to be eligible for election as President should fulfill the following qualifications:

- He should be a citizen of India.
- He should have completed 35 years of age.
- He should be qualified for election as a member of the Lok Sabha.

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- He should not hold any office of profit under the Union government or any state government or any local authority or any other public authority.

A sitting President or Vice President of the Union, the Governor of any state and a minister of the Union or any state is not deemed to hold any office of profit and hence qualified as a presidential candidate.

Source: Laxmikanth Polity

Q.3) Who among the following President of India was appointed as president without election?

- N. Sanjeeva Reddy
- V.V. Giri
- Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed
- Giani Zail Singh

ANS: A

Explanation:

			secured (%)		secured (%)
1.	1952	Dr. Rajendra Prasad	507400 (83.81)	K.T. Shah	92827 (15.3)
2.	1957	Dr. Rajendra Prasad	459698 (99.35)	N.N. Das	2000 (0.4)
3.	1962	Dr. S. Radhakrishnan	553067 (98.24)	Ch.Hari Ram	6341 (1.1)
4.	1967	Dr. Zakir Hussain	471244 (56.23)	K. Subba Rao	363971 (43.4)
5.	1969	V.V. Giri	420077 (50.22)	N. Sanjeeva Reddy	405427 (48.5)
6.	1974	Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed	756587 (80.18)	Tridev Chaudhuri	189186 (19.8)
7.	1977	N. Sanjeeva Reddy	—	Unopposed	—
8.	1982	Giani Zail Singh	754113 (72.73)	H.R. Khanna	282685 (27.6)

Source: Laxmikanth Polity

Q.4) Who among the following is/are appointed by President of India?

1. Comptroller and Auditor general of India
2. Chief Election Commissioner
3. Attorney General of India

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: D

Explanation: President appoints the comptroller and auditor general of India, the chief election commissioner and other election commissioners, the attorney general, the chairman and

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members of the Union Public Service Commission, the governors of states, the chairman and members of finance commission, and so on.

Source: Laxmikanth Polity

Q.5) Which of the following member/s is/are participating Vice President Election?

1. Elected members of Lok Sabha
2. Nominated members of Rajya Sabha
3. Elected members of State Legislative Assembly

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: B

Explanation: The Vice-President, like the president, is elected not directly by the people but by the method of indirect election.

- He is elected by the members of an electoral college consisting of the members of both Houses of Parliament.
- Thus, this Electoral College is different from the Electoral College for the election of the President in the following two respects:
- It consists of both elected and nominated members of the Parliament (in the case of president, only elected members).
- It does not include the members of the state legislative assemblies (in the case of President, the elected members of the state legislative assemblies are included).

Explaining the reason for this difference, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar observed: The President is the head of the State and his power extends both to the administration by the Centre as well as to the states.

Source: Laxmikanth Polity

Q.6) Who among the following Vice President of India is/are appointed as Vice President without election?

1. Dr. S. Radhakrishnan
2. Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma
3. M. Hidayatullah

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: D

Explanation:

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Sl. No.	Election Year	Victorious Candidate	No. of Votes secured	Runner-up Candidate	No. of Votes secured
1.	1952	Dr. S. Radhakrishnan	–	Unopposed	–
2.	1957	Dr. S. Radhakrishnan	–	Unopposed	–
3.	1962	Dr. Zakir Hussain	568	N. Samant Singh	14
4.	1967	V.V. Giri	486	Prof. Habib	192
5.	1969	G.S. Pathak	400	H.V. Kamath	156
6.	1974	B.D. Jatti	521	N.E. Horo	141
7.	1979	M. Hidayatullah	–	unopposed	–
8.	1984	R. Venkataraman	508	B.C. Kambley	207
9.	1987	Dr. Shankar	–	unopposed	–

Source: Laxmikanth Polity

Q.7) Consider the following statements regarding functions of Vice President:

1. He acts as the ex-officio Chairman of Rajya Sabha.
2. He acts as President when a vacancy occurs in the office of the President.

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

ANS: C

Explanation: The functions of Vice-President are two-fold:

- He acts as the ex-officio Chairman of Rajya Sabha. In this capacity, his powers and functions are similar to those of the Speaker of Lok Sabha.
- In this respect, he resembles the American vice-president who also acts as the Chairman of the Senate—the Upper House of the American legislature.
- He acts as President when a vacancy occurs in the office of the President due to his resignation, impeachment, and death or otherwise.
- He can act as President only for a maximum period of six months within which a new President has to be elected.
- Further, when the sitting President is unable to discharge his functions due to absence, illness or any other cause, the Vice-President discharges his functions until the President resumes his office.

Source: Laxmikanth Polity

Q.8) Consider the following statements regarding functions of Prime Minister:

1. He recommends persons who can be appointed as ministers by the president.
2. He guides, directs, controls, and coordinates the activities of all the ministers.

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

ANS: C

Explanation: The Prime Minister enjoys the following powers as head of the Union council of ministers:

- He recommends persons who can be appointed as ministers by the president. The President can appoint only those persons as ministers who are recommended by the Prime Minister.
- He allocates and reshuffles various portfolios among the ministers.
- He can ask a minister to resign or advise the President to dismiss him in case of difference of opinion.
- He presides over the meeting of council of ministers and influences its decisions.
- He guides, directs, controls, and coordinates the activities of all the ministers.
- He can bring about the collapse of the council of ministers by resigning from office.

Source: Laxmikanth Polity

Q.9) Consider the following statements regarding appointment of council of ministers:

1. The council of ministers are appointed by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister.
2. A person who is not a member of either House of Parliament can also be appointed as a minister.

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

ANS: D

Explanation: The Prime Minister is appointed by the President, while the other ministers are appointed by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister.

- This means that the President can appoint only those persons as ministers who are recommended by the Prime minister.
- Usually, the members of Parliament, either Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha, are appointed as ministers.
- A person who is not a member of either House of Parliament can also be appointed as a minister.
- But, within six months, he must become a member (either by election or by nomination) of either House of Parliament; otherwise, he ceases to be a minister.
- A minister who is a member of one House of Parliament has the right to speak and to take part in the proceedings of the other House also, but he can vote only in the House of which he is a member.

Source: Laxmikanth Polity

Q.10) Which of the following is/are feature/s of Cabinet Committees?

1. They are extra-constitutional.
2. They are of two types—standing and ad hoc.
3. They are set up by the President on the advice of Prime Minister.

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: B

Explanation: The following are the features of Cabinet Committees:

- They are extra-constitutional in emergence. In other words, they are not mentioned in the Constitution. However, the Rules of Business provide for their establishment.
- They are of two types—standing and ad hoc. The former are of a permanent nature while the latter are of a temporary nature. The ad hoc committees are constituted from time to time to deal with special problems. They are disbanded after their task is completed.
- They are set up by the Prime Minister according to the exigencies of the time and requirements of the situation. Hence, their number, nomenclature, and composition vary from time to time.
- Their membership varies from three to eight. They usually include only Cabinet Ministers. However, the non-cabinet Ministers are not debarred from their membership.
- They not only include the Ministers in charge of subjects covered by them but also include other senior Ministers.

Source: Laxmikanth Polity