

Prelims Marathon Compilation July 2024

INDEX

Freedom Struggle under Extremist Phase (1905-1917) and India and Neighborhood policy	2
Socio - Religious movement in the latter half of 19th Century and early 20th century	5
The Gandhian Era - I.....	8
The Gandhian Era - II.....	12
Growth of revolutionary organizations in India and abroad.....	16
Peasants and Tribal Movements and women movements in colonial India and after independence.....	20
Revision.....	23
Indian Polity.....	26
Indian Constitution: Historical Underpinnings, Evolution & Making of the Constitution, Features, Significant Provisions.....	26
The Preamble, the Union and its Territory, Citizenship	30
Fundamental Rights	34
Directive Principles & Fundamental Duties.....	37
Amendment of Constitution & Basic Structure of the Constitution	41
Emergency provisions	45
Revision.....	48
Centre - State Relations.....	52
Central Government: President.....	56
Vice President and Prime Minister.....	60
Governor & Chief Minister.....	63
Parliament.....	67
Parliament - II.....	71
Revision.....	74
State Legislature & State Council of Ministers.....	78
Supreme Court & Judicial Review.....	82
Supreme Court & Judicial Review - II.....	86
Supreme Court, Judicial Review and PIL.....	90
High Court & Tribunals	94
Council of Ministers & Cabinet Committees.....	98
Revision.....	103
Local Government.....	106
Union Territories & Scheduled Areas	111
Constitutional Bodies.....	114

Freedom Struggle under Extremist Phase (1905-1917) and India and Neighborhood policy

Q.1) Which of the following was/were reason/s for rise in militant nationalism?

1. The Natu brothers were deported without trial.
2. Repressive laws under IPC Section 124 A.
3. Official Secrets Act curbed freedom of press.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: The nationalists were wide awake to the fact that instead of giving more rights to the Indians, the government was taking away even the existing ones.

- 1892 — The Indian Councils Act was criticised by nationalists as it failed to satisfy them.
- 1897 — The Natu brothers were deported without trial and Tilak and others, imprisoned on charges of sedition.
- 1898 — Repressive laws under IPC Section 124 A were further amplified with new provisions under IPC Section 156 A
- 1904 — Official Secrets Act curbed freedom of press.
- 1904 — Indian Universities Act ensured greater government control over universities, which it described as factories producing political revolutionaries.

Source: Spectrum

Q.2) Which of the following was/were repeatedly urged the nationalists to rely on the character and capacities of the Indian people?

1. Bal Gangadhar Tilak
2. Aurobindo Ghosh
3. Bipin Chandra Pal

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: There was a growing faith in self-effort. Tilak, Aurobindo and Bipin Chandra Pal repeatedly urged the nationalists to rely on the character and capacities of the Indian people.

A feeling started gaining currency that the masses had to be involved in the battle against colonial government as they were capable of making the immense sacrifices needed to win freedom.

Source: Spectrum

Prelims Marathon Compilation July 2024

Q.3) Who among the following gave the political message that “India for the Indians”?

- Swami Vivekananda
- Bankim Chandra Chatterjee
- Swami Dayananda Saraswati
- Bal Gangadhar Tilak

ANS: C

Explanation: Intellectuals like Swami Vivekananda, Bankim Chandra Chatterjee and Swami Dayananda Saraswati inspired many young nationalists with their forceful and articulate arguments, painting India’s past in brighter colours than the British ideologues had.

- These thinkers exploded the myth of western superiority by referring to the richness of Indian civilization in the past.
- Dayananda’s political message was ‘India for the Indians’.

Source: Spectrum

Q.4) Which of the following nationalist/s was/were comes under “Militant School of Thought”?

- Raj Narain Bose
- Aurobindo Ghosh
- Vishnu Shastri Chiplunkar

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- Only one
- Only two
- Only three
- None

ANS: C

Explanation: By the dawn of the twentieth century, a band of nationalist thinkers had emerged who advocated a more militant approach to political work.

These included Raj Narain Bose, Ashwini Kumar Datta, Aurobindo Ghosh and Bipin Chandra Pal in Bengal; Vishnu Shastri Chiplunkar and Bal Gangadhar Tilak in Maharashtra; and Lala Lajpat Rai in Punjab.

Source: Spectrum

Q.5) Which of the following was/were basic tenet/s of “Militant School of Thought”?

- Hatred for foreign rule.
- Swaraj to be the goal of national movement
- Indirect political action required

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- Only one
- Only two
- Only three
- None

ANS: B

Explanation: The basic tenets of this Militant School of Thought were:

- Hatred for foreign rule; since no hope could be derived from it, Indians should work out their own salvation;
- swaraj to be the goal of national movement;

Prelims Marathon Compilation July 2024

- Direct political action required.
- belief in capacity of the masses to challenge the authority;
- Personal sacrifices required and a true nationalist to be always ready for it.

Source: Spectrum

Q.6) Consider the following statements:

1. The British government's decision to partition Bengal had been made public in December 1903.
2. Bengal retained Calcutta as its capital, while Dacca became the capital of Eastern Bengal.

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 British government's decision to partition Bengal had been made public in December 1903.

- The idea was to have two provinces: Bengal comprising Western Bengal as well as the provinces of Bihar and Orissa, and Eastern Bengal and Assam.
- Bengal retained Calcutta as its capital, while Dacca became the capital of Eastern Bengal.

Source: Spectrum

Q.7) Who among the following was the president of Indian National Congress in 1905?

- a) Dadabhai Naoroji
- b) Gopala Krishna Gokhale
- c) Lala Lajpat Rai
- d) Syed Haider Raza

ANS: B

Explanation: The Indian National Congress, meeting in 1905 under the president ship of Gokhale, resolved to (i) condemn the partition of Bengal and the reactionary policies of Curzon, and (ii) support the anti-partition and Swadeshi Movement of Bengal.

Source: Spectrum

Q.8) Who among the following said "make the administration under present conditions impossible by an organized refusal to do anything which will help either the British commerce in the exploitation of the country or British officialdom in the administration of it"?

- a) Dadabhai Naoroji
- b) Gopala Krishna Gokhale
- c) Lala Lajpat Rai
- d) Aurobindo Ghosh

ANS: D

Explanation: The Extremists gave a call for passive resistance in addition to swadeshi and boycott which would include a boycott of government schools and colleges, government service, courts, legislative councils, municipalities, government titles, etc.

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The purpose, as Aurobindo put it, was to “make the administration under present conditions impossible by an organized refusal to do anything which will help either the British commerce in the exploitation of the country or British officialdom in the administration of it”.

Source: Spectrum

Q.9) Who among the following established the “Swadesh Bandhab Samiti”?

- a) V.O. Chidambaram Pillai
- b) Ashwini Kumar Dutta
- c) Subramania Siva
- d) Ajit Singh

ANS: B

Explanation: Samitis such as the Swadesh Bandhab Samiti of Ashwini Kumar Dutta (in Barisal) emerged as a very popular and powerful means of mass mobilisation.

Source: Spectrum

Q.10) Who among the following was part of “Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company”?

- a) V.O. Chidambaram Pillai
- b) Ashwini Kumar Dutta
- c) Subramania Siva
- d) Ajit Singh

ANS: A

Explanation: V.O. Chidambaram Pillai’s venture into a national shipbuilding enterprise—Swadeshi Steam Navigation Company—at Tuticorin, however, gave a challenge to the British Indian Steam Navigation Company.

Source: Spectrum

Socio - Religious movement in the latter half of 19th Century and early 20th century

Q.1) Who among the following established the “Arya Mahila Samaj”?

- a) Sarojini Naidu
- b) Pandita Sarabhai
- c) Pandita Ramabai
- d) Savitri Phule

ANS: C

Explanation: Pandita Ramabai was foremost among the Indian leaders who worked for the emancipation of women.

- She came from a learned family and was a great scholar of Sanskrit and addressed many learned groups in different parts of the country.
- She was given the title of “Pandita” and “Saraswati” for her deep knowledge of Sanskrit.
- After the death of her husband two years later she returned to Poona and started the Arya Mahila Samaj with the help of leaders like Ranade and Bhandarkar.

Source: NCERT

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Q.2) Which of the following was/were associated with “Pandita Ramabai”?

1. Sharada Sadan
2. Mukti Sadan
3. Widows remarriage association

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: B

Explanation: Ramabai started the Sharada Sadan (shelter for homeless) for the destitute widows with the help of Ranade and Bhandarkar.

- But soon she was accused of converting Hindu women to Christianity and hence had to shift her activities to Khedgoan near Poona.
- She established a Mukti Sadan (freedom house) there. Soon there were 2000 children and women in the house. Vocational training was given make them self-reliant.

Source: NCERT

Q.3) The famous “Sri Narayana Guru” related to which of the following state?

- a) Assam
- b) Uttar Pradesh
- c) Kerala
- d) Maharashtra

ANS: C

Explanation: Ezhavas movement emerged in Kerala and was born out of conflict between the depressed classes and the upper castes.

It was started by Sri Narayana Guru (1854- 1928) spearheading a social movement of the Ezhavas of Kerala, a community of toddy tappers.

Source: NCERT

Q.4) Which of the following issue/s was/were taken up by “Sri Narayana Guru Dharma Paripalana (SNDP) Yogam”?

1. Right of admission to public schools
2. Recruitment to government services
3. Access to roads and entry to temples

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: A great scholar in Malayalam, Tamil and Sanskrit, Sri Narayana Guru established the Sri Narayana Guru Dharma Paripalana (SNDP) Yogam in 1902.

The SNDP Yogam took up several issues such as (i) right of admission to public schools. (ii) Recruitment to government services. (iii) Access to roads and entry to temples; and (iv) political representation.

Source: NCERT

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Q.5) The famous “Vaikom Satyagraha” related to which of the following?

- a) Temple entry
- b) Bonded labor
- c) Tax exemption
- d) Vernacular education

ANS: A

Explanation: Even though the Guru himself was not directly involved in the movement, the Vaikom Satyagraha, organized to protest against the ban on the entry of Ezhavas on the temple streets of Vaikom made a deep impact on subsequent temple entry movements.

Source: NCERT

Q.6) Consider the following statements regarding “Aligarh Movement”:

- 1. It was started by Syed Ahmad Khan in 1875.
- 2. Syed Ahmad Khan wanted to reconcile Western scientific education with the teachings of the Quran.

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: Aligarh Movement was started by Syed Ahmad Khan in 1875. He wanted to reconcile Western scientific education with the teachings of the Quran.

Source: NCERT

Q.7) Who among the following started the magazine “Tahdhib ul-Akhluq”?

- a) Syed Ahmad Khan
- b) Mohammad Qasim Nanotavi
- c) Rashid Ahmed Gangohi
- d) Mirza Ghulam Ahmed

ANS: A

Explanation: Syed’s progressive social ideas were propagated through his magazine Tahdhib ul-Akhluq (Improvement of Manners and Morals).

Source: NCERT

Q.8) Who among the following founded the “Muhammdan Anglo–Oriental College”?

- a) Syed Ahmad Khan
- b) Mohammad Qasim Nanotavi
- c) Rashid Ahmed Gangohi
- d) Mirza Ghulam Ahmed

ANS: A

Explanation: In order to promote English education among the Muslims, Syed Ahmad Khan founded in 1875 a modern school at Aligarh, which soon developed into the Muhammdan Anglo–Oriental College (1877). This college was to become the Muslim University after his death. It became the nursery of Muslim political and intellectual leaders.

Source: NCERT

Prelims Marathon Compilation July 2024

Q.9) Who among the following founded the “Ahmadiya movement”?

- a) Syed Ahmad Khan
- b) Mohammad Qasim Nanotavi
- c) Rashid Ahmed Gangohi
- d) Mirza Ghulam Ahmed

ANS: D

Explanation: The Ahmadiya movement founded by Mirza Ghulam Ahmed (1835–1908) in 1889 established a different trend.

While emphasizing the return to the original principles enunciated in the Quran, Ghulam Ahmed became controversial when he claimed to be a Messiah, which was considered heretical by mainstream Islam.

Source: NCERT

Q.10) Consider the following statements regarding “Deoband Movement”:

1. It is a reformist movement.
2. It was established in Deoband in Saranpur district by Mohammad Qasim Nanotavi and Rashid Ahmed Gangohi.

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 Deoband movement was organised by the orthodox section among the Muslim ulemas as a revivalist movement with the twin objective of propagating the pure teachings of the Quran and Hadis among Muslims.

The movement was established in Deoband in Saranpur district (by Mohammad Qasim Nanotavi (1833-1877) and Rashid Ahmed Gangohi (1828–1905) to train religious leaders for the Muslim community.

Source: NCERT

The Gandhian Era - I

Q.1) With respect to modern India, “Dada Abdullah” related to which of the following?

- a) Subhash Chandra Bose
- b) Jawaharlal Nehru
- c) M k Gandhi
- d) Sardar Vallabhai patel

ANS: C

Explanation: Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi was born on October 2, 1869 in Porbandar in the princely state of Kathiawar in Gujarat. His father was a diwan (minister) of the state.

Having studied law in England, Gandhi, in 1898, went to South Africa in connection with a case involving his client, Dada Abdullah.

Source: Spectrum

Prelims Marathon Compilation July 2024

Q.2) Which of the following category/categories of Indians stayed in South Africa?

1. The indentured Indian labor.
2. The merchants.
3. The ex-indentured laborers.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: The Indians in South Africa consisted of three categories—one, the indentured Indian labour, mainly from south India, who had migrated to South Africa after 1890 to work on sugar plantations; two, the merchants—mostly Meman Muslims who had followed the labourers; and three, the ex-indentured labourers who had settled down with their children in South Africa after the expiry of their contracts.

Source: Spectrum

Q.3) Who among the following started the news paper “Indian Opinion”?

- a) Subhash Chandra Bose
- b) Jawaharlal Nehru
- c) M k Gandhi
- d) Sardar Vallabhai patel

ANS: C

Explanation: During this phase, Gandhi relied on sending petitions and memorials to the authorities in South Africa and in Britain hoping that once the authorities were informed of the plight of Indians, they would take sincere steps to redress their grievances as the Indians were, after all, British subjects.

To unite different sections of Indians, he set up the Natal Indian Congress and started a paper Indian Opinion.

Source: Spectrum

Q.4) Who among the following was toured the whole country mobilizing public opinion in support of the Indians in South Africa against “Transvaal Immigration Act”?

- a) Subhash Chandra Bose
- b) Gopala Krishna Gokhale
- c) M k Gandhi
- d) Sardar Vallabhai patel

ANS: B

Explanation: The Indians protested the Transvaal Immigration Act, by illegally migrating from Natal into Transvaal.

- The government held these Indians in jails. Miners and plantation workers went on a lightning strike.
- In India, Gokhale toured the whole country mobilizing public opinion in support of the Indians in South Africa.
- Even the viceroy, Lord Hardinge, condemned the repression and called for an impartial enquiry.

Source: Spectrum

Prelims Marathon Compilation July 2024

Q.5) Which of the following is/are basic tenet/s of “Satyagraha”?

1. A satyagrahi was not to submit to what he considered as wrong.
2. A satyagrahi works on the principles cooperation and non-boycott.
3. A satyagrahi should be ready to accept suffering in his struggle against the wrong-doer.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: B

Explanation: Gandhi evolved the technique of Satyagraha during his stay in South Africa. It was based on truth and non-violence. He combined some elements from Indian tradition with the Christian requirement of turning the other cheek and the philosophy of Tolstoy, who said that evil could best be countered by non-violent resistance.

Its basic tenets were as follows:

- A satyagrahi was not to submit to what he considered as wrong, but was to always remain truthful, non-violent and fearless.
- A satyagrahi works on the principles of withdrawal of cooperation and boycott.
- Methods of satyagraha include non-payment of taxes, and declining honours and positions of authority.
- A satyagrahi should be ready to accept suffering in his struggle against the wrong-doer. This suffering was to be a part of his love for truth.

Source: Spectrum

Q.6) Consider the following statements:

1. Gandhi was returned to India from South Africa in January 1915.
2. Gandhi decided to tour the country the next one year and see for himself the condition of the masses.

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: Gandhi returned to India in January 1915. His efforts in South Africa were well known not only among the educated but also among the masses.

- He decided to tour the country the next one year and see for himself the condition of the masses.
- He also decided not to take any position on any political matter for at least one year.

Source: Spectrum

Prelims Marathon Compilation July 2024

Q.7) Who among the following requested Gandhi to look into the problems of the farmers in context of indigo planters of Champaran in Bihar?

- a) Rajendra Prasad
- b) Rajkumar Shukla
- c) Mahadeo Desai
- d) Narhari Parekh

ANS: B

Explanation: Gandhi was requested by Rajkumar Shukla, a local man, to look into the problems of the farmers in context of indigo planters of Champaran in Bihar.

Source: Spectrum

Q.8) With respect to British India, the “tinkathia system” related to which of the following?

- a) Indigo plantation
- b) Rubber plantation
- c) Cotton
- d) Tobacco

ANS: A

Explanation: The European planters had been forcing the peasants to grow indigo on 3/20 part of the total land (called tinkathia system).

- When towards the end of the nineteenth century German synthetic dyes replaced indigo, the European planters demanded high rents and illegal dues from the peasants in order to maximize their profits before the peasants could shift to other crops.
- Besides, the peasants were forced to sell the produce at prices fixed by the Europeans.

Source: Spectrum

Q.9) Which of the following was/were associated with “Champaran Satyagraha”?

1. Brajkishore Prasad
2. Anugrah Narayan Sinha
3. Ramnavmi Prasad

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: Gandhi was requested by Rajkumar Shukla, a local man, to look into the problems of the farmers in context of indigo planters of Champaran in Bihar.

- Within a decade, the planters left the area. Gandhi had won the first battle of civil disobedience in India.
- Other popular leaders associated with Champaran Satyagraha were Brajkishore Prasad, Anugrah Narayan Sinha, Ramnavmi Prasad and Shambhusharan Varma.

Source: Spectrum

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Q.10) Consider the following statements:

1. World Wetlands Day is celebrated each year on 2 February to raise awareness about wetlands.
2. "Wetlands and Human Wellbeing" is the theme for World Wetlands Day 2024.

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: World Wetlands Day is celebrated each year on 2 February to raise awareness about wetlands.

- This day also marks the anniversary of the Convention on Wetlands, which was adopted as an international treaty in 1971.
- "Wetlands and Human Wellbeing" is the theme for World Wetlands Day 2024.

Source: FORUMIAS

The Gandhian Era – II

Q.1) In which of the following place, Gandhi had first hunger strike in British India?

- a) Allahabad
- b) Hyderabad
- c) Ahmadabad
- d) Agra

ANS: C

Explanation: Ahmadabad Mill Strike (1918) — First Hunger Strike: In March 1918, Gandhi intervened in a dispute between cotton mill owners of Ahmadabad and the workers over the issue of discontinuation of the plague bonus.

Source: Spectrum

Q.2) Who among the following went to Gandhi for help in fighting for justice, in Ahmadabad Mill Strike?

- a) Ambalal Sarabhai
- b) Anusuya Sarabhai
- c) Sardar Vallabhai patel
- d) Jawaharlal Nehru

ANS: B

Explanation: The relations between the workers and the mill owners worsened with the striking workers being arbitrarily dismissed and the mill owners deciding to bring in weavers from Bombay.

- The workers of the mill turned to Anusuya Sarabhai for help in fighting for justice.
- Anusuya Sarabhai was a social worker who was also the sister of Ambalal Sarabhai, one of the mill owners and the president of the Ahmedabad Mill Owners Association (founded in 1891 to develop the textile industry in Ahmedabad), for help in fighting for justice.
- Anusuya Behn went to Gandhi, who was respected by the mill owners and workers, and asked him to intervene and help resolve the impasse between the workers and the employers.

Source: Spectrum

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Q.3) Consider the following statements regarding “Kheda Satyagraha”:

1. It was a first non cooperation movement in British India.
2. Gandhi asked the Kheda farmers not to pay the taxes.

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: Kheda Satyagraha (1918)—First Non Cooperation: Because of drought in 1918, the crops failed in Kheda district of Gujarat.

- According to the Revenue Code, if the yield was less than one-fourth the normal produce, the farmers were entitled to remission.
- The Gujarat Sabha, consisting of the peasants, submitted petitions to the highest governing authorities of the province requesting that the revenue assessment for the year 1919 is suspended.
- The government, however, remained adamant and said that the property of the farmers would be seized if the taxes were not paid.
- Gandhi asked the farmers not to pay the taxes. Gandhi, however, was mainly the spiritual head of the struggle.

Source: Spectrum

Q.4) Which of the following was/were part of “Kheda Satyagraha”?

1. Narahari Parikh
2. Mohanlal Pandya
3. Ravi Shankar Vyas

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: It was Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and a group of other devoted Gandhians, namely, Narahari Parikh, Mohanlal Pandya and Ravi Shankar Vyas, who went around the villages, organised the villagers and told them what to do and gave the necessary political leadership.

Patel along with his colleagues organised the tax revolt which the different ethnic and caste communities of Kheda supported.

Source: Spectrum

Prelims Marathon Compilation July 2024

Q.5) Which of the following gains had found by Gandhi from Champaran, Ahmedabad and Kheda events?

1. He demonstrated to the people the efficacy of his technique of satyagraha.
2. He found his feet among the masses and came to have a surer understanding of the strengths and weaknesses of the masses.
3. He acquired respect and commitment of many, especially the youth.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: Gains from Champaran, Ahmedabad and Kheda:

- Gandhi demonstrated to the people the efficacy of his technique of satyagraha.
- He found his feet among the masses and came to have a surer understanding of the strengths and weaknesses of the masses.
- He acquired respect and commitment of many, especially the youth.

Source: Spectrum

Q.6) In which of the following year, the Defense of India Regulations Act (Rowlatt Act) was passed?

- a) 1916
- b) 1917
- c) 1918
- d) 1919

ANS: D

Explanation: Just six months before the Montford Reforms were to be put into effect; two bills were introduced in the Imperial Legislative Council.

- One of them was dropped, but the other—an extension to the Defence of India Regulations Act 1915—was passed in March 1919.
- It was what was officially called the Anarchical and Revolutionary Crimes Act, but popularly known as the Rowlatt Act.

Source: Spectrum

Q.7) Who among the following was/were resigned from Imperial Legislative Council against Rowlatt Act?

1. Mohammed Ali Jinnah
2. Madan Mohan Malaviya
3. Jawaharlal Nehru

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: B

Explanation: All the elected Indian members of the Imperial Legislative Council voted against the Rowlat bill but they were in a minority and easily overruled by the official nominees.

Prelims Marathon Compilation July 2024

All the elected Indian members—who included Mohammed Ali Jinnah, Madan Mohan Malaviya and Mazhar Ul Haq – resigned in protest.

Source: Spectrum

Q.8) With reference to British India, Saifuddin Kitchlew and Dr Satyapal related to which of the following event?

- a) Champaran Satyagraha
- b) Ahmadabad mill strike
- c) Kheda Satyagraha
- d) Jallianwala Bagh Massacre

ANS: D

Explanation: Jallianwala Bagh Massacre (April 13, 1919): Amritsar was the worst affected by violence. In the beginning there was no violence by the protestors.

- Indians shut down their shops and normal trade and the empty streets showed the Indians' displeasure at the British betrayal.
- On April 9, two nationalist leaders, Saifuddin Kitchlew and Dr Satyapal, were arrested by the British officials without any provocation except that they had addressed protest meetings, and taken to some unknown destination.

Source: Spectrum

Q.9) Who among the following is not a member of Jallianwala Bagh “Disorders Inquiry Committee”?

- a) Ajit Singh
- b) Sir Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad
- c) Pandit Jagat Narayan
- d) Sardar Sahibzada Sultan Ahmad Khan

ANS: A

Explanation: On October 14, 1919, the Government of India announced the formation of the Disorders Inquiry Committee, which came to be more widely and variously known as the Hunter Committee/Commission after the name of chairman, Lord William Hunter, former Solicitor-General for Scotland and Senator of the College of Justice in Scotland.

- The purpose of the commission was to “investigate the recent disturbances in Bombay, Delhi and Punjab, about their causes, and the measures taken to cope with them”.
- There were three Indians among the members, namely, Sir Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, Vice-Chancellor of Bombay University and advocate of the Bombay High Court; Pandit Jagat Narayan, lawyer and Member of the Legislative Council of the United Provinces; and Sardar Sahibzada Sultan Ahmad Khan, lawyer from Gwalior State.

Source: Spectrum

Q.10) Which of the following was the first Tiger reserve in India?

- a) Palamau
- b) Panna
- c) Bandipur
- d) Periyar

ANS: A

Explanation: There are a total of 54 tiger reserves in India, safeguarding a total area of 75,796.83 square kilometers.

Prelims Marathon Compilation July 2024

- This constitutes over 2.3% of the country's total land, a significant increase from the original nine reserves covering 18,278 square kilometers in 1973.
- First tiger reserve was set up in 1973 as Palamau Tiger Reserve in Jharkhand.
- Most recently declared tiger reserve is Veerangana Durgavati Tiger Reserve in Madhya Pradesh.
- These reserves are important for protecting the tigers that live in India.

Source: FORUMIAS

Growth of revolutionary organizations in India and abroad

Q.1) Who among the following was/were wants to end to the boycott of legislative councils and enter into politics?

1. C R Das
2. Motilal Nehru
3. Ajmal Khan

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: After Gandhi's arrest (March 1922), there was disintegration, disorganisation and demoralisation among nationalist ranks.

- A debate started among Congressmen on what to do during the transition period, i.e., the passive phase of the movement.
- One section led by C.R. Das, Motilal Nehru and Ajmal Khan wanted an end to the boycott of legislative councils so that the nationalists could enter them to expose the basic weaknesses of these assemblies and use these councils as an arena of political struggle to arouse popular enthusiasm.

Source: Spectrum

Q.2) Who among the following was/were part of "No-changers" school of thought?

1. C. Rajagopalachari
2. Vallabhbhai Patel
3. M.A. Ansari

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: Those advocating entry into legislative councils came to be known as the 'Swarajists', while the other school of thought led by C. Rajagopalachari, Vallabhbhai Patel, Rajendra Prasad and M.A. Ansari came to be known as the 'No-changers'.

Source: Spectrum

Prelims Marathon Compilation July 2024

Q.3) Who among the following was not part of responsivists among Swarajists?

- a) Lala Lajpat Rai
- b) Madan Mohan Malaviya
- c) N.C. Kelkar
- d) C. Rajagopalachari

ANS: D

Explanation: The Responsivists among Swarajists—Lala Lajpat Rai, Madan Mohan Malaviya and N.C. Kelkar—advocated cooperation with the government and holding of office wherever possible.

- Besides they also wanted to protect the so-called Hindu interests.
- The communal elements accused leaders like Motilal Nehru, who did not favour joining the council, of being anti-Hindu even as Muslim communalists called the Swarajists anti-Muslim.

Source: Spectrum

Q.4) Which of the following was/were communists?

- 1. S.A. Dange
- 2. Muzaffar Ahmed
- 3. Shaukat Usmani

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: In 1924, many communists—S.A. Dange, Muzaffar Ahmed, Shaukat Usmani, Nalini Gupta—were jailed in the Kanpur Bolshevik Conspiracy Case.

Source: Spectrum

Q.5) Consider the following statements regarding “Communist Party of India (CPI)”:

- 1. It was formed in 1920 in Tashkent by M.N. Roy.
- 2. The Indian Communist Conference of 1925 at Kanpur formalized the foundation of the CPI.

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 Communist Party of India (CPI) was formed in 1920 in Tashkent (now, the capital of Uzbekistan) by M.N. Roy, Abani Mukherji and others after the second Congress of Comintern. M.N. Roy was also the first to be elected to the leadership of Comintern.

In 1925, the Indian Communist Conference at Kanpur formalised the foundation of the CPI.

Source: Spectrum

Prelims Marathon Compilation July 2024

Q.6) With reference British India, the famous “Rampa region” related to which of the following?

- a) Maharashtra
- b) Kerala
- c) Tamil Nadu
- d) Andhra region

ANS: D

Explanation: In the United Provinces peasant agitations were for revision of tenancy laws, lower rents, protection against eviction and relief from indebtedness.

Similar peasant agitations took place in the Rampa region of Andhra, in Rajasthan, in ryotwari areas of Bombay and Madras.

Source: Spectrum

Q.7) Consider the following statements:

- 1. The All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC) was founded in 1920.
- 2. The first May Day was celebrated in India in Madras in 1923.

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 trade union movement was led by All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC) founded in 1920. Lala Lajpat Rai was its first president and Dewan Chaman Lal its general secretary. Tilak was also one of the moving spirits.

In 1923, the first May Day was celebrated in India in Madras.

Source: Spectrum

Q.8) Which of the following was/were major leaders of revolutionary policies?

- 1. Jogesh Chandra Chatterjee
- 2. Shiv Verma
- 3. Jaidev Kapur

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: Nearly all major leaders of revolutionary policies had been enthusiastic participants in the Non-Cooperation Movement and included Jogesh Chandra Chatterjee, Surya Sen, Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev, Chandrasekhar Azad, Shiv Verma, Bhagwaticharan Vohra, Jaidev Kapur and Jatin Das.

Source: Spectrum

Prelims Marathon Compilation July 2024

Q.9) Which of the following was/were founded the Hindustan Republican Association/Army?

1. Ramprasad Bismil
2. Jogesh Chandra Chatterjee
3. Bhagat Singh

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: B

Explanation: The HRA was founded in October 1924 in Kanpur by Ramprasad Bismil, Jogesh Chandra Chatterjee and Sachin Sanyal, with an aim to organise an armed revolution to overthrow the colonial government and establish in its place the Federal Republic of United States of India whose basic principle would be adult franchise.

Source: Spectrum

Q.10) Which of the following was/were part of Kakori Robbery case?

1. Ashfaqullah
2. Roshan Singh
3. Rajendra Lahiri

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: The most important action of the HRA was the Kakori robbery. The men held up the 8-Down train at Kakori, an obscure village near Lucknow, and looted its official railway cash.

Government crackdown after the Kakori robbery led to arrests of many, of whom 17 were jailed, four transported for life and four—Bismil, Ashfaqullah, Roshan Singh and Rajendra Lahiri—were hanged. Kakori proved to be a setback.

Source: Spectrum

Peasants and Tribal Movements and women movements in colonial India and after independence

Q.1) Which of the following problems were faced by peasants in zamindari areas?

1. High rents
2. Unpaid labor
3. Illegal evictions

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: The peasants suffered from high rents, illegal levies, arbitrary evictions and unpaid labour in zamindari areas.

Source: Spectrum

Q.2) With respect to British India, the “Digambar Biswas and Bishnu Biswas” related to?

- a) Indigo revolt
- b) Pabna movement
- c) Deccan movement
- d) Mappila movement

ANS: A

Explanation: In Bengal, the indigo planters, nearly all Europeans, exploited the local peasants by forcing them to grow indigo on their lands instead of the more paying crops like rice.

- The planters forced the peasants to take advance sums and enter into fraudulent contracts which were then used against the peasants.
- The anger of the peasants exploded in 1859 when, led by Digambar Biswas and Bishnu Biswas of Nadia district, they decided not to grow indigo under duress and resisted the physical pressure of the planters and their lathiyals (retainers) backed by police and the courts.

Source: Spectrum

Q.3) With respect to British India, the “pabna revolt” related to which of the following?

- a) Bengal
- b) Tamil Nadu
- c) Maharashtra
- d) Kashmir

ANS: A

Explanation: Pabna Agrarian Leagues: During the 1870s and 1880s, large parts of Eastern Bengal witnessed agrarian unrest caused by oppressive practices of the zamindars.

- The zamindars resorted to enhanced rents beyond legal limits and prevented the tenants from acquiring occupancy rights under Act X of 1859.
- To achieve their ends, the zamindars resorted to forcible evictions, seizure of cattle and crops and prolonged, costly litigation in courts where the poor peasant found himself at a disadvantage.

Source: Spectrum

Prelims Marathon Compilation July 2024

Q.4) Consider the following statements:

1. The Deccan region of western India suffered heavy taxation under the Ryotwari system.
2. American civil war has no impact on Deccan region.

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 ryots of Deccan region of western India suffered heavy taxation under the Ryotwari system.

- Here again the peasants found themselves trapped in a vicious network with the moneylender as the exploiter and the main beneficiary.
- These moneylenders were mostly outsiders—Marwaris or Gujaratis.
- The conditions had worsened due to a crash in cotton prices after the end of the American Civil War in 1864, the Government's decision to raise the land revenue by 50% in 1867, and a succession of bad harvests.

Source: Spectrum

Q.5) With reference to peasant movements in British India, the term “bedakhali” related to?

- a) Evictions
- b) Barren land
- c) Irrigation system
- d) Feudal lands

ANS: A

Explanation: After the 1857 revolt, the Awadh taluqdars had got back their lands. This strengthened the hold of the taluqdars or big landlords over the agrarian society of the province.

The majority of the cultivators were subjected to high rents, summary evictions (bedakhali), illegal levies, renewal fees or nazrana.

Source: Spectrum

Q.6) Which of the following were associated with “United Provinces Kisan Sabha”?

1. Gauri Shankar Mishra
2. Indra Narayan Dwivedi
3. Madan Mohan Malaviya

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: Mainly due to the efforts of the Home Rule activists, kisan sabhas were organised in UP.

The United Provinces Kisan Sabha was set up in February 1918 by Gauri Shankar Mishra and Indra Narayan Dwivedi. Madan Mohan Malaviya supported their efforts.

Source: Spectrum

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Q.7) Who among the following started the newspaper “Bharat Shramjeevi”?

- a) Sorabjee Shapoorji
- b) Sasipada Banerjea
- c) Narain Meghajee Lokhanday
- d) G. Subramanya Aiyar

ANS: B

Explanation: 1870 Sasipada Banerjea started a workingmen’s club and newspaper Bharat Shramjeevi.

Source: Spectrum

Q.8) Who among the following said “imperialism and militarism are the twin children of capitalism”?

- a) Subramaniya Siva
- b) Chidambaram Pillai
- c) Lala Lajpat Rai
- d) Dewan Chaman Lal

ANS: C

Explanation: The All India Trade Union Congress was founded on October 31, 1920.

- The Indian National Congress president for the year, Lala Lajpat Rai, was elected as the first president of AITUC and Dewan Chaman Lal as the first general secretary.
- Lajpat Rai was the first to link capitalism with imperialism— “imperialism and militarism are the twin children of capitalism”.

Source: Spectrum

Q.9) The British expansion on their territory led to an uprising by the martial Pahariyas of?

- a) Theni hills
- b) Annamallai hills
- c) Raj Mahal Hills
- d) Indravati hills

ANS: C

Explanation: The British expansion on their territory led to an uprising by the martial Pahariyas of the Raj Mahal Hills in 1778. The British were forced to usher in peace by declaring their territory as damni-kol area.

Source: Spectrum

Q.10) With reference to tribal uprisings, the “Buddho Bhagat” related to?

- a) Kol uprisings
- b) Pahariya rebellion
- c) Rampa revolt
- d) Theni revolt

ANS: A

Explanation: The Kols, alongwith other tribes, are inhabitants of Chhotanagpur. This covered Ranchi, Singhbhum, Hazaribagh, Palamau and the western parts of Manbhum.

- The trouble in 1831 started with large-scale transfers of land from Kol headmen to outsiders like Hindu, Sikh and Muslim farmers and money-lenders who were oppressive and demanded heavy taxes.
- Besides, the British judicial and revenue policies badly affected the traditional social conditions of the Kols.

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- The Kols resented this and in 1831, under the leadership of Buddho Bhagat, the Kol rebels killed or burnt about a thousand outsiders. Only after large-scale military operations could order is restored.

Source: Spectrum

Revision

Q.1) Which of the following was/were objectives/demands of the Indian National Congress (INC)?

1. It demanded Indian representation in the government.
2. The Congress advocated the imposition of heavy tax on the imported goods for the benefit of swadeshi goods.
3. Indianisation of services through simultaneous Indian Civil Services Examinations in England and India was a major demand of the Congress.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: The major objectives and demands of INC were:

- Constitutional: Opportunity for participation in the government was one of the major demands of the Indian National Congress. It demanded Indian representation in the government.
- Economic: High land revenue was one of the major factors that contributed to the oppression of the peasants. It demanded reduction in the land revenue and protection of peasants against exploitation of the zamindars. The Congress also advocated the imposition of heavy tax on the imported goods for the benefit of swadeshi goods.
- Administrative: Higher officials who had responsibility of administration in India were selected through civil services examinations conducted in Britain. This meant that educated Indians who could not afford to go to London had no opportunity to get high administrative jobs. Therefore, Indianisation of services through simultaneous Indian Civil Services Examinations in England and India was a major demand of the Congress.
- Judicial: Because of the partial treatment against the Indian political activists by English judges it demanded the complete separation of the Executive and the Judiciary.

Source: NCERT

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Q.2) Which of the following represented the congress (INC) in its early stage of formation?

1. Lawyers
2. Doctors
3. Teachers

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: The early nationalists in the INC came from the elite sections of the society. Lawyers, college and university teachers, doctors, journalists and such others represented the Congress.

Source: NCERT

Q.3) Who among the following was not part of radical school of thought?

- a) Bipin Chandra Pal
- b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- c) Lala Lajpat Rai
- d) C Rajagopalachari

ANS: D

Explanation: From the late 1890s there were growing differences within the INC. Leaders like Bipin Chandra Pal, Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Lala Lajpat Rai were advocating radical approaches instead of merely writing petitions, prayers and memorandums.

Source: NCERT

Q.4) Who among the following raised the clarion call “Swaraj is my birth right and I shall have it”?

- a) Bipin Chandra Pal
- b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- c) Lala Lajpat Rai
- d) Sardar Vallabhai Patel

ANS: B

Explanation: Tilak raised the clarion call “Swaraj is my birth right and I shall have it”.

Tilak and his militant followers were now requesting Swaraj instead of economic or administrative reforms that the moderates were requesting through their petitions and prayers.

Source: NCERT

Q.5) Who among the following founded and edited the journals “Voice of India and RastGoftar”?

- a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- b) Lala Lajpat Rai
- c) Gopala Krishna Goakhale
- d) Dadabhai Naoroji

ANS: D

Explanation: Most stalwarts of the early freedom movement were involved in journalism.

Dadabhai Naoroji founded and edited two journals called Voice of India and RastGoftar.

Source: NCERT

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Q.6) Who among the following called as “Grand Old Man of Indian Nationalism”?

- a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- b) M K Gandhi
- c) Gopala Krishna Goakhale
- d) Dadabhai Naoroji

ANS: D

Explanation: Dadabhai Naoroji, known as the ‘Grand Old Man of Indian Nationalism’, was a prominent early nationalist.

Source: NCERT

Q.7) Which of the following was/were comes under the “Home Charges” of British India?

1. Profits to Company shareholders living in Britain
2. Guaranteed interest to investors in railways
3. Interest for the money borrowed from England to meet war expenses

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: Naoroji argued that India had exported an average of 13 million pounds worth of goods to Britain each year from 1835 to 1872 with no corresponding return.

- The goods were in lieu of payments for profits to Company shareholders living in Britain, guaranteed interest to investors in railways, pensions to retired officials and generals, interest for the money borrowed from England to meet war expenses for the British conquest of territories in India as well as outside India.
- All these, going in the name of Home Charges, Naoroji asserted, made up a loss of 30 million pounds a year.

Source: NCERT

Q.8) Which of the following organization founded earliest in British India?

- a) Madras Native Association
- b) East India Association
- c) Madras Mahajana Sabha
- d) Indian National Congress

ANS: A

Explanation: Elected to the British Parliament in 1892, Dadabhai Naoroji founded the India Society (1865) and the East India Association (1866) in London.

Modern intelligentsia formed political organization like Madras Native Association (1852), Madras Mahajana Sabha (1884) and Indian National Congress (1885) to voice their opinions and grievances.

Source: NCERT

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Q.9) Which of the following was/were correctly matched?

Place - Journal

1. Karnataka – Swadesamitran
2. Maharashtra – Kesari
3. Yugantar – Bengal

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: B

Explanation: The prominent development during the Swadeshi period was the growth of the vernacular press (newspapers published in Indian languages) in various parts of India.

- The nationalistic tone of the vernacular press became more pronounced during this time.
- The role played by Swadesamitran in Tamil Nadu, Kesari in Maharashtra, and Yugantar in Bengal is a few examples.

Source: NCERT

Q.10) Who among the following founded the “Dawn Society”?

- a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- b) Satish Chandra
- c) Rabindranath Tagore
- d) Surendranath Banarjee

ANS: B

Explanation: The idea of education in vernacular language made its appearance much before the swadeshi movement with the foundation of Dawn Society by Satish Chandra in 1902.

Source: NCERT

Indian Polity

Indian Constitution: Historical Underpinnings, Evolution & Making of the Constitution, Features, Significant Provisions

Q.1) Consider the following statements regarding “Regulating Act of 1773”:

1. It was the first step to control and regulate the affairs of the East India Company in India.
2. It laid the foundations of central administration in India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

ANS: C

Explanation: Regulating Act of 1773 was of great constitutional importance as

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- (a) it was the first step taken by the British Government to control and regulate the affairs of the East India Company in India;
- (b) it recognized, for the first time, the political and administrative functions of the Company; and
- (c) it laid the foundations of central administration in India.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.2) Which of the following act was known as “act of settlement”?

- a) Regulating Act of 1773
- b) Amending Act of 1781
- c) Pitt’s India Act of 1784
- d) Act of 1786

ANS: B

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

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.3) Which of the following statements is/are correct about “Charter Act of 1813”?

- 1. The Indian trade was thrown open to all British merchants.
- 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.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: The features of Charter Act of 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

Q.4) Consider the following statements regarding “Charter Act of 1853”:

- 1. It introduced an open competition system of selection and recruitment of civil servants.
- 2. It introduced, for the first time, local representation in the Indian Legislative Council.

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: Charter Act of 1853: This was the last of the series of Charter Acts passed by the British Parliament between 1793 and 1853. It was a significant constitutional landmark.

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- 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.
- It introduced an open competition system of selection and recruitment of civil servants.
- It introduced, for the first time, local representation in the Indian (Central) Legislative Council.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.5) Consider the following statements regarding "Government of India Act of 1935":

1. It provided for the establishment of an All-India Federation consisting of provinces and princely states as units.
2. It continued dyarchy in the provinces.

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: Government of India Act of 1935: The Act marked a second milestone towards a completely responsible government in India. It was a lengthy and detailed document having 321 Sections and 10 Schedules.

- It provided for the establishment of an All-India Federation consisting of provinces and princely states as units. The Act divided the powers between the Centre and units in terms of three lists—Federal List (for Centre, with 59 items), Provincial List (for provinces, with 54 items) and the Concurrent List (for both, with 36 items).
- It abolished dyarchy in the provinces and introduced 'provincial autonomy' in its place. The provinces were allowed to act as autonomous units of administration in their defined spheres.
- It provided for the adoption of dyarchy at the Centre. Consequently, the federal subjects were divided into reserved subjects and transferred subjects.

Source: Spectrum

Q.6) Who among the following for the first time put forward the idea of a Constituent Assembly for India?

- a) Sardar Vallabhai Patel
- b) Jawaharlal Nehru
- c) M.N. Roy
- d) M K Gandhi

ANS: C

Explanation: It was in 1934 that the idea of a Constituent Assembly for India was put forward for the first time by M.N. Roy, a pioneer of communist movement in India.

Source: Laxmikanth

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Q.7) Consider the following statements regarding composition of “Constituent Assembly”:

1. It was completely elected body.
2. Seats allocated to each British province were to be divided among the three principal communities.

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 Constituent Assembly was constituted in November 1946 under the scheme formulated by the Cabinet Mission Plan.

- Seats allocated to each British province were to be divided among the three principal communities— Muslims, Sikhs and General (all except Muslims and Sikhs), in proportion to their population.
- The Constituent Assembly was to be a partly elected and partly nominated body.
- Moreover, the members were to be indirectly elected by the members of the provincial assemblies, who themselves were elected on a limited franchise.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.8) Consider the following statements regarding “Constituent Assembly”:

1. The Constituent Assembly held its first meeting on December 9, 1946.
2. The Muslim League joined the meeting.

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

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

ANS: B

Explanation: The Constituent Assembly held its first meeting on December 9, 1946. The Muslim League boycotted the meeting and insisted on a separate state of Pakistan.

The meeting was, thus, attended by only 211 members. Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha, the oldest member, was elected as the temporary President of the Assembly, following the French practice.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.9) Who among the following headed the “Provincial Constitution Committee”?

- a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- b) J.B. Kripalani
- c) Sardar Patel
- d) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

ANS: C

Explanation: Major Committees:

1. Union Powers Committee - Jawaharlal Nehru
2. Union Constitution Committee -Jawaharlal Nehru
3. Provincial Constitution Committee -Sardar Patel
4. Drafting Committee - Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

Source: Laxmikanth

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Q.10) Which of the following amendment act known as “Mini-Constitution”?

- a) Seventh Constitutional Amendment Act
- b) Twenty – third Constitutional Amendment Act
- c) Forty – second Constitutional Amendment Act
- d) Forty – fourth Constitutional Amendment Act

ANS: C

Explanation: It should be noted at the outset that a number of original features of the Constitution (as adopted in 1949) have undergone a substantial change, on account of several amendments, particularly 7th, 42nd, 44th, 73rd, 74th, 97th and 101st Amendments.

In fact, the 42nd Amendment Act (1976) is known as ‘Mini-Constitution’ due to the important and large number of changes made by it in various parts of the Constitution.

Source: Laxmikanth

The Preamble, the Union and its Territory, Citizenship

Q.1) Consider the following statements:

- 1. The Constitution of India is the lengthiest of all the written Constitutions of the world.
- 2. The structural part of the Constitution is derived from the Government of India Act of 1935.

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: Constitutions are classified into written, like the American Constitution, or unwritten, like the British Constitution.

- The Constitution of India is the lengthiest of all the written Constitutions of the world. It is a very comprehensive, elaborate and detailed document.
- The structural part of the Constitution is, to a large extent, derived from the Government of India Act of 1935.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.2) Which of the following were features of the federation?

- 1. Strong centre
- 2. Written constitution
- 3. Flexibility of constitution

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: A

Explanation: The Constitution of India establishes a federal system of Government. It contains all the usual features of a federation, viz., two Governments, division of powers, written Constitution, supremacy of Constitution, rigidity of Constitution, independent judiciary and bicameralism.

Source: Laxmikanth

Prelims Marathon Compilation July 2024

Q.3) Which of the following were features of parliamentary government in India?

1. Presence of nominal and real executives
2. Collective responsibility of the executive to the legislature
3. Membership of the ministers in the legislature

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: The features of parliamentary government in India are: (a) Presence of nominal and real executives; (b) Majority party rule, (c) Collective responsibility of the executive to the legislature, (d) Membership of the ministers in the legislature, (e) Leadership of the Prime Minister or the Chief Minister, (f) Dissolution of the lower House (Lok Sabha or Assembly).

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.4) Which of the following country was the first to begin with a Preamble?

- a) Australia
- b) Austria
- c) Armenia
- d) USA

ANS: D

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

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.5) Consider the following statements regarding "Preamble":

1. It is based on the Objectives Resolution.
2. It was drafted and moved by Dr. B R Ambedkar.

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

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

ANS: B

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

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Q.6) Which of the following words were added to preamble by forty – fourth Constitutional Amendment Act?

1. Socialist
2. Secular
3. Integrity

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: D

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

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.7) Which of the following is not a device of direct democracy?

- a) Referendum
- b) Emergency
- c) Recall
- d) Initiative

ANS: B

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.
- In indirect democracy, on the other hand, the representatives elected by the people exercise the supreme power and thus carry on the government and make the laws.
- This type of democracy, also known as representative democracy, is of two kinds–parliamentary and presidential.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.8) Which of the following words are found in the Article 1 of Indian Constitution?

1. Bharat
2. India
3. Princely states

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: B

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

Source: Laxmikanth

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Q.9) Which of the following states have special provisions under Part XXI?

1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Sikkim
3. Goa

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: The provisions of the Constitution pertaining to the states are applicable to all the states in the same manner.

However, the special provisions (under Part XXI) applicable to the States of Maharashtra, Gujarat, Nagaland, Assam, Manipur, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Sikkim, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, Goa and Karnataka override the general provisions relating to the states as a class.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.10) Which of the following provision/s is/are covered under Article 2 of Indian Constitution?

1. The power to admit into the Union of India new states.
2. The power to establish new states.
3. The formation of or changes in the existing states of the Union of India.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: B

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

- Thus, Article 2 grants two powers to the Parliament: (a) the power to admit into the Union of India new states; and (b) the power to establish new states.
- The first refers to the admission of states which are already in existence, while the second refers to the establishment of states which were not in existence before.
- Notably, Article 2 relates to the admission or establishment of new states that are not part of the Union of India.

Source: Laxmikanth

Fundamental Rights

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

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

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

ANS: C

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

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

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.2) Consider the following statements:

1. The Fundamental Rights are guaranteed and protected by the Constitution.
2. The Fundamental Rights operate as limitations on the tyranny of the executive and arbitrary laws of the legislature.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

ANS: C

Explanation: The Fundamental Rights operate as limitations on the tyranny of the executive and arbitrary laws of the legislature. In short, they aim at establishing ‘a government of laws and not of men’.

- The Fundamental Rights are named so because they are guaranteed and protected by the Constitution, which is the fundamental law of the land.
- They are ‘fundamental’ also in the sense that they are most essential for the all-round development (material, intellectual, moral and spiritual) of the individuals.

Source: Laxmikanth

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Q.3) Consider the following statements:

1. The right to property was deleted from the list of Fundamental Rights by the 42nd Amendment Act, 1976.
2. The right to property made a legal right under Article 300-A in Part XII 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: 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

Q.4) Which of the following statements is/are correct about fundamental rights?

1. The state can impose reasonable restrictions on them.
2. All of them are available against the arbitrary action of the state.
3. They are defended and guaranteed by the Supreme Court.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

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. However, whether such restrictions are reasonable or not is to be decided by the courts. Thus, they strike a balance between the rights of the individual and those of the society as a whole, between individual liberty and social control.
3. 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.
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 justifiable, 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: Laxmikanth

Q.5) Which of the following article is related to "martial law"?

- a) Article 22
- b) Article 31
- c) Article 33
- d) Article 34

ANS: D

Explanation: Martial law means 'military rule' imposed under abnormal circumstances to restore order (Article 34). It is different from the imposition of national emergency.

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Source: Laxmikanth

Q.6) Which of the following is/are covered under article 13 of Indian Constitution?

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.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

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

Q.7) Which of the following article of Indian Constitution related to "Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment"?

- a) Article 13
- b) Article 14
- c) Article 15
- d) Article 16

ANS: D

Explanation: Article 16 provides for equality of opportunity for all citizens in matters of employment or appointment to any office under the State.

No citizen can be discriminated against or be ineligible for any employment or office under the State on grounds of only religion, race, caste, sex, descent, place of birth or residence.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.8) The famous "Mandal Commission" related to which of the following?

- a) Backward Classes Commission
- b) Agriculture
- c) Economic reforms
- d) Right to live

ANS: A

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

Source: Laxmikanth

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Q.9) Which of the following article of Indian Constitution related to “untouchability”?

- a) Article 17
- b) Article 19
- c) Article 31
- d) Article 33

ANS: A

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

Q.10) Which of the following right/s is/are covered under Right to freedom?

- 1. Speech and expression
- 2. Assemble peaceably and without arms
- 3. Form associations or unions

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: Article 19 guarantees to all citizens the six rights. These are:

- (i) Right to freedom of speech and expression.
- (ii) Right to assemble peaceably and without arms.
- (iii) Right to form associations or unions or co-operative societies.10a
- (iv) Right to move freely throughout the territory of India.
- (v) Right to reside and settle in any part of the territory of India.
- (vi) Right to practice any profession or to carry on any occupation, trade or business.

Source: Laxmikanth

Directive Principles & Fundamental Duties

Q.1) The framers of the constitution borrowed the directive principles from which of the following constitution?

- a) French
- b) Irish
- c) British
- d) Dutch

ANS: B

Explanation: The framers of the Constitution borrowed this idea from the Irish Constitution of 1937, which had copied it from the Spanish Constitution.

Source: Laxmikanth

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Q.2) Which of the following provisions is/are considered under “Conscience of the Constitution”?

1. Fundamental rights
2. Directive principles
3. Fundamental duties

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: B

Explanation: The Directive Principles along with the Fundamental Rights contain the philosophy of the Constitution and is the soul of the Constitution. Granville Austin has described the Directive Principles and the Fundamental Rights as the Conscience of the Constitution.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.3) In which of the following act, the instruments of instructions are enumerated?

- a) Indian councils act, 1909
- b) Government of India act, 1919
- c) Government of India act, 1935
- d) Independence act, 1947

ANS: C

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

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

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.4) Consider the following statements regarding “directive principles”:

1. They are justiciable in nature.
2. They are compelled to implement by the government.

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

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

ANS: C

Explanation: 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.

Source: Laxmikanth

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Q.5) Which of the following is/are covered under article 39 of Indian Constitution?

1. Right to adequate means of livelihood for all citizens.
2. Prevention of concentration of wealth and means of production.
3. Make provision for just and humane conditions of work and maternity relief.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: B

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

- (a) The right to adequate means of livelihood for all citizens;
- (b) The equitable distribution of material resources of the community for the common good;
- (c) Prevention of concentration of wealth and means of production;
- (d) Equal pay for equal work for men and women;
- (e) Preservation of the health and strength of workers and children against forcible abuse; and
- (f) Opportunities for healthy development of children (Article 39).

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.6) Which of the following article direct the state to raise the level of nutrition and the standard of living of people and to improve public health?

- a) Article 41
- b) Article 42
- c) Article 45
- 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

Q.7) Which of the following subject/s is/are covered under gandhian principles of directive principles?

1. Panchayats
2. Cottage industries
3. Cooperative societies

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: Gandhian Principles: These principles are based on Gandhian ideology.

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

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1. To organize village panchayats and endow them with necessary powers and authority to enable them to function as units of self-government (Article 40).
2. To promote cottage industries on an individual or cooperation basis in rural areas (Article 43).
3. To promote voluntary formation, autonomous functioning, democratic control and professional management of cooperative societies (Article 43B).

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.8) Which of the following world's constitutions contain a list of Fundamental duties?

1. India
2. USA
3. France

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: A

Explanation: 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, and Australia and so on specifically contain a list of duties of citizens.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.9) The famous "Sardar Swaran Singh Committee" associated with which of the following?

- a) Preamble
- b) Fundamental rights
- c) Directive principles
- d) Fundamental duties

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).

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.10) Through which constitutional amendment act, "the fundamental duty to provide opportunities for education to his child or ward between the age of six and fourteen years" is added to fundamental duties?

- a) Twenty third
- b) Forty second
- c) Forty fourth
- d) Eighty sixth

ANS: D

Explanation: According to Article 51A, it shall be the duty of every citizen of India to provide opportunities for education to his child or ward between the age of six and fourteen years.

This duty was added by the 86th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2002.

Source: Laxmikanth

Amendment of Constitution & Basic Structure of the Constitution

Q.1) Consider the following statements:

1. Part XX of the Constitution deals with the powers of Parliament to amend the Constitution and its procedure.
2. The Parliament cannot amend those provisions which form the 'basic structure' of the Constitution.

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

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

ANS: C

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

- It states that the Parliament may, in exercise of its constituent power, amend by way of addition, variation or repeal any provision of the Constitution in accordance with the procedure laid down for the purpose.
- However, the Parliament cannot amend those provisions which form the 'basic structure' of the Constitution.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.2) Which of the following article of Indian Constitution deals with amendment procedure of the constitution?

- a) Article 2
- b) Article 13
- c) Article 368
- d) Article 392

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

Q.3) Which of the following statements is/are correct about procedure of amendment of constitution?

1. An amendment of the Constitution can be initiated only in Parliament.
2. The bill can be introduced either by a minister or by a private member.
3. To introduce constitutional amendment bill require prior permission of the president.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: B

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

1. 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.

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2. The bill can be introduced either by a minister or by a private member and does not require prior permission of the president.

3. The bill must be passed in each House by a special majority, that is, a majority of the total membership of the House and a majority of two-thirds of the members of the House present and voting.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.4) In which of the following way/s is/are the constitution can be amended?

1. By simple majority of the Parliament.
2. By special majority of the Parliament.
3. By special majority of the Parliament and the ratification of one-third of the state legislatures.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: B

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

Q.5) Which of the following provision/s of Indian constitution is/are amended by simple majority?

1. Admission or establishment of new states.
2. Abolition or creation of legislative councils in states.
3. Second Schedule.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

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:

1. Admission or establishment of new states.
2. Formation of new states and alteration of areas, boundaries or names of existing states.
3. Abolition or creation of legislative councils in states.
4. Second Schedule—emoluments, allowances, privileges and so on of the president, the governors, the Speakers, judges, etc.

Source: Laxmikanth

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Q.6) Which of the following provision/s of Indian constitution is/are amended by special majority?

1. Fundamental rights
2. Directive principles
3. Delimitation of constituencies

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: B

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 expression 'total membership' means the total number of members comprising the House irrespective of fact whether there are vacancies or absentees
- The provisions which can be amended by this way includes: (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

Q.7) Which of the following provision/s of Indian constitution is/are amended by special majority of Parliament and Consent of States?

1. Election of the President and its manner.
2. Supreme Court and high courts.
3. Goods and Services Tax Council.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

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.
5. Goods and Services Tax Council.

Source: Laxmikanth

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Q.8) Which of the following feature/s is/are considered as basic structure of Indian Constitution?

1. Supremacy of the Constitution
2. Secular character of the Constitution
3. Separation of powers between the legislature, the executive and the judiciary

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

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

1. Supremacy of the Constitution
2. Sovereign, democratic and republican nature of the Indian polity
3. Secular character of the Constitution
4. Separation of powers between the legislature, the executive and the judiciary
5. Federal character of the Constitution

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.9) The "Quorum in Parliament" is amended through which of the following procedure?

- a) Simple majority
- b) Special majority
- c) Special majority in parliament with states consent
- d) Both A and C

ANS: A

Explanation: The Quorum in Parliament is amended through simple majority.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.10) The "Part IVA" of Indian Constitution related to which of the following?

- a) Preamble
- b) Fundamental rights
- c) Directive principles
- d) Fundamental duties

ANS: D

Explanation: The Fundamental Duties mentioned in Part IVA of the Constitution.

Source: Laxmikanth

Emergency provisions

Q.1) The famous “Verma Committee” related to which of the following?

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

ANS: D

Explanation: The Verma Committee on Fundamental Duties of the Citizens (1999) identified the existence of legal provisions for the implementation of some of the Fundamental Duties.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.2) Which of the following part of Indian Constitution related to emergency provisions?

- a) Part XII
- b) Part XV
- c) Part XVIII
- d) Part XX

ANS: C

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

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.3) Which of the following is/are reasons for incorporation of emergency provisions in the Constitution?

- 1. safeguard the sovereignty
- 2. security of the country
- 3. Safeguarding the constitution

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: 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

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Q.4) Consider the following statements:

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

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

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

ANS: D

Explanation: 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

Q.5) Which of the following article of Indian Constitution related to “President Rule”?

- a) Article 350
- b) Article 352
- c) Article 356
- d) Article 358

ANS: C

Explanation: 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

Q.6) Consider the following statements:

1. 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.
2. President can declare a national emergency even before the actual occurrence of war or external aggression or armed rebellion.

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

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

ANS: D

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

It may be noted that the president can declare a national emergency even before the actual occurrence of war or external aggression or armed rebellion, if he is satisfied that there is an imminent danger.

Source: Laxmikanth

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Q.7) Which of the following constitutional amendment substituted the words armed rebellion for internal disturbance?

- a) Twenty - third
- b) Forty - second
- c) Forty - fourth
- d) Sixty - fifth

ANS: C

Explanation: 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'.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.8) Consider the following statements:

1. Article 358 deals with the suspension of the Fundamental Rights guaranteed by Article 19.
2. Article 359 authorizes the president to suspend the right to move any court for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights during a National Emergency.

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

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

ANS: D

Explanation: Article 358 deals with the suspension of the Fundamental Rights guaranteed by Article 19, while Article 359 deals with the suspension of other Fundamental Rights (except those guaranteed by Articles 20 and 21).

Article 359 authorizes the president to suspend the right to move any court for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights during a National Emergency.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.9) Which article of Indian constitution imposes a duty on the Centre to ensure that the government of every state is carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution?

- a) Article 351
- b) Article 355
- c) Article 356
- d) Article 358

ANS: B

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

Source: Laxmikanth

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Q.10) Which of the following article of Indian Constitution deals with “financial emergency”?

- a) Article 351
- b) Article 353
- c) Article 358
- d) Article 360

ANS: D

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

Source: Laxmikanth

Revision

Q.1) Consider the following statements regarding “Charter Act of 1833”:

1. It made the Governor-General of Bengal as the Governor General of India.
2. Lord Canning was the first Governor-General of India.

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

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

ANS: B

Explanation: The features of Charter Act of 1833 were as follows:

- It made the Governor-General of Bengal as the Governor General of India and vested in him all civil and military powers.
- 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

Q.2) Which of the act ended the system of double Government by abolishing the Board of Control and Court of Directors?

- a) Charter Act of 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

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Q.3) Which of the following act created the office of “Secretary of State for India”?

- a) Charter Act of 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 created a new office, Secretary of State for India, vested with complete authority and control over Indian administration.

The secretary of state was a member of the British Cabinet and was responsible ultimately to the British Parliament.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.4) Which of the following event/s took place on 24th January 1950?

- 1. Adopted the national flag
- 2. Adopted the national anthem
- 3. Adopted the national song

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: B

Explanation: In addition to the making of the Constitution and enacting of ordinary laws, the Constituent Assembly also performed the following functions:

- It ratified the India’s membership of the Commonwealth in May 1949.
- It adopted the national flag on July 22, 1947.
- It adopted the national anthem on January 24, 1950.
- It adopted the national song on January 24, 1950.
- It elected Dr. Rajendra Prasad as the first President of India on January 24, 1950.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.5) Who among the following headed the “Union Constitution Committee”?

- a) B R Ambedkar
- b) Jawaharlal Nehru
- c) Sardar Patel
- d) M K Gandhi

ANS: B

Explanation: Union Constitution Committee was headed by Jawaharlal Nehru.

Source: Laxmikanth

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Q.6) Which of the following are non – federal features?

1. Single Constitution
2. Single Citizenship
3. Emergency Provisions

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: The Indian Constitution also contains a large number of unitary or non-federal features, viz., a strong Centre, single Constitution, single citizenship, flexibility of Constitution, integrated judiciary, appointment of state governor by the Centre, all-India services, and emergency provisions and so on.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.7) Consider the following statements:

1. The term ‘secular’ was added to Indian Constitution by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1976.
2. The Indian Constitution embodies the positive concept of secularism.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

ANS: C

Explanation: The term ‘secular’ too was added by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1976.

- However, as the Supreme Court said in 1974, although the words ‘secular state’ were not expressed mentioned in the Constitution, there can be no doubt that Constitution makers wanted to establish such a state and accordingly Articles 25 to 28 (guaranteeing the fundamental right to freedom of religion) have been included in the constitution.
- The Indian Constitution embodies the positive concept of secularism ie, all religions in our country (irrespective of their strength) have the same status and support from the state.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.8) Which of the following fundamental rights of Indian Constitution ensure “civic equality”?

1. Equality before the law.
2. Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth.
3. Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: The following provisions of the chapter on Fundamental Rights ensure civic equality:

(a) Equality before the law (Article 14).

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- (b) Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth (Article 15).
- (c) Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment (Article 16).
- (d) Abolition of untouchability (Article 17).
- (e) Abolition of titles (Article 18).

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.9) Which of the following powers given article 3 of Indian Constitution to parliament?

1. To form a new state by separation of territory from any state.
2. To increase the area of any state.
3. To diminish the area of any state.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

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

Q.10) Which of the following part of Indian Constitution related to Citizenship?

- A. Part II
- B. Part VII
- C. Part IX
- D. Part XI

ANS: A

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

Source: Laxmikanth

Centre - State Relations

Q.1) Which of the following powers were divided between central and states?

1. Legislative
2. Financial
3. Judicial

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: B

Explanation: The Constitution of India, being federal in structure, divides all powers (legislative, executive and financial) between the Centre and the states.

However, there is no division of judicial power as the Constitution has established an integrated judicial system to enforce both the Central laws as well as state laws.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.2) Which of the following part of Indian Constitution deals with the legislative relations between the Centre and the states?

- a) Part V
- b) Part VII
- c) Part IX
- d) Part XI

ANS: D

Explanation: Articles 245 to 255 in Part XI of the Constitution deal with the legislative relations between the Centre and the states. Besides these, there are some other articles dealing with the same subject.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.3) Which of the following statements is/are correct about territorial extent of central and state legislation?

1. The Parliament can make laws for the whole or any part of the territory of India.
2. A state legislature can make laws for the whole or any part of the India.
3. The Parliament alone can make 'extraterritorial legislation'.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: B

Explanation: The Constitution defines the territorial limits of the legislative powers vested in the Centre and the states in the following way:

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- (i) 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.
- (ii) 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.
- (iii) The Parliament alone can make 'extraterritorial legislation'. Thus, the laws of the Parliament are also applicable to the Indian citizens and their property in any part of the world.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.4) For which of the following union territories, President can make regulations for the peace, progress and good government?

1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands
2. Dadra and Nagar Haveli
3. Delhi

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: B

Explanation: The President can make regulations for the peace, progress and good government of the five Union Territories- the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu and Ladakh.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.5) Which of the following subjects are covered under "Union List"?

1. Police
2. Public order
3. Prisons

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: D

Explanation: 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 59 subjects (originally 66 subjects) like public order, police, public health and sanitation, agriculture, prisons, local government, fisheries, markets, theaters, gambling and so on.

Source: Laxmikanth

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Q.6) Which of the following subjects are covered under concurrent list?

1. civil procedure
2. criminal law and procedure
3. newspapers

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: 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 47 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.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.7) Which of the following subjects were transferred from state list to concurrent list under 42nd Constitutional Amendment?

1. Education
2. Forests
3. Electricity

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: B

Explanation: The 42nd Amendment Act of 1976 transferred five subjects to Concurrent List from State List, that is, (a) education, (b) forests, (c) weights and measures, (d) protection of wild animals and birds, and (e) administration of justice; constitution and organization of all courts except the Supreme Court and the high courts.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.8) Consider the following statements:

1. The parliament can make a law from state list if Rajya Sabha Passes a Resolution.
2. This provision does restrict the power of a state legislature to make laws on the same matter.

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: If the Rajya Sabha declares that it is necessary in the national interest that Parliament should make laws with respect to goods and services tax or a matter in the State List, then the Parliament becomes competent to make laws on that matter.

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This provision does not restrict the power of a state legislature to make laws on the same matter. But, in case of inconsistency between a state law and a parliamentary law, the latter is to prevail.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.9) Consider the following statements:

1. The Parliament can provide for the adjudication of any dispute or complaint with respect to the use, distribution and control of waters of any inter-state river and river valley.
2. The Parliament can establish an Inter-State Council to investigate and discuss subject of common interest between the Centre and the states.

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

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

ANS: B

Explanation: The Constitution contains the following provisions to secure cooperation and coordination between the Centre and the states:

- (i) The Parliament can provide for the adjudication of any dispute or complaint with respect to the use, distribution and control of waters of any inter-state river and river valley.
- (ii) The President can establish (under Article 263) an Inter-State Council to investigate and discuss subject of common interest between the Centre and the states. Such a council was set up in 1990.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.10) Consider the following statements:

1. The Chairman and members of a state public service commission, though appointed by the governor of the state, can be removed only by the President.
2. The President can establish a Joint State Public Service Commission (JSPSC) for two or more states on the request of the state legislatures concerned.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

ANS: A

Explanation: In the field of public service commissions, the Centre-state relations are as follows:

- (i) The Chairman and members of a state public service commission, though appointed by the governor of the state, can be removed only by the President.
- (ii) The Parliament can establish a Joint State Public Service Commission (JSPSC) for two or more states on the request of the state legislatures concerned. The chairman and members of the JSPSC are appointed by the president.
- (iii) The Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) can serve the needs of a state on the request of the state governor and with the approval of the President.

Source: Laxmikanth

Central Government: President

Q.1) Who among the following is not part of “union executive”?

- a) Vice – President
- b) Prime Minister
- c) Chief Justice of India
- d) Attorney general of India

ANS: C

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

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.2) Consider the following statements regarding the President:

- 1. He is the head of the Indian State.
- 2. He is the first citizen of India and acts as the symbol of unity, integrity and solidarity of the nation.

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 President is the head of the Indian State. He is the first citizen of India and acts as the symbol of unity, integrity and solidarity of the nation.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.3) Which of the following is/are part of Electoral College of the President?

- 1. elected members of both the Houses of Parliament
- 2. elected members of the legislative assemblies of the states
- 3. elected members of the legislative assemblies of the Union Territories of Delhi and Puducherry

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

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

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

Source: Laxmikanth

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Q.4) Which of the following is/are qualifications for Election as President?

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

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

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

1. He should be a citizen of India.
2. He should have completed 35 years of age.
3. He should be qualified for election as a member of the Lok Sabha.
4. He should not hold any office of profit under the Union government or any state government or any local authority or any other public authority.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.5) The nomination of a candidate for election to the office of President must be subscribed by at least?

- a) 10 electors as proposers and 10 electors as seconders
- b) 25 electors as proposers and 25 electors as seconders
- c) 50 electors as proposers and 50 electors as seconders
- d) 100 electors as proposers and 100 electors as seconders

ANS: C

Explanation: The nomination of a candidate for election to the office of President must be subscribed by at least 50 electors as proposers and 50 electors as seconders.

Every candidate has to make a security deposit of ₹15,000 in the Reserve Bank of India.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.6) Which of the following conditions are laid down by the constitution for president's office?

1. He should not be a member of either House of Parliament or a House of the state legislature.
2. He should not hold any other office of profit.
3. He is entitled, without payment of rent, to the use of his official residence.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: The Constitution lays down the following conditions of the President's office:

1. He should not be a member of either House of Parliament or a House of the state legislature. If any such person is elected as President, he is deemed to have vacated his seat in that House on the date on which he enters upon his office as President.
2. He should not hold any other office of profit.
3. He is entitled, without payment of rent, to the use of his official residence (the Rastrapathi Bhavan).

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4. He is entitled to such emoluments, allowances and privileges as may be determined by Parliament.
5. His emoluments and allowances cannot be diminished during his term of office.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.7) Consider the following statements:

1. The President holds office for a term of five years from the date on which he enters upon his office.
2. The President can resign from his office at any time by addressing the resignation letter to Prime Minister.

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 President holds office for a term of five years from the date on which he enters upon his office.

- However, he can resign from his office at any time by addressing the resignation letter to the Vice President.
- Further, he can also be removed from the office before completion of his term by the process of impeachment.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.8) Consider the following statements regarding "Impeachment of President":

1. The President can be removed from office by a process of impeachment for 'violation of the Constitution'.
2. The impeachment charges can be initiated only in Lok Sabha.

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

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

ANS: B

Explanation: The President can be removed from office by a process of impeachment for 'violation of the Constitution'.

- However, the Constitution does not define the meaning of the phrase 'violation of the Constitution'.
- The impeachment charges can be initiated by either House of Parliament.

Source: Laxmikanth

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Q.9) On which of the following reasons a vacancy in the President's office can occur?

1. On the expiry of his tenure of five years.
2. By his resignation.
3. On his removal by the process of impeachment.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: A vacancy in the President's office can occur in any of the following ways:

1. On the expiry of his tenure of five years.
2. By his resignation.
3. On his removal by the process of impeachment.
4. By his death.
5. Otherwise, for example, when he becomes disqualified to hold office or when his election is declared void.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.10) Which of the following is/are executive powers of the President?

1. He can make rules for more convenient transaction of business of the Union government.
2. He appoints the prime minister and the other ministers.
3. He appoints the attorney general of India and determines his remuneration.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: The executive powers and functions of the President are:

- (a) All executive actions of the Government of India are formally taken in his name.
- (b) He can make rules specifying the manner in which the orders and other instruments made and executed in his name shall be authenticated.
- (c) He can make rules for more convenient transaction of business of the Union government, and for allocation of the said business among the ministers.
- (d) He appoints the prime minister and the other ministers. They hold office during his pleasure.
- (e) He appoints the attorney general of India and determines his remuneration. The attorney general holds office during the pleasure of the President.

Source: Laxmikanth

Vice President and Prime Minister

Q.1) Consider the following statements regarding “Vice – President”:

1. He occupies the second highest office in the country.
2. His office is modeled on the lines of the Canada Vice-President.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

ANS: A

Explanation: The Vice-President occupies the second highest office in the country.

- He is accorded a rank next to the President in the official warrant of precedence.
- This office is modeled on the lines of the American Vice-President.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.2) Consider the following statements regarding Electoral College of Vice – President:

1. It consists of both elected and nominated members of the Parliament.
2. It does not include the members of the state legislative assemblies.

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

- He is elected by the members of an electoral college consisting of the members of both Houses of Parliament.
- Thus, this Electoral College is different from the Electoral College for the election of the President in the following two respects:

1. It consists of both elected and nominated members of the Parliament (in the case of president, only elected members).
2. It does not include the members of the state legislative assemblies (in the case of President, the elected members of the state legislative assemblies are included).

Source: Laxmikanth

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Q.3) Which of the following is/are qualifications to be a Vice – President?

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

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: B

Explanation: To be eligible for election as Vice-President, a person should fulfil the following qualifications:

1. He should be a citizen of India.
2. He should have completed 35 years of age.
3. He should be qualified for election as a member of the Rajya Sabha.
4. He should not hold any office of profit under the Union government or any state government or any local authority or any other public authority.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.4) The nomination of a candidate for election to the office of Vice-President must be subscribed by at least?

- a) 10 electors as proposers and 10 electors as seconders
- b) 20 electors as proposers and 20 electors as seconders
- c) 50 electors as proposers and 50 electors as seconders
- d) 100 electors as proposers and 100 electors as seconders

ANS: B

Explanation: The nomination of a candidate for election to the office of Vice-President must be subscribed by at least 20 electors as proposers and 20 electors as seconders.

Every candidate has to make a security deposit of ₹15,000 in the Reserve Bank of India.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.5) Consider the following statements:

1. The Vice-President holds office for a term of six years from the date on which he enters upon his office.
2. The Vice – President can resign from his office at any time by addressing the resignation letter to the Prime Minister.

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

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

ANS: C

Explanation: The Vice-President holds office for a term of five years from the date on which he enters upon his office.

- However, he can resign from his office at any time by addressing the resignation letter to the President.
- He can also be removed from the office before completion of his term.

Source: Laxmikanth

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Q.6) Consider the following statements:

1. The Constitution does not contain any specific procedure for the selection and appointment of the Prime Minister.
2. Article 75 says that the Prime Minister shall be appointed by the president.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

ANS: C

Explanation: The Constitution does not contain any specific procedure for the selection and appointment of the Prime Minister.

- Article 75 says only that the Prime Minister shall be appointed by the president.
- However, this does not imply that the president is free to appoint any one as the Prime Minister.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.7) Consider the following statements:

1. In accordance with the conventions of the parliamentary system of government, the President has to appoint the leader of the majority party in the Lok Sabha as the Prime Minister.
2. When no party has a clear majority in the Lok Sabha, then the President may exercise his personal discretion in the selection and appointment of the Prime Minister.

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: In accordance with the conventions of the parliamentary system of government, the President has to appoint the leader of the majority party in the Lok Sabha as the Prime Minister.

- But, when no party has a clear majority in the Lok Sabha, then the President may exercise his personal discretion in the selection and appointment of the Prime Minister.
- In such a situation, the President usually appoints the leader of the largest party or coalition in the Lok Sabha as the Prime Minister and asks him to seek a vote of confidence in the House within a month.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.8) Who among the following Prime Minister is not from the house of Rajya Sabha?

- a) Narendra Modi
- b) Deve Gowda
- c) Indira Gandhi
- d) Manmohan Singh

ANS: A

Explanation: Constitutionally, the Prime Minister may be a member of any of the two Houses of parliament. For example, three Prime Ministers, Indira Gandhi (1966), Deve Gowda (1996) and Manmohan Singh (2004), were members of the Rajya Sabha.

Source: Laxmikanth

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Q.9) Consider the following statements:

1. The term of the Prime Minister is not fixed.
2. So long as the Prime Minister enjoys the majority support in the Lok Sabha, he cannot be dismissed by the President.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

ANS: C

Explanation: The term of the Prime Minister is not fixed and he holds office during the pleasure of the president.

- However, this does not mean that the president can dismiss the Prime Minister at any time.
- So long as the Prime Minister enjoys the majority support in the Lok Sabha, he cannot be dismissed by the President.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.10) Which of the following powers are enjoyed by the Prime Minister?

1. He recommends persons who can be appointed as ministers by the president.
2. He allocates and reshuffles various portfolios among the ministers.
3. He can ask a minister to resign or advise the President to dismiss him in case of difference of opinion.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

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

1. He recommends persons who can be appointed as ministers by the president. The President can appoint only those persons as ministers who are recommended by the Prime Minister.
2. He allocates and reshuffles various portfolios among the ministers.
3. He can ask a minister to resign or advise the President to dismiss him in case of difference of opinion.
4. He presides over the meeting of council of ministers and influences its decisions.

Source: Laxmikanth

Governor & Chief Minister

Q.1) Which of the following part of the Constitution deals with the government in the states?

- a) Part II
- b) Part V
- c) Part VI
- d) Part VIII

ANS: C

Explanation: The Constitution of India envisages the same pattern of government in the states as that for the Centre, that is, a parliamentary system. Part VI of the Constitution deals with the government in the states.

Source: Laxmikanth

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Q.2) Which of the following are consists of State Executive?

1. Governor
2. Chief minister
3. Advocate general of the state

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: Articles 153 to 167 in Part VI of the Constitution deal with the state executive. The state executive consists of the governor, the chief minister, the council of ministers and the advocate general of the state.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.3) Consider the following statements:

1. The governor is the chief executive head of the state.
2. The governor acts as an agent of the central government.

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 governor is the chief executive head of the state. But, like the president, he is a nominal executive head (titular or constitutional head).

The governor also acts as an agent of the central government. Therefore, the office of governor has a dual role.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.4) Which Constitutional Amendment Act of 1956 facilitated the appointment of the same person as a governor for two or more states?

- a) First
- b) Fourth
- c) Seventh
- d) Thirteenth

ANS: C

Explanation: Usually, there is a governor for each state, but the 7th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1956 facilitated the appointment of the same person as a governor for two or more states.

Source: Laxmikanth

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Q.5) Consider the following statements:

1. Governor is appointed by the prime minister by warrant under his hand and seal.
2. A governor holds office for a term of five years from the date on which he enters upon his office.

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: A governor holds office for a term of five years from the date on which he enters upon his office.

- The governor is neither directly elected by the people nor indirectly elected by a specially constituted electoral college as is the case with the president.
- He is appointed by the president by warrant under his hand and seal. In a way, he is a nominee of the Central government.
- However, this term of five years is subject to the pleasure of the President. Further, he can resign at any time by addressing a resignation letter to the President.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.6) Which of the following is/are executive functions of governor?

1. He appoints the chief minister and other ministers.
2. He appoints the advocate general of a state and determines his remuneration.
3. He can make rules specifying the manner in which the Orders and other instruments made and executed in his name shall be authenticated.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: The executive powers and functions of the Governor are:

1. All executive actions of the government of a state are formally taken in his name.
2. He can make rules specifying the manner in which the Orders and other instruments made and executed in his name shall be authenticated.
3. He can make rules for more convenient transaction of the business of a state government and for the allocation among the ministers of the said business.
4. He appoints the advocate general of a state and determines his remuneration. The advocate general holds office during the pleasure of the governor.

Source: Laxmikanth

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Q.7) Consider the following statements regarding “Chief Minister”:

1. The Constitution does not contain any specific procedure for the selection and appointment of the Chief Minister.
2. Article 154 says that the Chief Minister shall be appointed by the governor.

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 Constitution does not contain any specific procedure for the selection and appointment of the Chief Minister.

Article 164 only says that the Chief Minister shall be appointed by the governor.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.8) Which of the following legislative powers enjoyed by chief minister?

1. He advises the governor with regard to the summoning and proroguing of the sessions of the state legislature.
2. He can recommend the dissolution of the legislative assembly to the governor at any time.
3. He announces the government policies on the floor of the house.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: The Chief Minister enjoys the following powers as the leader of the house:

(a) He advises the governor with regard to the summoning and proroguing of the sessions of the state legislature.

(b) He can recommend the dissolution of the legislative assembly to the governor at any time.

(c) He announces the government policies on the floor of the house.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.9) Which of the following functions are performed by chief minister?

1. He is the chairman of the State Planning Board.
2. He acts as a vice-chairman of the concerned zonal council by rotation.
3. He is a member of the Inter-State Council.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: The Chief Minister performs the following functions:

(a) He is the chairman of the State Planning Board.

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(b) He acts as a vice-chairman of the concerned zonal council by rotation, holding office for a period of one year at a time.

(c) He is a member of the Inter-State Council and the Governing Council of NITI Aayog, both headed by the prime minister.

(d) He is the chief spokesman of the state government.

(e) He is the crisis manager-in-chief at the political level during emergencies.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.10) Which of the following financial functions are performed by governor?

1. He sees that the Annual Financial Statement is laid before the state legislature.
2. Money bills can be introduced in the state legislature only with his prior recommendation.
3. No demand for a grant can be made except on his recommendation.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: The financial powers and functions of the governor are:

1. He sees that the Annual Financial Statement (state budget) is laid before the state legislature.
2. Money bills can be introduced in the state legislature only with his prior recommendation.
3. No demand for a grant can be made except on his recommendation.
4. He can make advances out of the Contingency Fund of the state to meet any unforeseen expenditure.
5. He constitutes a finance commission after every five years to review the financial position of the panchayats and the municipalities.

Source: Laxmikanth

Parliament

Q.1) Which of the following part of Indian constitution deals with the Parliament?

- a) Part II
- b) Part V
- c) Part VI
- d) Part VIII

ANS: B

Explanation: Articles 79 to 122 in Part V of the Constitution deal with the organisation, composition, duration, officers, procedures, privileges, powers and so on of the Parliament.

Source: Laxmikanth

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Q.2) Which of the following is/are part of Parliament?

1. President
2. Governor
3. Council of States

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: B

Explanation: Under the Constitution, the Parliament of India consists of three parts viz, the President, the Council of States and the House of the People.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.3) Consider the following statements:

1. The presidential form of government emphasizes on the interdependence between the legislative and executive organs.
2. The parliamentary form of government, on the other hand, lays stress on the separation of legislative and executive organs.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

ANS: D

Explanation: The parliamentary form of government emphasizes on the interdependence between the legislative and executive organs.

- Hence, we have the 'President-in-Parliament' like the 'Crown-in Parliament' in Britain.
- The presidential form of government, on the other hand, lays stress on the separation of legislative and executive organs.
- Hence, the American president is not regarded as a constituent part of the Congress.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.4) Consider the following statements regarding composition of Rajya Sabha:

1. The maximum strength of the Rajya Sabha is fixed at 280.
2. 24 members are nominated by president to Rajya Sabha.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

ANS: D

Explanation: The maximum strength of the Rajya Sabha is fixed at 250, out of which, 238 are to be the representatives of the states and union territories (elected indirectly) and 12 are nominated by the president.

Source: Laxmikanth

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Q.5) Consider the following statements regarding representation of states in Rajya Sabha:

1. The representatives of states in the Rajya Sabha are elected by the elected members of state legislative assemblies.
2. The election is held in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote.

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 representatives of states in the Rajya Sabha are elected by the elected members of state legislative assemblies.

- The election is held in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote.
- The seats are allotted to the states in the Rajya Sabha on the basis of population.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.6) Which of the following Schedule of the Constitution deals with the allocation of seats in the Rajya Sabha to the states and union territories?

- a) Second
- b) Fourth
- c) Fifth
- d) Seventh

ANS: B

Explanation: The Fourth Schedule of the Constitution deals with the allocation of seats in the Rajya Sabha to the states and union territories.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.7) Consider the following statements regarding representation of states in Lok Sabha:

1. The representatives of states in the Lok Sabha are directly elected by the people from the territorial constituencies in the states.
2. The election is based on the principle of universal adult franchise.

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 representatives of states in the Lok Sabha are directly elected by the people from the territorial constituencies in the states. The election is based on the principle of universal adult franchise.

Source: Laxmikanth

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Q.8) Which of the following Constitutional Amendment reduced the voting age from 21 to 18 years?

- a) Twenty – third
- b) Forty – second
- c) Fifty – third
- d) Sixty – first

ANS: D

Explanation: Every Indian citizen who is above 18 years of age and who is not disqualified under the provisions of the Constitution or any law is eligible to vote at such election.

The voting age was reduced from 21 to 18 years by the 61st Constitutional Amendment Act, 1988.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.9) Consider the following statements regarding “Territorial Constituencies”:

- 1. Each state is allotted a number of seats in the Lok Sabha in such a manner that the ratio between that number and its population is the same for all states.
- 2. The above provision does not apply to a state having a population of less than six millions.

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: For the purpose of holding direct elections to the Lok Sabha, each state is divided into territorial constituencies. In this respect, the Constitution makes the following two provisions:

- 1. Each state is allotted a number of seats in the Lok Sabha in such a manner that the ratio between that number and its population is the same for all states. This provision does not apply to a state having a population of less than six millions.
- 2. Each state is divided into territorial constituencies in such a manner that the ratio between the population of each constituency and the number of seats allotted to it is the same throughout the state.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.10) Consider the following statements:

- 1. The Constitution has adopted the system of proportional representation for Rajya Sabha.
- 2. The Constitution has adopted the system of territorial representation for the election of members to the Lok Sabha.

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: Though the Constitution has adopted the system of proportional representation in the case of Rajya Sabha, it has not preferred the same system in the case of Lok Sabha.

Instead, it has adopted the system of territorial representation (First-past-the-post system) for the election of members to the Lok Sabha.

Source: Laxmikanth

Parliament – II

Q.1) Which of the following qualifications are laid down by constitution, for a person to be chosen a member of the Parliament?

1. He must be a citizen of India.
2. He must make and subscribe to an oath or affirmation before the person authorized by the election commission.
3. He must be not less than 30 years of age in the case of the Rajya Sabha and not less than 25 years of age in the case of the Lok Sabha.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: The Constitution lays down the following qualifications for a person to be chosen a member of the Parliament:

1. He must be a citizen of India.
2. He must make and subscribe to an oath or affirmation before the person authorized by the election commission for this purpose. In his oath or affirmation, he swears (a) To bear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of India (b) To uphold the sovereignty and integrity of India
3. He must be not less than 30 years of age in the case of the Rajya Sabha and not less than 25 years of age in the case of the Lok Sabha.
4. He must possess other qualifications prescribed by Parliament.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.2) In which of the following year dispensed with the requirement that a candidate contesting an election to the Rajya Sabha from a particular state should be an elector in that particular state?

- a) 2001
- b) 2003
- c) 2007
- d) 2010

ANS: B

Explanation: The requirement that a candidate contesting an election to the Rajya Sabha from a particular state should be an elector in that particular state was dispensed with in 2003.

In 2006, the Supreme Court upheld the constitutional validity of this change.

Source: Laxmikanth

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Q.3) In which of the following cases, a Member of Parliament vacates his seat?

1. Double membership
2. Disqualification
3. Resignation

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: In the following cases, a Member of Parliament vacates his seat.

1. Double membership
2. Disqualification
3. Resignation
4. Absence

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.4) Consider the following statements regarding “Salaries and Allowances” of members of parliament:

1. Members of either House of Parliament are entitled to receive such salaries and allowances as may be determined by President.
2. There is no provision of pension for members of either house in 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: Members of either House of Parliament are entitled to receive such salaries and allowances as may be determined by Parliament, and there is no provision of pension in the Constitution. However, Parliament has provided pension to the members.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.5) Consider the following statements regarding “Lok Sabha Speaker”:

1. The Speaker is elected by the Lok Sabha from amongst its members.
2. The date of election of the Speaker is fixed by the Prime Minister.

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 Speaker is elected by the Lok Sabha from amongst its members (as soon as may be, after its first sitting).

- Whenever the office of the Speaker falls vacant, the Lok Sabha elects another member to fill the vacancy.

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- The date of election of the Speaker is fixed by the President.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.6) In which of the following cases, the speaker vacates his office?

1. If he ceases to be a member of the Lok Sabha.
2. If he resigns by writing to the Deputy Speaker.
3. If he is removed by a resolution passed by a majority of all then members of the Lok Sabha.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: Usually, the Speaker remains in office during the life of the Lok Sabha. However, he has to vacate his office earlier in any of the following three cases:

1. if he ceases to be a member of the Lok Sabha;
2. if he resigns by writing to the Deputy Speaker; and
3. if he is removed by a resolution passed by a majority of all then members of the Lok Sabha. Such a resolution can be moved only after giving 14 days' advance notice.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.7) Consider the following statements regarding "Speaker":

1. He is the head of the Lok Sabha.
2. He is the guardian of powers and privileges of the members, the House as a whole and its committees.

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 Speaker is the head of the Lok Sabha, and its representative.

He is the guardian of powers and privileges of the members, the House as a whole and its committees.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.8) The Lok Sabha is the final interpreter of the provisions of?

1. Constitution of India
2. Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business of Lok Sabha
3. Parliamentary precedents

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: Lok Sabha is the final interpreter of the provisions of (a) the Constitution of India, (b) the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business of Lok Sabha, and (c) the parliamentary precedents, within the House.

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Source: Laxmikanth

Q.9) Who among the following decides whether a bill is a money bill or not and his decision on this question is final?

- a) President
- b) Prime Minister
- c) Finance Minister
- d) Speaker

ANS: D

Explanation: Lok Sabha Speaker decides whether a bill is a money bill or not and his decision on this question is final.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.10) Which of the following schedule of Indian Constitution deals with ground of defection?

- a) Second
- b) Fifth
- c) Eighth
- d) Tenth

ANS: D

Explanation: Speaker decides the questions of disqualification of a member of the Lok Sabha, arising on the ground of defection under the provisions of the Tenth Schedule.

Source: Laxmikanth

Revision

Q.1) Consider the following statements regarding “Deputy Speaker”:

1. He is elected by the Lok Sabha itself from amongst its members.
2. The date of election of the Deputy Speaker is fixed by the President.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

ANS: A

Explanation: Like the Speaker, the Deputy Speaker is also elected by the Lok Sabha itself from amongst its members.

- He is elected after the election of the Speaker has taken place. The date of election of the Deputy Speaker is fixed by the Speaker.
- Whenever the office of the Deputy Speaker falls vacant, the Lok Sabha elects another member to fill the vacancy.

Source: Laxmikanth

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Q.2) Consider the following statements:

1. The vice-president of India is the ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.
2. The Chairman of the Rajya Sabha can be removed from his office only if he is removed from the office of the Vice-President.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

ANS: C

Explanation: The presiding officer of the Rajya Sabha is known as the Chairman. The vice-president of India is the ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.

The Chairman of the Rajya Sabha can be removed from his office only if he is removed from the office of the Vice-President.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.3) Consider the following statements regarding "Secretariat of Parliament":

1. The secretariat of each House is headed by a secretary-general.
2. Secretary – General is a permanent officer and is appointed by the presiding officer of the House.

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: Each House of Parliament has separate secretarial staff of its own, though there can be some posts common to both the Houses.

- Their recruitment and service conditions are regulated by Parliament. The secretariat of each House is headed by a secretary-general.
- He is a permanent officer and is appointed by the presiding officer of the House.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.4) Who among the following is the leader of the house (Lok Sabha)?

- a) President
- b) Prime Minister
- c) Speaker
- d) Deputy Speaker

ANS: B

Explanation: Under the Rules of Lok Sabha, the 'Leader of the House' means the prime minister, if he is a member of the Lok Sabha, or a minister who is a member of the Lok Sabha and is nominated by the prime minister to function as the Leader of the House.

Source: Laxmikanth

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Q.5) Consider the following statements regarding “Leader of the Opposition”:

1. The leader of the largest Opposition party having not less than one-tenth seats of the total strength of the House is recognized as the leader of the Opposition in that House.
2. It was in 1969 that an official leader of the opposition was recognized for the first time.

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: In each House of Parliament, there is the ‘Leader of the Opposition’.

- The leader of the largest Opposition party having not less than one-tenth seats of the total strength of the House is recognized as the leader of the Opposition in that House.
- It was in 1969 that an official leader of the opposition was recognized for the first time.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.6) Consider the following statements regarding “office of whip”:

1. It is based on the conventions of the parliamentary government.
2. Every political party, whether ruling or Opposition has its own whip in the Parliament.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

ANS: C

Explanation: The office of ‘whip’, on the other hand, is mentioned neither in the Constitution of India nor in the Rules of the House nor in a Parliamentary Statute.

- It is based on the conventions of the parliamentary government.
- Every political party, whether ruling or Opposition has its own whip in the Parliament.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.7) Consider the following statements:

1. The president from time to time summons each House of Parliament to meet.
2. The maximum gap between two sessions of Parliament cannot be more than six months.

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 president from time to time summons each House of Parliament to meet.

- But, the maximum gap between two sessions of Parliament cannot be more than six months.
- In other words, the Parliament should meet at least twice a year.

Source: Laxmikanth

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Q.8) Consider the following statements:

1. The presiding officer declares the House adjourned sine die.
2. Only the Lok Sabha is subject to dissolution.

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 presiding officer (Speaker or Chairman) declares the House adjourned sine die, when the business of a session is completed.

- Within the next few days, the President issues a notification for prorogation of the session.
- Rajya Sabha, being a permanent House, is not subject to dissolution. Only the Lok Sabha is subject to dissolution.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.9) Which of the following statements is/are correct with respect to lapsing of bills?

1. A bill passed by the Lok Sabha but pending in the Rajya Sabha lapses.
2. A bill pending in the Rajya Sabha but not passed by the Lok Sabha does not lapse.
3. A bill passed by both Houses but pending assent of the president does not lapse.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: The position with respect to lapsing of bills is as follows:

1. A bill pending in the Lok Sabha lapses (whether originating in the Lok Sabha or transmitted to it by the Rajya Sabha).
2. A bill passed by the Lok Sabha but pending in the Rajya Sabha lapses.
3. A bill not passed by the two Houses due to disagreement and if the president has notified the holding of a joint sitting before the dissolution of Lok Sabha, does not lapse.
4. A bill pending in the Rajya Sabha but not passed by the Lok Sabha does not lapse.
5. A bill passed by both Houses but pending assent of the president does not lapse.
6. A bill passed by both Houses but returned by the president for reconsideration of Houses does not lapse.

Source: Laxmikanth

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Q.10) Consider the following statements:

1. The Constitution has declared Hindi and English to be the languages for transacting business in the Parliament.
2. The presiding officer can permit a member to address the House in his mother-tongue.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

ANS: C

Explanation: The Constitution has declared Hindi and English to be the languages for transacting business in the Parliament.

- However, the presiding officer can permit a member to address the House in his mother-tongue.
- In both the Houses, arrangements are made for simultaneous translation.

Source: Laxmikanth

State Legislature & State Council of Ministers

Q.1) Which of the following part of Indian constitution deals with the "State Legislature"?

- a) Part V
- b) Part VI
- c) Part VII
- d) Part VIII

ANS: B

Explanation: Articles 168 to 212 in Part VI of the Constitution deal with the organization, composition, duration, officers, procedures, privileges, powers and so on of the state legislature.

Though these are similar to that of Parliament, there are some differences as well.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.2) Which of the following is not bicameral state in India?

- a) Kerala
- b) Andhra Pradesh
- c) Karnataka
- d) Bihar

ANS: A

Explanation: There is no uniformity in the organisation of state legislatures. Most of the states have an unicameral system, while others have a bicameral system.

- At present (2019), only six states have two Houses (bicameral).
- These are Andhra Pradesh, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra and Karnataka.

Source: Laxmikanth

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Q.3) Consider the following statements regarding “legislative assembly”:

1. It consists of representatives directly elected by the people on the basis of universal adult franchise.
2. Its maximum strength is fixed at 500 and minimum strength at 100.

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 legislative assembly consists of representatives directly elected by the people on the basis of universal adult franchise.

- Its maximum strength is fixed at 500 and minimum strength at 60.
- It means that its strength varies from 60 to 500 depending on the population size of the state.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.4) Which of the following states legislative assemblies’ strength fixed at 30?

1. Goa
2. Sikkim
3. Arunachal Pradesh

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: In case of Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim and Goa, the minimum number is fixed at 30 and in case of Mizoram and Nagaland, it is 40 and 46 respectively.

Further, some members of the legislative assemblies in Sikkim and Nagaland are also elected indirectly.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.5) On what basis a person shall be disqualified for being chosen as and for being a member of the legislative assembly or legislative council of a state?

1. If he holds any office of profit under the Union or state government.
2. If he is of unsound mind and stands so declared by a court.
3. If he is an undischarged insolvent.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: Under the Constitution, a person shall be disqualified for being chosen as and for being a member of the legislative assembly or legislative council of a state:

(a) If he holds any office of profit under the Union or state government (except that of a minister or any other office exempted by state legislature).

(b) If he is of unsound mind and stands so declared by a court.

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(c) If he is an undischarged insolvent.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.6) Consider the following statements:

1. There shall be a Council of Ministers with the Chief Minister as the head to aid and advise the Governor in the exercise of his functions.
2. The advice tendered by Ministers to the Governor shall not be inquired into in any court.

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: There shall be a Council of Ministers with the Chief Minister as the head to aid and advise the Governor in the exercise of his functions, except in so far as he is required to exercise his functions in his discretion.

- If any question arises whether a matter falls within the Governor's discretion or not, decision of the Governor shall be final and the validity of anything done by the Governor shall not be called in question on the ground that he ought or ought not to have acted in his discretion.
- The advice tendered by Ministers to the Governor shall not be inquired into in any court.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.7) Which constitutional amendment brought the provision of "total number of ministers, including the chief minister, in the council of ministers in a state shall not exceed 15 per cent of the total strength of the legislative assembly of that state"?

- a) Sixty – fifth
- b) Seventy – eighth
- c) Eighty – fourth
- d) Ninety – first

ANS: D

Explanation: The total number of ministers, including the chief minister, in the council of ministers in a state shall not exceed 15 per cent of the total strength of the legislative assembly of that state.

- But, the number of ministers, including the chief minister, in a state shall not be less than 12.
- This provision was added by the 91st Amendment Act of 2003.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.8) Consider the following statements:

1. The chief minister is appointed by the governor.
2. The other ministers are appointed by the governor on the advice of the chief minister.

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 chief minister is appointed by the governor. The other ministers are appointed by the governor on the advice of the chief minister.

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This means that the governor can appoint only those persons as ministers who are recommended by the chief minister.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.9) Which of the following article of Indian Constitution clearly states that the council of ministers is collectively responsible to the legislative assembly of the state?

- a) Article 160
- b) Article 163
- c) Article 164
- d) Article 169

ANS: C

Explanation: The fundamental principle underlying the working of parliamentary system of government is the principle of collective responsibility.

- Article 164 clearly states that the council of ministers is collectively responsible to the legislative assembly of the state.
- This means that all the ministers own joint responsibility to the legislative assembly for all their acts of omission and commission. They work as a team and swim or sink together.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.10) Which of the following provisions are covered under article 110?

1. The imposition, abolition, remission, alteration or regulation of any tax.
2. The regulation of the borrowing of money by the Union government.
3. The appropriation of money out of the Consolidated Fund of India.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: Article 110 of the Constitution deals with the definition of money bills. It states that a bill is deemed to be a money bill if it contains 'only' provisions dealing with all or any of the following matters:

1. The imposition, abolition, remission, alteration or regulation of any tax;
2. The regulation of the borrowing of money by the Union government;
3. The custody of the Consolidated Fund of India or the contingency fund of India, the payment of moneys into or the withdrawal of money from any such fund;
4. The appropriation of money out of the Consolidated Fund of India;

Source: Laxmikanth

Supreme Court & Judicial Review

Q.1) Consider the following statements:

1. The Indian Constitution has established an integrated judicial system with the Supreme Court at the top and the high court's below it.
2. This single system of courts, adopted from the Government of India Act of 1919.

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: Unlike the American Constitution, the Indian Constitution has established an integrated judicial system with the Supreme Court at the top and the high court's below it.

- Under a high court (and below the state level), there is a hierarchy of subordinate courts, that is, district courts and other lower courts.
- This single system of courts, adopted from the Government of India Act of 1935, enforces both Central laws as well as the state laws.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.2) Consider the following statements:

1. The Supreme Court of India was inaugurated on January 26, 1950.
2. It succeeded the Federal Court of India, established under the regulating act of 1772.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

ANS: D

Explanation: The Supreme Court of India was inaugurated on January 28, 1950.

It succeeded the Federal Court of India, established under the Government of India Act of 1935.

Source: Laxmiaknth

Q.3) Consider the following statements:

1. Part V of the Constitution deal with the organization, independence, jurisdiction, powers, procedures and so on of the Supreme Court.
2. The Parliament is authorized to regulate above provisions of Supreme Court.

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: Articles 124 to 147 in Part V of the Constitution deal with the organization, independence, jurisdiction, powers, and procedures and so on of the Supreme Court. The Parliament is also authorized to regulate them.

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Source: Laxmikanth

Q.4) Consider the following statements:

1. The judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by the president.
2. The consultation with the chief justice is obligatory in the case of appointment of a judge other than Chief justice.

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 judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by the president.

- The chief justice is appointed by the president after consultation with such judges of the Supreme Court and high courts as he deems necessary.
- The other judges are appointed by president after consultation with the chief justice and such other judges of the Supreme Court and the high court's as he deems necessary.
- The consultation with the chief justice is obligatory in the case of appointment of a judge other than Chief justice.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.5) Which of the following is/are qualifications of Judge?

1. He should be a citizen of India.
2. He should have been a judge of a High Court for five years.
3. He should be a distinguished jurist in the opinion of the president.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: A person to be appointed as a judge of the Supreme Court should have the following qualifications:

- He should be a citizen of India.
- He should have been a judge of a High Court (or high courts in succession) for five years;
- He should have been an advocate of a High Court (or High Courts in succession) for ten years; or
- He should be a distinguished jurist in the opinion of the president.

Source: Laxmikanth

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Q.6) Consider the following statements:

1. The salaries, allowances, privileges, leave and pension of the judges of the Supreme Court are determined from time to time by the Parliament.
2. The retired chief justice and judges are entitled to 50 per cent of their last drawn salary as monthly pension.

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 salaries, allowances, privileges, leave and pension of the judges of the Supreme Court are determined from time to time by the Parliament.

The retired chief justice and judges are entitled to 50 per cent of their last drawn salary as monthly pension.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.7) Consider the following statements regarding “tenure of judges”:

1. He holds office until he attains the age of 65 years.
2. He can resign his office by writing to the president.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

ANS: C

Explanation: The Constitution has not fixed the tenure of a judge of the Supreme Court. However, it makes the following three provisions in this regard:

1. He holds office until he attains the age of 65 years. Any question regarding his age is to be determined by such authority and in such manner as provided by Parliament.
2. He can resign his office by writing to the president.
3. He can be removed from his office by the President on the recommendation of the Parliament.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.8) Consider the following statements regarding “removal of judges”:

1. A judge of the Supreme Court can be removed from his Office by an order of the president.
2. The President can issue the removal order only after an address by Parliament has been presented to him in the same session for such removal.

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 judge of the Supreme Court can be removed from his Office by an order of the president.

The President can issue the removal order only after an address by Parliament has been presented to him in the same session for such removal.

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Source: Laxmikanth

Q.9) Consider the following statements:

1. The Constitution declares Delhi as the seat of the Supreme Court.
2. The Constitution authorizes the chief justice of India to appoint other place or places as seat of the Supreme Court.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

ANS: C

Explanation: The Constitution declares Delhi as the seat of the Supreme Court.

- But, it also authorizes the chief justice of India to appoint other place or places as seat of the Supreme Court.
- He can take decision in this regard only with the approval of the President.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.10) Consider the following statements:

1. The Supreme Court can, with the approval of the president, make rules for regulating generally the practice and procedure of the Court.
2. The Constitutional cases or references made by the President under Article 143 are decided by a Bench consisting of at least five judges.

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 Supreme Court can, with the approval of the president, make rules for regulating generally the practice and procedure of the Court.

- The Constitutional cases or references made by the President under Article 143 are decided by a Bench consisting of at least five judges.
- All other cases are decided by single judges and division benches.

Source: Laxmikanth

Supreme Court & Judicial Review – II

Q.1) Consider the following statements regarding “procedure of Supreme Court”:

1. The Supreme Court without the approval of the president, make rules for regulating generally the practice and procedure of the Court.
2. The constitutional cases are decided by single judge benches only.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

ANS: D

Explanation: The Supreme Court can, with the approval of the president, make rules for regulating generally the practice and procedure of the Court.

- The Constitutional cases or references made by the President under Article 143 are decided by a Bench consisting of at least five judges.
- All other cases are decided by single judges and division benches. The judgements are delivered by the open court.
- All judgements are by majority vote but if differing, then judges can give dissenting judgements or opinions.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.2) Which of the following role/s is/are played by Supreme Court?

1. Federal court
2. Highest court of appeal
3. Guardian of the Constitution

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: The Supreme Court has been assigned a very significant role in the Indian democratic political system.

It is a federal court, the highest court of appeal, the guarantor of the fundamental rights of the citizens and guardian of the Constitution.

Source: Laxmikanth

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Q.3) Consider the following statements:

1. The Constitution prohibits any discussion in Parliament or in a State Legislature with respect to the conduct of the judges of the Supreme Court.
2. The retired judges of the Supreme Court are prohibited from pleading or acting in any Court.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

ANS: C

Explanation: The Constitution prohibits any discussion in Parliament or in a State Legislature with respect to the conduct of the judges of the Supreme Court in the discharge of their duties, except when an impeachment motion is under consideration of the Parliament.

The retired judges of the Supreme Court are prohibited from pleading or acting in any Court or before any authority within the territory of India. This ensures that they do not favour any one in the hope of future favour.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.4) Consider the following statements:

1. The Parliament is authorized to curtail the jurisdiction and powers of the Supreme Court.
2. The Chief Justice of India can appoint officers and servants of the Supreme Court without any interference from the executive.

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 Chief Justice of India can appoint officers and servants of the Supreme Court without any interference from the executive. He can also prescribe their conditions of service.

- The Parliament is not authorized to curtail the jurisdiction and powers of the Supreme Court.
- The Constitution has guaranteed to the Supreme Court, jurisdiction of various kinds. However, the Parliament can extend the same.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.5) Consider the following statements regarding "Supreme Court":

1. It is not only a Federal Court like the American Supreme Court but also a final court of appeal like the British House of Lords.
2. It is the final interpreter and guardian of the Constitution and guarantor of the fundamental rights of the citizens.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

ANS: C

Explanation: The Constitution has conferred a very extensive jurisdiction and vast powers on the Supreme Court.

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- It is not only a Federal Court like the American Supreme Court but also a final court of appeal like the British House of Lords (the Upper House of the British Parliament).
- It is also the final interpreter and guardian of the Constitution and guarantor of the fundamental rights of the citizens.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.6) With respect to original jurisdiction of Supreme Court, the Supreme Court decides the disputes?

1. Between the Centre and one or more states.
2. Between the Centre and any state or states on one side and one or more other states on the other side.
3. Between two or more states.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: As a federal court, the Supreme Court decides the disputes between different units of the Indian Federation. More elaborately, any dispute:

- (a) Between the Centre and one or more states; or
- (b) Between the Centre and any state or states on one side and one or more other states on the other side; or
- (c) Between two or more states.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.7) Which of the following matters comes under the ambit of “original jurisdiction” of Supreme Court?

1. Inter-state water disputes
2. Matters referred to the Finance Commission
3. Adjustment of certain expenses and pensions between the Centre and the states

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: D

Explanation: The original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court does not extend to the following:

- (a) A dispute arising out of any pre-Constitution treaty, agreement, covenant, engagement, sanad or other similar instrument.
- (b) A dispute arising out of any treaty, agreement, etc., which specifically provides that the said jurisdiction does not extend to such a dispute.
- (c) Inter-state water disputes.
- (d) Matters referred to the Finance Commission.
- (e) Adjustment of certain expenses and pensions between the Centre and the states.
- (f) Ordinary dispute of Commercial nature between the Centre and the states.
- (g) Recovery of damages by a state against the Centre.

Source: Laxmikanth

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Q.8) Which of the following writs issued by Supreme Court?

1. habeas corpus
2. mandamus
3. prohibition

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: The Constitution has constituted the Supreme Court as the guarantor and defender of the fundamental rights of the citizens.

The Supreme Court is empowered to issue writs including habeas corpus, mandamus, prohibition, quo warranto and certiorari for the enforcement of the fundamental rights of an aggrieved citizen.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.9) In which of the following matters Supreme Court hear appeals?

1. constitutional matters
2. special leave
3. criminal matters

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: The Supreme Court is primarily a court of appeal and hears appeals against the judgements of the lower courts.

It enjoys a wide appellate jurisdiction which can be classified under four heads: (a) Appeals in constitutional matters. (b) Appeals in civil matters. (c) Appeals in criminal matters. (d) Appeals by special leave.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.10) Which article of Indian Constitution authorizes the president to seek the opinion of the Supreme Court?

- a) Article 121
- b) Article 134
- c) Article 143
- d) Article 149

ANS: C

Explanation: The Constitution (Article 143) authorises the president to seek the opinion of the Supreme Court in the two categories of matters:

(a) On any question of law or fact of public importance which has arisen or which is likely to arise.

(b) On any dispute arising out of any pre-constitution treaty, agreement, covenant, engagement, sanad or other similar instruments.

Source: Laxmikanth

Supreme Court, Judicial Review and PIL

Q.1) Consider the following statements:

1. With respect to writ jurisdiction, Supreme Court has wider jurisdiction than the high courts.
2. President can confer more writ jurisdiction powers to Supreme Court without parliament approval.

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: There is also a difference between the writ jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and that of the high court.

- The Supreme Court can issue writs only for the enforcement of the Fundamental Rights and not for other purposes.
- The high court, on the other hand, can issue writs not only for the enforcement of the fundamental rights but also for other purposes.
- It means that the writ jurisdiction of the high court is wider than that of the Supreme Court.
- But, the Parliament can confer on the Supreme Court, the power to issue writs for other purposes also.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.2) Which constitutional amendment removed the monetary limit of civil cases appealing to Supreme Court from High Court?

- a) Seventh
- b) Thirteenth
- c) Twenty seventh
- d) Thirtieth

ANS: D

Explanation: Originally, only those civil cases that involved a sum of ₹20,000 could be appealed before the Supreme Court.

But this monetary limit was removed by the 30th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1972.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.3) Which of the following statements is/are correct about “special leave petition”?

1. It is not a discretionary power of Supreme Court.
2. It granted against only High Court judgements.
3. Article 143 of Indian Constitution has provisions related to special leave petition.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: D

Explanation: The Supreme Court is authorized to grant in its discretion special leave to appeal from any judgement in any matter passed by any court or tribunal in the country (except military tribunal and court martial).

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Article 136 of the Indian Constitution, allows the Supreme Court to grant special leave to appeal against any judgment or order in any matter or case, made by any court or tribunal in the country.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.4) Consider the following statements regarding “advisory jurisdiction” of Supreme Court:

1. Supreme Court cannot refuse the opinion seek by President.
2. The President has till date used advisory jurisdiction only 15 times.

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 Constitution (Article 143) authorizes the president to seek the opinion of the Supreme Court in the two categories of matters:

(a) On any question of law or fact of public importance which has arisen or which is likely to arise.

(b) On any dispute arising out of any pre-constitution treaty, agreement, covenant, engagement, sanad or other similar instruments.

- In the first case, the Supreme Court may tender or may refuse to tender its opinion to the president. But, in the second case, the Supreme Court ‘must’ tender its opinion to the president.
- So far the President has made fifteen references to the Supreme Court under its advisory jurisdiction (also known as consultative jurisdiction).

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.5) Which of the following is/are comes under criminal contempt of Supreme Court?

1. Willful disobedience to any judgement.
2. Scandalizes or lowers the authority of a court.
3. Prejudices or interferes with the due course of a judicial proceeding.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: B

Explanation: Contempt of court may be civil or criminal. Civil contempt means willful disobedience to any judgement, order, writ or other process of a court or willful breach of an undertaking given to a court.

Criminal contempt means the publication of any matter or doing an act which–(i) scandalizes or lowers the authority of a court; or (ii) prejudices or interferes with the due course of a judicial proceeding; or (iii) interferes or obstructs the administration of justice in any other manner.

Source: Laxmikanth

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Q.6) Which of the following doctrine/s is/are applied by Supreme Court while interpreting the constitution?

1. Doctrine of Severability
2. Doctrine of Waiver
3. Doctrine of Eclipse

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: While interpreting the constitution, the Supreme Court is guided by a number of doctrines. In other words, the Supreme Court applies various doctrines in interpreting the constitution. The important doctrines are mentioned below:

1. Doctrine of Severability
2. Doctrine of Waiver
3. Doctrine of Eclipse
4. Doctrine of Territorial Nexus
5. Doctrine of Pith and Substance
6. Doctrine of Colorable Legislation

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.7) Consider the following statements:

1. Supreme Court decides the disputes regarding the election of the president and the vice-president.
2. Supreme Court is bound by its previous decision and cannot depart from it.

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

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

ANS: B

Explanation: Supreme Court decides the disputes regarding the election of the president and the vice-president. In this regard, it has the original, exclusive and final authority.

It has power to review its own judgement or order. Thus, it is not bound by its previous decision and can depart from it in the interest of justice or community welfare.

Source: Laxmikanth

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Q.8) Arrange the following cases in chronological order:

1. Minerva Mills case
2. Golak Nath case
3. Kesavananda Bharati case

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a) 1 - 2 - 3
- b) 2 - 3 - 1
- c) 2 - 1 - 3
- d) 3 - 2 - 1

ANS: B

Explanation: Golaknath case (1967): The questions in this case were whether amendment is a law; and whether Fundamental Rights can be amended or not.

- SC contented that Fundamental Rights are not amenable to the Parliamentary restriction as stated in Article 13, and that to amend the Fundamental rights a new Constituent Assembly would be required.
- Also stated that Article 368 gives the procedure to amend the Constitution but does not confer on Parliament the power to amend the Constitution.

Kesavananda Bharati case (1973): This judgement defined the basic structure of the Constitution.

- The SC held that although no part of the Constitution, including Fundamental Rights, was beyond the Parliament's amending power, the "basic structure of the Constitution could not be abrogated even by a constitutional amendment."

Minerva Mills case (1980): This case again strengthens the Basic Structure doctrine.

- The judgement struck down 2 changes made to the Constitution by the 42nd Amendment Act 1976, declaring them to be violative of the basic structure.
- The judgement makes it clear that the Constitution and not the Parliament is supreme.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.9) Consider the following statements regarding "Senior Advocates":

1. These are Advocates designated as Senior Advocates by Parliament or by any State Legislatures.
2. He is entitled to appear without an Advocate-on-Record in the Supreme Court.

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: Senior Advocates: These are Advocates who are designated as Senior Advocates by the Supreme Court of India or by any High Court.

- The Court can designate any Advocate, with his consent, as Senior Advocate if in its opinion by virtue of his ability, standing at the Bar or special knowledge or experience in law the said Advocate is deserving of such distinction.
- A Senior Advocate is not entitled to appear without an Advocate-on-Record in the Supreme Court or without a junior in any other court or tribunal in India.

Source: Laxmikanth

Prelims Marathon Compilation July 2024

Q.10) The doctrine of judicial review originated and developed in which of the following country?

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

ANS: D

Explanation: The doctrine of judicial review originated and developed in the USA.

It was propounded for the first time in the famous case of Marbury versus Madison (1803) by John Marshall, the then chief justice of the American Supreme Court.

Source: Laxmikanth

High Court & Tribunals

Q.1) Which of the following high courts were set up under “provisions of the Indian High Courts Act, 1861”?

- 1. Calcutta
- 2. Bombay
- 3. Allahabad

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: B

Explanation: The institution of high court originated in India in 1862 when the high courts were set up at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras.

These three high courts were set up under the provisions of the Indian High Courts Act, 1861.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.2) Consider the following statements:

- 1. Forty – second Amendment Act of 1972 authorized the Parliament to establish a common high court for two or more states or for two or more states and a union territory.
- 2. At present there are 29 high courts in 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: D

Explanation: The Constitution of India provides for a high court for each state, but the Seventh Amendment Act of 1956 authorized the Parliament to establish a common high court for two or more states or for two or more states and a union territory.

At present (2019), there are 25 high courts in the country.

Source: Laxmikanth

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Q.3) Which of the following statements is/are correct about high courts?

1. Since 1971, Delhi has separate court high court.
2. The union territories of Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh have a common high court.
3. The State Legislature can extend the jurisdiction of a high court to any union territory or exclude the jurisdiction of a high court from any union territory.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: A

Explanation: Among the union territories, Delhi alone has a separate high court (since 1966).

- The union territories of Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh have a common high court. The other union territories fall under the jurisdiction of different state high courts.
- The Parliament can extend the jurisdiction of a high court to any union territory or exclude the jurisdiction of a high court from any union territory.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.4) Consider the following statements regarding composition of high court:

1. The Constitution does not specify the strength of a high court and leaves it to the discretion of the State Legislature.
2. The judges of a high court are appointed by the President.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

ANS: B

Explanation: Every high court (whether exclusive or common) consists of a chief justice and such other judges as the president may from time to time deem necessary to appoint.

- Thus, the Constitution does not specify the strength of a high court and leaves it to the discretion of the president.
- The judges of a high court are appointed by the President.
- The chief justice is appointed by the President after consultation with the chief justice of India and the governor of the state concerned.

Source: Laxmikanth

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Q.5) Which of the following is/are qualifications to be a judge of a high court?

1. He should be a citizen of India.
2. He should have held a judicial office in the territory of India for ten years.
3. He should be a distinguished jurist in the opinion of the Governor.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: B

Explanation: A person to be appointed as a judge of a high court should have the following qualifications:

- He should be a citizen of India.
- He should have held a judicial office in the territory of India for ten years;
- He should have been an advocate of a high court (or high courts in succession) for ten years.
- From the above, it is clear that the Constitution has not prescribed a minimum age for appointment as a judge of a high court.
- Moreover, unlike in the case of the Supreme Court, the Constitution makes no provision for appointment of a distinguished jurist as a judge of a high court.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.6) Consider the following statements:

1. The salaries, allowances, privileges, leave and pension of the judges of a high court are determined from time to time by the Parliament.
2. The retired chief justice and judges are entitled to 50% of their last drawn salary as monthly pension.

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 salaries, allowances, privileges, leave and pension of the judges of a high court are determined from time to time by the Parliament.

- They cannot be varied to their disadvantage after their appointment except during a financial emergency.
- The retired chief justice and judges are entitled to 50% of their last drawn salary as monthly pension.

Source: Laxmikanth

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Q.7) Consider the following statements regarding tenure of a judge of high court:

1. He holds office until he attains the age of 62 years.
2. He can resign his office by writing to the Governor.

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 Constitution has not fixed the tenure of a judge of a high court. However, it makes the following four provisions in this regard:

1. He holds office until he attains the age of 62 years. Any questions regarding his age is to be decided by the president after consultation with the chief justice of India and the decision of the president is final.
2. He can resign his office by writing to the president.
3. He can be removed from his office by the President on the recommendation of the Parliament.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.8) Consider the following statements:

1. A judge of a high court can be removed from his office by an order of the President.
2. The President can issue the removal order only after an address by the State Legislature has been presented to him in the same session for such removal.

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: A judge of a high court can be removed from his office by an order of the President.

- The President can issue the removal order only after an address by the Parliament has been presented to him in the same session for such removal.
- The address must be supported by a special majority of each House of Parliament (i.e., a majority of the total membership of that House and majority of not less than two-thirds of the members of that House present and voting).

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.9) Which of the following provisions comes under the original jurisdiction of a high court?

1. Matters of admiralty and contempt of court.
2. Enforcement of fundamental rights of citizens.
3. Revenue matter or an act ordered or done in revenue collection.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: Original Jurisdiction of a high court extends to the following:

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- (a) Matters of admiralty and contempt of court.
- (b) Disputes relating to the election of members of Parliament and state legislatures.
- (c) Regarding revenue matter or an act ordered or done in revenue collection.
- (d) Enforcement of fundamental rights of citizens.
- (e) Cases ordered to be transferred from a subordinate court involving the interpretation of the Constitution to its own file.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.10) Which of the following article of Indian constitution related to writ jurisdiction of a high court?

- a) Article 32
- b) Article 141
- c) Article 226
- d) Article 361

ANS: C

Explanation: Article 226 of the Constitution empowers a high court to issue writs including habeas corpus, mandamus, certiorari, prohibition and quo warranto for the enforcement of the fundamental rights of the citizens and for any other purpose.

Source: Laxmikanth

Council of Ministers & Cabinet Committees

Q.1) Consider the following statements:

1. There is no explicit provision related to Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister at the head to aid and advise the President.
2. The Prime Minister is appointed by President and other ministers are appointed by Prime Minister.

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: Article 74 says that, there shall be a Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister at the head to aid and advise the President who shall, in the exercise of his functions, act in accordance with such advice. The Prime Minister shall be appointed by the President and the other Ministers shall be appointed by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister.

Source: Laxmikanth

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Q.2) Which of the following provisions is/are brought by 91st Amendment Act of 2003?

1. The Council of Ministers shall not exceed 15% of the total strength of the Lok Sabha.
2. A member of either house of Parliament belonging to any political party who is disqualified on the ground of defection shall also be disqualified to be appointed as a minister.
3. The President shall administer the oaths of office and secrecy to a minister.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: B

Explanation: The total number of ministers, including the Prime Minister, in the Council of Ministers shall not exceed 15% of the total strength of the Lok Sabha.

- This provision was added by the 91st Amendment Act of 2003.
- A member of either house of Parliament belonging to any political party who is disqualified on the ground of defection shall also be disqualified to be appointed as a minister.
- This provision was also added by the 91st Amendment Act of 2003.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.3) Which of the following statements is/are correct about council of ministers?

1. The council of ministers shall be collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha.
2. A minister who is not a member of the Parliament for any period of six consecutive months shall cease to be a minister.
3. The salaries and allowances of ministers shall be determined by the President.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: B

Explanation: The council of ministers shall hold office during the pleasure of the President.

- The council of ministers shall be collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha.
- The President shall administer the oaths of office and secrecy to a minister.
- A minister who is not a member of the Parliament (either house) for any period of six consecutive months shall cease to be a minister.
- The salaries and allowances of ministers shall be determined by the Parliament.

Source: Laxmikanth

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Q.4) Consider the following statements:

1. All executive action of the Government of India shall be expressed to be taken in the name of the Prime Minister.
2. Parliament makes rules for the more convenient transaction of the business of the Government 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: D

Explanation: Article 77–Conduct of Business of the Government of India:

1. All executive action of the Government of India shall be expressed to be taken in the name of the President.
2. Orders and other instruments made and executed in the name of the President shall be authenticated in such manner as may be specified in rules to be made by the President. Further, the validity of an order or instrument which is so authenticated shall not be called in question on the ground that it is not an order or instrument made or executed by the President.
3. The President shall make rules for the more convenient transaction of the business of the Government of India, and for the allocation among Ministers of the said business.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.5) Which of the following is/are duties of Prime Minister?

1. To communicate to the President all decisions of the Council of Ministers relating to the administration of the affairs of the Union and proposals for legislation.
2. To furnish such information relating to the administration of the affairs of the Union and proposals for legislation as the President may call for.
3. To submit for the consideration of the Council of Ministers any matter on which a decision has been taken by a Minister but which has not been considered by the Council to President.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: Article 78–Duties of Prime Minister: It shall be the duty of the Prime Minister

1. To communicate to the President all decisions of the Council of Ministers relating to the administration of the affairs of the Union and proposals for legislation.
2. To furnish such information relating to the administration of the affairs of the Union and proposals for legislation as the President may call for.
3. If the President so requires, to submit for the consideration of the Council of Ministers any matter on which a decision has been taken by a Minister but which has not been considered by the Council.

Source: Laxmikanth

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Q.6) Regarding parliament, which of the following are council of ministers' rights?

1. Take part in proceedings of either of the house.
2. Take part in any joint sitting of the Houses.
3. Take part in voting of any of the houses.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: B

Explanation: Every minister shall have the right to speak and take part in the proceedings of either House, any joint sitting of the Houses and any Committee of Parliament of which he may be named a member. But he shall not be entitled to vote.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.7) Which of the following constitutional amendments made the advice binding on President given by the council of ministers?

1. First constitutional amendment
2. Forty second constitutional amendment
3. Forty fourth constitutional amendment

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: B

Explanation: Article 74 provides for a council of ministers with the Prime Minister at the head to aid and advice the President in the exercise of his functions.

The 42nd and 44th Constitutional Amendment Acts have made the advice binding on the President.

NOTE: Article 74 was amended by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1976 to the effect that the president shall, in the exercise of his functions, act in accordance with the advice rendered by the council of ministers.

The 44th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1978 further added a proviso to this article to the effect that the president may require the council of ministers to reconsider such advice and the president shall act in accordance with the advice tendered after such reconsideration.

Source: Laxmikanth

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Q.8) Which of the following persons were resigned from cabinet due to difference of opinion about the cabinet decisions?

1. B.R. Ambedkar
2. C.D. Deshmukh
3. Arif Mohammed

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: If any minister disagrees with a cabinet decision and is not prepared to defend it, he must resign. Several ministers have resigned in the past owing to their differences with the cabinet.

- For example, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar resigned because of his differences with his colleagues on the Hindu Code Bill in 1953. C.D. Deshmukh resigned due to his differences on the policy of re-organization of states.
- Arif Mohammed resigned due to his opposition to the Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act, 1986.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.9) Which of the following responsibilities held by council of ministers?

1. Collective responsibility
2. Individual responsibility
3. Legal responsibility

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: B

Explanation: The fundamental principle underlying the working of parliamentary system of government is the principle of collective responsibility.

- Article 75 clearly states that the council of ministers is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha.
- This means that all the ministers own joint responsibility to the Lok Sabha for all their acts of omission and commission. They work as a team and swim or sink together.
- Article 75 also contains the principle of individual responsibility. It states that the ministers hold office during the pleasure of the president, which means that the President can remove a minister even at a time when the council of ministers enjoys the confidence of the Lok Sabha.
- In India, there is no provision in the Constitution for the system of legal responsibility of a minister.

Source: Laxmikanth

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Q.10) Which of the following is/are consists of council of ministers?

1. Cabinet ministers
2. Ministers of state
3. Deputy ministers

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: The council of ministers consists of three categories of ministers, namely, cabinet ministers, ministers of state, and deputy ministers.

- The difference between them lies in their respective ranks, emoluments, and political importance.
- At the top of all these ministers stands the Prime Minister—the supreme governing authority of the country.

Source: Laxmikanth

Revision

Q.1) The “Part XIV-A” of Indian constitution related to which of the following?

- a) Tribunals
- b) Scheduled areas
- c) Particularly vulnerable tribal groups
- d) Languages

ANS: A

Explanation: The original Constitution did not contain provisions with respect to tribunals. The 42nd Amendment Act of 1976 added a new Part XIV-A to the Constitution.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.2) Which of the following employees is/are covered under article 323 – A?

1. Corporations
2. Local bodies
3. State government

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: Article 323 A empowers the Parliament to provide for the establishment of administrative tribunals for the adjudication of disputes relating to recruitment and conditions of service of persons appointed to public services of the Centre, the states, local bodies, public corporations and other public authorities.

Source: Laxmikanth

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Q.3) In which of the following year Administrative Tribunals Act was passed?

- a) 1981
- b) 1985
- c) 1989
- d) 2002

ANS: B

Explanation: In pursuance of Article 323 A, the Parliament has passed the Administrative Tribunals Act in 1985.

The act authorizes the Central government to establish one Central administrative tribunal and the state administrative tribunals.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.4) Consider the following statements regarding “Central Administrative Tribunal (CAT)”:

- 1. It exercises original jurisdiction in relation to recruitment and all service matters of public servants.
- 2. It is a single member body.

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 CAT exercises original jurisdiction in relation to recruitment and all service matters of public servants covered by it.

- Its jurisdiction extends to the all-India services, the Central civil services, civil posts under the Centre and civilian employees of defense services.
- The CAT is a multi-member body consisting of a chairman and members.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.5) Consider the following statements regarding “Central Administrative Tribunal (CAT)”:

- 1. It is bound by the procedure laid down in the Civil Procedure Code of 1908.
- 2. It is guided by the principles of natural justice.

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

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

ANS: A

Explanation: The CAT is not bound by the procedure laid down in the Civil Procedure Code of 1908. It is guided by the principles of natural justice. These principles keep the CAT flexible in approach.

Source: Laxmikanth

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Q.6) Consider the following statements regarding “Central Administrative Tribunal (CAT)”:

1. It will not charge fees from applicant.
2. Applicant may appear either in person or through a lawyer.

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: Only a nominal fee of ₹50 is to be paid by the applicant. The applicant may appear either in person or through a lawyer.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.7) Which of the following case removed the restrictions on high courts to hear appeals from “Central administrative Tribunal”?

- a) Golaknath case
- b) Minerva mills
- c) Berubari union
- d) Chandra Kumar case

ANS: D

Explanation: Originally, appeals against the orders of the CAT could be made only in the Supreme Court and not in the high courts.

However, in the Chandra Kumar case (1997), the Supreme Court declared this restriction on the jurisdiction of the high court’s as unconstitutional, holding that judicial review is a part of the basic structure of the Constitution.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.8) Consider the following statements:

1. There is no provision for setting up of joint administrative tribunal (JAT) for two or more states in Administrative Tribunals Act.
2. The chairman and members of the State Administrative Tribunals are appointed by the president after consultation with the governor of the state concerned.

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 chairman and members of the SATs are appointed by the president after consultation with the governor of the state concerned.

- The act also makes a provision for setting up of joint administrative tribunal (JAT) for two or more states.
- A JAT exercises all the jurisdiction and powers exercisable by the administrative tribunals for such states.

Source: Laxmikanth

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Q.9) Which of the following matters covered under article 323 – B?

1. Taxation
2. Land reforms
3. Food stuffs

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: Under Article 323 B, the Parliament and the state legislatures are authorized to provide for the establishment of tribunals for the adjudication of disputes relating to the following matters:

- (a) Taxation
- (b) Foreign exchange, import and export
- (c) Industrial and labour
- (d) Land reforms
- (e) Ceiling on urban property
- (f) Elections to Parliament and state legislatures
- (g) Food stuffs
- (h) Rent and tenancy rights

Source: Laxmikanth

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

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

ANS: C

Explanation: Keibul Lamjao National Park: The Park is located in the south western part of the Loktak Lake. This is the last natural habitat of the brow-antlered deer (Sangai) the dancing deer of Manipur.

Keibul Lamjao National Park is the only floating park in the world.

Source: Laxmikanth

Local Government

Q.1) Which of the following committee recommended the “democratic decentralization”?

- a) Nehru committee
- b) Sardar Vallabhai Patel committee
- c) Balwant Rai Mehta committee
- d) Krishna committee

ANS: C

Explanation: In January 1957, the Government of India appointed a committee to examine the working of the Community Development Programme (1952) and the National Extension Service (1953) and to suggest measures for their better working. The chairman of this committee was Balwant Rai G Mehta.

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The committee submitted its report in November 1957 and recommended the establishment of the scheme of 'democratic decentralization', which ultimately came to be known as Panchayati Raj.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.2) Which of the following recommendations given by "Balwant Rai G Mehta committee"?

1. Establishment of a two-tier panchayati raj system.
2. The village panchayat should be constituted with directly elected representatives.
3. The district collector should be the chairman of the zila parishad.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: B

Explanation: The specific recommendations made by Balwant Rai G Mehta committee are:

1. Establishment of a three-tier panchayati raj system—gram panchayat at the village level, panchayat samiti at the block level and zila parishad at the district level. These tiers should be organically linked through a device of indirect elections.
2. The village panchayat should be constituted with directly elected representatives, whereas the panchayat samiti and zila parishad should be constituted with indirectly elected members.
3. All planning and development activities should be entrusted to these bodies.
4. The panchayat samiti should be the executive body while the zila parishad should be the advisory, coordinating and supervisory body.
5. The district collector should be the chairman of the zila parishad.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.3) Which of the following state was the first state to establish Panchayati Raj?

- a) Andhra Pradesh
- b) Tamil Nadu
- c) Rajasthan
- d) Uttar Pradesh

ANS: C

Explanation: Rajasthan was the first state to establish Panchayati Raj. The scheme was inaugurated by the prime minister on October 2, 1959, in Nagaur district.

Rajasthan was followed by Andhra Pradesh, which also adopted the system in 1959. Thereafter, most of the states adopted the system.

Source: Laxmikanth

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Q.4) Consider the following statements:

1. Indira Gandhi government appointed Ashok Mehta committee.
2. Ashok Mehta committee recommended three tier system of panchayati raj.

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: In December 1977, the Janata Government appointed a committee on panchayati raj institutions under the chairmanship of Ashok Mehta.

- It submitted its report in August 1978 and made 132 recommendations to revive and strengthen the declining panchayati raj system in the country.
- Committee recommended the two tier panchayati raj system.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.5) Which of the following recommendations given by “Ashok Mehta Committee”?

1. No population limit at mandal level.
2. A district should be the first point for decentralization under popular supervision below the state level.
3. Zila parishad should be the executive body and made responsible for planning at the district level.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: B

Explanation: Ashok Mehta Committee main recommendations were:

1. The three-tier system of panchayati raj should be replaced by the two-tier system, that is, zila parishad at the district level, and below it, the mandal panchayat consisting of a group of villages with a total population of 15,000 to 20,000.
2. A district should be the first point for decentralisation under popular supervision below the state level.
3. Zila parishad should be the executive body and made responsible for planning at the district level.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.6) Who among the following headed the committee to review the existing Administrative Arrangements for Rural Development and Poverty Alleviation Programmes?

- a) Balwant Rai G Mehta
- b) Ashok Mehta
- c) G V K Rao
- d) L M Singhvi

ANS: C

Explanation: The Committee to review the existing Administrative Arrangements for Rural Development and Poverty Alleviation Programmes under the chairmanship of G.V.K. Rao was appointed by the Planning Commission in 1985.

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The Committee came to conclusion that the developmental process was gradually bureaucratized and divorced from the Panchayati Raj.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.7) Which of the following article of Indian Constitution says that “The State shall take steps to organise village panchayats and endow them with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as units of self-government”?

- a) Article 40
- b) Article 44
- c) Article 243
- d) Article 245

ANS: A

Explanation: The 73rd amendment act of 1992 has given a practical shape to Article 40 of the Constitution which says that, “The State shall take steps to organize village panchayats and endow them with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as units of self-government.”

This article forms a part of the Directive Principles of State Policy.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.8) Which of the following statements about 73rd constitutional amendment act is/are correct?

1. It gives a constitutional status to the panchayati raj institutions.
2. It has brought panchayati raj institutions under the purview of the justiciable part of the Constitution.
3. The provisions of the act were divided into three categories – compulsory, voluntary and specific.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: B

Explanation: 73rd constitutional amendment act gives a constitutional status to the panchayati raj institutions.

- It has brought them under the purview of the justiciable part of the Constitution.
- In other words, the state governments are under constitutional obligation to adopt the new panchayati raj system in accordance with the provisions of the act.
- Consequently, neither the formation of panchayats nor the holding of elections at regular intervals depends on the will of the state government any more.
- The provisions of the act can be grouped into two categories– compulsory and voluntary.

Source: Laxmikanth

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Q.9) Consider the following statements regarding “Gram Sabha”:

1. It is a body consisting of persons registered in the electoral rolls of a village comprised within the area of Panchayat at the village level.
2. It may exercise such powers and perform such functions at the village level as the legislature of a state determines.

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 73rd constitutional amendment act provides for a Gram Sabha as the foundation of the panchayati raj system.

- It is a body consisting of persons registered in the electoral rolls of a village comprised within the area of Panchayat at the village level.
- Thus, it is a village assembly consisting of all the registered voters in the area of a panchayat.
- It may exercise such powers and perform such functions at the village level as the legislature of a state determines.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.10) Consider the following statements regarding reservation of seats in panchayati raj:

1. The 73rd constitutional amendment act provides for the reservation of seats for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in every panchayat in proportion of their population to the total population in the panchayat area.
2. The 73rd constitutional amendment act provides for the reservation of not less than one-third of the total number of seats for women.

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 act provides for the reservation of seats for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in every panchayat (i.e., at all the three levels) in proportion of their population to the total population in the panchayat area.

- Further, the state legislature shall provide for the reservation of offices of chairperson in the panchayat at the village or any other level for the SCs and STs.
- The act provides for the reservation of not less than one-third of the total number of seats for women (including the number of seats reserved for women belonging the SCs and STs).

Source: Laxmikanth

Union Territories & Scheduled Areas

Q.1) Which of the following territories are comes under the definition of “territory of India”?

1. territories of the states
2. union territories
3. territories that may be acquired and secede by the Government of India at any time

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: B

Explanation: Under Article 1 of the Constitution, the territory of India comprises three categories of territories: (a) territories of the states; (b) union territories; and (c) territories that may be acquired by the Government of India at any time.

At present, there are twenty-nine states, seven union territories and no acquired territories.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.2) By which constitutional amendment act, Part ‘C’ States and Part ‘D’ Territories constituted as “Union Territories”?

- a) first
- b) fifth
- c) seventh
- d) twenty – fourth

ANS: C

Explanation: During the British Rule, certain areas were constituted as ‘scheduled districts’ in 1874. Later, they came to be known as ‘chief commissioner’s provinces’.

- After independence, they were placed in the category of Part ‘C’ States and Part ‘D’ Territories.
- In 1956, they were constituted as the ‘union territories’ by the 7th Constitutional Amendment Act (1956) and the States Reorganization Act (1956).

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.3) In which year, Delhi was re-designated as the National Capital Territory of Delhi?

- a) 1969
- b) 1978
- c) 1985
- d) 1992

ANS: D

Explanation: In 1992, Delhi was re-designated as the National Capital Territory of Delhi.

Source: Laxmikanth

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Q.4) Consider the following statements:

1. Part V of the Constitution deal with the union territories.
2. All union territories follow the same administrative set up.

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: Articles 239 to 241 in Part VIII of the Constitution deal with the union territories.

Even though all the union territories belong to one category, there is no uniformity in their administrative system.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.5) Consider the following statements:

1. Every union territory is administered by the President acting through an administrator appointed by him.
2. Parliament specifies the designation of an administrator.

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: Every union territory is administered by the President acting through an administrator appointed by him.

- An administrator of a union territory is an agent of the President and not head of state like a governor.
- The President can specify the designation of an administrator; it may be Lieutenant Governor or Chief Commissioner or Administrator.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.6) Consider the following statements:

1. The Parliament can establish a high court for a union territory or put it under the jurisdiction of the high court of adjacent state.
2. Both Delhi and Pondicherry has their own high courts.

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

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

ANS: B

Explanation: The Parliament can establish a high court for a union territory or put it under the jurisdiction of the high court of adjacent state.

Delhi is the only union territory that has a high court of its own (since 1966).

Source: Laxmikanth

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Q.7) The “Part X of the Constitution” deals with which of the following?

- a) Primary education
- b) Universal health
- c) Citizenship
- d) Scheduled and Tribal areas

ANS: D

Explanation: Article 244 in Part X of the Constitution envisages a special system of administration for certain areas designated as ‘scheduled areas’ and ‘tribal areas’.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.8) Which of the following states is/are covered under fifth schedule of the Constitution?

- 1. Assam
- 2. Meghalaya
- 3. Tripura

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: D

Explanation: The Fifth Schedule of the Constitution deals with the administration and control of scheduled areas and scheduled tribes in any state except the four states of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.9) Which of the following is/are features of fifth schedule of Indian Constitution?

- 1. The president is empowered to declare an area to be a scheduled area.
- 2. Each state having scheduled areas has to establish a tribe’s advisory council.
- 3. The governor is empowered to direct that any particular act of Parliament or the state legislature does not apply to a scheduled area or apply with specified modifications and exceptions.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: The various features of administration contained in the Fifth Schedule are as follows:

- 1. Declaration of Scheduled Areas: The president is empowered to declare an area to be a scheduled area.
- 2. Executive Power of State and Centre: The executive power of a state extends to the scheduled areas therein.
- 3. Tribes Advisory Council: Each state having scheduled areas has to establish a tribes advisory council to advice on welfare and advancement of the scheduled tribes.
- 4. Law applicable to Scheduled Areas: The governor is empowered to direct that any particular act of Parliament or the state legislature does not apply to a scheduled area or apply with specified modifications and exceptions.

Source: Laxmikanth

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Q.10) Which of the following states has autonomous districts?

1. Assam
2. Tripura
3. Mizoram

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: The tribal areas in the four states of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram have been constituted as autonomous districts.

Source: Laxmikanth

Constitutional Bodies

Q.1) Consider the following statements regarding “Autonomous districts” of sixth scheduled areas:

1. They fall outside the executive authority of the state concerned.
2. The President is empowered to organize and re-organize the autonomous districts.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

ANS: D

Explanation: The various features of administration contained in the Sixth Schedule are as follows:

1. The tribal areas in the four states of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram have been constituted as autonomous districts. But, they do not fall outside the executive authority of the state concerned.
2. The governor is empowered to organize and re-organize the autonomous districts. Thus, he can increase or decrease their areas or change their names or define their boundaries and so on.
3. If there are different tribes in an autonomous district, the governor can divide the district into several autonomous regions.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.2) Consider the following statements regarding sixth schedule:

1. Each autonomous district has a district council consisting of 50 members.
2. Each autonomous region has a separate regional council.

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: Each autonomous district has a district council consisting of 30 members, of whom four are nominated by the governor and the remaining 26 are elected on the basis of adult franchise.

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The elected members hold office for a term of five years (unless the council is dissolved earlier) and nominated members hold office during the pleasure of the governor. Each autonomous region also has a separate regional council.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.3) Consider the following statements:

1. Election commission of India is not a permanent body.
2. Election commission is not concerned with the elections to panchayats and municipalities in the states.

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 Election Commission is a permanent and an independent body established by the Constitution of India directly to ensure free and fair elections in the country.

It must be noted here that the election commission is not concerned with the elections to panchayats and municipalities in the states.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.4) Consider the following statements regarding "Election Commission":

1. It is a single member body.
2. The chief election commissioner is appointed by president.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

ANS: B

Explanation: The Election Commission shall consist of the chief election commissioner and such number of other election commissioners, if any, as the president may from time to time fix.

The appointment of the chief election commissioner and other election commissioners shall be made by the president.

Source: Laxmikanth

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Q.5) Consider the following statements:

1. The conditions of service and tenure of office of the election commissioners and the regional commissioners shall be determined by the parliament.
2. Chief Election Commissioner holds office for a term of six years or until they attain the age of 62 years, whichever is earlier.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

ANS: D

Explanation: The conditions of service and tenure of office of the election commissioners and the regional commissioners shall be determined by the president.

- The chief election commissioner and the two other election commissioners have equal powers and receive equal salary, allowances and other perquisites, which are similar to those of a judge of the Supreme Court.
- They hold office for a term of six years or until they attain the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.6) Consider the following statements:

1. The chief election commissioner is not provided with the security of tenure.
2. The constitution has prescribed the qualifications of the members of the Election Commission.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

ANS: D

Explanation: The chief election commissioner is provided with the security of tenure.

- He cannot be removed from his office except in same manner and on the same grounds as a judge of the Supreme Court.
- The Constitution has not prescribed the qualifications (legal, educational, administrative or judicial) of the members of the Election Commission.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.7) Consider the following statements:

1. The Constitution has not specified the term of the members of the Election Commission.
2. The Constitution has debarred the retiring election commissioners from any further appointment by the government.

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: Though the constitution has sought to safeguard and ensure the independence and impartiality of the Election Commission, some flaws can be noted, viz.,

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1. The Constitution has not specified the term of the members of the Election Commission.
2. The Constitution has not debarred the retiring election commissioners from any further appointment by the government.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.8) Which of the following is/are functions of election commission?

1. To determine the territorial areas of the electoral constituencies throughout the country.
2. To prepare and periodically revise electoral rolls and to register all eligible voters.
3. To notify the dates and schedules of elections and to scrutinize nomination papers.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) None

ANS: C

Explanation: The powers and functions of election commission are:

1. To determine the territorial areas of the electoral constituencies throughout the country on the basis of the Delimitation Commission Act of Parliament.
2. To prepare and periodically revise electoral rolls and to register all eligible voters.
3. To notify the dates and schedules of elections and to scrutinize nomination papers.
4. To grant recognition to political parties and allot election symbols to them.

Source: Laxmikanth

Q.9) Consider the following statements:

1. The chief electoral officer of a state is appointed by president.
2. The collector acts as the district returning officer at district level.

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: At the state level, the Election Commission is assisted by the chief electoral officer who is appointed by the chief election commissioner in consultation with the state government.

- Below this, at the district level, the collector acts as the district returning officer.
- He appoints a returning officer for every constituency in the district and presiding officer for every polling booth in the constituency.

Source: Laxmikanth

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Q.10) Which of the following article of constitution is related to finance commission?

- a) Article 148
- b) Article 280
- c) Article 312
- d) Article 324

ANS: B

Explanation: Article 280 of the Constitution of India provides for a Finance Commission as a quasi judicial body.

It is constituted by the president of India every fifth year or at such earlier time as he considers necessary.

Source: Laxmikanth