

Q.7) Which of the following feature/s is/are of basic structure?

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: From the various judgements, the following have emerged as 'basic features' of the Constitution or elements of the 'basic structure' of the constitution:

- 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

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.8) The famous "wamana rao case" related to which of the following?

- a) Languages
- b) States reorganization
- c) Anti defection
- d) Basic structure

ANS: D

Explanation: Again in the Waman Rao case (1981), the Supreme Court adhered to the doctrine of the 'basic structure' and further clarified that it would apply to constitutional amendments enacted after April 24, 1973 (i.e., the date of the judgement in the Kesavananda Bharati case).

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.9) The "Palamau Tiger Reserve" is recently seen in news located at?

- a) Jharkhand
- b) Chhattisgarh
- c) Odisha
- d) West Bengal

ANS: A

Explanation: The Palamau Tiger Reserve is one of the nine original tiger reserves in Jharkhand, India and the only one in this state.

It forms part of Betla National Park and Palamau Wildlife Sanctuary. As of 2022, the reserve is reported to be largely under Naxal control.

Source: FORUMIAS

Q.10) The “Gir National Park” is often seen in news located at?

- a) Maharashtra
- b) Karnataka
- c) Gujarat
- d) Rajasthan

ANS: C

Explanation: Gir Forest National Park is a wildlife sanctuary in Gujarat, western India. It was established to protect Asiatic lions, which frequent the fenced-off Devalia Safari Park, along with leopards and antelopes.

- Gir Jungle Trail, outside the fenced area, traverses deciduous forest and is home to wildlife including vultures and pythons.
- The Kamleshwar Dam has marsh crocodiles and birds, such as Indian skimmers and pelicans.

Source: FORUMIAS

Polity – Emergency Provisions

Q.1) The incorporation of emergency provisions in the Constitution is to safeguard?

1. Sovereignty
2. Integrity and security of the country
3. The democratic political system

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: Emergency provisions are contained in Part XVIII of the Constitution, from Articles 352 to 360.

- These provisions enable the Central government to meet any abnormal situation effectively.
- The rationality behind the incorporation of these provisions in the Constitution is to safeguard the sovereignty, unity, integrity and security of the country, the democratic political system, and the Constitution.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.2) Consider the following statements regarding emergency:

1. During an Emergency, the Central government becomes all powerful and the states go into the total control of the Centre.
2. It converts the federal structure into a unitary one without a formal amendment 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: During an Emergency, the Central government becomes all powerful and the states go into the total control of the Centre.

- It converts the federal structure into a unitary one without a formal amendment of the Constitution.
- This kind of transformation of the political system from federal during normal times to unitary during Emergency is a unique feature of the Indian Constitution.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.3) Which of the following activity/activities is/are covered under Article 352?

1. War
2. External aggression
3. Pandemic

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: An emergency due to war, external aggression or armed rebellion (Article 352).

- This is popularly known as 'National Emergency'.
- However, the Constitution employs the expression 'proclamation of emergency' to denote an emergency of this type.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.4) Which of the following article of Indian Constitution is related to President's Rule?

- a) Article 349
- b) Article 351
- c) Article 352
- d) Article 356

ANS:

An Emergency due to the failure of the constitutional machinery in the states (Article 356). This is popularly known as 'President's Rule'.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.5) The "Article 360" of Indian constitution is related to?

- a) Financial Emergency
- b) State Emergency
- c) President Rule
- d) Governor Rule

ANS: A

Explanation: Financial Emergency due to a threat to the financial stability or credit of India (Article 360).

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.6) 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 – was added to constitution by which of the following amendment?

- a) 1st Constitutional Amendment
- b) 25th Constitutional Amendment
- c) 38th Constitutional Amendment
- d) 42nd Constitutional Amendment

ANS: C

Explanation: 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: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.7) Consider the following statements:

- 1. The proclamation of Emergency must be approved by both the Houses of Parliament within one month from the date of its issue.
- 2. Every resolution approving the proclamation of emergency or its continuance must be passed by either House of Parliament by a special majority.

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 proclamation of Emergency must be approved by both the Houses of Parliament within one month from the date of its issue.

Every resolution approving the proclamation of emergency or its continuance must be passed by either House of Parliament by a special majority.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.8) In Bommai case (1994), which of the following propositions have been laid down by the Supreme Court on imposition of President's Rule in a state under Article 356?

- 1. The presidential proclamation imposing President's Rule is subject to judicial review.
- 2. The satisfaction of the President must be based on relevant material.
- 3. Burden lies on the Centre to prove that relevant material exist to justify the imposition of the President's Rule.

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: In Bommai case (1994), the following propositions have been laid down by the Supreme Court on imposition of President's Rule in a state under Article 356:

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- The presidential proclamation imposing President's Rule is subject to judicial review.
- The satisfaction of the President must be based on relevant material. The action of the president can be struck down by the court if it is based on irrelevant or extraneous grounds or if it was found to be malafide or perverse.
- Burden lies on the Centre to prove that relevant material exist to justify the imposition of the President's Rule.
- The court cannot go into the correctness of the material or its adequacy but it can see whether it is relevant to the action.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.9) The "Simlipal National Park" is recently seen in news located at?

- a) Odisha
- b) Jharkhand
- c) Chhattisgarh
- d) West Bengal

ANS: A

Explanation: Simlipal is a tiger reserve in the Mayurbhanj district in the Indian state of Odisha covering 2,750 km.

It is part of the Mayurbhanj Elephant Reserve, which includes three protected areas—Similipal Tiger Reserve, Hadgarh Wildlife Sanctuary with 191.06 km and Kuldiha Wildlife Sanctuary with 272.75 km.

Source: FORUMIAS

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

- a) Nagaland
- b) Assam
- c) Tripura
- d) Mizoram

ANS: B

Explanation: Nameri National Park is a national park in the foothills of the eastern Himalayas in the Sonitpur District of Assam, India, about 35 km from Tezpur. Nameri is about 9 km from Chariduar, the nearest village.

Source: FORUMIAS

Polity – Revision

Q.1) Which of the following constitutional amendment made Sikkim a full-fledged state of the Indian Union?

- a) 31st constitutional amendment
- b) 35th constitutional amendment
- c) 36th constitutional amendment
- d) 41st constitutional amendment

ANS: C

Explanation: The 36th Constitutional Amendment Act (1975) was enacted to make Sikkim a full-fledged state of the Indian Union (the 22nd state).

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.2) Which of the following rights and privileges on the citizens of India by the Constitution of India?

1. Right against discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth.
2. Right to equality of opportunity in the matter of public employment.
3. Right to freedom of speech and expression, assembly, association, movement, residence and profession.

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 Constitution confers the following rights and privileges on the citizens of India (and denies the same to aliens):

- Right against discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth (Article 15).
- Right to equality of opportunity in the matter of public employment (Article 16).
- Right to freedom of speech and expression, assembly, association, movement, residence and profession (Article 19).
- Cultural and educational rights (Articles 29 and 30).

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.3) In which of the following year citizenship amendment act was come into effect?

- a) 1951
- b) 1955
- c) 1961
- d) 1972

ANS: B

Explanation: The Citizenship Act (1955) provides for acquisition and loss of citizenship after the commencement of the Constitution.

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- Originally, the Citizenship Act (1955) also provided for the Commonwealth Citizenship.
- But, this provision was repealed by the Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2003.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.4) Which of the following way/s is/are citizenship acquired?

1. Birth
2. Descent
3. Naturalization

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 Citizenship Act of 1955 prescribes five ways of acquiring citizenship, viz, birth, descent, registration, naturalisation and incorporation of territory.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.5) Which of the following way/s is/are citizenship lose/loses?

1. Renunciation
2. Termination
3. Deprivation

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

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.6) The "86th Constitutional Amendment Act of 2002" was related to?

- a) Education
- b) Health
- c) Economic Wealth
- d) Communication

ANS: A

Explanation: Article 21 A declares that the State shall provide free and compulsory education to all children of the age of six to fourteen years in such a manner as the State may determine.

- Thus, this provision makes only elementary education a Fundamental Right and not higher or professional education.
- This provision was added by the 86th Constitutional Amendment Act of 2002.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.7) Which of the following right/s is/are provided 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 first part of Article 22 confers the following rights on a person who is arrested or detained under an ordinary law:

- (i) Right to be informed of the grounds of arrest.
- (ii) Right to consult and be defended by a legal practitioner.
- (iii) Right to be produced before a magistrate within 24 hours including the journey time.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.8) The term "begar" associated with which of the following?

- a) Article 21
- b) Article 22
- c) Article 23
- d) Article 33

ANS: C

Explanation: 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.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.9) Which of the following right/s is/are provided under article 25?

1. Right to profess
2. Right to practice
3. Right to propagate

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

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- (a) Freedom of conscience: Inner freedom of an individual to mould his relation with God or Creatures in whatever way he desires.
- (b) Right to profess: Declaration of one's religious beliefs and faith openly and freely.
- (c) Right to practice: Performance of religious worship, rituals, ceremonies and exhibition of beliefs and ideas.
- (d) Right to propagate: Transmission and dissemination of one's religious beliefs to others or exposition of the tenets of one's religion.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.10) The right to constitutional remedies related to which of the following?

- a) Article 14
- b) Article 21
- c) Article 32
- d) Article 220

ANS: C

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.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity