

ForumIAS

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Prelims Marathon

21st to 26th August, 2023

*HISTORY
ECONOMICS
POLITY
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
GEOGRAPHY AND ENVIRONMENT*

FORUMIAS



Indian Polity – Indian Constitution: Historical Underpinnings

Q.1) Which of the following was/were feature/s of Regulating Act of 1773?

1. It designated the Governor of Bengal as the Governor General of Bengal.
2. It created an Executive Council of four members to assist him.
3. First Governor General of Bengal was Robert Clive.

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 features of regulating act, 1773 were as follows:

- It designated the Governor of Bengal as the 'Governor General of Bengal' and created an Executive Council of four members to assist him.
- The first such Governor General was Lord Warren Hastings.
- It made the governors of Bombay and Madras presidencies subordinate to the governor-general of Bengal, unlike earlier, when the three presidencies were independent of one another.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.2) In which of the following year the supreme court of Calcutta was established?

- a) 1757
- b) 1764
- c) 1774
- d) 1789

ANS: C

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

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.3) Consider the following statements regarding Pitt's India Act, 1784:

1. It distinguished between the commercial and political functions of the Company.
2. It created a new body called Board of Control to manage the political affairs.

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 features of Pitt's India Act were as follows:

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- It distinguished between the commercial and political functions of the Company.
- It allowed the Court of Directors to manage the commercial affairs, but created a new body called Board of Control to manage the political affairs.
- Thus, it established a system of double government.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.4) Which of the following was/were the feature/s of Charter Act of 1813?

1. It continued the monopoly of the company over trade in tea and trade with China.
2. It asserted the sovereignty of the British Crown over the Company's territories in India.
3. It allowed the Christian missionaries to come to India for the purpose of enlightening the people.

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 features of Charter Act 1813, were as follows:

- It abolished the trade monopoly of the company in India i.e., the Indian trade was thrown open to all British merchants.
- However, it continued the monopoly of the company over trade in tea and trade with China.
- It asserted the sovereignty of the British Crown over the Company's territories in India.
- It allowed the Christian missionaries to come to India for the purpose of enlightening the people.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.5) Which of the following act was the final step towards centralization in British India?

- a) Regulating Act, 1773
- b) Regulating Act, 1793
- c) Charter Act, 1813
- d) Charter Act, 1833

ANS: D

Explanation: Charter Act of 1833 was the final step towards centralization in British India.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.6) Which of the following act made the Governor-General of Bengal as the Governor General of India?

- a) Charter Act, 1813
- b) Charter Act, 1833
- c) Charter Act, 1853
- d) Government of India Act, 1858

ANS: B

Explanation: Charter Act of 1833: It made the Governor-General of Bengal as the GovernorGeneral of India and vested in him all civil and military powers.

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- Thus, the act created, for the first time, Government of India having authority over the entire territorial area possessed by the British in India.
- Lord William Bentick was the first Governor-General of India.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.7) Which of the following act for the first time separated the legislative and executive functions of the Governor-General's council?

- a) Charter Act, 1813
- b) Charter Act, 1833
- c) Charter Act, 1853
- d) Government of India Act, 1858

ANS: C

Explanation: Charter Act, 1853: It separated, for the first time, the legislative and executive functions of the Governor-General's council.

- It provided for addition of six new members called legislative councilors to the council.
- In other words, it established a separate Governor-General's legislative council which came to be known as the Indian (Central) Legislative Council.
- This legislative wing of the council functioned as a miniParliament, adopting the same procedures as the British Parliament.
- Thus, legislation, for the first time, was treated as a special function of the government, requiring special machinery and special process.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.8) Which of the following act changed the designation of the Governor-General of India to that of Viceroy of India?

- a) Charter Act, 1853
- b) Government of India Act of 1858
- c) Indian Councils Act of 1861
- d) Indian Councils Act of 1892

ANS: B

Explanation: Government of India Act of 1858: It provided that India, henceforth, was to be governed by, and in the name of, Her Majesty.

- It changed the designation of the Governor-General of India to that of Viceroy of India.
- He (Viceroy) was the direct representative of the British Crown in India.
- Lord Canning, thus, became the first Viceroy of India.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.9) Which of the following act was ended the system of double Government by abolishing the Board of Control and Court of Directors?

- a) Charter Act, 1853
- b) Government of India Act of 1858
- c) Indian Councils Act of 1861
- d) Indian Councils Act of 1892

ANS: B

Explanation: Government of India Act of 1858 ended the system of double Government by abolishing the Board of Control and Court of Directors.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.10) Which of the following act introduced the concept of 'separate electorate'?

- a) Government of India Act of 1858
- b) Indian Councils Act of 1861
- c) Indian Councils Act of 1892
- d) Indian Councils Act of 1909

ANS: D

Explanation: Indian Councils Act of 1909 introduced a system of communal representation for Muslims by accepting the concept of 'separate electorate'.

- Under this, the Muslim members were to be elected only by Muslim voters.
- Thus, the act 'legalized communalism' and Lord Minto came to be known as the Father of Communal Electorate.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Polity – The Preamble and Citizenship

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

- a) America
- b) New Zealand
- c) Australia
- d) Japan

ANS: A

Explanation: The American Constitution was the first to begin with a Preamble. Many countries, including India, followed this practice.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.2) The “Objectives Resolution”, drafted and moved by Pandit Nehru related to?

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

ANS: C

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

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.3) Which of the following was/were added by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act (1976)?

- 1. Socialist
- 2. Secular
- 3. Integrity

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

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.4) Which of the following is/are device/s of direct democracy?

1. Referendum
2. Initiative
3. Recall

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.5) The ideal of justice—social, economic and political—has been taken from the?

- a) American Civil War
- b) Boer's war
- c) Russian Revolution
- d) China's revolution

ANS: C

Explanation: The ideal of justice—social, economic and political—has been taken from the Russian Revolution (1917).

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.6) The ideals of liberty, equality and fraternity in our Preamble have been taken from the?

- a) American Civil War
- b) Boer's war
- c) French Revolution
- d) China's revolution

ANS: C

Explanation: The ideals of liberty, equality and fraternity in our Preamble have been taken from the French Revolution (1789–1799).

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.7) Which of the following case/s was/were related to preamble?

1. Berubari Union case
2. Kesavananda Bharati case
3. LIC of India case

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 the Berubari Union case (1960), the Supreme Court said that the Preamble shows the general purposes behind the several provisions in the Constitution, and is thus a key to the minds of the makers of the Constitution.

- In the Kesavananda Bharati case (1973), the Supreme Court rejected the earlier opinion and held that Preamble is a part of the Constitution.
- In the LIC of India case (1995) also, the Supreme Court again held that the Preamble is an integral part of the Constitution.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.8) Which of the following category/categories is/are considered under territory of India?

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) Which of the following power/s is/are provided to parliament under Article 3?

1. Increase the area of any state.
2. Diminish the area of any state.
3. Alter the boundaries of any state.

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: D

Explanation: Article 3 authorizes the Parliament to:

- (a) 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;
- (b) increase the area of any state;
- (c) diminish the area of any state;
- (d) alter the boundaries of any state; and
- (e) alter the name of any state.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.10) The "Dhar Commission" was related to which of the following?

- a) Linguistic provinces
- b) Tribal welfare
- c) State finance
- d) Defense

ANS: A

Explanation: The integration of princely states with the rest of India has purely an ad hoc arrangement.

- There has been a demand from different regions, particularly South India, for reorganisation of states on linguistic basis.
- Accordingly, in June 1948, the Government of India appointed the Linguistic Provinces Commission under the chairmanship of S.K. Dhar to examine the feasibility of this.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Polity – Fundamental Rights

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

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

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

ANS: A

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

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

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.2) The right to property was deleted by which of the following amendment?

- a) 1st constitutional amendment
- b) 7th constitutional amendment
- c) 42nd constitutional amendment
- d) 44th constitutional amendment

ANS: D

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

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

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.3) Which of following is/are feature/s of fundamental rights?

1. They are not absolute but qualified.
2. All of them are available against the arbitrary action of the state.
3. They are defended and guaranteed by the Supreme Court.

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

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- Some of them are available only to the citizens while others are available to all persons whether citizens, foreigners or legal persons like corporations or companies.
- They are not absolute but qualified. The state can impose reasonable restrictions on them. However, whether such restrictions are reasonable or not is to be decided by the courts.
- All of them are available against the arbitrary action of the state. However, some of them are also available against the action of private individuals.
- Some of them are negative in character, that is, place limitations on the authority of the State, while others are positive in nature, conferring certain privileges on the persons.
- They are justiciable, allowing persons to move the courts for their enforcement, if and when they are violated.
- They are defended and guaranteed by the Supreme Court. Hence, the aggrieved person can directly go to the Supreme Court, not necessarily by way of appeal against the judgement of the high courts.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.4) Which of the following fundamental rights are not suspended during national emergency?

- a) Articles 14 and 15
- b) Articles 17 and 18
- c) Articles 19 and 20
- d) Articles 20 and 21

ANS: D

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

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.5) The term "law" in Article 13 include/s which of the following?

1. Permanent laws enacted by the Parliament or the state legislatures.
2. Temporary laws like ordinances issued by the president or the state governors.
3. Statutory instruments in the nature of delegated legislation.

Choose the correct answer from below given codes:

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

ANS: D

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

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

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.6) Which of the following fundamental right/s is/are available to foreigners?

1. Equality before law and equal protection of laws
2. Protection in respect of conviction for offences
3. Right to elementary education

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:

Table 7.2 Fundamental Rights (FR) of Foreigners

FR available only to citizens and not to foreigners	FR available to both citizens and foreigners (except enemy aliens)
1. Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth (Article 15).	1. Equality before law and equal protection of laws (Article 14).
2. Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment (Article 16).	2. Protection in respect of conviction for offences (Article 20).
3. Protection of six rights regarding freedom of : (i) speech and expression, (ii) assembly, (iii) association, (iv) movement, (v) residence, and (vi) profession (Article 19).	3. Protection of life and personal liberty (Article 21).
4. Protection of life and personal liberty (Article 21).	4. Right to elementary education (Article 21A).
5. Right of minorities to	5. Protection against arrest and

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.7) Which of the following immunity/immunities is/are enjoyed by The President of India and the Governor of States under article 361?

1. The President or the Governor is not answerable to any court the exercise and performance of the powers and duties of office.
2. No criminal proceedings shall be instituted or continued aga the President or the Governor in any court during his term office.
3. No process for the arrest or imprisonment of the President or Governor shall be issued from any court during his term of office.

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 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 the exercise and performance of the powers and duties of office.
- (ii) No criminal proceedings shall be instituted or continued aga the President or the Governor in any court during his term office.
- (iii) No process for the arrest or imprisonment of the President or Governor shall be issued from any court during his term of office.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.8) Which constitutional amendment added EWS reservation quota?

- a) 97th constitutional amendment
- b) 99th constitutional amendment
- c) 101st constitutional amendment
- d) 103rd constitutional amendment

ANS: D

Explanation: Reservation for EWSs in Educational Institutions was added by the 103rd Amendment Act of 2019.

In order to give effect to this provision, the central government issued an order (in 2019) providing 10% reservation to the Economically Weaker Sections (EWSs) in admission to educational institutions.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.9) Which of the following article is related to "untouchability"?

- a) Article 14
- b) Article 16
- c) Article 17
- d) Article 22

ANS: C

Explanation: 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.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.10) The famous “Belta National Park” is recently seen in news located at?

- a) Assam
- b) Arunachal Pradesh
- c) Jharkhand
- d) Chhattisgarh

ANS: C

Explanation: Betla National Park is located on the Chota Nagpur Plateau of Jharkhand. North Koel River (a tributary of Son River) flows through the park.

Belta National Park = Palamu Tiger Reserve + Mahuadanr Wolf Sanctuary.

Source: FORUMIAS

Polity – DPSP and Fundamental Duties

Q.1) Which of the following is called as “Instrument of Instructions”?

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

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: Laxmikanth’s Polity

Q.2) Consider the following statements:

1. Fundamental Duties are novel features of the Indian Constitution.
2. The Directive Principles along with the Fundamental Rights contain the philosophy of the Constitution and is the soul 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: B

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

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

Source: Laxmikanth’s Polity

Q.3) Which of the following is/are feature/s of directive principles of state policy?

1. They constitute a very comprehensive economic, social and political programme for a modern democratic State.
2. They aim at realizing the high ideals of justice, liberty, equality and fraternity as outlined in the Preamble to the Constitution.
3. They are non-justiciable in nature.

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 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.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.4) Which of the following is related to make provision for just and humane conditions of work and maternity relief?

- a) Article 39
- b) Article 40
- c) Article 41
- d) Article 42

ANS: D

Explanation: To make provision for just and humane conditions of work and maternity relief (Article 42).

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.5) Which of the following article related to "level of nutrition and the standard of living of people"?

- a) Article 41
- b) Article 42
- c) Article 43
- d) Article 47

ANS: D

Explanation: To raise the level of nutrition and the standard of living of people and to improve public health (Article 47).

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.6) Which of the following article is related to organise village panchayats and endow them with necessary powers and authority to enable them to function as units of self-government?

- a) Article 40
- b) Article 42
- c) Article 43
- d) Article 47

ANS: A

Explanation: To organise village panchayats and endow them with necessary powers and authority to enable them to function as units of self-government (Article 40).

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.7) Which of the following is/are Gandhian Principle of DPSP?

- 1. Promotion of cottage industries.
- 2. Management of cooperative societies.
- 3. Promotion of educational and economic interests of SCs and ST's.

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: Gandhian Principle represent the programme of reconstruction enunciated by Gandhi during the national movement. In order to fulfil the dreams of Gandhi, some of his ideas were included as Directive Principles. They require the State:

- To organise village panchayats and endow them with necessary powers and authority to enable them to function as units of self-government (Article 40).
- To promote cottage industries on an individual or cooperation basis in rural areas (Article 43).
- To promote voluntary formation, autonomous functioning, democratic control and professional management of cooperative societies8a (Article 43B).
- To promote the educational and economic interests of SCs, STs, and other weaker sections of the society and to protect them from social injustice and exploitation (Article 46).

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

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

- a) Article 40
- b) Article 42
- c) Article 43
- d) Article 51

ANS: D

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

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.9) “To protect and improve the environment and to safeguard forests and wild life” was added to directives through which of the following amendment?

- a) 1st constitutional amendment
- b) 27th constitutional amendment
- c) 42nd constitutional amendment
- d) 44th constitutional amendment

ANS: C

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: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.10) Which of the following committee was recommended the fundamental duties?

- a) Kelkar committee
- b) Dhebar committee
- c) Sardar Swaran Singh committee
- d) Sarabhai committee

ANS: C

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

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Polity – Amendment of Constitution & Basic Structure

Q.1) Which of the following article is related to amendment of the Constitution and its procedure?

- a) Article 352
- b) Article 356
- c) Article 368
- d) Article 370

ANS: C

Explanation: Article 368 in Part XX of the Constitution deals with the powers of Parliament to amend the Constitution and its procedure.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.2) Which of the following is/are correct about amendment of the Constitution?

1. An amendment of the Constitution can be initiated only by the introduction of a bill for the purpose in either House of Parliament.
2. The bill can be introduced either by a minister or by a private member.
3. The bill requires prior permission of the president.

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

- An amendment of the Constitution can be initiated only by the introduction of a bill for the purpose in either House of Parliament and not in the state legislatures.
- The bill can be introduced either by a minister or by a private member and does not require prior permission of the president.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.3) In which of the following way/s Indian Constitution can amend?

1. Amendment by simple majority of the Parliament.
2. Amendment by special majority of the Parliament.
3. Amendment by special majority of the Parliament and the ratification of half of the state legislatures.

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 can be amended in three ways:

- (a) Amendment by simple majority of the Parliament,
- (b) Amendment by special majority of the Parliament, and
- (c) Amendment by special majority of the Parliament and the ratification of half of the state legislatures.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.4) Which of the following amendment/s is/are done by Simple Majority of Parliament?

1. Admission or establishment of new states.
2. Abolition or creation of legislative councils in states.
3. Salaries and allowances of the members of Parliament.

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

- Admission or establishment of new states.
- Formation of new states and alteration of areas, boundaries or names of existing states.
- Abolition or creation of legislative councils in states.
- Second Schedule—emoluments, allowances, privileges and so on of the president, the governors, the Speakers, judges, etc.
- Quorum in Parliament.
- Salaries and allowances of the members of Parliament.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.5) Which of the following amendment/s is/are done by Special Majority of Parliament?

1. Fundamental Rights
2. Directive Principles of State Policy
3. All other provisions which are not covered by the first and third categories.

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 majority of the provisions in the Constitution need to be amended by a special majority of the Parliament, that is, a majority of the total membership of each House and a majority of two-thirds of the members of each House present and voting.

The provisions which can be amended by this way include:

- (i) Fundamental Rights;
- (ii) Directive Principles of State Policy; and
- (iii) All other provisions which are not covered by the first and third categories.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

Q.6) Which of the following amendment/s is/are done by Special Majority of Parliament Consent of States?

1. Election of the President and its manner.
2. Extent of the executive power of the Union and the states.
3. Supreme Court and high courts.

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

1. Election of the President and its manner.
2. Extent of the executive power of the Union and the states.
3. Supreme Court and high courts.
4. Distribution of legislative powers between the Union and the states.

Source: Laxmikanth's Polity

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