

ForumIAS

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## Prelims Marathon

5<sup>th</sup> to 11<sup>th</sup> June, 2023

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*HISTORY  
ECONOMICS  
POLITY  
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY  
GEOGRAPHY AND ENVIRONMENT*

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FORUMIAS



## *Indian Polity – Fundamental Rights*

**Q.1) Consider the following statements about Article 17:**

1. Constitution defines the term untouchability.
2. It is both enforceable and justiciable.

**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: Abolition of Untouchability**

Article 17 abolishes ‘untouchability’ and forbids its practice in any form. The enforcement of any disability arising out of untouchability shall be an offence punishable in accordance with law.

In 1976, the Untouchability (Offences) Act, 1955 has been comprehensively amended and renamed as the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 to enlarge the scope and make penal provisions more stringent. The act defines civil right as any right accruing to a person by reason of the abolition of untouchability by Article 17 of the Constitution.

The term ‘untouchability’ has not been defined either in the Constitution or in the Act. However, the Mysore High Court held that the subject matter of Article 17 is not untouchability in its literal or grammatical sense but the ‘practice as it had developed historically in the country’. It refers to the social disabilities imposed on certain classes of persons by reason of their birth in certain castes. Hence, it does not cover social boycott of a few individuals or their exclusion from religious services, etc.

Fundamental Rights are justiciable, allowing persons to move the courts for their enforcement, if and when they are violated.

**Source:** Indian Polity by Laxmikanth

**Q.2) Which of the following statement is/are correct?**

1. Both Martial Law and National Emergency suspends the government and ordinary law courts.
2. Both Martial Law and National Emergency has specific and detailed provisions in the Constitution.

**Select the correct answer using the codes given below:**

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

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:**

<b>Martial Law</b>	<b>National Emergency</b>
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1. It affects only Fundamental Rights.	1. It affects not only Fundamental Rights but also Centre–state relations, distribution of revenues and legislative powers between centre and states and may extend the tenure of the Parliament.
2. It suspends the government and ordinary law courts.	2. It continues the government and ordinary law courts.
3. It is imposed to restore the breakdown of law and order due to any reason.	3. It can be imposed only on three grounds—war, external aggression or armed rebellion.
4. It is imposed in some specific area of the country.	4. It is imposed either in the whole country or in any part of it.
5. It has no specific provision in the Constitution. It is implicit.	5. It has specific and detailed provision in the Constitution. It is explicit.

**Source:** Indian Polity by Laxmikanth

**Q.3) Consider the following statements about Fundamental Rights:**

1. They are absolute and qualified.
2. All of them are available against the arbitrary action of the state.

**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 guaranteed by the Constitution are characterized by the following:

1. 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.
2. They are not absolute but qualified. The state can impose reasonable restrictions on them.
3. Most of them are available against the arbitrary action of the State, with a few exceptions like those against the State's action and against the action of private individuals. When the rights that are available against the State's action only are violated by the private individuals, there are no constitutional remedies but only ordinary legal remedies.
4. 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.
5. They are justiciable, allowing persons to move the courts for their enforcement, if and when they are violated.
6. They are defended and guaranteed by the Supreme Court.

**Source:** Indian Polity by Laxmikanth

**Q.4) “Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour” is given in which of the following article?**

- a) Article 24
- b) Article 21
- c) Article 23
- d) Article 17

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Prohibition of Traffic in Human Beings and Forced Labour

Article 23 prohibits traffic in human beings, begar (forced labour) and other similar forms of forced labour. Any contravention of this provision shall be an offence punishable in accordance with law. This right is available to both citizens and non-citizens. It protects the individual not only against the State but also against private persons.

The expression ‘traffic in human beings’ include (a) selling and buying of men, women and children like goods; (b) immoral traffic in women and children, including prostitution; (c) devadasis; and (d) slavery. To punish these acts, the Parliament has made the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act 13, 1956.

**Source:** Indian Polity by Laxmikanth

**Q.5) Which of the statements given below about right to equality is not correct?**

- a) No member of Parliament shall be liable to any proceedings in any court in respect of anything said or any vote given by him in Parliament or any committee thereof
- b) The President or the Governor is answerable to Supreme court for the exercise and performance of the powers and duties of his office.
- c) No process for the arrest or imprisonment of the President or the Governor shall be issued from any court during his term of office.
- d) No criminal proceedings shall be instituted or continued against the President or the Governor in any court during his term of office.

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** Exceptions to Equality

The rule of equality before law is not absolute and there are constitutional and other exceptions to it. These are mentioned below:

1. The President of India and the Governor of States enjoy the following immunities (Article 361):

- I. The President or the Governor is not answerable to any court for the exercise and performance of the powers and duties of his office.
- II. No criminal proceedings shall be instituted or continued against the President or the Governor in any court during his term of office.
- III. No process for the arrest or imprisonment of the President or the Governor shall be issued from any court during his term of office.
- IV. No civil proceedings against the President or the Governor shall be instituted during his term of office in any court in respect of any act done by him in his personal capacity, whether before or after he entered upon his office, until the expiration of two months next after notice has been delivered to him.

2. No person shall be liable to any civil or criminal proceedings in any court in respect of the publication in a newspaper (or by radio or television) of a substantially true report of any

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proceedings of either House of Parliament or either House of the Legislature of a State (Article 361-A).

3. No member of Parliament shall be liable to any proceedings in any court in respect of anything said or any vote given by him in Parliament or any committee thereof (Article 105).

4. No member of the Legislature of a state shall be liable to any proceedings in any court in respect of anything said or any vote given by him in the Legislature or any committee thereof (Article 194).

**Source:** Indian Polity by Laxmikanth

**Q.6) Which of the following statements are correct regarding article 27?**

1. It prohibits the state from favoring one religion over the another.

2. The taxes cannot be used for the promotion or maintenance of any one religion.

**Which of these statements is/are correct?**

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Freedom from taxation for promotion of a religion

Article 27 lays down that “no person shall be compelled to pay any taxes for the promotion or maintenance of any particular religion or religious denomination.

This provision prohibits only levy of a tax and not a fee.

The article would be violated if any tax collected in India were to be utilized for promotion and maintenance of any particular religious denomination

**Source: Indian Polity by Laxmikanth**

**Q.7) The writ of prohibition is not available against which of the following bodies?**

- 1. Quasi-judicial bodies
- 2. Administrative authority
- 3. Legislative body

**Select the correct answer using the codes given below:**

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

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** Prohibition

Literally, it means ‘to forbid’. It is issued by a higher court to a lower court or tribunal to prevent the latter from exceeding its jurisdiction or usurping a jurisdiction that it does not possess. Thus, unlike mandamus that directs activity, the prohibition directs inactivity.

The writ of prohibition can be issued only against judicial and quasi-judicial authorities. It is not available against administrative authorities, legislative bodies, and private individuals or bodies.

**Source:** Indian Polity by Laxmikanth



**Q.8) Which of the following is vested with power to make laws and give effect to certain specified fundamental rights?**

- a) Parliament
- b) State Legislature
- c) Both (a) and (b)
- d) None

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Article 35 lays down that the power to make laws, to give effect to certain specified fundamental rights shall vest only in the Parliament and not in the state legislatures. This provision ensures that there is uniformity throughout India with regard to the nature of those fundamental rights and punishment for their infringement.

**Source:** Indian Polity by Laxmikanth

**Q.9) Which one among the following is not a fundamental right under Indian Constitution?**

- a) Right to Freedom
- b) Right against exploitation
- c) Right to equality
- d) Right to citizenship

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** Originally, the Constitution provided for seven Fundamental Rights viz,

1. Right to equality (Articles 14–18)
2. Right to freedom (Articles 19–22)
3. Right against exploitation (Articles 23–24)
4. Right to freedom of religion (Articles 25–28)
5. Cultural and educational rights (Articles 29–30)
6. Right to property (Article 31)
7. Right to constitutional remedies (Article 32)

However, 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:** Indian Polity by Laxmikanth

**Q.10) As per Indian constitution, which one the following is not a specific ground on which the state can place restrictions on freedom of religion?**

- a) Public Order
- b) Social Justice
- c) Health
- d) Morality

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** Article 25 covers not only religious beliefs (doctrines) but also religious practices (rituals). Moreover, these rights are available to all persons—citizens as well as non-citizens. However, these rights are subject to public order, morality, health and other provisions relating to fundamental rights. Further, the State is permitted to:

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(a) regulate or restrict any economic, financial, political or other secular activity associated with religious practice; and

(b) provide for social welfare and reform or throw open Hindu religious institutions of a public character to all classes and sections of Hindus.

Article 25 also contains two explanations: one, wearing and carrying of kirpans is to be included in the profession of the Sikh religion; and two, the Hindus, in this context, include Sikhs, Jains and Buddhists.

**Source:** Indian Polity by Laxmikanth

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## *Indian Polity - DPSPs*

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**Q.1) “To protect and improve the environment and to safeguard forests and wildlife” has been added as a new directive principle through which of the following amendment?**

- a) 44<sup>th</sup> Amendment Act 1978
- b) 42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment Act 1976
- c) 97<sup>th</sup> Amendment Act 2011
- d) 86<sup>th</sup> Amendment Act 2002

**ANS: B**

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

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

**Source:** Indian Polity by Laxmikanth

**Q.2) The framers of the constitution of India borrowed the concept of Directive Principles of State Policy from which of the following country?**

- a) Spanish Constitution
- b) Australian Constitution
- c) Irish Constitution
- d) British Constitution

**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:** Indian Polity by Laxmikanth

**Q.3) Which of the following statement about Directive Principles of State Policy is not correct?**

- a) The Directive Principles resemble the Instrument of Instructions enumerated in the Government of India Act of 1935.
- b) They are not legally enforceable by the courts for their violation.
- c) They embody the concept of a ‘police state’.
- d) All are correct.

**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 BR Ambedkar, the Directive Principles



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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’.

The Directive Principles constitute a very comprehensive economic, social and political programme for a modern democratic State. They aim at realising the high ideals of justice, liberty, equality and fraternity as outlined in the Preamble to the Constitution. They embody the concept of a ‘welfare state’ and not that of a police state, which existed during the colonial era. In brief, they seek to establish economic and social democracy in the country.

The Directive Principles are non-justiciable in nature, that is, they are not legally enforceable by the courts for their violation. Therefore, the government (Central, state and local) cannot be compelled to implement them. Nevertheless, the Constitution (Article 37) itself says that these principles are fundamental in the governance of the country and it shall be the duty of the State to apply these principles in making laws.

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

**Source:** Indian Polity by Laxmikanth

**Q.4) Which of the following statement about Directive Principles of State Policy is not correct?**

- a) Directive Principles aims at establishing political democracy in the country.
- b) These have moral and political sanction.
- c) These are societarian and socialistic.
- d) These require legislation for their implementation.

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:**

<b>Fundamental Rights</b>	<b>Directive Principles</b>
They refer to the basic rights guaranteed to the citizens of India under the Indian constitution.	They are the guidelines to the state to be followed while framing laws and policies.
They are written in part 3 of the Constitution of India.	They are written in part 4, Article 36-51 of the Constitution of India.
It is negative in nature as it prevents the government from doing certain things.	They are positive in nature as it requires the government to do certain things.
They are justiciable as they can be enforced and their violation is a punishable crime.	They are not justiciable as they cannot be enforced and their violation is not a punishable crime.
They establish political democracy.	They establish social and economic democracy.
They are legal sanctions.	They are moral and political sanctions.
They promote individual welfare.	They promote the welfare of the entire community.

**Source:** Indian Polity by Laxmikanth

**Q.5) Which of the following articles consists of equal pay for equal work for men and women?**

- a) Article 31
- b) Article 39A
- c) Article 41
- d) Article 39

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** Article 39 is the DPSP stating equal pay for equal work for men and women, opportunities for the healthy development of children etc.

**Source:** Indian Polity by Laxmikanth

**Q.6) “Economic Justice” as one of the objectives of the Indian Constitution has been provided in which of the following?**

- a) Preamble Only
- b) Fundamental Rights and Preamble
- c) Preamble and Directive Principles
- d) Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The Directive Principles constitute a very comprehensive economic, social and political programme for a modern democratic State. They aim at realising the high ideals of justice, liberty, equality and fraternity as outlined in the Preamble to the Constitution. They embody the concept of a ‘welfare state’ and not that of a ‘police state’, which existed during the colonial era. In brief, they seek to establish economic and social democracy in the country. The term ‘justice’ in the Preamble embraces three distinct forms—social, economic and political, secured through various provisions of Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles. Economic justice denotes the non-discrimination between people on the basis of economic factors. It involves the elimination of glaring inequalities in wealth, income and property. A combination of social justice and economic justice denotes what is known as ‘distributive justice’.

**Source:** Indian Polity by Laxmikanth

**Q.7) The ideal of ‘Welfare State’ in the Indian Constitution is enshrined in its**

- a) Preamble
- b) Directive Principles of State Policy
- c) Fundamental Rights
- d) Seventh Schedule

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** The Directive Principles constitute a very comprehensive economic, social and political programme for a modern democratic State. They aim at realising the high ideals of justice, liberty, equality and fraternity as outlined in the Preamble to the Constitution. They embody the concept of a ‘welfare state’ and not that of a ‘police state’, which existed during the colonial era. In brief, they seek to establish economic and social democracy in the country.

**Source:** Indian Polity by Laxmikanth

**Q.8) The “Instrument of Instructions” contained in the Government of India Act 1935 have been incorporated in the Constitution of India in the year 1950 as**

- a) Fundamental Rights
- b) Directive Principles of State Policy
- c) Extent of executive power of State
- d) Conduct of business of the Government of India

**ANS: B**

**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:** Indian Polity by Laxmikanth

**Q.9) Which one of the following Directive Principles of State Policy is given preference over the Fundamental Rights conferred by Article 14 and 19 of the Constitution?**

- a) Living wage for workers.
- b) Provision for early childhood care and education to children below the age of six years.
- c) Protection and improvement of environment and safeguarding of forests and wildlife.
- d) Operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment.

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** Directive Principles of State Policy 39 (b) and 39 (c) have been given precedence over Fundamental Right 14 (Right to Equality) and Fundamental Right 19 (Freedom of Speech and Expression).

Article 39 (b): It states that the ownership and control of the material resources of the community are so distributed as best to subserve the common good.

Article 39 (c): It states that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment.

Thus, the Directive Principles of State Policy that is given preference over the Fundamental Rights conferred by Articles 14 and 19 of the Constitution is "Operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment."

**Source:** Indian Polity by Laxmikanth

**Q.10) Promoting education and economic interests of weaker sections of the society, especially the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes comes under which of the following?**

- a) Fundamental Rights
- b) Directive principles of the State policy
- c) Fundamental duties
- d) Fifth Schedule

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** In Article 46 of the Indian Constitution Promotion of educational and profitable interests of slated gentries, slated lines and other weaker sections.

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The State shall promote with special care the educational and profitable interests of the weaker sections of the people, and, in particular, of the slated gentries and slated lines, and shall cover them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation is given.

According to the Indian Constitution, The term weaker section refers to a section of the population that's socially, economically, and politically behind the other sections of the population and has been passing colorful forms of incompetence as a result of their backwardness. The Government of India Act, 1935 defines “weaker sections” as class or classes of people who are suffering from educational and profitable backwardness, as well as some aspects of social life, due to traditional customs of untouchability, ethnical background, ethnical way of life or another backwardness.

Different judgments of the Indian government have divided the weaker groups into three main orders.

- slated gentries.
- slated lines.
- Other backward classes.

**Source:** Indian Polity by Laxmikanth



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## *Indian Polity – Fundamental Duties*

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**Q.1) Which of the following statement about Fundamental Duties is correct?**

- a. The Fundamental Duties in the Indian Constitution are inspired by the Constitution of France.
- b. The original constitution contained only 10 fundamental duties.
- c. Japanese Constitution is the only democratic Constitution in world which contains a list of duties of citizens.
- b) The duty to provide opportunities for education to his child or ward between the age of six and fourteen years was added by the 42<sup>nd</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976.

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Though 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 Policy. 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. Notably, none of the Constitutions of major democratic countries like USA, Canada, France, Germany, Australia and so on specifically contain a list of duties of citizens. Japanese Constitution is, perhaps, the only democratic Constitution in world which contains a list of duties of citizens. The socialist countries, on the contrary, gave equal importance to the fundamental rights and duties of their citizens. Hence, the Constitution of erstwhile USSR declared that the citizen's exercise of their rights and freedoms was inseparable from the performance of their duties and obligations.

**Source:** Indian Polity by Laxmikanth

**Q.2) Consider the following statements:**

- 1. Fundamental Duties are confined to citizens only and do not extend to foreigners.
- 2. Like the Directive Principles, the fundamental duties are also non-justiciable.

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

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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** Following points can be noted with regard to the characteristics of the **Fundamental Duties:**

- 1. Some of them are moral duties while others are civic duties. For instance, cherishing noble ideals of freedom struggle is a moral precept and respecting the Constitution, National Flag and National Anthem is a civic duty.



2. They refer to such values which have been a part of the Indian tradition, mythology, religions and practices. In other words, they essentially contain just a codification of tasks integral to the Indian way of life.

3. Unlike some of the Fundamental Rights which extend to all persons whether citizens or foreigners<sup>1</sup>, the Fundamental Duties are confined to citizens only and do not extend to foreigners.

4. Like the Directive Principles, the fundamental duties are also nonjusticiable. The Constitution does not provide for their direct enforcement by the courts. Moreover, there is not legal sanction against their violation. However, the Parliament is free to enforce them by suitable legislation.

**Source:** Indian Polity by Laxmikanth

**Q.3) Which of the following statement about Fundamental duty is not correct?**

- a) Fundamental Duties are enforceable by law.
- b) Fundamental Duties serve as a source of inspiration for the citizens and promote a sense of discipline and commitment among them.
- c) Swaran Singh Committee made recommendations about Fundamental Duties.
- d) None of the above.

**ANS: D**

**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.

#### SIGNIFICANCE OF FUNDAMENTAL DUTIES

In spite of criticisms and opposition, the fundamental duties are considered significant from the following viewpoints:

- 1. They serve as a reminder to the citizens that while enjoying their rights, they should also be conscious of duties they owe to their country, their society and to their fellow citizens.
- 2. They serve as a warning against the anti-national and antisocial activities like burning the national flag, destroying public property and so on.
- 3. They serve as a source of inspiration for the citizens and promote a sense of discipline and commitment among them. They create a feeling that the citizens are not mere spectators but active participants in the realisation of national goals.
- 4. They help the courts in examining and determining the constitutional validity of a law. In 1992, the Supreme Court ruled that in determining the constitutionality of any law, if a court finds that the law in question seeks to give effect to a fundamental duty, it may consider such law to be 'reasonable' in relation to Article 14 (equality before law) or Article 19 (six freedoms) and thus save such law from unconstitutionality.
- 5. They are enforceable by law. Hence, the Parliament can provide for the imposition of appropriate penalty or punishment for failure to fulfil any of them.

**Source:** Indian Polity by Laxmikanth

**Q.4) Which one of the following is not a part of Article 51 of the Constitution of India?**

- a) Promote international peace and security
- b) Maintain just and honourable relations between nations
- c) Use of UN peacekeeping force for resolution of international disputes
- d) Encourage settlement of inter- national disputes by arbitration

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:**

Article 51 of the Constitution of India lists the Directive Principles of State Policy, which are guidelines for the government on how to promote the welfare of the people. One of the Directive Principles is to promote international peace and security. This can be done by:

- Encouraging settlement of international disputes by arbitration
- Fostering respect for international law
- Cooperating with other nations for the promotion of world peace
- The use of UN peacekeeping forces is not mentioned in Article 51. This is because the UN peacekeeping forces are not a part of the Indian government. They are a multinational force that is deployed by the UN Security Council to help resolve **international disputes.**

**Source:** Indian Polity by Laxmikanth

**Q.5) "To uphold and protect the Sovereignty, Unity and Integrity of India" is a provision made in the:**

- a) Preamble of the Constitution
- b) Directive principles of State Policy
- c) Fundamental Rights
- d) Fundamental Duties

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:**

Preamble finds the mention of the words "Sovereignty, Unity and Integrity".

However, if you try to focus on the complete sentence i.e "To uphold and protect the Sovereignty, Unity and Integrity of India" is a provision mentioned in Article 51-A of the Constitution i.e Fundamental Duties.

**Fundamental Duties:**

- The fundamental duties were incorporated in Part IV-A of our constitution through the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976.
- At present, there are eleven fundamental duties under article 51 A of the constitution.
- The idea of Fundamental Duties has been borrowed from the erstwhile USSR.
- Originally the duties were ten in number, later on through 86th Amendment Act, 2002, the eleventh Fundamental duty was added.
- Swaran Singh Committee recommended the inclusion of Fundamental Duties in the Indian Constitution.
- Fundamental duties are non-enforceable in nature.

**Following are the eleven Fundamental Duties:**

- To abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthem.

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- To cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired our national struggle for freedom.
- To uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity, and integrity of India.
- To defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so.
- To promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India transcending religious, linguistic and regional or sectional diversities; to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women.
- To value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture.
- To protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers, wildlife and to have compassion for living creatures.
- To develop the scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform.
- To safeguard public property and to abjure violence.
- To strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity, so that the nation constantly rises to higher levels of endeavour and achievement.
- To provide opportunities for education to his child or ward between the age of six to fourteen years. This duty was added by the 86th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2002.

**Source:** Indian Polity by Laxmikanth

**Q.6) Fundamental Duties are inserted in the constitution under Prime Ministership of:**

- a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- b) Lal Bahadur Shastri
- c) Indira Gandhi
- d) Rajiv Gandhi

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:**

The Fundamental Duties were incorporated in Part IV-A of the Constitution by the Constitution 42nd Amendment Act, 1976, during the Emergency under Indira Gandhi's government.

Today, there are 11 Fundamental Duties described under Article 51-A, of which 10 were introduced by the 42nd Amendment and the 11th was added by the 86th Amendment in 2002, during Atal Bihari Vajpayee's government.

**Source:** Indian Polity by Laxmikanth

**Q.7) Which of the following is NOT a fundamental duty?**

- a) To protect monuments and places of national importance
- b) To protect and improve the natural environment
- c) To safeguard public property
- d) To respect the National Anthem

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:**

**Article 49. Protection of monuments and places and objects of national importance.** -It shall be the obligation of the State to protect every monument or place or object of artistic or historic interest, to be of national importance, from spoliation, disfigurement, destruction, removal, disposal or export, as the case may be.

**Source:** Indian Polity by Laxmikanth

**Q.8) Which among the following is NOT listed as a Fundamental Duty in the constitution of India?**

- a) To abide by the constitution
- b) To protect the sovereignty of India
- c) To pay taxes
- d) To safeguard public property

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:**

The Fundamental duties act as a moral obligation on the citizens to help build and promote patriotism and unity in the country. The Fundamental Duties are dealt with Article 51A under Part-IV A of the Indian Constitution. 42nd Amendment Act of 1976 added 10 Fundamental Duties to the Indian Constitution. 86th Amendment Act 2002 later added the 11th **Fundamental Duty to the list.**

The 11 Fundamental Duties of Indian citizens, under Article 51A Part IV A are:

- To abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthem.
- To cherish and follow the noble ideals that inspired our national freedom struggle.
- To uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity, and integrity of India.
- To defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so.
- To promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood among all the people of India, transcending religious, linguistic, and regional sectional diversities; to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women.
- To value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture.
- To protect and improve the natural environment, including forests, lakes, rivers, wildlife and to have compassion for living creatures.
- To develop a scientific temper, humanism, and the spirit of inquiry and reform.
- To safeguard public property and to abjure violence.
- To strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity so that the nation constantly rises to higher levels of endeavor and achievement.
- The 86th amendment to the constitution of India in 2002, provided the Right to Education as a fundamental right in part-III of the Constitution. The same amendment inserted Article 21A which made the Right to Education a fundamental right for children between 6-14 years.

**Source: Indian Polity by Laxmikanth**

**Q.9) At present, how many fundamental duties are in the constitution of India?**

- a) 6
- b) 11
- c) 10
- d) 12

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** The 11 Fundamental Duties of Indian citizens, under Article 51A Part IV A are:

- To abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthem.
- To cherish and follow the noble ideals that inspired our national freedom struggle.

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- To uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity, and integrity of India.
- To defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so.
- To promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood among all the people of India, transcending religious, linguistic, and regional sectional diversities; to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women.
- To value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture.
- To protect and improve the natural environment, including forests, lakes, rivers, wildlife and to have compassion for living creatures.
- To develop a scientific temper, humanism, and the spirit of inquiry and reform.
- To safeguard public property and to abjure violence.
- To strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity so that the nation constantly rises to higher levels of endeavor and achievement.
- The 86th amendment to the constitution of India in 2002, provided the Right to Education as a fundamental right in part-III of the Constitution. The same amendment inserted Article 21A which made the Right to Education a fundamental right for children between 6-14 years.

**Source:** Indian Polity by Laxmikanth

**Q.10) Which of the following committee advocated the Fundamental Duties in the Indian constitution?**

- a) Verma Committee
- b) Sarkaria Committee
- c) Balwantraji Mehta Committee
- d) Swaran Singh Committee

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:**

Explanation: Swaran Singh Committee recommended the inclusion of fundamental duties in the Indian 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.

**Source:** Indian Polity by Laxmikanth



## *Indian Polity – Centre-State Relations*

**Q.1) Which one of the following is not included in the state list in the Constitution of India?**

- a) Police
- b) Law and order
- c) Prison
- d) Criminal Procedure Code

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** Criminal law and criminal procedure fall under the Concurrent List while matters relating to Police and Prisons fall under the State List.

The laws that govern criminal law in India are the Indian Penal Code, 1860 (IPC), and the Criminal Procedure Code, 1974 (CrPC).

Concurrent List Subjects:

- Education.
- Forest.
- Trade unions.
- Marriage.
- Adoption.
- Succession.
- Criminal law and criminal procedure

**Source:** Indian Polity by Laxmikanth

**Q.2) When the legislature of two or more states pass resolution requesting parliament to enact laws on matter in the state list, then which of the following statement is not correct?**

- a) Such law applies only to those states which have passed the resolution.
- b) The state legislature ceases to have the power to make a law with respect to that matter.
- c) Such laws can be amended or repealed by the legislature of the concerned states.
- d) None of the Above

**ANS: C**

**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. A law so enacted applies only to those states which have passed the resolutions.

- However, any other state may adopt it afterwards by passing a resolution to that effect in its legislature. Such a law can be amended or repealed only by the Parliament and not by the legislatures of the concerned states.
- The effect of passing a resolution under the above provision is that the Parliament becomes entitled to legislate with respect to a matter for which it

**Source:** Indian Polity by Laxmikanth

**Q.3) Which of the following commission/committee is not related to centre-state relation?**

- a) Shah Commission
- b) Rajamannar Committee
- c) Sarkaria Commission
- d) Punchhi Commission

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** The Emergency declared in 1975 (internal emergency) proved to be the most controversial. There was widespread criticism of the misuse of Emergency powers. In the elections held to the Lok Sabha in 1977 after the Emergency, the Congress Party led by Indira Gandhi lost and the Janta Party came to power. This government appointed the Shah Commission to investigate the circumstances that warranted the declaration of an Emergency in 1975. The commission did not justify the declaration of the Emergency.

Hence, the 44th Amendment Act was enacted in 1978 to introduce a number of safeguards against the misuse of Emergency provisions.

**Source:** Indian Polity by Laxmikanth

**Q.4) Which of the following grant-in-aid to the state is given on the recommendation of the Finance Commission?**

- a) Statutory Grant
- b) Discretionary Grant
- c) Both (a) and (b)
- d) Neither (a) nor (b)

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Grants-in-Aid to the States Besides sharing of taxes between the Centre and the states, the Constitution provides for grants-in-aid to the states from the Central resources. There are two types of grants-in-aid, viz, statutory grants and discretionary grants:

- Statutory Grants Article 275 empowers the Parliament to make grants to the states which are in need of financial assistance and not to every state.
- Also, different sums may be fixed for different states. These sums are charged on the Consolidated Fund of India every year.
- Apart from this general provision, the Constitution also provides for specific grants for promoting the welfare of the scheduled tribes in a state or for raising the level of administration of the scheduled areas in a state including the State of Assam.
- The statutory grants under Article 275 (both general and specific) are given to the states on the recommendation of the Finance Commission.
- Discretionary Grants Article 282 empowers both the Centre and the states to make any grants for any public purpose, even if it is not within their respective legislative competence. Under this provision, the Centre makes grants to the states.
- “These grants are also known as discretionary grants, the reason being that the Centre is under no obligation to give these grants and the matter lies within its discretion. These grants have a two-fold purpose: to help the state financially to fulfil plan targets; and to give some leverage to the Centre to influence and coordinate state action to effectuate the national plan.”

21 Notably, the discretionary grants form the larger part of the Central grants to the states (when compared with that of the statutory grants).

**Source:** Indian Polity by Laxmikanth

**Q.5) With respect to centre state relation, consider the following statements:**

1. The Governor is empowered to direct that an act of Parliament does not apply to a scheduled area in the state.
2. A State legislature can make laws for whole or any part of the territory of 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

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Territorial Extent of Central and State Legislation The Constitution defines the territorial limits of the legislative powers vested in the Centre and the states in the following way:

- The Parliament can make laws for the whole or any part of the territory of India. The territory of India includes the states, the union territories, and any other area for the time being included in the territory of India.
- A state legislature can make laws for the whole or any part of the state.
- The laws made by a state legislature are not applicable outside the state, except when there is a sufficient nexus between the state and the object.
- The Parliament alone can make 'extra-territorial legislation'. Thus, the laws of the Parliament are also applicable to the Indian citizens and their property in any part of the world.
- However, the Constitution places certain restrictions on the plenary territorial jurisdiction of the Parliament. In other words, the laws of Parliament are not applicable in the following areas:
  - The President can make regulations for the peace, progress and good government of the four Union Territories—the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu. A regulation so made has the same force and effect as an act of Parliament. It may also repeal or amend any act of Parliament in relation to these union territories.
  - The governor is empowered to direct that an act of Parliament does not apply to a scheduled area in the state or apply with specified modifications and exceptions.

**Source:** Indian Polity by Laxmikanth

**Q.6) Which of the following statements about distribution of legislative subjects is/are correct?**

1. 44th amendment act transferred education to the concurrent list from union list.
2. The power to make laws with respect to residuary subjects is vested in the parliament.

**Select the correct answer using the codes given below:**

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

**ANS: B**

**Explanation: Distribution of Legislative Subjects**

The Constitution provides for a three-fold distribution of legislative subjects between the Centre and the states, viz., List-I (the Union List), List-II (the State List) and List-III (the Concurrent List) in the Seventh Schedule:

- The Parliament has exclusive powers to make laws with respect to any of the matters enumerated in the Union List. This list has at present 100 subjects (originally 971 subjects) like defence, banking, foreign affairs, currency, atomic energy, insurance, communication, inter-state trade and commerce, census, audit and so on.
- The state legislature has “in normal circumstances” exclusive powers to make laws with respect to any of the matters enumerated in the State List.
- This has at present 61 subjects (originally 662 subjects) like public order, police, public health and sanitation, agriculture, prisons, local government, fisheries, markets, theaters, gambling and so on.
- Both, the Parliament and state legislature can make laws with respect to any of the matters enumerated in the Concurrent List. This list has at present 52 subjects (originally 473 subjects) like criminal law and procedure, civil procedure, marriage and divorce, population control and family planning, electricity, labour welfare, economic and social planning, drugs, newspapers, books and printing press, and others. The 42<sup>nd</sup> 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.

The power to make laws with respect to residuary subjects (i.e., the matters which are not enumerated in any of the three lists) is vested in the Parliament.

This residuary power of legislation includes the power to levy residuary taxes.

**Source:** Indian Polity by Laxmikanth

**Q.7) The Sarkaria Commission was set up in the year**

- a) 1989
- b) 1983
- c) 2002
- d) 1965

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:**

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The Sarkaria Commission was set up in June 1983 to examine the relationship and balance of power between state and central governments and suggest changes within the framework of the Constitution.

The commission submitted its report to the then prime minister Rajiv Gandhi on 27 October 1987.

**Source:** Indian Polity by Laxmikanth

**Q.8) Which schedule of the Indian Constitution divides the legislative powers between the Union and states?**

- a) 6th Schedule
- b) 8th Schedule
- c) 7th Schedule
- d) 9th Schedule

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** The Constitution provides for a three-fold distribution of legislative subjects between the Centre and the states, viz., List-I (the Union List), List-II (the State List) and List-III (the Concurrent List) in the Seventh Schedule.

**Source:** Indian Polity by Laxmikanth

**Q.9) In which respect have the Centre-State relations been specifically termed as 'municipal relations'?**

- a) Centre's control of the State in legislative sphere
- b) Centre's control of the State in financial matters
- c) Centre's control of the State in the administrative sector
- d) Centre's control of the State in the planning process

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** Centre's control of the State in the planning process has been specifically termed as "municipal relations". Municipal Relations promotes relationships and strategic partnerships between levels of government, as well as relationships with non-governmental organizations at all levels. We do this to support the well-being of our residents and communities through robust and effective policies and programs.

**Source:** Indian Polity by Laxmikanth

**Q.10) Articles 245 to 255 deal with which of the following?**

- a) Legislative relations between the centre and states.
- b) Administrative relations between the centre and states.
- c) Financial relations between the centre and states.
- d) Governor power

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:**

- Articles 245 to 255 deal with legislative relations between the centre and states.
- Articles 256 to 267 deal with administrative relations between the centre and states.
- Articles 168 to 293 deal with financial relations with centres and states.

**Source:** Indian Polity by Laxmikanth



## Indian Polity – Emergency Provisions

**Q.1) Which of the following articles is related suspension of the enforcement of the fundamental rights during emergency?**

- a) Article 354
- b) Article 356
- c) Article 359
- d) Article 352

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:**

Article No	Subject-matter
352	Proclamation of Emergency
353	Effect of Proclamation of Emergency
354	Application of provisions relating to distribution of revenues while a Proclamation of Emergency is in operation
355	Duty of the Union to protect states against external aggression and internal disturbance
356	Provisions in case of failure of constitutional machinery in states
357	Exercise of legislative powers under proclamation issued under Article 356
358	Suspension of provisions of Article 19 during Emergencies
359	Suspension of the enforcement of the rights conferred by Part III during Emergencies
359A	Application of this part to the state of Punjab (Repealed)
360	Provisions as to Financial Emergency

**Source:** Indian Polity Laxmikanth

**Q.2) Which of the following articles of the Constitution deals with constitutional emergency?**

- a) Article 352
- b) Article 355
- c) Article 356
- d) Article 360

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:**

Article No	Subject-matter
352	Proclamation of Emergency
353	Effect of Proclamation of Emergency
354	Application of provisions relating to distribution of revenues while a Proclamation of Emergency is in operation
355	Duty of the Union to protect states against external aggression and internal disturbance

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356	Provisions in case of failure of constitutional machinery in states
357	Exercise of legislative powers under proclamation issued under Article 356
358	Suspension of provisions of Article 19 during Emergencies
359	Suspension of the enforcement of the rights conferred by Part III during Emergencies
359A	Application of this part to the state of Punjab (Repealed)
360	Provisions as to Financial Emergency

An Emergency due to the failure of the constitutional machinery in the states (Article 356). This is popularly known as 'President's Rule'. It is also known by two other names—'State Emergency' or 'constitutional Emergency'. However, the Constitution does not use the word 'emergency' for this situation.

**Source: Indian Polity Laxmikanth**

**Q.3) A resolution approving the proclamation of financial emergency can be passed by either House of Parliament by which majority?**

- a) Absolute majority
- b) Simple majority
- c) Special majority
- d) Effective majority

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** A resolution approving the proclamation of financial emergency can be passed by either House of Parliament only by a simple majority, that is, a majority of the members of that house present and voting.

A proclamation of Financial Emergency may be revoked by the president at anytime by a subsequent proclamation. Such a proclamation does not require the parliamentary approval.

**Source: Indian Polity Laxmikanth**

**Q.4) Consider the following statements:**

1. No Proclamation of Emergency can be made by the President of India unless the Union Ministers of Cabinet rank, headed by the Prime Minister, recommended to him, in writing, that such a Proclamation should be issued.
2. The President of India must issue a Proclamation of Revocation of Emergency any time that the Lok Sabha passes a resolution disapproving the proclamation or its continuance.

**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: Grounds of Declaration of National Emergency**

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 President can also issue different proclamations on grounds of war, external aggression, armed rebellion, or imminent danger thereof, whether or not there is a proclamation already issued by him and such proclamation is in operation. This provision was added by the 38th Amendment Act of 1975. When a national emergency is declared on the ground of 'war' or 'external aggression', it is known as 'External Emergency'. On the other hand, when it is declared on the ground of 'armed rebellion', it is known as 'Internal Emergency'.

A proclamation of national emergency may be applicable to the entire country or only a part of it. The 42nd Amendment Act of 1976 enabled the president to limit the operation of a National Emergency to a specified part of India.

Originally, the Constitution mentioned 'internal disturbance' as the third ground for the proclamation of a National Emergency, but the expression was too vague and had a wider connotation. Hence, the 44th Amendment Act of 1978 substituted the words 'armed rebellion' for 'internal disturbance'. Thus, it is no longer possible to declare a National Emergency on the ground of 'internal disturbance' as was done in 1975 by the Congress government headed by Indira Gandhi.

The President, however, can proclaim a national emergency only after receiving a written recommendation from the cabinet<sup>3</sup>. This means that the emergency can be declared only on the concurrence of the cabinet and not merely on the advice of the prime minister.

#### **Revocation of Proclamation**

A proclamation of emergency may be revoked by the President at any time by a subsequent proclamation. Such a proclamation does not require the parliamentary approval. Further, the President must revoke a proclamation if the Lok Sabha passes a resolution disapproving its continuation. Again, this safeguard was introduced by the 44th Amendment Act of 1978. Before the amendment, a proclamation could be revoked by the president on his own and the Lok Sabha had no control in this regard.

The 44th Amendment Act of 1978 also provided that, where one-tenth of the total number of members of the Lok Sabha give a written notice to the Speaker (or to the president if the House is not in session), a special sitting of the House should be held within 14 days for the purpose of considering a resolution disapproving the continuation of the proclamation.

**Source: Indian Polity Laxmikanth**

#### **Q.5) If the financial emergency has been declared by the President under the Article 360, then its proclamation:**

1. May be revoked or varied by a subsequent proclamation
2. Shall cease to operate at the expiration of two months, unless before the expiration of that period it has been approved by the resolution of both Houses of 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

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:** A proclamation declaring financial emergency must be approved by both the Houses of Parliament within two months from the date of its issue. However, if the proclamation of Financial Emergency is issued at a time when the Lok Sabha has been dissolved or the dissolution of the Lok Sabha takes place during the period of two months without approving the proclamation, then the proclamation survives until 30 days from the

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first sitting of the Lok Sabha after its reconstitution, provided the Rajya Sabha has in the meantime approved it.

Once approved by both the Houses of Parliament, the Financial Emergency continues indefinitely till it is revoked. This implies two things:

1. there is no maximum period prescribed for its operation; and
2. repeated parliamentary approval is not required for its continuation.

A resolution approving the proclamation of financial emergency can be passed by either House of Parliament only by a simple majority, that is, a majority of the members of that house present and voting.

A proclamation of Financial Emergency may be revoked by the president at anytime by a subsequent proclamation. Such a proclamation does not require the parliamentary approval.

**Source:** Indian Polity Laxmikanth

**Q.6) Which Indian state came under President's rule for maximum number of times?**

- a) Punjab
- b) Bihar
- c) Kerala
- d) Karnataka

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** President's rule was used for the first time in Punjab on 20th June 1951. President's rule has been imposed eight times in Punjab. Regarding the absolute number of days, for 3,510 days Punjab was under the President's rule.

Between 1987 to 1992 Punjab was under the control of the President for five consecutive years. In India, the rule of the president is the dissolution of state government and the establishment in a state of absolute central government rule. Under Article 356 of the Constitution of India, the central government may take direct control of the state machinery in the event that a state government is unable to function according to constitutional provisions.

According to a RTI response from the Ministry of Home Affairs, President's rule was imposed maximum number of times in Uttar Pradesh (10 times) while President's rule was in vogue for maximum number of days in Punjab (more than 3000 days).

**Source:** Indian Polity Laxmikanth

**Q.7) Which one of the following Articles of the Indian Constitution provides that 'It shall be the duty to the Union to protect every State against external aggression and internal disturbance'?**

- a) Article 215
- b) Article 275
- c) Article 325
- d) Article 355

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** Article 355 states that "It shall be the duty of the Union to protect every State against external aggression and internal disturbance and to ensure that the government of every State is carried on in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution".

**Source:** Indian Polity Laxmikanth



**Q.8) The Indian parliament is competent to enact law on a State subject if**

- a) Emergency under Article 352 is in operation
- b) All the State Assemblies of the country make such a request
- c) The President send such a message to the Parliament
- d) None of These

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** The Indian parliament is competent to enact law on a State subject if emergency under Article 352 is in operation.

**Source:** Indian Polity Laxmikanth

**Q.9) Which of the following statement is not correct?**

- a) There is no maximum period prescribed for national emergency
- b) National emergency affects fundamental rights of the citizens.
- c) State emergency suspends fundamental rights of the citizen
- d) All of the above

**ANS: C**

**Explanation:**

<b>National Emergency (Article 352)</b>	<b>President's Rule (Article 356)</b>
1. It can be proclaimed only when the security of India or a part of it is threatened by war, external aggression or armed rebellion.	1. It can be proclaimed when the government of a state cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution due to reasons which may not have any connection with war, external aggression or armed rebellion.
2. During its operation, the state executive and legislature continue to function and exercise the powers assigned to them under the Constitution. Its effect is that the Centre gets concurrent powers of administration and legislation in the state.	2. During its operation, the state executive is dismissed and the state legislature is either suspended or dissolved. The president administers the state through the governor and the Parliament makes laws for the state. In brief, the executive and legislative powers of the state are assumed by the Centre.
3. Under this, the Parliament can make laws on the subjects enumerated in the State List only by itself, that is, it cannot delegate the same to any other body or authority.	3. Under this, the Parliament can delegate the power to make laws for the state to the President or to any other authority specified by him. So far, the practice has been for the president to make laws for the state in consultation with the members of Parliament from that state. Such laws are known as President's Acts.
4. There is no maximum period prescribed for its operation. It can be continued indefinitely with the approval of Parliament for every six	4. There is a maximum period prescribed for its operation, that is, three years. Thereafter, it must come to an end and the normal constitutional machinery



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months.	must be restored in the state.
5. Under this, the relationship of the Centre with all the states undergoes a modification.	5. Under this, the relationship of only the state under emergency with the Centre undergoes a modification.
6. Every resolution of Parliament approving its proclamation or its continuance must be passed by a special majority.	6. Every resolution of Parliament approving its proclamation or its continuance can be passed only by a simple majority.
7. It affects fundamental rights of the citizens.	7. It has no effect on Fundamental Rights of the citizens.
8. Lok Sabha can pass a resolution for its revocation.	8. There is no such provision. It can be revoked by the President only

**Source:** Indian Polity Laxmikanth

**Q.10) According to Article 352 of the Constitution, the National Emergency can be declared in which among the following circumstances?**

- a) The failure of the Constitutional machinery
- b) Invasion
- c) Internal disturbance
- d) War, external aggression or armed rebellion

**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 President can also issue different proclamations on grounds of war, external aggression, armed rebellion, or imminent danger thereof, whether or not there is a proclamation already issued by him and such proclamation is in operation. This provision was added by the 38th Amendment Act of 1975.

**Source:** Indian Polity Laxmikanth

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## *Miscellaneous*

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**Q.1) The terms “Varuna and Early Heera” are recently seen in news related to?**

- a) Transgenic seeds
- b) Rain clouds
- c) Earth Observations Satellites
- d) Radar Systems

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** GEAC has recommended the environmental release of transgenic hybrid mustard Dhara Mustard Hybrid-11 (DMH-11).

- Commercial use: under Indian Council of Agriculture Research (ICAR) supervision and will be subject to Seed Act, 1966.
- It is developed by Delhi University’s Centre for Genetic Manipulation of Crop Plants.
- The process used in it is crossing Indian mustard variety ‘Varuna’ (barnase line) with an East European ‘Early Heera-2’ mutant (barstar).

**Source: FORUMIAS**

**Q.2) The “CRISPR-Cas9” is often seen in news related to?**

- a) Biotechnology
- b) Space Technology
- c) Robotics
- d) Artificial Intelligence

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Clustered Regularly Interspaced Short Palindromic Repeats (CRISPR)-Cas 9 is a genetic code or sequence found in bacteria. Formed due to the activity of the previous bacteriophages that had infected them.

**Source: FORUMIAS**

**Q.3) Consider the following statements Biotechnology Industry Research Assistance Council (BIRAC):**

1. It is a public sector enterprise.
2. It is an Interface Agency to strengthen emerging Biotech enterprise.

**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:** This is the first time that CAR-T therapy, indigenously developed by IIT Bombay and Tata Memorial Centre, was tested on patients in India.

- Research is funded under National Biopharma Mission (NBM) by Biotechnology Industry Research Assistance Council (BIRAC).

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- BIRAC is a Public Sector Enterprise, set up by Department of Biotechnology (DBT) as an Interface Agency to strengthen emerging Biotech enterprise.

**Source: FORUMIAS**

**Q.4) The terms “DALL-E, Codex, and GPT-3” are recently seen in news related to?**

- a) Satellites
- b) Artificial Intelligence
- c) Rice varieties
- d) Quantum computers

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** There has been increasing popularity of generative AI programs, such as OpenAI's ChatGPT, Google's BARD AI, DALL-E, Codex, GPT-3 etc.

- These programs are a conversational AI language based on deep learning model built on the transformer architecture.
- It uses a deep neural network and is trained on corpus of text data from the internet, allowing it to generate human-like text and to perform various tasks like question answering, and conversation.

**Source: FORUMIAS**

**Q.5) The “TiHAN, India's first Autonomous Navigation facility (for both ground and aerial vehicle testing), was inaugurated at?**

- a) IIT Hyderabad
- b) IIT Madras
- c) IIT Kanpur
- d) IIT Bombay

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** TiHAN, India's first Autonomous Navigation facility (for both ground and aerial vehicle testing), was inaugurated at IIT Hyderabad.

- TiHAN (by Ministry of Science & Technology) is a multidisciplinary initiative to make India a global player in futuristic and next generation 'smart mobility' technology.
- It will provide industries, research and development labs, and academia a platform for research in autonomous navigation.
- It is one of the 25 technology innovation hubs under National Mission on Interdisciplinary Cyber-Physical Systems (NM-ICPS).

**Source: FORUMIAS**

**Q.6) The term “MOXIE” was associated with which of the following?**

- a) Mission Mars of USA
- b) Mission Gaganyaan
- c) Mission Shukrayan
- d) Mission Mangalyan

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** Mars Oxygen In-Situ Resource Utilization Experiment (MOXIE) has produced oxygen at Mars with components from the planet's atmosphere.

MOXIE was sent (by Massachusetts Institute of Technology) with NASA's Perseverance rover.

**Source: FORUMIAS**

**Q.7) Consider the following statements regarding Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV):**

1. It is a three stage vehicle.
2. It can send 3 tonne capacity payload.

**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:**

ISRO's Launch Vehicles		
Launch Vehicle	Stages	Payload capacity and Orbits
Small Satellite Launch Vehicle (SSLV)	3 stage Launch Vehicle (Three Solid Propulsion Stages and liquid propulsion-based Velocity Trimming Module as a terminal stage.)	Mini, Micro, or Nanosatellites (10 to 500 kg mass) to a 500 km orbit.
Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV)	Four-stage launch vehicle (1st & 3rd stage: Solid; 2nd & 4th: Liquid)	Up to 1,750 kg to Sun-Synchronous Polar Orbits, 1,425 into Geosynchronous and Geostationary orbits
Geosynchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle (GSLV) Mark II	Three-stage launch vehicle (1st: Solid, 2nd: Liquid; 3rd: Cryogenic Upper Stage)	Up to 2,250 into Geosynchronous Transfer Orbits, up to 6 tonne in Low Earth Orbits
Geosynchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle Mk-III (LVM3)	Three-stage launch vehicle (1st: Liquid, 2nd: Solid; 3rd: Cryogenic Upper Stage)	Up to 4 tonne into Geosynchronous Transfer Orbits, 8 tonne into Low Earth Orbits

**Source:** FORUMIAS

**Q.8) The "Artemis 1" mission is recently seen in news related to?**

- a) European Space Agency
- b) NASA
- c) ISRO
- d) JAXA

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** Recently, NASA's Artemis 1 mission successfully lifted off from the Kennedy Space Centre.

It aims to build a longterm human presence at the Moon.

**Source:** FORUMIAS

**Q.9) The term "COPUOS" is often seen in news related to?**

- a) Defense
- b) Outer Space
- c) Biotechnology
- d) Nanotechnology

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** Adopted by U.N. Committee on the Peaceful Uses of Outer Space (COPUOS) in 2019.

**Source:** FORUMIAS

**Q.10) The “Tadoba Andhari Tiger Reserve” is recently seen in news located at?**

- a) Maharashtra
- b) Madhya Pradesh
- c) Karnataka
- d) Kerala

**ANS: A**

**Explanation:** The Tadoba Andhari Tiger Reserve is a wildlife sanctuary in Chandrapur district of Maharashtra state in India. It is Maharashtra's oldest and largest national park. Created in 1955, the reserve includes the Tadoba National Park and the Andhari Wildlife Sanctuary.

**Source:** FORUMIAS



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## *Revision*

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**Q.1) Which of the following component/s is/are revealed by Preamble of Indian Constitution?**

1. Source of authority of the Constitution
2. Nature of Indian State
3. Date of adoption 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 Preamble reveals four ingredients or components:

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

**Source:** Laxmikanth's Polity

**Q.2) Which of the following is/are devices of direct democracy?**

1. Referendum
2. Plebiscite
3. Initiative

**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:** Democracy is of two types—direct and indirect. In direct democracy, the people exercise their supreme power directly as is the case in Switzerland.

There are four devices of direct democracy, namely, Referendum, Initiative, Recall and Plebiscite.

**Source:** Laxmikanth's Polity

**Q.3) Which of the following is/are manifestations of the democratic character of the Indian polity?**

1. Universal adult franchise
2. Rule of law
3. Periodic elections

**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:** Universal adult franchise, periodic elections, rule of law, independence of judiciary, and absence of discrimination on certain grounds are the manifestations of the democratic character of the Indian polity.

**Source:** Laxmikanth's Polity

**Q.4) Which of the following statements is NOT correct?**

- a) The term 'justice' in the Preamble embraces three distinct forms– social, economic and political.
- b) Social justice denotes the equal treatment of all citizens without any social distinction based on caste, color, race, religion, sex and so on.
- c) Economic justice denotes the non-discrimination between people on the basis of economic factors.
- d) A combination of political justice and economic justice denotes what is known as 'distributive justice'.

**ANS: D**

**Explanation:** The term 'justice' in the Preamble embraces three distinct forms– social, economic and political, secured through various provisions of Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles.

- Social justice denotes the equal treatment of all citizens without any social distinction based on caste, colour, race, religion, sex and so on.
- It means absence of privileges being extended to any particular section of the society, and improvement in the conditions of backward classes (SCs, STs and OBCs) and women.
- Economic justice denotes the non-discrimination between people on the basis of economic factors. It involves the elimination of glaring inequalities in wealth, income and property.
- A combination of social justice and economic justice denotes what is known as 'distributive justice'.
- Political justice implies that all citizens should have equal political rights, equal access to all political offices and equal voice in the government.
- The ideal of justice–social, economic and political–has been taken from the Russian Revolution (1917).

**Source:** Laxmikanth's Polity

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

1. Equality before the law
2. Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth
3. Abolition of untouchability

**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 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's Polity**

**Q.6) Which of the following article/s of Indian Constitution that seeks to achieve political equality?**

1. Article 13
2. Article 325
3. Article 326

**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:** There are two provisions in the Constitution that seek to achieve political equality.

- One, no person is to be declared ineligible for inclusion in electoral rolls on grounds of religion, race, caste or sex (Article 325).
- Two, elections to the Lok Sabha and the state assemblies to be on the basis of adult suffrage (Article 326).

**Source: Laxmikanth's Polity**

**Q.7) Consider the following statements:**

1. Article 1 describes India, that is, Bharat as a 'Union of States' rather than a 'Federation of States'.
2. There was no unanimity in the Constituent Assembly with regard to the name of the country.

**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:** 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.
- There was no unanimity in the Constituent Assembly with regard to the name of the country.
- Some members suggested the traditional name (Bharat), while other advocated the modern name (India).
- Hence, the Constituent Assembly had to adopt a mix of both ('India, that is, Bharat').

**Source:** Laxmikanth's Polity

**Q.8) According to Article 1, the territory of India can be classified into which of the following?**

1. Territories of the states
2. Union territories
3. Territories that may be acquired by the Government of India at any 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: D**

**Explanation:** According to Article 1, the territory of India can be classified into three categories:

- Territories of the states
- Union territories
- Territories that may be acquired by the Government of India at any time.

**Source:** Laxmikanth's Polity

**Q.9) Under the Article 3, the Parliament can authorize/s to do which of the following?**

1. Increase the area of any state
2. Diminish the area of any state
3. Alter the name 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 authorises 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's Polity

**Q.10) The famous "Ranthambore National Park" is often seen in news located at?**

- a) Gujarat
- b) Rajasthan
- c) Haryana
- d) Punjab

**ANS: B**

**Explanation:** Ranthambore National Park is a vast wildlife reserve near the town of Sawai Madhopur in Rajasthan, northern India. It is a former royal hunting ground and home to tigers, leopards and marsh crocodiles.

Its landmarks include the imposing 10th-century Ranthambore Fort, on a hilltop, and the Ganesh Mandir temple. Also in the park, Padam Talao Lake is known for its abundance of water lilies.

**Source:** Laxmikanth's Polity