

ForumIAS

F

Prelims Marathon

February, 2026

HISTORY
ECONOMICS
POLITY
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
GEOGRAPHY AND ENVIRONMENT

FORUMIAS



INDEX

Non-Cooperation Movement and the subsequent rise of the Swarajists	2
Left Movements and Caste Movements.....	6
Non-Cooperation and Khilafat Movements.....	11
Non-Cooperation and Khilafat Movements.....	16
Non-Cooperation and Khilafat Movements.....	20
Ideology and Mobilization	25
Historical Background of the Indian Constitution.....	30
Making of the Constitution	34
Making of the Constitution and Preamble.....	38
Union and Its Territory and Citizenship.....	42
Fundamental Rights (Article 12-35).....	47
Fundamental Rights (Article 16-19).....	51
Article 19 and Article 20	55
Articles 21 to 24 of the Fundamental Rights	60
Cultural and Educational Rights (Articles 29–30) and Freedom of Religion (Articles 25–28).....	64
Fundamental Rights (Articles 32–35), Writs, and special provisions.	68
Fundamental Rights, Constitutional Amendments, and Constitutional Rights outside Part III	72
DPSP, Fundamental Duties, and Federal Dynamics	76
Legislative and Administrative Relations in India	81
Administrative and Financial relations.	86
Federal Dynamics in India.....	91
Emergency Provisions.....	95
Financial Emergency, the President, and the Vice-President.....	99

Non-Cooperation Movement and the subsequent rise of the Swarajists

1. With reference to the withdrawal of the Non-Cooperation-Khilafat Movement, consider the following statements:

1. The movement was withdrawn by Gandhi primarily because of the Chauri Chaura incident, as he believed the masses had not yet mastered the art of non-violent discipline.
2. The Khilafat issue, a central pillar of the movement, lost its relevance not due to British concessions, but because the people of Turkey themselves rose under Mustafa Kemal Pasha to abolish the Sultanate and secularize the state.
3. Gandhi's reasoning for withdrawal was also influenced by the fear that a violent movement would provide the British government a moral and legal justification to unleash massive state repression.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. Gandhi felt the "Himalayan Blunder" was expecting non-violence from an untrained populace.

Statement 2: Correct. In 1922, Kemal Pasha stripped the Sultan of political power and later abolished the Caliphate in 1924, making the Indian Khilafat movement redundant.

Statement 3: Correct. Gandhi argued that "the government is looking for an excuse to crush us; by remaining non-violent, we deny them that excuse."

2. Regarding the critique of the Bardoli Resolution (1922) and Gandhi's strategy, consider the following statements:

1. Critics like Subhash Chandra Bose and Jawaharlal Nehru argued that the withdrawal was a "national calamity" because the movement was retracted just as the government was on the defensive.
2. Gandhi justified the retreat by stating that mass movements have an inherent tendency to fatigue, and a strategic withdrawal was necessary to prevent the demoralization that follows a crushed rebellion.
3. Some radical historians argue that Gandhi withdrew the movement to protect the interests of the landed aristocracy and the business class, as the movement was turning into a "no-rent" campaign in several provinces.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. Both young leaders were in prison and were shocked by the sudden halt of the momentum.

Statement 2: Correct. This is the "Struggle-Truce-Struggle" (S-T-S) strategy; Gandhi believed people need a "breathing space" to consolidate gains.

Statement 3: Correct. This "class-interest" argument is a common Marxist critique of the Bardoli Resolution, as Gandhi explicitly asked peasants to pay their land revenue to the landlords in the same resolution.

3. The 1920s was an era of various ideological strands in Indian Nationalism. Consider the following statements:

1. While the Gandhian ideology focused on constructive work (Khadi and untouchability), the decade also saw the birth of the Communist Party of India (CPI) in 1925, seeking to link the national struggle with the global proletarian movement.
2. Revolutionary nationalism saw a revival with the formation of the Hindustan Republican Association (HRA), which aimed to establish a Federal Republic of United States of India through an armed revolution.
3. Identity-based movements, such as the Self-Respect Movement led by E.V. Ramaswamy 'Periyar' in South India, began to demand social equality alongside political independence.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. CPI was formed to bring the workers' and peasants' agenda to the forefront.

Statement 2: Correct. HRA was formed in 1924 (later HSRA) after the disillusionment with the withdrawal of NCM.

Statement 3: Correct. This was the period of "Regional Nationalism" and "Caste Reform" movements gaining mass character.

4. Following the Gaya Session (1922) of the Congress, the party split into 'Swarajists' and 'No-Changers'. Consider the following pairs:

Group	Leaders	Core Strategy
I. Swarajists (Pro-Changers)	C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru	Entry into Legislative Councils to wreck the 1919 Act from within.
II. No-Changers	C. Rajagopalachari, Vallabhbhai Patel, Rajendra Prasad	Focus on the 'Constructive Programme' and boycott of councils.

Which of the following statements regarding these groups is correct?

1. The Gaya Session, presided over by C.R. Das, actually rejected the proposal for council entry, leading to the formation of the 'Congress-Khilafat Swarajya Party'.
2. The No-Changers believed that council entry would lead to 'Parliamentary Mentalism' and corruption of the nationalist spirit.

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. Despite being the President, C.R. Das's proposal was defeated by the "No-Changer" majority, causing him to resign and form a separate party within the Congress.

Statement 2: Correct. They feared that the "lure of office" would make nationalists part of the very system they sought to destroy.

5. With reference to the internal debate between Swarajists and No-Changers, consider the following statements:

1. Swarajists argued that the councils could be used as an arena for political propaganda to "mend or end" the reforms, while No-Changers argued that this would divert energy from mass mobilization.
2. Despite their differences, both groups remained united under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi, who eventually brokered the Belgaum Pact (1924) to prevent a 1907-style Surat split.
3. Both groups agreed that the ultimate goal was 'Purna Swaraj' (Complete Independence) as defined in the 1920 Nagpur session.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. This was the crux of the debate.

Statement 2: Correct. Gandhi, after being released from prison, recognized the Swarajists as "Congressmen in the Councils" to maintain unity.

Statement 3: Incorrect. The goal in 1920 was "Swaraj," which was still vaguely defined and often meant "Dominion Status" or "Self-government within the empire." "Purna Swaraj" was only officially adopted in **1929** at the Lahore session.

6. Regarding the activities of Swarajists in the Legislative Councils, consider the following statements:

1. Their primary agenda was to use the councils as a platform to expose the hollow nature of the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms by blocking budgets and moving adjournments.
2. They successfully opposed the bureaucracy by voting down government bills and demanding a Round Table Conference to frame a new constitution.
3. They used the council floor to advocate for a "National Economic Policy" that prioritized the protection of Indian industries against British imports.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

Statement 1 & 2: Correct. Their "obstructionist" policy made the functioning of Dyarchy nearly impossible in provinces like Bengal and the Central Provinces.

Statement 3: Correct. They were vocal about the "Drain of Wealth" and the need for tariff protection for Indian textiles.

7. With reference to the electoral success and legislative agendas of the Swarajists, consider the following statements:

1. In the 1923 elections, the Swaraj Party emerged as the largest party in the Central Legislative Assembly and won a clear majority in the Central Provinces.
2. A major legislative achievement was the election of Vithalbhai Patel as the first Indian Speaker (President) of the Central Legislative Assembly in 1925.
3. The Swarajists succeeded in getting the government to repeal several repressive laws, including the Rowlatt Act and the Press Act of 1910.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. They won 42 out of 101 elected seats at the center.

Statement 2: Correct. This was a huge symbolic victory for Indian nationalism.

Statement 3: Incorrect. While they pressured the government, the repeal of the Rowlatt Act and the Press Act (1910) had already been initiated in **1922** following the recommendations of the Sapru Committee, before the Swarajists entered the councils in 1923.

8. Consider the following statements regarding the influence of Swarajists in local bodies and their legislative stands:

1. Swarajists captured several municipal corporations, with leaders like Jawaharlal Nehru becoming the Mayor of Allahabad and Subhash Chandra Bose becoming the Chief Executive Officer of the Calcutta Municipality.
2. In 1928, the Swarajists, along with other nationalists, successfully defeated the Public Safety Bill, which the government intended to use to deport "undesirable" socialist and communist foreigners.

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. They used local bodies to improve civic life and promote nationalist education.

Statement 2: Correct. The bill was defeated at the center (Vithalbhai Patel gave a casting vote against it), forcing the Viceroy to issue it as an ordinance.

9. With reference to the decline and drawbacks of the Swaraj Party, consider the following statements:

1. The death of C.R. Das in 1925 was a catastrophic blow, as he was the unifying force between the various factions of the party.
2. The party faced internal challenges as many members began to succumb to the "lure of office" and were absorbed into the government's committee system, weakening their obstructionist stance.

- The party struggled with coalition building, as Muslim members often drifted away due to the rise of communal politics in the mid-1920s.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. Das was the "political strategist" of the party.

Statement 2: Correct. This was the "Parliamentary Mentalism" that the No-Changers had warned about.

Statement 3: Correct. The lack of a clear policy on the communal question led to the erosion of their support among Muslims.

10. Regarding the 'Responsivists' and the final phase of council entry, consider the following statements:

- The Responsivists, including leaders like Lala Lajpat Rai, Madan Mohan Malaviya, and N.C. Kelkar, advocated for cooperation with the government to protect Hindu interests.
- Gandhi criticized the Responsivists for drifting toward communalism and for abandoning the core principle of non-cooperation with the British.
- By 1926, the Swaraj Party was so divided that it failed to perform well in the elections, eventually leading to their walk-out from the councils in 1930.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. They believed that "obstruction at all costs" was harming the Hindu community as the British were favoring other groups.

Statement 2: Correct. Gandhi was deeply pained by the rising communalism in the 1920s.

Statement 3: Correct. The party was a shadow of its former self by the time the Civil Disobedience Movement was launched in 1930.

Left Movements and Caste Movements

1. With reference to the spread of Marxist and Socialist ideas in India during the 1920s, consider the following statements:

- The initial impetus for Marxist thought in India was provided by the disappointment with the withdrawal of the Non-Cooperation Movement and the success of the Russian Revolution (1917).
- S.A. Dange published The Socialist from Bombay, while M.N. Roy founded the Communist Party of India in Tashkent in 1920 along with Abani Mukherji.

3. While Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhash Chandra Bose were influenced by socialist ideals, they remained within the Congress fold to transform it into a more radical, mass-based organization rather than joining the CPI.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** The sudden halt of the NCM led many young nationalists to look for alternative ideologies, and the Bolshevik success provided a powerful model.
 - **Statement 2: Correct.** Dange's The Socialist was one of the first journals to propagate Marxist ideas. Roy was a pioneer of the international communist movement in Asia.
 - **Statement 3: Correct.** Nehru and Bose were the "Left-Wing" within the Congress. They believed that political independence must be followed by socio-economic transformation, but they prioritized the unified struggle under the INC.

2. Regarding the Communist Party of India (CPI), consider the following statements:

1. Although an Indian Communist group was formed in Tashkent in 1920, the formal foundation of the CPI on Indian soil took place at the Kanpur Communist Conference in 1925.
2. The British government initially tolerated the CPI as a counterweight to the "Right-wing" Congress, only banning it after the launch of the Quit India Movement in 1942.

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** Satya Bhakta and others organized the Kanpur conference which formally brought various communist groups together.
 - **Statement 2: Incorrect.** The British were extremely hostile from the start. They launched various conspiracy cases (Peshawar, Kanpur, and Meerut) to crush the movement long before 1942.

3. With reference to Jawaharlal Nehru's socialist commitment, consider the following statements:

1. Nehru's visit to the Soviet Union in 1927 and his participation in the Brussels Congress of the League Against Imperialism were pivotal in shaping his internationalist and anti-imperialist outlook.
2. At the Lucknow Session (1936), Nehru declared that socialism was the only key to the solution of the world's problems and India's problems, despite opposition from the "Old Guard" of the Congress.
3. Nehru advocated for a "Scientific Socialism" that rejected the "vague humanitarianism" often found in Gandhian economic thought.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only

(d) 1, 2 and 3

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** Brussels was where Nehru first saw the link between capitalism and imperialism.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** This session, along with the Faizpur session, marked the peak of Nehru's socialist rhetoric within the Congress.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** Nehru was critical of the "Trusteeship" theory of Gandhi, preferring a state-led industrial and social reform.

4. With reference to the Congress Socialist Party (CSP), consider the following statements:

1. The CSP was formed in 1934 by leaders like Jayaprakash Narayan, Acharya Narendra Dev, and Minoo Masani while they were imprisoned in Nasik Jail.
2. The CSP functioned as a separate political party outside the Indian National Congress to directly compete for the leadership of the masses.
3. During the Quit India Movement (1942), CSP leaders like JP Narayan and Aruna Asaf Ali played a heroic role in organizing the underground resistance.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** These leaders were disillusioned by the suspension of the Civil Disobedience Movement.
- **Statement 2: Incorrect.** The CSP was a party within the Congress. They believed in "radicalizing" the Congress from within rather than splitting the anti-imperialist front.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** After the arrest of the main Congress leadership, the Socialists led the "August Revolution" from the underground.

5. Which one of the following events is considered the most significant catalyst for the mass publicity and growth of communist ideology in India during the late 1920s?

- (a) The formation of the All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC).
- (b) The successful organization of the Ahmedabad Mill Strike.
- (c) The Meerut Conspiracy Case (1929), where the trial of 31 labor leaders was used by the accused as a platform to propagate their views.
- (d) The publication of the "Ghadar" newspaper in San Francisco.

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation: The Meerut Trial lasted for nearly four years and received worldwide attention. The communists used the courtroom to deliver long political statements, turning a legal prosecution into a massive propaganda victory.

6. Regarding the Forward Bloc, consider the following statements:

1. It was founded by Subhash Chandra Bose in 1939 as a new faction within the Congress after he resigned from the presidency following the Tripuri crisis.

- The party's primary objective was to rally all the left-wing sections of the Congress to prepare for an immediate and uncompromising struggle against British rule.
- After India's independence, the Forward Bloc merged with the Communist Party of India to form a unified Left front.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- Statement 1 & 2: Correct.** Bose wanted to move faster toward struggle than the Gandhi-led "Right" faction was willing to go.
 - Statement 3: Incorrect.** The Forward Bloc continued (and still continues) as an independent political party. It did not merge with the CPI.

7. With reference to the Revolutionary Socialist Party (RSP), consider the following statements:

- It originated from the radical elements of the Anushilan Samiti, one of the oldest revolutionary organizations in Bengal.
- Since its inception, the RSP has strictly adhered to an underground revolutionary path, refusing to participate in the "bourgeois" electoral politics of independent 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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- Statement 1: Correct.** Many Anushilan members were attracted to Marxism in jails and formed the RSP in 1940.
 - Statement 2: Incorrect.** The RSP became a parliamentary party after independence and has been a long-term member of various "Left Front" governments, particularly in West Bengal and Kerala.

8. Regarding the role of youth in the Indian freedom struggle in the 1920s, consider the following statements:

- The formation of the All India Students' Federation (AISF) in 1936 marked the first attempt to organize students on a national scale with a clear political agenda.
- Youth organizations acted as a bridge between the Gandhian mass movements and the radical socialist ideologies, often pushing the Congress toward "Purna Swaraj."
- The British government successfully neutralized youth activism through the Public Safety Act, which allowed for the summary deportation of any student involved in political strikes.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

1. **Statement 1 & 2: Correct.** Youth and student power were critical in the 1920s-30s. The 1928 anti-Simon protests were largely youth-driven.
2. **Statement 3: Incorrect.** While the Public Safety Bill (1928) was aimed at "foreign agitators" (Communists), youth activism was suppressed through general repressive measures like the Rowlatt Act legacy and Section 144, but the youth movement only grew stronger despite these challenges.

9. Consider the following statements regarding the non-Brahmin and caste movements:

1. The Justice Party in Madras Presidency was primarily composed of non-Brahmin elites who initially collaborated with the British to secure representation in the legislature.
2. E.V. Ramaswamy 'Periyar' launched the Self-Respect Movement in 1925, which went beyond political representation to advocate for the total rejection of Brahmanical religion and rituals.
3. In Maharashtra, the legacy of Jyotiba Phule's Satyashodhak Samaj was carried forward in the 1920s by the non-Brahmin movement, which eventually integrated with the Congress under the leadership of Jedhe and Jawalkar.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** The Justice Party's "Non-Brahmin Manifesto" (1916) was a landmark.
 - **Statement 2: Correct.** Periyar shifted from the Congress to a more radical social reform path.
 - **Statement 3: Correct.** The transformation of the non-Brahmin movement in Maharashtra from anti-Congress to pro-Congress (after Gandhi's arrival) was a major shift that broadened the base of the national movement.

10. With reference to the All India Non-Brahmin Conference held in the 1920s, consider the following statements:

1. It sought to create a pan-India platform to demand communal representation in legislative bodies and government services for all non-Brahmin castes.
2. The conference was heavily influenced by the Maharaja of Kolhapur (Shahu Maharaj), who was a pioneer in implementing reservation policies in his princely state.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** It was an attempt to unify the Justice Party of the South and the Satyashodhak elements of the West.

- **Statement 2: Correct.** Shahu Maharaj provided the intellectual and institutional backing for these early reservation and social equality demands.

Non-Cooperation and Khilafat Movements

1. With reference to the nature and origins of Peasant Agitations in the 1920s, consider the following statements:

1. Unlike the 19th-century uprisings, the peasant movements of the 1920s were characterized by a complete absence of religious symbols or "messianic" leadership, focusing solely on secular-economic demands.
2. The transformation of peasant grievances into a political struggle was largely catalyzed by the influx of revolutionary nationalists who sought refuge in rural areas to escape British authority in the cities.

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

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Incorrect.** While peasant movements became more organized in the 1920s, they did not completely abandon religious symbols. For instance, in the **Eka Movement** (1921), peasants took religious oaths to pay only recorded rent. Similarly, the **Mappila Rebellion** (1921) had strong religious overtones alongside agrarian grievances.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** As noted in the study materials, the onset of the nationalist movement in British India impacted the Princely States and rural areas because many revolutionary nationalists, fleeing British authority, moved to these regions and initiated political activities, bridging the gap between urban politics and rural agitations.

2. Consider the following statements regarding peasant movements across different regions:

1. While the Awadh Kisan Sabha focused on legal reforms within the colonial framework, the Eka Movement in the United Provinces adopted a more radical stance against both the British and the Zamindars.
2. The common thread among the Mappila Rebellion in Malabar and the Bardoli Satyagraha in Gujarat was the demand for the total abolition of the Zamindari system.
3. Regional disparities in peasant agitations were often a result of varying land tenure systems, such as the Ryotwari system in the South and the Mahalwari system in the North.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** The Awadh Kisan Sabha (led by Baba Ramchandra) initially sought to work with Congress to reform rents, whereas the **Eka Movement** (led by Madari Pasi) was more grassroots-driven and radical, eventually distancing itself from the Congress leadership due to its militant nature.

- **Statement 2: Incorrect.** While both were agrarian, their specific demands differed. Bardoli (1928) was primarily against the **30% hike in land revenue** by the British government in a Ryotwari area, not specifically for the "total abolition of Zamindari" (which was more central to the 1930s-40s Left-led movements like Tebhaga).
- **Statement 3: Correct.** The nature of agitations was heavily influenced by the legal status of the peasant (Ryot vs. Tenant under a Zamindar), which varied significantly between Northern and Southern/Western India.

3. With reference to the All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC), consider the following statements:

1. The genesis of AITUC in 1920 was unique because it was presided over by a leader who simultaneously held the Presidency of the Indian National Congress session that year.
2. The first celebration of May Day in India (1923) was organized in Madras under the leadership of M. Singaravelu Chettiar, marking the first time the Red Flag was used 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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** Lala Lajpat Rai presided over the first session of AITUC in Bombay (October 1920). In the same year, he was also the President of the **Special Session of the Congress** in Calcutta.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** On May 1, 1923, M. Singaravelu Chettiar (the "first communist in South India") organized the first May Day celebrations in Madras. He hoisted the red flag and announced the formation of the **Labour Kisan Party of Hindustan**.

4. Consider the following statements regarding the impact of World Wars on the Indian Labor Movement:

1. The First World War led to a surge in unionization because the British government encouraged collective bargaining to ensure uninterrupted war production.
2. During the Second World War, the Indian trade union movement faced a major ideological split after the Soviet Union joined the Allies, leading the Communist-led unions to shift from an "Anti-War" to a "People's War" stance.

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

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Incorrect.** The British did not "encourage" collective bargaining; rather, the post-war economic distress (inflation, low wages) and the industrial boom forced workers to organize themselves, leading to the birth of AITUC. The government actually responded with repressive measures like the Rowlatt Act.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** This is a classic "tough" UPSC point. Initially, the CPI opposed the war as "Imperialist." However, after Nazi Germany attacked the USSR in 1941, the CPI (which controlled many

unions) shifted to the "People's War" line, supporting the British war effort, which caused a rift with the Congress-led labor wings that were launching the Quit India Movement.

5. With reference to the 1920s and 30s, consider the following pairs:

Event/Development	Key Aspect
1. Meerut Conspiracy Trial (1929)	Targeted 31 labor leaders (including three Britishers) to curb the growth of the Workers and Peasants Party.
2. Bombay Industrial Disputes Act (1938)	Introduced by the Congress Ministry to mandate compulsory arbitration, effectively making strikes difficult.
3. Whitley Commission (1929)	A Royal Commission appointed to investigate the health, efficiency, and standard of living of industrial labor.

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

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

Correct Answer: (c) All three

Explanation:

- **Pair 1: Correct.** The **Meerut Conspiracy Case** was a judicial trial in which the British Government arrested 31 labor leaders on charges of conspiracy to "deprive the King of the sovereignty of British India." It was a deliberate attempt to suppress the rising influence of the Communist Party and the **Workers and Peasants Party (WPP)**. Significantly, it involved three British communists—Philip Spratt, Ben Bradley, and Lester Hutchinson—which brought international attention to the Indian labor movement.
- **Pair 2: Correct.** While the Congress Ministries (1937–39) generally favored labor welfare, the **Bombay Industrial Disputes Act of 1938** was controversial. It introduced a system of "compulsory arbitration" and a long cooling-off period before a strike could be declared. This was viewed by radical labor leaders as an attempt to restrict the workers' right to strike and promote "class collaboration" instead of class struggle.
- **Pair 3: Correct.** The **Whitley Commission** (also known as the Royal Commission on Labour in India) was chaired by John Henry Whitley. It was appointed in 1929 to report on the existing conditions of labor in industrial undertakings and plantations in British India. Its recommendations later formed the basis for several labor reforms regarding working hours and workplace safety.

6. Regarding the Praja Mandal Movements in Princely States, consider the following statements:

1. The movements were unique because they focused exclusively on resisting the autocratic rule of the feudal princes, while maintaining a policy of non-interference toward the British Paramountcy.
2. The All India States' People's Conference (AISPC), founded in 1927, aimed to provide a common platform for political dialogue between the princely class and the British Raj.
3. The Praja Mandals often implemented the "Constructive Programme" of the Indian National Congress, such as promoting Khadi and fighting untouchability.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Incorrect.** As per the study material, Praja Mandals fought against **both feudalism and colonialism** simultaneously. They realized the Princes were supported by British Paramountcy.
- **Statement 2: Incorrect.** The AISPC was formed to coordinate the **struggle of the people** of the states for democratic rights, not to facilitate dialogue for the "princely class." Its leadership included Balwantrai Mehta and G.R. Abhyankar.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** Praja Mandals were instrumental in taking the Gandhian constructive programs (schools, khadi, anti-untouchability) into the princely territories.

7. With reference to the early associations in Princely States, consider the following pairs:

Association	Founded By / Important Personalities	Location & Year
1. Hitvardhak Sabha	Founded by various social activists	Poona (1921)
2. Akhil Bhore Sansthan Praja Sabha	Wamanrao Patwardhan	Bhor State (Early 1920s)
3. All India States' People's Conference (AISPC)	Balwantray Mehta, Maniklal Kothari, and G.R. Abhyankar	First session in Bombay (1927)

How many of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- **Pair 1: Correct.** Founded in May 1921 in Poona to solve the problems of the people of southern princely states.
- **Pair 2: Correct.** Wamanrao Patwardhan founded this in the Bhor region in November 1921.
- **Pair 3: Correct.** This is an alternative name for the AISPC. Its first session was held in Bombay in December 1927, which elevated the states' movement to a national level.

8. Consider the following statements regarding Youth Activism in the late 1920s:

1. The emergence of youth activism was significantly catalyzed by the visit of the Simon Commission and the success of the Soviet Five-Year Plans.
2. The "Independence for India League" was a youth-centric pressure group within the Congress that advocated for 'Dominion Status' as the immediate goal.
3. Youth activists faced the challenge of being ideologically caught between the "Old Guard" (Swarajists) and the emerging socialist-revolutionary ideas.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
 (b) 1 and 3 only
 (c) 3 only

(d) 1, 2 and 3

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** The anti-Simon protests (1928) and the global appeal of socialism/Soviet progress energized the Indian youth.
- **Statement 2: Incorrect.** The Independence for India League (Bose and Nehru) was formed to demand 'Purna Swaraj' (**Complete Independence**), specifically opposing the 'Dominion Status' proposed in the Nehru Report.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** The youth were often more radical than the older Congress leadership, seeking direct action and socialist economic reforms.

9. Which of the following were the significant outcomes of the Praja Mandal Movement?

1. It exposed the autocratic nature of the feudal rule and bridged the political gap between British India and the Princely States.
2. It led to the immediate establishment of "Responsible Government" in major states like Hyderabad and Junagadh by 1939.
3. It created a cadre of leaders that facilitated the smooth integration of the Princely States into the Indian Union after 1947.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** It nationalized the local struggles and made them part of the broader anti-imperialist movement.
- **Statement 2: Incorrect.** Most states (especially Hyderabad) resisted giving responsible government until after independence (and sometimes only after military action like Operation Polo).
- **Statement 3: Correct.** The grassroots network created by the Praja Mandals provided the political base for the Congress to negotiate the integration of these states.

10. With reference to the All India Non-Brahmin Conference in the 1920s, consider the following statements:

1. The first session of the All India Non-Brahmin Conference was held in Belgaum in 1924, coinciding with the Congress session presided over by Mahatma Gandhi.
2. The conference sought to unite the Satya Shodhak Samaj of Maharashtra with the Justice Party of Madras to demand communal representation in legislatures.

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** The first All India Non-Brahmin Conference took place in **Belgaum in December 1924**. Interestingly, this was the same time and place where Gandhi presided over his only Congress session.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** Leaders like Arcot Ramasamy Mudaliar and O.T. Chettiar from the Justice Party worked closely with the followers of Shahu Maharaj and the Satya Shodhak Samaj to create a pan-Indian non-Brahmin political identity.

Non-Cooperation and Khilafat Movements

1. With reference to the political landscape in India following the withdrawal of the Non-Cooperation Movement, consider the following statements:

1. The transition of young nationalists toward revolutionary methods was a direct result of their disillusionment with both the Swarajists' "council-entry" program and the No-changers' patient constructive work.
2. The sudden cessation of the movement by Mahatma Gandhi led to a perceived "national insult," prompting the youth to believe that non-violence was inherently incapable of overthrowing British rule.

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** Young nationalists did not find appeal in the Swarajists' parliamentary maneuvers nor in the No-changers' slow-paced constructive work. They sought a more radical and immediate path to liberation.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** The abrupt withdrawal after the Chauri Chaura incident left many feeling betrayed. They questioned the efficacy of non-violence in the face of colonial repression, leading to a resurgence of revolutionary activism.

2. Regarding the Hindustan Republican Association (H.R.A.), consider the following statements:

1. While the organization was founded in Kanpur, its operational network effectively bridged the revolutionary groups of Punjab, United Provinces, and Bengal.
2. Its manifesto, titled "The Revolutionary," envisioned the establishment of a Federal Republic of the United States of India based on universal suffrage.
3. The H.R.A. successfully organized the Kakori train robbery (1925) primarily to fund the procurement of sophisticated arms from abroad.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** Founded in 1924, H.R.A. aimed to unify radical youth across North India and Bengal into a single potent organization.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** The manifesto was highly progressive for its time, advocating for the end of exploitation and the implementation of adult franchise.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** Financial constraints forced the H.R.A. to resort to "political dacoities" like Kakori to fund their activities and arm their cadre.

3. With reference to the revolutionary movement in Bengal during the late 1920s, consider the following statements:

1. During the mid-1920s, the Yugantar and Anushilan groups often operated through the machinery of the Bengal Congress, aligning with different political factions within it.
2. The Chittagong Revolt Group, led by Surya Sen, aimed to seize armories and declare a provisional government to inspire a nationwide uprising.
3. The Chittagong raid was unique as it involved the first instance of women, such as Pritilata Waddedar and Kalpana Dutt, participating in active armed combat in Bengal.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** After the death of C.R. Das, the Bengal Congress split; Subhash Chandra Bose was linked to Yugantar while J.M. Sengupta was associated with Anushilan.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** Known as "Masterda," Surya Sen planned a coordinated military-style raid on government facilities in April 1930.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** This movement marked a shift where women transitioned from providing shelter to carrying out frontline raids.

4. Consider the following statements regarding the factors that led to the revival of revolutionary activities in the 1920s:

1. Many revolutionary groups had voluntarily suspended their activities and embraced the non-cooperation initiative after being influenced by Mahatma Gandhi and C.R. Das.
2. The Bardoli resolution, which marked the abrupt cessation of the movement, acted as a catalyst for youth to return to secret societies and violent methods.
3. Leaders like Bhagat Singh and Chandrashekhra Azad, who emerged in this period, were formerly active volunteers of the Congress during the Non-Cooperation phase.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** Gandhi's promise of "Swaraj within a year" led many revolutionaries to pause their activities to give non-violence a chance.

- **Statement 2: Correct.** The cessation left a political vacuum and a sense of "defeat," reigniting the "flames of revolutionary fervor."
- **Statement 3: Correct.** Most young leaders of the 1920s began their political journey as non-violent Congress workers but turned radical after 1922.

5. In the context of the 1920s, which of the following were major influences on the ideological shift of Indian revolutionaries?

1. The emergence of a powerful working-class trade unionism, which demonstrated the potential of organized labor as a revolutionary force.
2. The success of the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia, which provided a new theoretical framework for linking anti-colonialism with the overthrow of capitalism.
3. Literary works such as Sarat Chandra Chatterjee's Pather Dabi and Sachin Sanyal's Bandi Jiwan, which served as handbooks for revolutionary recruitment.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** Strikes and the formation of AITUC (1920) showed that mass mobilization of workers could paralyze the colonial state.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** Marxism and Leninism began to influence leaders like Bhagat Singh, leading to a focus on the "masses" rather than just individual heroics.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** Bandi Jiwan was known as the "Bible of the Revolutionaries," and Pather Dabi (though banned) popularized radical nationalist ideas.

6. With reference to the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA), consider the following statements:

1. The organization was renamed to include "Socialist" during a historic meeting at Feroz Shah Kotla, Delhi, in September 1928.
2. Its primary objective was the establishment of a socialist society in India, explicitly rejecting the idea of a simple transfer of power from British to Indian elites.
3. The leadership of HSRA was collective, though Chandrashekhara Azad served as its Commander-in-Chief.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** This meeting marked the formal shift toward Marxist-Leninist ideology under Bhagat Singh's influence.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** Bhagat Singh emphasized that "independence" meant the end of exploitation of man by man, whether by foreign or domestic masters.

- **Statement 3: Correct.** While Bhagat Singh was the ideological spearhead, Azad provided the organizational and military muscle.

7. Consider the following statements regarding the Kakori Conspiracy Case:

1. It involved the looting of the 8-Down train carrying government treasury money near Lucknow to fund revolutionary arms procurement.
2. The trial resulted in the execution of four major leaders: Ramprasad Bismil, Ashfaqullah Khan, Roshan Singh, and Rajendra Lahiri.
3. The event dealt a massive blow to the H.R.A., as almost all its senior leaders were arrested, leaving Chandrashekhar Azad to rebuild the organization.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** It was a carefully planned operation to secure funds for the revolutionary cause.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** These four leaders became martyrs, with Ashfaqullah Khan becoming the first Muslim to be executed in a revolutionary conspiracy case.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** Azad was the only high-ranking leader who managed to evade the police dragnet following Kakori.

8. Regarding the assassination of John Saunders in 1928, consider the following statements:

1. The act was a retaliatory measure for the death of Lala Lajpat Rai, who succumbed to injuries sustained during a lathi charge while protesting the Simon Commission.
2. The HSRA intended to kill James A. Scott, the police official responsible for the lathi charge, but killed Saunders due to a case of mistaken identity.

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** The revolutionaries felt that the death of a national leader like Rai was a national insult that must be avenged to restore the honor of the movement.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** Bhagat Singh, Rajguru, and Azad carried out the plan. Rajguru shot Saunders first, and Bhagat Singh fired several more rounds to ensure the kill, only later realizing it was the wrong officer.

9. With reference to the bombing of the Central Legislative Assembly, consider the following statements:

1. The bombs were thrown by Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutt as a protest against the passage of the Public Safety Bill and the Trade Dispute Bill.

2. The intention of the bombs was not to kill individuals but to "make the deaf hear," using the subsequent trial as a platform for propaganda.
3. The revolutionaries voluntarily surrendered after throwing the bombs to ensure their message reached the masses through the court proceedings.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** These bills were aimed at curbing civil liberties and labor movements.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** The bombs were low-intensity and thrown away from the benches.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** This was a strategic shift from secret killings to "Propaganda by Deed," using the trial to explain their socialist vision for India.

10. Consider the following statements regarding the final phase of the HSRA leaders:

1. In the Lahore Conspiracy Case, Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev, and Rajguru were executed on March 23, 1931, despite massive nationwide protests.
2. Jatin Das, a member of the HSRA, died in jail after a 63-day hunger strike demanding better conditions and political prisoner status for revolutionaries.
3. Chandrashekhar Azad was killed in a shootout with the police at Alfred Park, Allahabad, after he chose to shoot himself with his last bullet rather than be captured alive.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** Their execution sparked a wave of mourning across India.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** His sacrifice highlighted the brutal treatment of political prisoners and unified the country in grief.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** Azad died on February 27, 1931. True to his name ("Free"), he remained "Azad" until the very end.

Non-Cooperation and Khilafat Movements

1. Consider the following statements regarding Bhagat Singh's political and ideological journey:

1. He moved away from individual heroic action to believe that "revolution" did not necessarily involve a sanguinary strife but was characterized by a change in the social order.
2. In 1925, he founded the Punjab Naujawan Bharat Sabha as an open wing of the revolutionaries to carry out political work among youth, peasants, and workers.
3. He was a co-founder of the Lahore Students Union, which aimed to bridge the gap between national liberation and the establishment of a new socialist social order.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. Bhagat Singh redefined revolution as the replacement of a system based on exploitation with one based on socialist principles.

Statement 2: Incorrect. The Naujawan Bharat Sabha (1926) was established to foster an anti-imperialist and atheist outlook among the youth of Punjab.

Statement 3: Correct. Along with Sukhdev and others, he used student organizations to propagate the idea that political independence was incomplete without socio-economic equality.

2. With reference to the Chittagong Armoury Raid, consider the following statements:

1. The raid was executed under the banner of the "Indian National Army, Chittagong Branch" led by Surya Sen.
2. The plan involved a simultaneous attack on the police armoury and the auxiliary forces armoury, along with the destruction of telephone and telegraph lines.
3. For the first time in the history of the revolutionary movement, the rebels succeeded in establishing a "Provisional Revolutionary Government" and hoisting the national flag.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Incorrect. The raid was executed under the banner of the Indian Republican Army. Surya Sen (Masterda) organized the youth under this specific banner to challenge British authority.

Statement 2: Correct. The operation was highly sophisticated, aiming to isolate Chittagong from the rest of the country by cutting off communication and transport.

Statement 3: Correct. After the raid on April 18, 1930, Surya Sen took a salute as the head of the Provisional Government before the group moved to the Jalalabad hills.

3. Consider the following statements regarding the revolutionary phase in Bengal in the 1920s:

1. The revolutionary movement in Bengal remained dormant throughout the 1920s due to the massive arrest of leaders under the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment.
2. Revolutionary groups such as Yugantar and Anushilan often functioned as parallel wings within the Bengal Congress, especially during the leadership rift between Subhash Chandra Bose and J.M. Sengupta.
3. The emergence of the "New Violence" group led by Gopinath Saha was a response to the perceived failure of non-violence during the Non-Cooperation Movement.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 3 only

(d) 1, 2 and 3

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Incorrect. It was not dormant; it was reorganized. While many were arrested, secret activities continued and surged toward the end of the decade.

Statement 2: Correct. The Bengal Congress was deeply intertwined with revolutionary factions; Yugantar supported Bose while Anushilan supported Sengupta.

Statement 3: Correct. Gopinath Saha attempted to assassinate Charles Tegart (the Commissioner of Police) in 1924, signaling a return to militant tactics.

4. During the late 1920s and early 1930s, the revolutionary movement in Bengal witnessed several new trends. Consider the following statements:

1. There was a significant shift toward group actions and "armed resistance" rather than isolated individual assassinations.
2. There was a marked increase in participation by women, who acted as messengers, provided shelter, and eventually participated in direct armed raids.
3. The movement saw a complete decline in religious-inspired nationalist slogans (like those from the Anandmath era) in favor of strictly Marxist terminology.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. The Chittagong Raid is the prime example of this "military style" group action.

Statement 2: Correct. Figures like Pritilata Waddedar, Kalpana Dutt, and Suniti Choudhury represent this new phase of female active combatants.

Statement 3: Incorrect. While socialist ideas grew, the revolutionary movement in Bengal retained strong cultural and semi-religious nationalist overtones alongside new ideological shifts.

5. With reference to the British government's reaction to revolutionary movements in the late 1920s, consider the following statements:

1. The Government enacted the Public Safety Bill and the Trade Disputes Bill specifically to curb the growing alliance between revolutionaries and the labor movement.
2. Lord Irwin, through the "Delhi Manifesto," promised immediate commutation of death sentences for HSRA leaders in exchange for the suspension of militant activities.
3. Following the Chittagong raid, the British unleashed a reign of terror, including the collective fining of villages and the introduction of the Bengal Emergency Powers Ordinance.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. These bills aimed to deport "undesirable" foreigners (communists) and ban strikes, directly targeting the Left-Revolutionary nexus.

Statement 2: Incorrect. The Delhi Manifesto (1929) was a response by Indian leaders to Irwin's declaration; Irwin never promised to commute sentences of revolutionaries like Bhagat Singh.

Statement 3: Correct. The repression in Bengal was brutal, involving military cordons and severe punitive measures against the local population.

6. In the context of the ideological evolution of the Indian revolutionaries in the 1920s, which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. The transition from the Hindustan Republican Association (HRA) to the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association (HSRA) represented a shift toward Marxist-Leninist principles.
2. In his work *The Philosophy of the Bomb*, Bhagwati Charan Vohra argued that violence was not just a tool for terror but a necessary psychological step for mass awakening.
3. Most revolutionaries by 1929 had abandoned the idea of a "Republic" in favor of a "Proletarian Dictatorship" modeled strictly on the Soviet Union.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. Bhagat Singh and his comrades explicitly included "Socialist" in their name at the Feroz Shah Kotla meeting (1928).

Statement 2: Correct. This book was written as a response to Gandhi's "The Cult of the Bomb" to justify revolutionary methods.

Statement 3: Incorrect. While socialist, they still envisioned a Federal Republic of the United States of India (as per the HRA/HSRA manifestos), which was more inclusive than a strict proletarian dictatorship.

7. With reference to the appointment of the Indian Statutory Commission (Simon Commission), consider the following statements:

1. The Commission was appointed two years ahead of schedule primarily due to the fear of a Conservative party defeat in the upcoming British elections.
2. All seven members of the Commission were members of the British Parliament, but it included one Indian member, Lord Sinha, as a token representative.

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. The 1919 Act provided for a review after 10 years, but it was advanced to 1927 so the Tory government could decide India's fate before the Labor Party potentially took over.

Statement 2: Incorrect. The Commission was "All-White." There were NO Indian members, which was the primary cause of the nationwide boycott.

8. Consider the following statements regarding the Indian response to the Simon Commission:

1. The Madras Session of the Congress (1927) passed a resolution to boycott the commission "at every stage and in every form."
2. The Muslim League remained united in its decision to support the Commission, hoping for better communal safeguards.
3. Liberal leaders like Tej Bahadur Sapru and the Hindu Mahasabha also joined the Congress in boycotting the Commission.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. Presided over by M.A. Ansari, this session was a turning point.

Statement 2: Incorrect. The Muslim League split. The faction led by Jinnah boycotted it, while the faction led by Muhammad Shafi supported it.

Statement 3: Correct. Almost all major political groups (except the Shafi League, the Justice Party in Madras, and the Central Sikh Sabha) boycotted the Commission.

9. Regarding Dr. B.R. Ambedkar's engagement with the Simon Commission, consider the following statements:

1. He was appointed by the Bombay Legislative Council to a committee to work with the Simon Commission.
2. Representing the Bahishkrita Hitakarini Sabha, he advocated for joint electorates with reserved seats for the Depressed Classes rather than separate electorates.
3. The Commission accepted his demand for universal adult franchise, making it a key recommendation in their final report.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. Unlike the Congress, Ambedkar chose to cooperate with the commission to safeguard the interests of the depressed classes.

Statement 2: Incorrect. At this stage, he argued for **separate electorates** for the Depressed Classes, similar to what was provided for Muslims.

Statement 3: Incorrect. The Simon Commission rejected the demand for universal adult franchise, recommending only a limited extension of the franchise.

10. The appointment of the Simon Commission had a profound impact on the Indian National Movement. Consider the following statements:

1. It provided a much-needed boost to radical forces within the Congress, leading to the demand for "Purna Swaraj" by younger leaders like Nehru and Bose.
2. It prompted the Indian leaders to accept Lord Birkenhead's challenge to produce an agreed-upon constitutional scheme, resulting in the Nehru Report.

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. The "all-white" nature of the commission unified the various factions and pushed the youth toward a more militant and uncompromising stance on independence.

Statement 2: Correct. Lord Birkenhead, the Secretary of State, mockingly challenged Indians to prove they could agree on a constitution. This led to the All-Parties Conference and the drafting of the Nehru Report (1928).

Ideology and Mobilization

1. With reference to the revolutionary activities in the 1920s, consider the following statements:

1. Bhagat Singh's revolutionary ideology emphasized that Revolution was just a cult of the bomb and pistol.
2. The Punjab Naujawan Bharat Sabha was established as an open wing of the revolutionaries to carry out political work among youth, peasants, and workers.
3. The Lahore Students Union was instrumental in promoting the idea that national liberation must be coupled with the establishment of a new socialist social order.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

4. **Statement 1: Incorrect.** Bhagat Singh's revolutionary ideology emphasized that Revolution was not just a cult of the bomb and pistol, but a total transformation of a society based on exploitation. Bhagat Singh redefined revolution as a social change. In court, he famously stated that the sword of revolution is sharpened on the whetting-stone of ideas.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** Founded in 1926, the Sabha served as a platform for open political activity, as secret societies had limited reach.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** Along with Sukhdev and others, Bhagat Singh used student unions to shift the focus of the youth from mere anti-British sentiment to a structured socialist goal.

2. Regarding the Nehru Committee (1928), consider the following statements:

1. The committee was composed of representatives from various parties, including Tej Bahadur Sapru (Liberals), M.S. Aney (Muslim League), and Subhash Bose (Congress).

2. The report recommended Dominion Status as the immediate form of government, which was to be a self-governing dominion within the British Empire.
3. It rejected separate electorates in favor of joint electorates with reservation of seats for Muslims only in provinces where they were in a minority.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Incorrect.** The committee was composed of representatives from various parties, including Tej Bahadur Sapru (Liberals), M.S. Aney (Hindu Mahasabha), and Subhash Bose (Congress). The committee was headed by Motilal Nehru and included members from diverse political backgrounds to show a united front to Lord Birkenhead.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** This was a point of contention with younger leaders like Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhash Bose, who wanted Purna Swaraj (Complete Independence).
- **Statement 3: Correct.** The Nehru Report was firm on abolishing separate electorates, which had been introduced in 1909, viewing them as a tool of communalism.

3. Consider the following recommendations of the Nehru Report (1928):

1. It proposed the creation of linguistic provinces and recommended that the redistribution of provincial boundaries be done on a linguistic basis.
2. The report explicitly guaranteed the protection of the cultural and religious interests of Muslims as part of a list of fundamental rights.
3. It advocated for the integration of State from Religion, suggesting a secular character for the future Indian State.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** This was a long-standing demand of the Congress to ensure administrative and democratic reach.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** To alleviate minority fears, it proposed 19 fundamental rights, including religious freedom.
- **Statement 3: Incorrect.** The report envisioned a secular state where the government would not interfere with or patronize any religion.

4. In 1927, the Muslim League proposed the Delhi Proposals as conditions for accepting joint electorates. Consider the following statements:

1. They demanded the creation of three new Muslim-majority provinces: Sindh, Baluchistan, and the North-West Frontier Province (NWFP).
2. They sought one-fifth representation for Muslims in the Central Legislative Assembly.

3. They demanded that representation in Punjab and Bengal be proportional to the Muslim population in those provinces.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** This was intended to balance the Hindu-majority provinces.
- **Statement 2: Incorrect.** They sought one-third representation for Muslims in the Central Legislative Assembly. This was a key demand to ensure a strong voice at the center.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** This would ensure Muslim dominance in their majority areas under a joint electorate system.

5. With reference to the Hindu Mahasabha's reaction to the Delhi Proposals and the Nehru Report, consider the following statements:

1. The Mahasabha vehemently supported the creation of new Muslim-majority provinces like Sindh and the granting of any special status to the NWFP.
2. It demanded a strictly unitary political structure with all residual powers vested in the Central Government to prevent any future secessionist tendencies.

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

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Incorrect.** They viewed the creation of new provinces as a communal partitioning of India. The Mahasabha vehemently opposed the creation of new Muslim-majority provinces like Sindh and the granting of any special status to the NWFP.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** This clashed with the Muslim League's demand for a federal structure with provincial autonomy and residual powers at the provincial level.

6. Regarding the attempts to reach a consensus on the Nehru Report, consider the following statements:

1. The Nehru Committee eventually conceded the demand for joint electorates but remained firm on the separation of Sindh from Bombay.
2. To satisfy the Hindu Mahasabha, the report recommended a unitary political structure, rejecting the federal model with provincial residual powers.
3. The Compromise attempt at the All Parties Conference succeed primarily because of the Mahasabha's acceptance to allow any reservation of seats in Punjab and Bengal.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** Sindh's separation was agreed upon, provided it was financially self-sufficient.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** The vesting of residual powers in the Center (Unitary bias) was a major recommendation to maintain national integrity.
- **Statement 3: Incorrect.** The Compromise attempt at the All Parties Conference failed primarily because of the Mahasabha's refusal to allow any reservation of seats in Punjab and Bengal. The Mahasabha's rigidity on Punjab and Bengal representation led to Jinnah withdrawing his support for the report.

7. At the All Parties Conference in Calcutta (1928), M.A. Jinnah proposed three Fourteen Points related amendments to the Nehru Report. Which of the following was NOT among those three specific proposals?

1. One-third representation for Muslims in the Central Legislature.
2. Reservation for Muslims in Bengal and Punjab legislatures proportional to their population.
3. Residual powers to be vested in the Provinces instead of the Center.
4. Separate electorates for Muslims in all provincial councils.

- (a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 4 only
(d) 1, 3 and 4 only

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- **Statement 4 is the answer.** Jinnah was actually willing to give up separate electorates at this specific conference IF his other three demands (1/3rd at center, population-based reservation in Bengal/Punjab, and residual powers to provinces) were met. When they were rejected, he turned back to the Fourteen Points which included separate electorates.

8. Consider the following statements regarding the internal rift within the Congress following the Nehru Report:

1. Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhash Bose formed the Independence for India League to protest against the Dominion Status goal of the Nehru Report.
2. The younger section felt that the Congress was retreating from the goal of Purna Swaraj, which had been informally adopted during the 1927 Madras Session.
3. They argued that accepting Dominion Status would mean accepting the British Monarch as the head of the Indian State, which was unacceptable to the new radical youth.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** The League was a pressure group within the Congress to push for complete independence.

- **Statement 2: Correct.** The Madras Session had passed a resolution for independence, making the Nehru Report look like a step backward.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** Their vision was a completely sovereign Republic.

9. With reference to the Calcutta Session of the Indian National Congress in 1928, consider the following statements:

1. A compromise was reached between the seniors and juniors, where the Congress gave the British government a one-year ultimatum to accept Dominion Status.
2. If the ultimatum was not met, the Congress pledged to launch a Civil Disobedience Movement and declare Complete Independence.
3. For the first time, a large-scale parade of the Congress Volunteer Corps was organized by Subhash Chandra Bose, showcasing a semi-military discipline.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** Gandhi mediated this. Originally, the ultimatum was for two years, but it was reduced to one under pressure from Nehru and Bose.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** This set the stage for the 1929 Lahore Session.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** This highlighted the growing militancy and organizational strength of the youth within the party.

10. Regarding the political developments in 1929 leading up to the Lahore Session, consider the following statements:

1. Gandhi spent the year traveling across India to prepare the masses for the impending struggle, focusing on the boycott of foreign cloth.
2. The Meerut Conspiracy Case and the arrest of communist leaders led to a surge in working-class radicalism that the Congress sought to tap into.
3. Lord Reading Deepavali Declaration (October 1929) failed to satisfy Indian leaders because it gave no clear timeline for the granting of Dominion Status.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** Gandhi's Constructive Programme was a prerequisite for any mass movement.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** The trial of 31 labor leaders (including 3 Britishers) gained international attention and radicalized the domestic atmosphere.
- **Statement 3: Incorrect.** Lord Irwin Deepavali Declaration (October 1929) failed to satisfy Indian leaders because it gave no clear timeline for the granting of Dominion Status. Irwin only vaguely stated that Dominion Status was the natural issue of India's progress, which was too little and too late for the Congress.

Historical Background of the Indian Constitution

1. With reference to the Company Rule in India, consider the following statements:

1. The British government initially exerted control over the East India Company through the Court of Directors, the governing body of the Company.
2. The Company's territories in India were for the first time called the 'British possessions in India' under the Charter Act of 1833.
3. Throughout the period of Company Rule, the British Crown exercised direct administrative control over the civil and military affairs of the Company through a Secretary of State.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. The Regulating Act of 1773 required the Court of Directors to report on its revenue, civil, and military affairs in India to the British Treasury.

Statement 2: Incorrect. The Company's territories were first called 'British possessions in India' under **Pitt's India Act of 1784**, not 1833.

Statement 3: Incorrect. During the Company Rule, the Crown exercised control via the Board of Control (established in 1784). The office of the **Secretary of State** was only created after the Company Rule ended, by the Government of India Act of 1858.

2. Consider the following statements regarding the Regulating Act of 1773:

1. It laid the foundations of central administration in India by making the Governors of Bombay and Madras Presidencies subordinate to the Governor-General of Bengal.
2. It provided for the establishment of a Supreme Court at Calcutta, comprising a Chief Justice and three other judges.
3. It prohibited the servants of the Company from engaging in any private trade but allowed them to accept small "ceremonial" presents from the natives.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. This was the first step toward centralization, as previously the three presidencies were independent of one another.

Statement 2: Correct. The Supreme Court was established in 1774 at Fort William, Calcutta.

Statement 3: Incorrect. The Act prohibited the servants of the Company from engaging in any private trade and **strictly forbade** the acceptance of any presents or bribes from the natives without exception.

3. With reference to the Amending Act of 1781, consider the following statements:

1. It exempted the Governor-General and the Council from the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court for acts done by them in their official capacity.
2. It also exempted the Supreme Court to have jurisdiction over all the inhabitants of Calcutta and personal law of the defendants.
3. It empowered the Governor-General-in-Council to frame regulations for the Provincial Courts and Councils.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. This was done to settle the conflict between the Executive and the Judiciary.

Statement 2: Incorrect. It mandated that the Supreme Court was to have jurisdiction over all the inhabitants of Calcutta, but it was required to administer the personal law of the defendants.

The court had to apply Hindu Law to Hindus and Mohammedan Law to Muslims.

Statement 3: Correct. Appeals from Provincial Courts were to go to the Governor-General-in-Council rather than the Supreme Court.

4. Regarding the Act of 1786, which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. It was specifically enacted to persuade Lord Cornwallis to accept the post of Governor-General of Bengal.
2. It gave the Governor-General the power to override the decision of his council in extraordinary cases and also made him the Commander-in-Chief.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. Cornwallis placed two demands before accepting the post: the power to override his council and the position of Commander-in-Chief.

Statement 2: Correct. Both these demands were codified in the Act of 1786.

5. Consider the following statements regarding the Charter Act of 1793:

1. It extended the overriding power given to Lord Cornwallis over his council to all future Governor-Generals and Governors of Presidencies.
2. It mandated that the members of the Board of Control and their staff were henceforth to be paid out of the British Exchequer.
3. It forbade the Governor-General and Governors from leaving India without permission, and such a departure was treated as a resignation.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. It regularized the overriding powers of the executive.

Statement 2: Incorrect. The Act mandated that they were to be paid out of the **Indian revenues**, not the British Exchequer.

Statement 3: Correct. This was a restrictive clause to ensure continuous supervision.

6. With reference to the Charter Act of 1813, consider the following statements:

1. It abolished the trade monopoly of the East India Company in India, thereby opening Indian trade to all British merchants.
2. It allowed Christian missionaries to come to India for the purpose of enlightening the people.
3. It provided for a financial grant of one lakh rupees annually to be spent on the education of Indians.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. However, the Company's monopoly over trade in tea and trade with China was still maintained.

Statement 2: Correct. This was the first legal permission for missionaries to operate in India.

Statement 3: Correct. This was the first time the British government acknowledged a responsibility for the education of the Indian people.

7. Regarding the Charter Act of 1833, consider the following statements:

1. It made the Governor-General of Bengal the Governor-General of India and vested in him all civil and military powers.
2. It ended the activities of the East India Company as a commercial body, making it a purely administrative body.
3. It successfully introduced a system of open competition for the selection of civil servants, allowing Indians to hold any office under the Company.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. Lord William Bentinck became the first Governor-General of India.

Statement 2: Correct. The Company now held territories in India "in trust for His Majesty."

Statement 3: Incorrect. While the Act **attempted** to introduce open competition (Section 87), this provision was negated following strong opposition from the Court of Directors. Open competition was only successfully introduced in the **Charter Act of 1853**.

8. Consider the following statements regarding the Charter Act of 1853:

1. It separated, for the first time, the legislative and executive functions of the Governor-General's Council.
2. It introduced local representation in the Indian (Central) Legislative Council.
3. It renewed the Charter of the Company for a fixed period of 20 years, ensuring its commercial stability.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. It added six new members called Legislative Councilors to the council.

Statement 2: Correct. Out of the six new members, four were appointed by the local governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, and Agra.

Statement 3: Incorrect. Unlike previous Charter Acts, it **did not** specify any particular period for the renewal of the Company's rule. This was a clear indication that Company rule could be terminated by Parliament at any time.

9. With reference to the Pitt's India Act of 1784, consider the following statements:

1. It established a system of 'Double Government' by creating the Board of Control to manage political affairs.
2. The Board of Control was empowered to supervise and direct all operations of the civil and military government of the British possessions in India.
3. It reduced the number of members in the Governor-General's Council from four to three.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. Commercial affairs remained with the Court of Directors, while political affairs went to the Board of Control.

Statement 2: Correct. This gave the British Government direct control over the Company's administration.

Statement 3: Correct. This reduction (to 3 members including the GG) was intended to make it easier for the Governor-General to exercise his casting vote and dominate the council.

10. Regarding the Indian Councils Act of 1861, consider the following statements:

1. It initiated the process of decentralization by restoring the legislative powers to the Bombay and Madras Presidencies.
2. It empowered the Governor-General to issue ordinances, but without the concurrence of the legislative council, during an emergency.
3. It gave a statutory recognition to the 'portfolio' system, introduced by Lord Canning in 1859.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. This reversed the centralizing trend that started with the Regulating Act of 1773.

Statement 2: Incorrect. It empowered the Governor-General to issue ordinances, the concurrence of the legislative council, during an emergency. The life of such an ordinance was six months.

Statement 3: Correct. Under this, a member of the GG's Council was made in charge of one or more departments and was authorized to issue final orders on behalf of the Council.

Making of the Constitution

1. Consider the following statements regarding the Indian Councils Act of 1892:

1. It increased the number of additional (non-official) members in the Central and Provincial Legislative Councils but maintained the official majority in them.
2. It provided for the first time for the association of Indians with the executive councils of the Governor-General and Governors.
3. It increased the functions of legislative councils and gave them the power of discussing the budget and addressing questions to the executive.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** While non-official members increased, the British ensured they kept the majority to control voting.
- **Statement 2: Incorrect.** The association of Indians with **Executive Councils** was introduced by the Indian Councils Act of 1909 (Satyendra Prasad Sinha was the first Indian to join the GG's Executive Council).
- **Statement 3: Correct.** The 1892 Act was a significant expansion of the powers of the councils, although the power to vote on the budget was still not granted.

2. With reference to the Indian Councils Act of 1909, consider the following statements:

1. It allowed the provincial legislative councils to have a non-official majority, marking a departure from the Central Legislative Council structure.
2. It introduced a system of communal representation for Muslims by accepting the concept of 'separate electorate'.
3. It allowed members to ask supplementary questions but cannot move resolutions on the budget.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** While the Center retained an official majority, provinces were allowed to have a non-official majority.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** Lord Minto came to be known as the 'Father of Communal Electorate'.
- **Statement 3: Incorrect.** It allowed members to ask supplementary questions and move resolutions on the budget (except for certain excluded items). This further enlarged the deliberative functions of the Legislative Councils at both levels.

3. Regarding the Government of India Act of 1919, consider the following statements:

1. It introduced dyarchy in the provinces by dividing provincial subjects into two parts—transferred and reserved.
2. It introduced, for the first time, bicameralism and direct elections in the country.
3. It extended the principle of communal representation by providing separate electorates for Sikhs, Indian Christians, Anglo-Indians, Tribals and Europeans.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** Dyarchy (from the Greek word *di-arche* meaning double rule) was introduced at the provincial level.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** The Indian Legislative Council was replaced by a bicameral legislature consisting of an Upper House (Council of State) and a Lower House (Legislative Assembly).
- **Statement 3: Incorrect.** Does not include tribals. While 1909 started it for Muslims, 1919 extended it significantly to other minorities.

4. Consider the following statements regarding the 'Communal Award' announced by Ramsay MacDonald:

1. Its primary objective was to extend the principle of separate electorates to the depressed classes (scheduled castes) to prevent Hindu political unity.
2. It was a direct outcome of the failure of Indian leaders to agree on a communal settlement during the First Round Table Conference.

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** Gandhi saw this as a "divide and rule" tactic to separate the depressed classes from the Hindu fold perpetually.
- **Statement 2: Incorrect.** It was a direct outcome of the failure of Indian leaders to agree on a communal settlement during the Second Round Table Conference. Since the parties couldn't agree, the British Prime Minister intervened with his own scheme of representation.

5. With reference to the Government of India Act of 1935, consider the following statements:

1. It provided for the establishment of an All-India Federation consisting of provinces and princely states as units, although this part never came into operation.
2. It Introduced dyarchy in the provinces and introduced 'provincial autonomy' in its place.
3. It introduced dyarchy at the Center, whereby federal subjects were divided into reserved and transferred subjects.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** The Federation never materialized because the Princely States did not join.
- **Statement 2: Incorrect.** It made provinces autonomous units of administration in their own defined spheres. It abolished dyarchy in the provinces and introduced 'provincial autonomy' in its place
- **Statement 3: Correct.** This was a complex feature where the Governor-General administered reserved subjects (Defense, External Affairs) with the help of councilors not responsible to the legislature.

6. Regarding the technical features of the Indian Independence Act of 1947, consider the following statements:

1. It continued the office of the Viceroy and provided, for each dominion, a Governor-General who was to be appointed by the British King on the advice of the dominion cabinet.
2. It empowered the Constituent Assemblies of the two dominions to frame and adopt any constitution for their respective nations and to repeal any act of the British Parliament.
3. It terminated British paramountcy over the princely states and tribal areas from August 15, 1947.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Incorrect.** The Governor-General became a constitutional (titular) head. It abolished the office of the Viceroy and provided, for each dominion, a Governor-General who was to be appointed by the British King on the advice of the dominion cabinet.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** This made the Constituent Assemblies fully sovereign bodies.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** The Princely states were given the freedom to join either dominion or remain independent.

7. With reference to the demand for a Constituent Assembly in India, consider the following statements:

1. The idea of a Constituent Assembly for India was put forward for the first time by M.N. Roy, a pioneer of the communist movement, in 1934.
2. The Indian National Congress officially demanded a Constituent Assembly to frame the Constitution of free India at its Lahore session in 1929.

3. The British Government accepted the demand for the first time in principle through the 'August Offer' of 1940.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** M.N. Roy was the first to formalize this specific demand.
- **Statement 2: Incorrect.** The Indian National Congress (INC) officially demanded a Constituent Assembly to frame the Constitution of free India for the first time in **1935**. This followed the initial, non-official proposal by M.N. Roy in 1934. The demand was further formalized at the **Lucknow session in April 1936**, presided over by Jawaharlal Nehru, which insisted on a constitution framed without outside interference. Congress reiterated this demand throughout the late 1930s.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** Facing the pressure of WWII, the British issued the August Offer, admitting that Indians should primarily decide their own constitution.

8. Consider the following statements regarding the composition of the Constituent Assembly:

1. The total strength of the Constituent Assembly was to be 389, as per the scheme formulated by the Cabinet Mission Plan.
2. Seats allocated to each British province were divided among three main communities—Muslims, Sikhs, and General—in proportion to their population.
3. The representatives of the Princely States were to be elected by the people of those states through a limited franchise.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** 296 seats were for British India and 93 for Princely States.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** This was to ensure communal representation within the provincial quota.
- **Statement 3: Incorrect.** The representatives of the Princely States were to be **nominated** by the heads of the Princely States, not elected. Thus, the assembly was a partly elected and partly nominated body.

9. Consider the following pairs regarding the Constituent Assembly:

I. **Constitutional Advisor:** B.N. Rau

II. **Secretary to the Assembly:** H.V.R. Iyengar

III. **Chief Draftsman:** S.N. Mukherjee

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

- (a) Only one pair
(b) Only two pairs
(c) All three pairs

(d) None

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- **Pair I: Correct.** Sir B.N. Rau was appointed as the legal advisor.
- **Pair II: Correct.** H.V.R. Iyengar was the Secretary.
- **Pair III: Correct.** S.N. Mukherjee was the chief draftsman of the constitution in the Constituent Assembly.

10. With reference to the 'Objectives Resolution' moved in the Constituent Assembly, consider the following factual statements:

1. It was moved by Jawaharlal Nehru on December 13, 1946, during the first session of the Assembly.
2. It declared that all power and authority of the Sovereign Independent India and its constitution are derived from the British Crown.
3. The resolution was unanimously adopted by the Assembly on January 22, 1947.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** It laid down the fundamentals and philosophy of the constitutional structure.
- **Statement 2: Incorrect.** The resolution declared that all power and authority are derived **from the people of India**, not the British Crown.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** Its modified version forms the Preamble of the present Constitution.

Making of the Constitution and Preamble

1. Consider the following pairs:

Committee	Chairman
I. Credentials Committee	Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar
II. House Committee	B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya
III. Committee on Chief Commissioners' Provinces	B.L. Mitter
IV. Ad-hoc Committee on the National Flag	Rajendra Prasad

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

- (a) Only one pair
(b) Only two pairs
(c) Only three pairs

(d) All four pairs

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- **Pair I: Correct.** Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar headed the Credentials Committee.
- **Pair II: Correct.** B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya was the Chairman of the House Committee.
- **Pair III: Incorrect.** The Committee on Chief Commissioners' Provinces was chaired by **B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya**, not B.L. Mitter.
- **Pair IV: Correct.** Dr. Rajendra Prasad headed the Ad-hoc Committee on the National Flag.

2. With reference to the Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly, which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. The committee was established on August 29, 1947, and consisted of a total of nine members including the Chairman.
2. N. Madhava Rau joined the committee following the resignation of B.L. Mitter due to ill health.
3. T.T. Krishnamachari was an original member of the committee since its inception.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Incorrect.** The committee consisted of **seven members** (Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, N. Gopaldaswamy Ayyangar, Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar, Dr. K.M. Munshi, Syed Mohammad Saadullah, N. Madhava Rau, and T.T. Krishnamachari).
- **Statement 2: Correct.** N. Madhava Rau replaced B.L. Mitter.
- **Statement 3: Incorrect.** T.T. Krishnamachari joined the committee only in 1948 after the death of **D.P. Khaitan**.

3. The "Experts Committee of the Congress" was appointed in 1946 to prepare material for the Constituent Assembly. Who among the following was NOT a member of this committee?

- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru
(b) K.T. Shah
(c) Humayun Kabir
(d) B.N. Rau

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

- The committee included Jawaharlal Nehru (Chairman), M. Asaf Ali, K.M. Munshi, N. Gopaldaswamy Ayyangar, K.T. Shah, D.R. Gadgil, Humayun Kabir, and K. Santhanam.
- **B.N. Rau** was the **Constitutional Advisor** to the Constituent Assembly, not a member of the Congress Experts Committee.

4. Who among the following was NOT a member of the Constituent Assembly of India?

- (a) Dakshayani Velayudhan
(b) Begum Aizaz Rasul
(c) Sarala Devi Chaudhurani

(d) Annie Mascarene

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- There were 15 women members in the Constituent Assembly. These included Dakshayani Velayudhan (the only Dalit woman), Begum Aizaz Rasul (the only Muslim woman), and Annie Mascarene.
- **Sarala Devi Chaudhurani**, while a prominent feminist and nationalist, was **not** a member of the Constituent Assembly.

5. Which of the following is NOT a salient feature of the Indian Constitution?

- (a) A synthesis of Parliamentary Sovereignty and Judicial Supremacy.
- (b) A Presidential form of Government at the Union level to ensure stability.
- (c) An Integrated as well as Independent Judiciary.
- (d) Universal Adult Franchise without any communal representation.

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- The Indian Constitution provides for a **Parliamentary form of Government** (Westminster model) both at the Centre and in the States, based on the principle of cooperation and coordination between the legislative and executive organs. It specifically rejected the Presidential system of the USA. All other options are well-established salient features.

6. Consider the following statements regarding the significance of the Preamble:

1. According to K.M. Munshi, the Preamble is the "horoscope of our sovereign democratic republic."
2. Sir Ernest Barker described the Preamble as the "Key-note" to the Constitution and even printed it at the beginning of his book, *Principles of Social and Political Theory*.
3. The Preamble acts as a source of power to the legislature and also serves as a prohibition upon the powers of the legislature.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 & 2: Correct.** These are famous quotes by constitutional experts emphasizing the Preamble's role as the soul/philosophy of the Constitution.
- **Statement 3: Incorrect.** The Preamble is **neither a source of power** to the legislature **nor a prohibition** upon the powers of the legislature. It is non-justiciable.

7. With reference to the legal status of the Preamble, consider the following analytical statements:

1. In the *Berubari Union* case (1960), the Supreme Court held that the Preamble is a part of the Constitution and can be used to interpret ambiguous provisions.
2. In the *Kesavananda Bharati* case (1973), the Court reversed its earlier stand and held that the Preamble is an integral part of the Constitution.
3. The Preamble was enacted by the Constituent Assembly after the rest of the Constitution was already enacted to ensure its conformity with the document.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Incorrect.** In the *Berubari Union* case, the SC specifically stated that the Preamble is **NOT** a part of the Constitution.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** The Court held it is a part and that the "Basic Structure" of the Constitution is found in the noble expressions of the Preamble.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** This unique procedural fact reinforces the Preamble's status as a part of the Constitution.

8. Regarding the amendment of the Preamble, consider the following statements:

1. The Preamble can be amended under Article 368, provided that the "Basic Features" or fundamental elements contained in it are not altered.
2. The Preamble has been amended twice since the commencement of the Constitution to include the words 'Socialist', 'Secular', and 'Integrity'.
3. The 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act (1976) added three new words to the Preamble.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** As per the *Kesavananda Bharati* ruling.
- **Statement 2: Incorrect.** The Preamble has been amended **only once** (by the 42nd Amendment).
- **Statement 3: Correct.** It added 'Socialist', 'Secular', and 'Integrity'.

9. Consider the following factual statements regarding the nature of the Indian State:

1. India's 'Sovereignty' implies that while it is a member of the Commonwealth of Nations, the British Crown remains the symbolic head of the Indian State.
2. Indian 'Socialism' is a 'Democratic Socialism' which aims to end poverty, ignorance, and inequality of opportunity through a mixed economy.
3. The Indian concept of 'Secularism' is embodied in the 'Positive Concept', where all religions have the same status and support from the state.

Which of the statements given above and their implications are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

Prelims Marathon MCQs Compilation February 2026

- **Statement 1: Incorrect.** India is a Republic. The Commonwealth membership is a "voluntary association" and does not affect India's sovereignty in any way. The British Crown has no role in the Indian State.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** Unlike 'State Socialism', India follows a blended model.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** Unlike the Western (negative) concept of total separation, India supports all religions equally.

10. With reference to the ideals of Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity in the Preamble, consider the following statements:

1. The Preamble secures to all citizens 'Liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith, and worship' which are enforceable in a court of law through Fundamental Rights.
2. 'Equality' in the Preamble embraces three dimensions: civic, political, and economic.
3. 'Fraternity' in the Preamble was intended to ensure both the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the nation.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** These liberties are the basis of the Fundamental Rights (Articles 19, 25-28).
- **Statement 2: Correct.** Civic (Art 14-18), Political (Art 325-326), and Economic (Art 39 - DPSP).
- **Statement 3: Correct.** The word 'Integrity' was added to the fraternity clause by the 42nd Amendment to emphasize that the nation is indivisible.

Union and Its Territory and Citizenship

1. With reference to Article 1 of the Constitution of India, consider the following statements:

1. The phrase 'Union of States' was preferred by the Drafting Committee to 'Federation of States' to indicate that the Indian Federation is not the result of an agreement by the states.
2. The 'Territory of India' is a wider expression than the 'Union of India', as the former includes not only the states but also union territories and territories that may be acquired by the Government of India at any time.
3. Indian Constitution is Unitary in form as Article 1 describe India as a federation, highlighting its indestructible nature despite the destructibility of the constituent units.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. Dr. Ambedkar stated this preference to clarify that states have no right to secede from the union.

Statement 2: Correct. 'Union of India' includes only the states that are members of the federal system, whereas 'Territory of India' includes the total landmass over which India exercises sovereignty.

Statement 3: Incorrect. While the Indian Constitution is federal in form, Article 1 does not describe India as a federation, highlighting its indestructible nature despite the destructibility of the constituent units. This is why India is often described as an "indestructible Union of destructible states."

2. Consider the following factual statements regarding the Parliament's power under Article 3:

1. A bill seeking to create a new state or alter boundaries can be introduced in either House of Parliament only on the prior recommendation of the President.
2. The President must refer the bill to the state legislature concerned for expressing its views within a specified period, and the President is bound by the views expressed by that state legislature.
3. Any law made for the reorganisation of states under Article 3 is not to be considered as an amendment of the Constitution under Article 368.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. This is a mandatory procedural requirement.

Statement 2: Incorrect. While the President must refer the bill to the State Legislature for their views, the President (or Parliament) is **not bound** by the views of the state legislature and may accept or reject them.

Statement 3: Correct. Such laws can be passed by a simple majority and a continuous ordinary legislative process.

3. With reference to the 100th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2015, consider the following statements:

1. The amendment was enacted to give effect to the acquiring of certain territories by India and the transfer of certain other territories to Bangladesh in pursuance of the Land Boundary Agreement (LBA) of 1974.
2. According to the Supreme Court in the *Shankri Prasad Case*, the power of Parliament to diminish the area of a state under Article 3 does not cover cession of Indian territory to a foreign country.
3. The exchange involved the transfer of 111 enclaves to Bangladesh, while India received 51 enclaves from Bangladesh.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. It resolved a decades-old border dispute.

Statement 2: Incorrect. According to the Supreme Court in the *Berubari Union Case*, the power of Parliament to diminish the area of a state under Article 3 does not cover cession of Indian territory to a foreign country. The SC held that cession of territory requires a Constitutional Amendment under Article 368.

Statement 3: Correct. This was the physical scale of the swap aimed at straightening the international border.

4. Which of the following is the correct chronological sequence of the creation of the following states in India?

1. Haryana
2. Maharashtra
3. Nagaland
4. Manipur

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 2-3-1-4
- (b) 2-1-3-4
- (c) 3-2-1-4
- (d) 2-3-4-1

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Maharashtra:** Created in 1960 (separated from Bombay).
- **Nagaland:** Created in 1963.
- **Haryana:** Created in 1966 (separated from Punjab).
- **Manipur:** Created in 1972 (along with Tripura and Meghalaya).

5. Consider the following statements regarding the laws made by Parliament under Article 3:

1. Article 2 authorizes the Parliament to form a new state by separation of territory from any state or by uniting two or more states.
2. Parliament can increase or diminish the area of any state or alter the name of any state without the consent of the concerned state.
3. A law made under Article 3 can provide for the amendment of the First and Fourth Schedules of the Constitution.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Incorrect. Article 3 authorizes the Parliament to form a new state by separation of territory from any state or by uniting two or more states. This provides the Parliament with total "internal re-drawing" power.

Statement 2: Correct. As established in the *Babulal Parate vs State of Bombay* case.

Statement 3: Correct. This is facilitated by Article 4 to ensure the schedules reflect the new state names and Rajya Sabha seat allocations.

6. Regarding the formation of new states, which of the following statements accurately describes the constitutional process?

1. The Bill can be introduced only in the Lok Sabha.
2. If the State Legislature fails to express its views within the time limit set by the President, the Parliament can proceed with the bill.
3. Once the State Legislature has expressed its views on the original bill, any subsequent substantive amendment to the bill in Parliament requires a fresh reference to the State Legislature.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Incorrect. It can be introduced in **either House** of Parliament.

Statement 2: Correct. The Parliament is not required to wait indefinitely for the state's view.

Statement 3: Incorrect. It is **not necessary** to make a fresh reference to the state legislature every time an amendment to the bill is proposed and accepted in the Parliament.

7. Consider the following table regarding Reorganisation Commissions:

Commission	Year of Report	Key Recommendation
I. Dhar Commission	1948	Reorganisation on Administrative convenience rather than linguistic factor.
II. JVP Committee	1949	Formally rejected language as the basis for reorganisation.
III. Fazl Ali Commission	1955	Accepted language as the sole basis for reorganisation of states.

How many of the above rows are correctly matched?

- (a) Only one row
- (b) Only two rows
- (c) All three rows
- (d) None of the rows

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **Row I: Correct.** S.K. Dhar commission prioritized administrative viability.
- **Row II: Correct.** JVP (Jawaharlal Nehru, Vallabhbhai Patel, Pattabhi Sitaramayya) Committee also rejected the linguistic factor due to security concerns post-partition.
- **Row III: Incorrect.** While Fazl Ali Commission accepted language as a basis, it **rejected the theory of 'one language-one state'**. It emphasized that the unity of India should be the primary consideration.

8. With reference to Article 4 of the Indian Constitution, consider the following statements:

1. It declares that laws made under Article 2 (admission of new states) and Article 3 (alteration of existing states) are not to be deemed as amendments of the Constitution under Article 368.
2. It allows for the passing of such laws by a simple majority and the ordinary legislative process.
3. It ensures that any such law contains provisions for the supplemental, incidental, and consequential matters including representation in Parliament.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only

(d) 1, 2 and 3

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 & 2: Correct.** This makes the Indian Union flexible and the map of India changeable by a simple parliamentary majority.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** It specifically empowers Parliament to adjust the number of seats in the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha to accommodate new or altered states.

9. Consider the following factual statements regarding Single Citizenship and its implications:

1. Despite being a federal polity like the USA, India provides for only a single citizenship to promote fraternity and unity.
2. The Constitution of India provides for certain exceptions where the Parliament can prescribe residence within a state as a condition for certain employments.
3. Under Article 16, the State can discriminate against a citizen on the ground of 'residence' for the purpose of special concessions like lower fees in educational institutions.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. This is a unique feature of Indian Federalism to prevent provincialism.

Statement 2: Correct. Under Article 16(3), Parliament (not state legislatures) can prescribe residence requirements for certain jobs.

Statement 3: Incorrect. Article 15 prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, or **place of birth**, but it **does not mention 'residence'**. Therefore, residence-based benefits in education are constitutionally valid.

10. Regarding the acquisition of citizenship under the Citizenship Act, 1955, consider the following statements:

1. A person born in India on or after January 26, 1950, but before July 1, 1987, is a citizen of India by birth irrespective of the nationality of his parents.
2. For citizenship by Naturalisation, a person must have resided in India for a period of 12 months immediately preceding the date of application and for 11 years out of the preceding 14 years.
3. The Government of India may terminate the citizenship of an Indian citizen if they have been ordinarily resident out of India for five years continuously.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. This was the initial *Jus Soli* (Right of Soil) principle before it was tightened by later amendments.

Statement 2: Correct. These are the standard quantitative requirements for naturalisation (reduced for certain categories under the CAA 2019).

Statement 3: Incorrect. Citizenship can be terminated by loss of residence if the person is resident out of India for **seven years** continuously, not five years.

Fundamental Rights (Article 12-35)

1. Consider the following statements regarding the features of Fundamental Rights (FRs) in the Indian Constitution:

1. Most of the FRs are available against the arbitrary action of the State, while some are also available against the actions of private individuals.
2. They are not sacrosanct or permanent, as Parliament can curtail or repeal them through an ordinary act of Parliament.
3. FRs are justiciable, allowing persons to move the courts for their enforcement, but the Supreme Court can only be reached through the appellate jurisdiction in case of FR violation.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** FRs like Article 17 (untouchability) and Article 24 (child labor) are available against private individuals.
- **Statement 2: Incorrect.** Parliament can curtail them only by a **Constitutional Amendment Act**, not an ordinary act.
- **Statement 3: Incorrect.** Under Article 32, a person can move the Supreme Court **directly** (Original Jurisdiction).

2. With reference to Article 14 of the Constitution, consider the following statements:

1. The concept of 'Equality Before Law' is of British origin and represents a negative connotation as it implies the absence of special privileges.
2. 'Equal Protection of Laws' is an American concept that emphasizes the positive notion of equal treatment under equal circumstances.
3. Article 14 permits 'class legislation' but forbids 'reasonable classification' of persons, objects, and transactions by the law.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** It is a declaration of equality of all persons before the law.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** It implies that like should be treated alike.
- **Statement 3: Incorrect.** It is the exact opposite—Article 14 **forbids class legislation** but **permits reasonable classification**.

3. According to A.V. Dicey, the 'Rule of Law' constitutes three fundamental pillars. Consider the following statements regarding their application in India:

1. Absence of arbitrary power: No man can be punished except for a distinct breach of law.
2. Equality before the law: Equal subjection of all citizens to the ordinary law of the land administered by ordinary law courts.
3. Primacy of the rights of the individual: The Constitution is the result of the rights of the individual as defined and enforced by the courts.

Which of the statements given above is/are applicable to the Indian System?

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

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 & 2: Correct.** These are fully adopted in India.
- **Statement 3: Incorrect.** In India, the **Constitution is the source** of individual rights, whereas in the British system (Dicey's view), the individual rights are the source of the Constitution.

4. Consider the following pairs regarding exceptions to Article 14:

Provision	Exception Status
I. Article 361	The President or Governor is not answerable to any court for the exercise of their official duties.
II. Article 105	No member of Parliament shall be liable to any proceedings in any court in respect of anything said in Parliament.
III. Article 31-C	Laws made by the state for implementing Directive Principles in Article 39(b) or (c) cannot be challenged on the ground of violation of Article 14.

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

- (a) Only one pair
(b) Only two pairs
(c) All three pairs
(d) None

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- **Pair I: Correct.** Article 361 provides immunity to the President/Governors.
- **Pair II: Correct.** This ensures parliamentary privilege and freedom of speech within the house.
- **Pair III: Correct.** The Supreme Court held: "Where Article 31-C comes in, Article 14 goes out."

5. Consider the following statements regarding Article 15:

1. Article 15(1) prohibits the State from discriminating against any citizen on grounds **only** of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth, or any of them.
2. Article 15(2) provides that no citizen shall be subject to any disability or restriction with regard to access to shops, public restaurants, and wells, but this applies only against the State.
3. Articles 15(3) and 15(4) empower the State to make special provisions for women, children, and socially and educationally backward classes.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** The word 'only' is crucial.
- **Statement 2: Incorrect.** Article 15(2) is available against **both the State and private individuals.**
- **Statement 3: Correct.** These are the "Enabling Provisions" that act as exceptions to the non-discrimination rule.

6. The general rule of non-discrimination in Article 15 is subject to four major exceptions. Which of the following is NOT one of those exceptions?

- (a) Special provisions for women and children.
- (b) Special provisions for the advancement of any socially and educationally backward classes of citizens.
- (c) Special provisions for the advancement of any Economically Weaker Sections (EWS).
- (d) Special provisions for the advancement of any religious minority in state-run employment.

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

- Options (a), (b), and (c) are valid exceptions under Articles 15(3), 15(4)/15(5), and 15(6) respectively.
- **Option (d)** is incorrect because Article 15 does not allow discrimination in favor of religious minorities for employment; employment is governed specifically by **Article 16.**

7. With reference to the reservation for Other Backward Classes (OBCs) in educational institutions, consider the following statements:

1. The 93rd Amendment Act, 2005, empowered the State to make special provisions for backward classes in admission to all educational institutions, including private and minority educational institutions.
2. The Supreme Court in the Ashoka Kumar Thakur case (2008) upheld the validity of both the 93rd Amendment and the OBC Reservation Act.

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

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Incorrect.** It applies to private aided and unaided institutions, but **excludes minority educational institutions.**
- **Statement 2: Correct.** The Court upheld the 27% quota but directed the exclusion of the "Creamy Layer."

8. Regarding the reservation for Economically Weaker Sections (EWS), consider the following statements:

1. The 103rd Amendment Act, 2019, added Article 15(6) and Article 16(6) to provide up to 10% reservation for EWS.
2. This reservation is in addition to the existing reservations and is applicable to all educational institutions, including minority educational institutions.

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** It targets citizens not covered under SC/ST/OBC quotas.
- **Statement 2: Incorrect.** Like OBC reservation, the EWS reservation **does not apply to minority educational institutions** covered under Article 30(1).

9. Consider the following statements regarding the application of the 'Creamy Layer' principle to Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST):

1. Originally, the 'Creamy Layer' concept was applicable only to OBCs as per the Indra Sawhney judgment (1992).
2. The Supreme Court in the Jarnail Singh case (2018) and subsequent rulings held that the 'Creamy Layer' principle should also be applied to SCs and STs for the purpose of promotion in government jobs.
3. The application of the creamy layer to SC/ST requires the State to collect quantifiable data showing the backwardness of the group.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** It was a check against well-off OBCs.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** The SC ruled that the State cannot grant promotions to "creamy layer" SC/STs.
- **Statement 3: Incorrect.** In the Jarnail Singh case, the Court clarified that the State **does not need to collect quantifiable data** on backwardness for SC/STs, as they are presumed backward, but the creamy layer must still be excluded.

10. With reference to Article 13 of the Indian Constitution, consider the following statements:

Prelims Marathon MCQs Compilation February 2026

1. The term 'law' in Article 13 includes not only permanent laws enacted by the Parliament or state legislatures but also temporary laws like ordinances and even non-legislative sources like customs having the force of law.
2. Constitutional Amendment Acts are excluded from the definition of 'law' under Article 13 as per the 24th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1971, and this position was upheld by the Supreme Court in the Kesavananda Bharati case.
3. The power of Judicial Review under Article 13 is explicitly vested only in the Supreme Court, while High Courts derive this power through the Directive Principles of State Policy.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** Article 13 gives a very wide definition to "law," including statutory instruments (bye-laws, rules, regulations, notifications) and even custom or usage having the force of law.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** The 24th Amendment (1971) stated that a Constitutional Amendment is not a 'law' under Article 13. The Supreme Court upheld this in the Kesavananda Bharati case (1973), clarifying that while an amendment cannot be challenged for violating an FR, it can be challenged if it violates the "Basic Structure."
- **Statement 3: Incorrect.** The power of Judicial Review is vested in the **Supreme Court (Article 32)** and the **High Courts (Article 226)**. It is a part of the Basic Structure and is not derived from Directive Principles.

Fundamental Rights (Article 16-19)

1. With reference to Article 16 of the Constitution of India, consider the following statements:

1. It provides for equality of opportunity for all citizens in matters relating to employment or appointment to any office under the State.
2. The grounds of non-discrimination mentioned in Article 16 are identical to those mentioned in Article 15.
3. This right is available to both citizens of India and legal persons like corporations or friendly aliens.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. Article 16(1) and 16(2) lay down the general rule of equality of opportunity in public employment.

Statement 2: Incorrect. Article 15 mentions 5 grounds (religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth). Article 16 mentions 7 grounds; it adds 'descent' and 'residence' to the list.

Statement 3: Incorrect. Fundamental Rights under Article 16 are available **only to citizens** and not to aliens or legal persons like corporations.

2. Article 16 is subject to four major exceptions. Consider the following statements regarding these exceptions:

1. Parliament can prescribe residence as a condition for certain employment or appointment in a State or Union Territory.
2. State legislatures are empowered to reserve appointments or posts in favor of any backward class that is not adequately represented in the state services.
3. A law can provide that the incumbent of an office related to a religious or denominational institution shall belong to a particular religion.
4. The State can provide for 10% reservation in appointments for Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) in addition to existing reservations.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 only
- (b) 2, 3 and 4 only
- (c) 1, 3 and 4 only
- (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. Under Article 16(3), only **Parliament** (not State Legislatures) can prescribe residence.

Statement 2: Incorrect. Article 16(4) empowers the "**State**" (as defined in Art 12), which includes Parliament and State Legislatures, but the statement implies an exclusive power. More importantly, it is a provision of the Constitution, not just an "empowerment of legislatures."

Statement 3: Correct. This is provided under Article 16(5).

Statement 4: Correct. This was added by the 103rd Amendment Act, 2019 [Article 16(6)].

3. With reference to the landmark Indra Sawhney (Mandal Case) judgement, consider the following statements:

1. The Supreme Court upheld the constitutional validity of 27% reservation for OBCs and also upheld the 10% reservation for economically backward sections of higher castes.
2. The Court ruled that the total reserved quota should not exceed 50% except in some extraordinary situations.
3. It held that the 'Carry Forward Rule' in case of unfilled backlog vacancies is valid, provided it does not violate the 50% ceiling for the total number of vacancies of that year.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Incorrect. The Supreme Court upheld the constitutional validity of 27% reservation for OBCs but struck down the 10% reservation for economically backward sections of higher castes. The court rejected the 10% economic reservation for upper castes at that time, stating poverty alone isn't a criterion for backwardness under Art 16(4).

Statement 2: Correct. This 50% limit became a standard rule for reservations.

Statement 3: Correct. The court allowed carrying forward vacancies but insisted the 50% rule must apply to the total vacancies of the year in which they are filled.

4. Consider the following events regarding the identification of Backward Classes in India:

1. Appointment of the Kaka Kalelkar Commission.
2. Appointment of the Second Backward Classes Commission (Mandal Commission).
3. Implementation of the Mandal Commission recommendations by the V.P. Singh Government.
4. Appointment of the Justice G. Rohini Commission.

What is the correct chronological sequence of these events?

- (a) 1-2-3-4
- (b) 2-1-3-4
- (c) 1-2-4-3
- (d) 2-3-1-4

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Kaka Kalelkar Commission:** 1953 (First BC Commission).
- **Mandal Commission:** 1979 (Second BC Commission).
- **Implementation:** 1990 (by V.P. Singh government).
- **Justice G. Rohini Commission:** 2017 (to examine sub-categorization within OBCs).

5. With reference to the National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC), consider the following statements:

1. It was initially a statutory body established in 1993 but was accorded constitutional status by the 102nd Amendment Act, 2018.
2. The Commission consists of a Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson, and three other members who are appointed by the President by warrant under his hand and seal.

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. It is now governed by **Article 338B**.

Statement 2: Correct. The conditions of service and tenure of office of the members are determined by the President.

6. The Justice G. Rohini Commission, often in the news, was primarily constituted for which of the following purposes?

- (a) To identify the "Creamy Layer" among Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
- (b) To examine the issue of sub-categorization of Other Backward Classes (OBCs).
- (c) To review the 10% reservation criteria for Economically Weaker Sections (EWS).
- (d) To recommend the inclusion of Transgender persons in the OBC category.

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

The commission was appointed in 2017 to ensure more equitable distribution of reservation benefits among various castes/communities included in the Central List of OBCs, as a few dominant groups were perceived to be cornering the majority of benefits.

7. With reference to Article 17 of the Constitution of India, consider the following statements:

1. Article 17 abolishes 'untouchability' and forbids its practice in any form, making it an absolute right.
2. The term 'untouchability' has been clearly defined in the Constitution as well as in the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955.
3. A person convicted of an offence of 'untouchability' is disqualified for election to the Parliament or a State Legislature.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. It is one of the few absolute rights that has no exceptions.

Statement 2: Incorrect. Neither the Constitution nor the Act defines 'untouchability'. The Mysore High Court clarified it refers to historical social practices, not literal touch.

Statement 3: Correct. This is a provision under the Representation of the People Act and the Civil Rights Act.

8. Regarding the abolition of titles under Article 18, consider the following statements:

1. It prohibits the state from conferring any title (except military or academic distinction) on anybody, whether a citizen or a foreigner.
2. A citizen of India is prohibited from accepting any title from any foreign state.
3. National awards like Bharat Ratna and Padma Vibhushan were held by the Supreme Court to be "titles" within the meaning of Article 18 and thus should be used as suffixes or prefixes to names.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. Military and academic distinctions are the only exceptions.

Statement 2: Correct. This is a direct prohibition under Article 18(2).

Statement 3: Incorrect. In the Balaji Raghavan case (1996), the SC held that these awards are **not** titles under Art 18. However, it also ruled that they **should not** be used as suffixes or prefixes.

9. With reference to Freedom of Speech and Expression, consider the following statements:

1. It includes the right to propagate one's views as well as the views of others.
2. The right to strike is a fundamental right guaranteed under Article 19(1)(a).
3. Reasonable restrictions on this right can be imposed on the grounds of "contempt of court" and "decency or morality."

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. Freedom of the press is implied here.

Statement 2: Incorrect. The Supreme Court has repeatedly held that while there is a right to demonstrate, there is **no fundamental right to strike**.

Statement 3: Correct. These are among the 8 grounds mentioned in Article 19(2).

10. The Supreme Court has expanded the scope of Article 19(1)(a) through various judgements. Which of the following rights are held to be contained within the Freedom of Speech and Expression?

- 1. Right to know about government activities.
- 2. Freedom of silence.
- 3. Right against tapping of telephonic conversation.
- 4. Right to telecast (no monopoly of government on electronic media).

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 only
- (b) 2, 3 and 4 only
- (c) 1, 2 and 4 only
- (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

All four are established rights under Article 19(1)(a).

- **Right to know:** State of UP v. Raj Narain.
- **Freedom of silence:** Bijoe Emmanuel case.
- **Right against phone tapping:** PUCL v. Union of India.
- **Right to telecast:** Ministry of I&B v. Cricket Association of Bengal.

Article 19 and Article 20

1. With reference to the six rights guaranteed by Article 19(1) of the Constitution, consider the following statements:

- 1. These rights are protected against only state action and not against private individuals.
- 2. These rights are available to all citizens, legal persons such as companies or corporations, and friendly aliens.
- 3. The right to acquire, hold, and dispose of property was deleted as a fundamental right by the 42nd Amendment Act, 1976.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** Fundamental Rights under Article 19 are directed against the State and not against private individuals.
- **Statement 2: Incorrect.** These rights are available **only to citizens** and not to foreigners or legal persons like companies (except through the rights of their shareholders who are citizens).
- **Statement 3: Incorrect.** It was deleted by the **44th Amendment Act, 1978**, not the 42nd.

2. Regarding the reasonable restrictions on the Freedom of Speech and Expression, consider the following statements:

1. The restriction must be 'reasonable' and not arbitrary; however, the Constitution does not define what constitutes 'reasonable', leaving it to the Judiciary to decide.
2. A restriction can be imposed on the ground of 'Public Order' only if there is a clear and present danger of inciting an offence.

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** The determination of "reasonableness" is a judicial function.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** The Supreme Court has held that the link between the restriction and the ground (like public order) must be direct and proximate, not remote.

3. With reference to the Freedom of Assembly, consider the following statements:

1. It includes the right to hold public meetings, demonstrations, and take out processions, provided they are peaceful and unarmed.
2. This right can be exercised on both public land and private property, subject to the consent of the owner.
3. It does not protect the right to strike or the right to form a 'Gherao' that involves the blockage of a public servant's duty.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** Peace and lack of arms are the two essential constitutional pre-requisites.
- **Statement 2: Incorrect.** The right to assembly is generally exercised on **public land**. There is no fundamental right to assemble on private property without permission.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** The Supreme Court has held that there is **no fundamental right to strike** under Article 19.

4. Consider the following statements regarding the restrictions on the Freedom of Assembly:

1. The State can impose reasonable restrictions on the exercise of the right of assembly in the interests of the 'Sovereignty and Integrity of India' and 'Public Order'.
2. Under Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code (CrPC), a magistrate cannot restrain an assembly even if there is a risk of mere "annoyance" to the public, provided the risk is documented.

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** These are the specific grounds mentioned in Article 19(3).
- 3. **Statement 2: Incorrect.** Section 144 is wider; it can be used for the prevention of obstruction, annoyance, or injury to any person lawfully employed. Under Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code (CrPC), a magistrate can restrain an assembly even if there is a risk of mere "annoyance" to the public, provided the risk is documented.

5. With reference to the Freedom of Association, consider the following statements:

1. The right to form 'Co-operative Societies' was elevated to the status of a Fundamental Right by the 97th Amendment Act, 2011.
2. The right to form an association also includes a "negative right"—the right not to form or join an association or union.
3. The Supreme Court has held that the right to form an association carries with it the fundamental right to achieve the objects for which the association was formed, such as collective bargaining.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** 97th Amendment added it to 19(1)(c).
- **Statement 2: Correct.** Freedom of Association includes the freedom to remain out of an association.
- **Statement 3: Incorrect.** The Supreme Court has ruled that while you have a right to form a union, you do **not have a fundamental right to collective bargaining** or the right to strike.

6. Regarding the Freedom of Movement, consider the following statements:

1. The freedom of movement has two dimensions: internal (right to move within the country) and external (right to leave and enter the country).
2. Article 19(1)(d) protects only the internal dimension, while the external dimension is governed by Article 21.
3. The right of movement of prostitutes can be restricted by the State on the ground of 'Public Morals'.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only

- (c) 1 and 3 only
(d) 1, 2 and 3

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Incorrect.** While the concept has two dimensions, Article 19 covers only one.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** External movement (Passport/Foreign travel) is part of "Personal Liberty" under **Article 21** (Maneka Gandhi case).
- **Statement 3: Correct.** The SC held that restrictions on movement of prostitutes are valid for public health and morals.

7. With reference to the Freedom of Residence, consider the following statements:

1. This right is intended to remove internal barriers within the country and promote "nationalism" over "regionalism".
2. The right to reside and settle in any part of the territory of India can be restricted in the interest of the general public or for the protection of interests of any Scheduled Tribe.
3. The Supreme Court held that certain areas can be banned for habitual offenders to settle in, as a reasonable restriction.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** It allows for the integration of India as one unit.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** This is to protect the unique culture and assets of STs from exploitation.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** Habitual offenders can be restricted from certain localities to maintain public order.

8. Regarding Freedom of Speech and Expression, which of the following is/are correct?

1. It includes the right to propagate one's views as well as the views of others, which is why "Freedom of Press" is an implied right.
2. The right to exhibit movies is part of this freedom, but censorship of films is a valid reasonable restriction.
3. Commercial advertisements are not protected under Article 19(1)(a) as they are intended for profit rather than expression.

Select the correct answer:

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** Freedom of the Press is not explicitly mentioned but is part of 19(1)(a).
- **Statement 2: Correct.** SC upheld censorship in the K.A. Abbas v. Union of India case.

- **Statement 3: Incorrect.** Commercial speech (advertisements) **is protected**, provided they are not misleading or illegal (Tata Press Ltd. case).

9. With reference to the Freedom of Profession, consider the following statements:

1. The State is empowered to prescribe professional or technical qualifications necessary for practicing any profession.
2. The State is allowed to carry on any trade or business to the exclusion of citizens, and such a "State Monopoly" cannot be challenged as a violation of Article 19(1)(g).
3. This right includes the right to carry on a business which is inherently dangerous or immoral (like trading in liquor or explosives) subject to heavy taxes.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** Doctors, Lawyers, etc., must meet qualifications.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** The State can create a monopoly in its favor.
- **Statement 3: Incorrect.** No one has a fundamental right to carry on a business that is res extra commercium (outside commerce), like gambling or illegal drugs.

10. Article 20 provides protection against arbitrary and excessive punishment. Consider the following statements:

1. Ex-post-facto Law: No person shall be convicted of any offence except for violation of a law in force at the time of the commission of the act. This protection is available in both criminal and civil laws.
2. Double Jeopardy: No person shall be prosecuted and punished for the same offence more than once. This protection is available only in proceedings before a court of law or judicial tribunal.
3. Self-Incrimination: No person accused of any offence shall be compelled to be a witness against himself. This extends only to oral evidence and not to production of material objects or thumb impressions.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Incorrect.** The protection against ex-post-facto laws is available **only in criminal laws**, not in civil or tax laws.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** It does not apply to departmental or administrative proceedings.
- **Statement 3: Incorrect.** It extends only to **compulsion to be a witness** (giving testimony). It **does not extend** to the compulsion to give thumb impressions, specimens of signature, or blood samples.

Articles 21 to 24 of the Fundamental Rights

1. With reference to Article 21 of the Indian Constitution, consider the following statements:

1. In the A.K. Gopalan case (1950), the Supreme Court took a narrow view and held that Article 21 offers protection only against arbitrary executive action and not against arbitrary legislative action.
2. The concept of 'Due Process of Law' is explicitly mentioned in the text of the Indian Constitution to ensure that a law must be just, fair, and reasonable.

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** In 1950, the SC held that 'Procedure Established by Law' meant that if a law was enacted by a competent legislature, the court could not question its reasonableness.
- **Statement 2: Incorrect.** The expression 'Due Process of Law' is **not** mentioned in the Constitution. However, in the Maneka Gandhi case (1978), the Supreme Court introduced the American concept of 'Due Process' by ruling that the 'procedure' must be just, fair, and non-arbitrary.

2. Arrange the following landmark judicial pronouncements related to Article 21 in the correct chronological order:

1. Justice K.S. Puttaswamy v. Union of India (Right to Privacy)
2. Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India (Right to go abroad)
3. A.K. Gopalan v. State of Madras (Personal Liberty narrow view)
4. Olga Tellis v. Bombay Municipal Corporation (Right to Livelihood)

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 3-2-4-1
- (b) 3-4-2-1
- (c) 2-3-4-1
- (d) 4-3-2-1

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

1. **A.K. Gopalan Case (1950):** Narrow interpretation of Article 21.
2. **Maneka Gandhi Case (1978):** Broad interpretation; established that Articles 14, 19, and 21 are a "Golden Triangle."
3. **Olga Tellis Case (1985):** Declared Right to Livelihood as part of Right to Life.
4. **Puttaswamy Case (2017):** Declared Right to Privacy as a Fundamental Right.

3. Consider the following pairs regarding the expansion of Article 21:

Case Name	Right/Doctrine Established
I. MC Mehta v. Union of India	Right to live in a healthy environment.
II. Parmanand Katara v. Union of India	Right of every injured citizen to get medical aid.

III. Hussainara Khatoon v. Home Secretary, Bihar	Right to a speedy trial.
IV. Common Cause v. Union of India	Right to die with dignity (Passive Euthanasia).

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

- (a) Only one pair
- (b) Only two pairs
- (c) Only three pairs
- (d) All four pairs

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

All pairs are famous for expanding the scope of Article 21. Hussainara Khatoon is especially significant as it led to the first major PIL in India regarding undertrials. Common Cause (2018) legalized passive euthanasia and living wills.

4. With reference to Article 21A, consider the following statements:

1. It makes the right to free and compulsory education for children aged 6 to 14 years a Fundamental Right.
2. The 86th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2002, replaced the existing Article 45 in Part IV (DPSP) which now requires the State to provide early childhood care for all children until they complete age six.
3. Under Article 51A (Fundamental Duties), it is now a duty of every citizen who is a parent or guardian to provide opportunities for education to his child between the age of 6 and 14 years.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** This was added as a FR to ensure universal primary education.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** Article 45 previously covered up to 14 years; it was modified after 21A was inserted.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** This became the 11th Fundamental Duty (Clause 'k').

5. Consider the following statements regarding Article 22 of the Constitution:

1. Punitive detention is to punish a person for an offence committed by him after trial and conviction in a court, whereas preventive detention is to prevent him from committing an offence in the near future.
2. The protection against arrest and detention under Article 22 is available to both citizens and enemy aliens.

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** It explains the fundamental difference between the two types of detention.

- **Statement 2: Incorrect.** The second part of Article 22 (Preventive Detention) does not grant protection to **Enemy Aliens**. Furthermore, the procedural safeguards of the first part (Art 22(1) and (2)) are specifically denied to enemy aliens.

6. Regarding the rights of a person arrested under ordinary law (Article 22(1)), which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. The arrested person has a right to be informed of the grounds of arrest as soon as may be.
2. The right to consult and be defended by a legal practitioner of his choice is a mandatory constitutional requirement.
3. These safeguards apply to arrests made under orders of a court, civil arrest, and failure to pay income tax.

Select the correct answer:

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 & 2: Correct.** These are core procedural rights.
- **Statement 3: Incorrect.** The Supreme Court held that these safeguards **do not apply** to civil arrests, arrests for failure to pay income tax, or deportation of an alien. They apply only to arrests of a "criminal or quasi-criminal" nature.

7. Consider the following statements regarding the 24-hour production rule:

1. Every person who is arrested and detained in custody shall be produced before the nearest magistrate within a period of 24 hours.
2. The 24-hour period includes the time necessary for the journey from the place of arrest to the court of the magistrate.
3. No such person shall be detained in custody beyond 24 hours without the authority of a magistrate.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1 & 3: Correct.** These are fundamental protections against illegal police custody.
- **Statement 2: Incorrect.** The period of 24 hours **excludes** the time necessary for the journey.

8. With reference to Preventive Detention and related laws, consider the following statements:

1. Under Article 22(5), when any person is detained in pursuance of a preventive detention law, the authority shall, as soon as may be, communicate to him the grounds on which the order has been made.
2. The Prevention of Terrorism Act (POTA), 2002, was enacted to replace TADA but was eventually repealed in 2004.

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** However, the authority can refuse to disclose facts it considers to be against the public interest.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** POTA was a controversial anti-terror law repealed due to concerns over misuse.

9. With reference to Article 23 of the Constitution, consider the following statements:

1. The right against exploitation under Article 23 is available to both citizens and non-citizens.
2. It prohibits 'begar' and other similar forms of forced labour, including the practice of Devadasi and slavery.
3. As an exception, the State is permitted to impose compulsory service for public purposes (like military or social service) and can provide extra pay based on the religion or caste of the individual.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** It is a universal right in India.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** The Supreme Court has given Article 23 a wide scope to include economic or physical compulsion.
- **Statement 3: Incorrect.** While the State can impose compulsory service, it **cannot discriminate** on grounds only of religion, race, caste, or class while doing so.

10. Regarding the prohibition of employment of children in factories, etc. (Article 24), consider the following statements:

1. It prohibits the employment of children below the age of 14 years in any factory, mine, or other hazardous activities like construction work or railways.
2. It is a complete/absolute prohibition on the employment of children in any occupation, whether hazardous or non-hazardous.
3. The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Act, 2016, allows children to work in certain family-based occupations after school hours.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** This is the core constitutional provision.

- **Statement 2: Incorrect.** Article 24 originally prohibited employment in **hazardous** activities only. It was not a blanket ban on all work.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** The 2016 amendment banned child labor in all occupations but provided an exception for helping in family enterprises or as artists, provided it doesn't affect education.

Cultural and Educational Rights (Articles 29–30) and Freedom of Religion (Articles 25–28)

1. With reference to Article 25 of the Indian Constitution, consider the following statements:

1. It covers not only religious beliefs (doctrines) but also religious practices (rituals), and it is available to both citizens and non-citizens.
2. The Article contains two explanations: one stating that the wearing and carrying of *kirpans* is included in the profession of the Sikh religion, and the other stating that Hindus include Sikhs, Jains, and Buddhists.
3. The right is absolute and cannot be restricted by the state under any circumstances related to social reform.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** Article 25 has a wide scope protecting both belief and practice for all persons.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** These specific explanations are provided within the text of Article 25 to clarify the scope of the "Sikh" profession and the definition of "Hindu" for secular state activities.
- **Statement 3: Incorrect.** Article 25 is subject to public order, morality, and health. Furthermore, the State can intervene for social welfare and reform, such as throwing open Hindu religious institutions of a public character to all classes.

2. Regarding the rights of religious denominations under Article 26, consider the following statements:

1. Every religious denomination has the right to establish and maintain institutions for religious and charitable purposes and to manage its own affairs in matters of religion.
2. Unlike Article 25, the rights under Article 26 are not subject to "Health" as a ground for restriction.
3. The Supreme Court held that to qualify as a 'religious denomination', a group must have a common faith, a common organization, and a distinctive name.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** This is the core of collective religious freedom.
- **Statement 2: Incorrect.** Article 26 is subject to **Public order, Morality, and Health** (same as Art 25, though Art 25 has additional restrictions related to other Fundamental Rights).

- **Statement 3: Correct.** In the *Acharya Jagdishwaranand* case (Ananda Marga case), the SC laid down these three criteria for a group to be called a denomination.

3. With reference to Article 27 of the Constitution, consider the following statements:

1. It prohibits the State from compelling any person to pay any taxes, the proceeds of which are specifically appropriated for the promotion or maintenance of any particular religion.
2. This provision prohibits the State from spending public money for the promotion of all religions together on an equitable basis.
3. Article 27 prohibits the levy of a tax but does not prohibit the levy of a 'fee' to provide service or regulation to religious institutions.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** This ensures the secular character of the state.
- **Statement 2: Incorrect.** The State **can** spend public money for the promotion of all religions equally; it only prohibits favoring one *particular* religion.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** Fees can be levied (e.g., for secular administration or providing safety/pilgrim facilities) because a fee is a payment for a specific service, unlike a tax.

4. Consider the following statements regarding Article 28 of the Indian Constitution:

1. No religious instruction shall be provided in any educational institution wholly maintained out of State funds.
2. In institutions recognized by the State or receiving aid out of State funds, religious instruction is permitted only on a voluntary basis with the consent of the individual or guardian.
3. Article 28 makes a distinction between "religious instruction" and "study of religions," where the latter is permitted even in state-run institutions.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** This is an absolute prohibition for institutions fully owned by the state.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** For aided/recognized institutions, no person can be "compelled" to attend religious instructions.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** The Supreme Court has clarified that teaching about different religions for academic/cultural purposes is not the same as imparting religious instruction (proselytizing or worship).

5. Article 28 distinguishes between four types of educational institutions. Which of the following is NOT correctly matched with its rule regarding religious instruction?

- (a) Institutions wholly maintained by the State: Religious instruction is completely prohibited.
- (b) Institutions administered by the State but established under any endowment or trust: Religious instruction is permitted.
- (c) Institutions recognized by the State: Religious instruction is permitted on a voluntary basis.
- (d) Institutions receiving aid from the State: Religious instruction is completely prohibited.

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

For institutions **receiving aid from the State**, religious instruction is **permitted on a voluntary basis** (consent required), not completely prohibited. Complete prohibition (Option A) applies only to those **wholly maintained** by the State.

6. With reference to Article 29, consider the following statements:

1. Article 29(1) protects the right of "any section of citizens" (including both minorities and majorities) to conserve their distinct language, script, or culture.
2. Article 29(2) is a right of a citizen as an individual, prohibiting denial of admission into state-aided educational institutions on grounds only of religion, race, caste, or language.

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** Though titled "Protection of Minorities," the SC in the *Ahmedabad St. Xavier's College* case held that the words "any section of citizens" includes the majority as well.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** While 29(1) is a group right, 29(2) is an individual right against discrimination in admissions.

7. Regarding the protection of minorities under Article 29, consider the following statements:

1. It grants protection to both religious minorities and linguistic minorities.
2. The right to conserve a language includes the right to agitate for the protection of that language, thus political speeches for language conservation do not necessarily violate the Model Code of Conduct.
3. The scope of Article 29 is restricted only to the preservation of scripts and does not extend to the preservation of oral traditions or dialects.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** Both types of minorities are recognized.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** The SC held that the right to conserve language is broad and includes political agitation.

- **Statement 3: Incorrect.** It explicitly mentions "language, script or culture," which covers oral traditions and dialects as part of a culture or language.

8. Consider the following statements regarding Article 30 of the Indian Constitution:

1. It grants all minorities (religious or linguistic) the right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice.
2. If the State compulsorily acquires the property of a minority educational institution, it must ensure that the compensation amount fixed does not abridge the right guaranteed under Article 30.

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** This is the primary right under 30(1).
- **Statement 2: Correct.** This protection was added by the **44th Amendment Act, 1978**, to protect minority institutions when the general "Right to Property" was deleted as a FR.

9. The right under Article 30 includes the right of a minority to impart education to its children in its own language. Regarding state regulation, consider the following statements:

1. Minority institutions seeking recognition and aid from the State are subject to the regulatory power of the State regarding academic standards, syllabus, and discipline.
2. Minority institutions seeking only recognition (but no aid) are totally free from any State regulation or control over teacher qualifications.
3. Institutions neither seeking recognition nor aid are free to administer their affairs but are still subject to general laws like contract law, labor laws, and taxation.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** State can regulate for excellence in education.
- **Statement 2: Incorrect.** Even if they don't seek aid, if they seek **recognition**, they must follow state norms for syllabus, teaching standards, and sanitation.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** No institution is above the general law of the land (e.g., labor laws, industrial disputes act).

10. With reference to the rights conferred on minorities under Article 30, consider the following statements:

1. The right to administer a minority educational institution includes the right to "mal-administer," meaning the State cannot interfere even in cases of financial irregularities.
2. The State cannot discriminate against any educational institution in granting aid on the ground that it is under the management of a minority.

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

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Incorrect.** The SC has repeatedly held that the right to administer is **not a right to mal-administer**. Regulatory measures to promote efficiency and prevent corruption are valid.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** This is explicitly stated in Article 30(2).

Fundamental Rights (Articles 32–35), Writs, and special provisions.

1. With reference to Article 32 of the Indian Constitution, consider the following statements:

1. It is a fundamental right itself and has been described as the ‘Soul of the Constitution’ by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.
2. The Parliament can empower any other court to issue directions, orders, and writs of all kinds for the enforcement of fundamental rights, but with prejudice to the powers of the Supreme Court.
3. The right to move the Supreme Court can be suspended by the President only during a National Emergency under Article 359.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. Article 32 makes the fundamental rights real by providing a remedy for their enforcement.

Statement 2: Incorrect. While SC and HC currently have this power, Parliament can extend it to other courts (like District Courts) via law. The Parliament can empower any other court to issue directions, orders, and writs of all kinds for the enforcement of fundamental rights, without prejudice to the powers of the Supreme Court.

Statement 3: Correct. This right cannot be suspended except as provided by the Constitution (National Emergency).

2. Consider the following statements regarding the violation and enforcement of Fundamental Rights:

1. During a National Emergency, the President can suspend the enforcement of all Fundamental Rights except those guaranteed by Articles 20 and 21.
2. Article 32 can be invoked to determine the constitutionality of an executive order or a law even if it does not directly infringe upon any fundamental right.
3. The Supreme Court has concurrent jurisdiction with the High Courts for the enforcement of fundamental rights, but a person must first approach the High Court before moving to the Supreme Court.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 1 and 2 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only

(d) 1, 2 and 3

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. This was established by the 44th Amendment Act, 1978.

Statement 2: Incorrect. Article 32 can **only** be invoked for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights. It cannot be used to challenge a law simply because it is unconstitutional unless an FR is violated.

Statement 3: Incorrect. While jurisdiction is concurrent, Article 32 is itself an FR. Therefore, one can move the SC **directly** without going to the HC first, though the SC usually encourages HCs to be approached first.

3. With reference to the writ of 'Habeas Corpus', consider the following statements:

1. It is an order issued by the court to a person who has detained another person, to produce the body of the latter before it.
2. This writ can be issued against both public authorities as well as private individuals.
3. It can be issued where the detention is by a competent court or where the detention is outside the jurisdiction of the court.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. It literally means to have the body of.

Statement 2: Correct. It is the only writ that can be issued against private individuals to prevent illegal confinement.

Statement 3: Incorrect. It is also not issued if the detention is for contempt of a legislature or a court. It cannot be issued where the detention is by a competent court or where the detention is outside the jurisdiction of the court.

4. Regarding the writ of 'Mandamus', consider the following statements:

1. It is a command issued by the court to a public official asking him to perform his official duties that he has failed or refused to perform.
2. It can be issued against a private individual or body if they are performing a public duty under a contract.
3. It cannot be issued against the President of India or the State Governors in their official capacity.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. It literally means we command.

Statement 2: Incorrect. Mandamus **cannot** be issued against a private individual or body, nor can it be used to enforce contractual obligations.

Statement 3: Correct. Article 361 provides immunity to the President and Governors from such writs.

5. Consider the following statements regarding the writ of 'Prohibition':

1. It is issued by a higher court to a lower court or tribunal to prevent the latter from exceeding its jurisdiction or usurping a jurisdiction which it does not possess.
2. Unlike Mandamus, which directs activity, Prohibition directs inactivity.
3. This writ can be issued against administrative authorities, legislative bodies, and private individuals.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. It is a preventive writ.

Statement 2: Correct. It is often called a Stay Order.

Statement 3: Incorrect. Prohibition can be issued **only** against judicial and quasi-judicial authorities. It is not available against administrative authorities, legislative bodies, or private individuals.

6. With reference to the writ of 'Certiorari', consider the following statements:

1. It is issued by a higher court to a lower court either to transfer a case pending with the latter to itself or to squash the order of the latter in a case.
2. It cannot be issued on the grounds of excess of jurisdiction or lack of jurisdiction or error of law.
3. Until 1991, Certiorari was issued only against judicial and quasi-judicial bodies, but the Supreme Court ruled that it can now be issued against administrative authorities as well.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. It is both preventive and curative.

Statement 2: Correct. It corrects errors on the face of the record. It is issued on the grounds of excess of jurisdiction or lack of jurisdiction or error of law.

Statement 3: Correct. The 1991 SC judgement expanded its scope to include administrative authorities affecting the rights of individuals.

7. Regarding the writ of 'Quo-Warranto', consider the following statements:

1. It is issued by the court to enquire into the legality of the claim of a person to a public office.
2. It can be issued even in the case of a ministerial office or private office if the public interest is involved.
3. Unlike the other four writs, this can be sought by any interested person and not necessarily by the aggrieved person.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 1 and 3 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only

(d) 1, 2 and 3

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. It literally means by what authority.

Statement 2: Incorrect. It **cannot** be issued in case of ministerial office or private office. It must be a substantive public office of a permanent character created by statute or constitution.

Statement 3: Correct. This is an exception to the rule of Locus Standi.

8. Consider the following comparison between the writ jurisdiction of the Supreme Court (SC) and High Courts (HC):

Feature	Supreme Court (Art 32)	High Court (Art 226)
I. Purpose	Only for Fundamental Rights.	For FRs and ordinary legal rights.
II. Territorial Scope	Throughout the territory of India.	Within its territorial jurisdiction only.
III. Discretion	It is a mandatory duty (as Art 32 is an FR).	It is discretionary.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) I and II only
- (b) II and III only
- (c) I and III only
- (d) I, II and III

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

Statement I: Correct. HC has a wider jurisdiction in terms of purpose.

Statement II: Correct. SC has a wider jurisdiction in terms of territory.

Statement III: Correct. SC cannot refuse to exercise writ jurisdiction for FRs, but HC can refuse if an alternative remedy exists.

9. With reference to Article 33 of the Constitution, consider the following statements:

1. It empowers the Parliament to restrict or abrogate the fundamental rights of the members of armed forces, para-military forces, and police forces.
2. This power of restriction is available to both the Parliament and the State Legislatures to ensure discipline.
3. A law made under Article 33 cannot be challenged in any court on the ground of contravention of any of the fundamental rights.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. It also includes non-combatant employees of these forces like barbers, cooks, etc.

Statement 2: Incorrect. This power is conferred **exclusively on the Parliament.**

Statement 3: Correct. This is to maintain the integrity and discipline of the forces.

10. Regarding Article 34 and Martial Law, consider the following statements:

1. It provides for the restriction of fundamental rights while martial law is in force in any area within the territory of India.
2. The concept of 'Martial Law' has been clearly defined in Article 34 of the Constitution to distinguish it from a National Emergency.
3. Article 34 empowers the Parliament to indemnify any government servant for any act done by him in connection with the maintenance of order during martial law.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. It is an extraordinary situation where military rule replaces civil administration.

Statement 2: Incorrect. The expression 'Martial Law' has **not been defined** anywhere in the Constitution.

Statement 3: Correct. This power of Indemnity allows the Parliament to protect officials from legal consequences for actions taken during the martial law period.

Fundamental Rights, Constitutional Amendments, and Constitutional Rights outside Part III

1. Consider the following comparison between Martial Law (Article 34) and National Emergency (Article 352):

Feature	Martial Law	National Emergency
1. Effect	Suspends the ordinary law courts and government.	Government and ordinary law courts continue.
2. Scope	Affects only Fundamental Rights.	Affects Fundamental Rights, Centre-State relations, and revenue distribution.
3. Application	Imposed only in areas where there is a breakdown of order.	Can be imposed in the entire country or any part thereof.

Which of the pairs given above is/are correctly matched?

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

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. Martial Law is extra-constitutional in the sense that military authorities take over the civil administration. In a National Emergency, the civil administration remains functional.

Statement 2: Correct. Martial Law is specifically focused on restoring order and only impacts FRs in that area. A National Emergency has a wider constitutional impact on the federal structure.

Statement 3: Correct. Martial Law is area-specific (localized), whereas Article 352 can be nationwide.

2. With reference to Article 35 of the Constitution of India, consider the following statements:

1. The power to make laws to give effect to certain specified fundamental rights is vested exclusively in the Parliament and not in the state legislatures.
2. Parliament can make laws prescribing residence as a condition for certain employments under Article 16, but only for Union Territories and not for States.
3. Laws relating to the punishment for offences like 'Untouchability' (Art 17) and 'Forced Labour' (Art 23) must be enacted by the Parliament to ensure uniformity throughout India.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. This is to ensure that the nature of FRs and the punishment for their violation do not vary from state to state.

Statement 2: Incorrect. Under Article 35, Parliament has the power to prescribe residence requirements for employments in both States and Union Territories (as seen in Art 16(3)).

Statement 3: Correct. The Parliament is specifically mandated to prescribe punishment for acts declared as offences under Part III.

3. Article 31A was added to the Constitution to protect certain types of laws from being challenged on the grounds of violation of Articles 14 and 19. Consider the following statements:

1. Article 31A protects laws related to the acquisition of any 'estate' or related rights by the State.
2. For a state law to enjoy protection under Article 31A, it must have been reserved for the consideration of the President and received his assent.
3. It does not protect laws related to the amalgamation of two or more corporations in the public interest.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. This was primarily intended to facilitate land reforms and the abolition of the Zamindari system.

Statement 2: Correct. This is a mandatory constitutional requirement for state-legislated laws to seek the umbrella of Article 31A.

Statement 3: Incorrect. Article 31A (c) and (d) cover the takeover of management and amalgamation of corporations. It also protects laws related to the amalgamation of two or more corporations in the public interest.

4. Regarding Article 31B and the Ninth Schedule, consider the following statements:

1. Article 31B is wider than Article 31A because it protects any law included in the Ninth Schedule from all Fundamental Rights, not just Articles 14 and 19.
2. According to the *I.R. Coelho* case (2007), laws placed in the Eighth Schedule after April 24, 1973, are open to judicial review if they violate the Basic Structure 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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. Article 31B saves acts from any of the fundamental rights, whereas 31A is limited to 14 and 19.

Statement 2: Incorrect. This date marks the *Kesavananda Bharati* judgment. The Court ruled that the Ninth Schedule cannot be a safe harbor for laws that destroy the Basic Structure.

5. Consider the following pairs regarding rights found outside Part III of the Constitution:

Article	Nature of Right
I. Article 265	No tax shall be levied or collected except by authority of law. Unlike Fundamental Rights, these rights are not enforceable by the Supreme Court under Article 32.
II. Article 300-A	No person shall be deprived of his property save by authority of law. If these rights are violated, the aggrieved person can approach the High Court under Article 226.
III. Article 326	Right to be registered as a voter at elections to the Lok Sabha and Legislative Assemblies. The 63rd Amendment (1989) reduced the voting age under Article 326 from 21 to 18 years.

Select the correct answer:

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

Correct Answer: (a) Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. Article 32 is strictly for Part III rights.

Statement 2: Correct. Article 226 has a wider reach and covers for any other purpose, which includes constitutional and legal rights.

Statement 3: Incorrect. This was a landmark change in the democratic process of India. The 61st Amendment (1989) reduced the voting age under Article 326 from 21 to 18 years.

6. With reference to the Directive Principles of State Policy (Part IV), consider the following statements:

1. They were described by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar as 'Novel Features' of the Indian Constitution and are based on the 'Instrument of Instructions' of the GOI Act, 1935.
2. While not enforceable by any court, they are fundamental in the governance of the country and it shall be the duty of the State to apply these principles in making laws.
3. Their primary objective is to establish 'Political Democracy' in the country, supplementing the 'Social and Economic Democracy' of Fundamental Rights.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (a) Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. They are the modern equivalent of the instructions given to the Governor-General by the British.

Statement 2: Correct. As per Article 37, they are fundamental to governance.

Statement 3: Incorrect. FRs aim at **Political Democracy**, while DPSPs aim at **Social and Economic Democracy**. The statement has swapped the two.

7. The 42nd Amendment Act, 1976, made several changes to the scheme of Fundamental Rights and DPSPs. Consider the following statements:

1. It gave precedence to all Directive Principles over the Fundamental Rights guaranteed by Articles 14, 19, and 31.
2. It added three new Directive Principles: Equal justice and free legal aid, Participation of workers in management, and Protection of the environment.

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

Correct Answer: (c) Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. This was done by amending Article 31C. However, the Supreme Court later struck down this extension in the *Minerva Mills* case (1980).

Statement 2: Correct. These were Articles 39A, 43A, and 48A respectively.

8. Regarding the 44th Amendment Act, 1978, consider the following statements:

1. It deleted the Right to Property (Article 19(1)(f) and Article 31) from the list of Fundamental Rights.
2. It provided that the enforcement of the rights guaranteed by Articles 20 and 21 can be suspended even during a National Emergency.

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

Correct Answer: (a) Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. Property became a constitutional right under Article 300A.

Statement 2: Incorrect. This was a safeguard against the excesses seen during the 1975-77 Emergency. It provided that the enforcement of the rights guaranteed by Articles 20 and 21 cannot be suspended even during a National Emergency.

9. The 86th Amendment Act, 2002, is a watershed moment for educational rights. Consider the following statements:

1. It inserted Article 21A, making elementary education a fundamental right for children between 6 and 14 years.
2. It changed the subject matter of Article 45 (DPSP), shifting the focus to early childhood care and education for children below the age of six years.

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

Correct Answer: (c) Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. It transformed a DPSP into a justiciable Fundamental Right.

Statement 2: Correct. Since 6-14 was now covered by Art 21A, Art 45 was modified to cover the 0-6 age group.

10. With reference to the 97th Amendment Act, 2011, consider the following statements:

1. It made the right to form co-operative societies a fundamental right under Article 19(1)(d).
2. It included a new Directive Principle of State Policy (Article 43B) on the promotion of co-operative societies.

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

Correct Answer: (b) Explanation:

Statement 1: Incorrect. It added co-operative societies to the right to form associations or unions. It made the right to form co-operative societies a fundamental right under Article 19(1)(c).

Statement 2: Correct. It directed the State to promote voluntary formation, autonomous functioning, and professional management of co-operative societies.

DPSP, Fundamental Duties, and Federal Dynamics

1. Consider the following statements regarding Directives found outside Part IV of the Indian Constitution:

1. **Article 335 (Part XVI):** It directs that the claims of the members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes shall be taken into consideration, consistently with the maintenance of efficiency of administration, in the making of appointments to services.

2. **Article 350-A (Part XVII):** It makes it the duty of the Union to promote the spread of the Hindi language and to develop it so that it may serve as a medium of expression for all the elements of the composite culture of India.
3. **Article 351 (Part XVII):** It directs every state and every local authority within the state to provide adequate facilities for instruction in the mother-tongue at the primary stage of education to children belonging to linguistic minority groups.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** Article 335 is a directive in Part XVI.
- **Statement 2: Incorrect.** This describes **Article 351**, not 350-A.
- **Statement 3: Incorrect.** This describes **Article 350-A**, not 351. Statements 2 and 3 have been swapped.

2. With reference to the nature of Part III, Part IV, and Part IV-A of the Constitution, consider the following table:

Feature	Fundamental Rights (FR)	Directive Principles (DPSP)	Fundamental Duties (FD)
I. Justiceability	Justiciable in nature.	Non-justiciable in nature.	Non-justiciable in nature.
II. Source	Derived from the US Constitution.	Derived from the Irish Constitution.	Derived from the USSR Constitution.
III. Enforcement	Courts are bound to declare a law void if it violates FRs.	Courts cannot declare a law void for violating DPSP.	Laws can be enacted by Parliament to enforce them.

In how many of the above rows is the information correctly matched?

- (a) Only one row
- (b) Only two rows
- (c) All three rows
- (d) None of the rows

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- **Row I: Correct.** FRs can be enforced via writs; DPSPs and FDs are moral/political obligations.
- **Row II: Correct.** These are the historical sources for each.
- **Row III: Correct.** While FDs are not self-executing, Parliament can impose legal penalties for failure to fulfill them (e.g., Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act).

3. Regarding the legal evolution of the conflict between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles, consider the following statements:

1. In the Champakam Dorairajan case (1951), the Supreme Court ruled that in case of any conflict between the two, Fundamental Rights would prevail, but the court also suggested that DPSP could be implemented by amending FRs.
2. The 24th Amendment Act (1971) was enacted by Parliament to declare that it has the power to abridge or take away any of the Fundamental Rights by enacting Constitutional Amendment Acts.
3. In the Minerva Mills case (1980), the Supreme Court held that the Indian Constitution is founded on the bedrock of the balance between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles, and to dilute primacy to one over the other is to disturb the harmony.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** It established the "subsidiary" status of DPSP initially.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** This was the legislative response to the Golaknath case which had limited Parliament's power.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** This judgment restored the "Doctrine of Harmony" and struck down the part of the 42nd Amendment that gave blanket primacy to all DPSPs. In the Minerva Mills case (1980), the Supreme Court held that the Indian Constitution is founded on the bedrock of the balance between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles, and to give absolute primacy to one over the other is to disturb the harmony

4. With reference to Fundamental Duties (Part IV-A), consider the following statements:

1. Based on the recommendations of the Swaran Singh Committee, the 42nd Amendment Act (1976) included a set of ten fundamental duties, which was later increased to eleven by the 86th Amendment Act (2002).
2. Fundamental Duties are applicable to both citizens and foreigners residing in India, as they are essential for maintaining the sovereign integrity 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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** Swaran Singh Committee suggested 8 duties, Parliament included 10, and the 11th (education) was added in 2002.
- **Statement 2: Incorrect.** Unlike some Fundamental Rights, Fundamental Duties are **confined to citizens only** and do not extend to foreigners.

5. Consider the following statements regarding the Verma Committee (1999) on Fundamental Duties:

1. The committee identified the existence of legal provisions for the implementation of some of the Fundamental Duties, such as the Wildlife (Protection) Act of 1972 and the Representation of People Act of 1951.
2. The committee recommended that the "Duty to Vote" and the "Duty to Pay Taxes" should be incorporated as Fundamental Duties under Article 51A.

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** It listed laws that already penalize acts that would violate FDs.
- **Statement 2: Incorrect.** The Verma Committee did **not** recommend these. Interestingly, the Swaran Singh Committee (1976) had suggested the duty to pay taxes, but the Parliament rejected it at that time.

6. Match the following Fundamental Duties (Article 51A) with their respective clauses:

List I (Duty)	List II (Clause)
A. To safeguard public property	1. Clause (g)
B. To protect and improve the natural environment	2. Clause (i)
C. To strive towards excellence in all spheres	3. Clause (h)
D. To develop scientific temper and humanism	4. Clause (j)

Select the correct code:

- (a) A-2, B-1, C-4, D-3
- (b) A-1, B-2, C-3, D-4
- (c) A-2, B-3, C-4, D-1
- (d) A-4, B-1, C-2, D-3

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- Clause (g): Environment protection.
- Clause (h): Scientific temper.
- Clause (i): Safeguard public property.
- Clause (j): Strive towards excellence.

7. Consider the following pairs of cases and the principles established/discussed:

Case	Principle
I. MC Mehta v. Union of India	State's duty to introduce compulsory education on environment in all educational institutions.

II. AIIMS Students Union v. AIIMS	Fundamental Duties are equally important as Fundamental Rights.
III. Ramlila Maidan Incident case	Duty of every citizen to obey the law and maintain public order.

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

- (a) Only one pair
- (b) Only two pairs
- (c) All three pairs
- (d) None of the pairs

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- **Pair I: Correct.** The Court ordered the teaching of the environment under the spirit of Article 51A(g).
- **Pair II: Correct.** SC held that even though FDs are not justiciable, they are used to interpret the constitutionality of laws.
- **Pair III: Correct.** The court emphasized the "correlative" nature of rights and duties during this incident involving Section 144.

8. With reference to the federal structure of India, consider the following statements:

1. The Parliament has the exclusive power to make laws with respect to any matter not enumerated in the Concurrent List or State List.
2. The State Legislature can make laws for the whole or any part of the State, but its laws are not applicable outside the state even if there is a sufficient nexus between the State and the object.
3. In case of a conflict between a Central law and a State law on a subject in the Concurrent List, the Central law prevails unless the State law has received the assent of the President.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** This refers to Residuary Powers (Article 248).
- **Statement 2: Incorrect.** Under the "**Doctrine of Territorial Nexus**," a state law can have extra-territorial operation if there is a sufficient connection between the state and the subject matter.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** This is provided under Article 254(2).

9. Regarding the Seventh Schedule of the Indian Constitution, consider the following statements:

1. **Union List:** Contains subjects of national importance like Banking, Insurance, and Census.
2. **State List:** Contains subjects of local importance like Public Order, Police, and Prisons.
3. **Concurrent List:** Both the Centre and States can legislate on subjects like Population Control, Forests, and Education.

Which of the following matters are correctly placed in the Concurrent List after the 42nd Amendment Act, 1976?

- (a) Weights and Measures and Administration of Justice

- (b) Police and Public Health
- (c) Land Revenue and Fisheries
- (d) Local Government and Betting

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

The 42nd Amendment transferred five subjects from State List to Concurrent List: (1) Education, (2) Forests, (3) Weights and Measures, (4) Protection of Wild Animals and Birds, and (5) Administration of Justice.

10. Consider the following statements regarding the Legislative and Administrative relations between the Union and States:

1. Under **Part XI (Article 245)**, the Parliament can make laws for the whole or any part of the territory of India, and such laws cannot be questioned on the ground that they have extra-territorial operation.
2. **Article 262** provides for the adjudication of disputes relating to waters of inter-state rivers, and the Parliament may by law exclude the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in such matters.
3. The Union government can direct a State to ensure the protection of Railways within the state, and the expenses incurred by the State for this purpose are to be borne by the State itself.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** This is the constitutional mandate for Parliament.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** Parliament has exercised this through the Inter-State River Water Disputes Act, 1956.
- **Statement 3: Incorrect.** Under **Article 257**, the Union can give directions for the protection of railways, but the **Union must pay** the State for the extra costs incurred in carrying out such directions.

Legislative and Administrative Relations in India

1. With reference to the legislative relations between the Union and the States, consider the following statements:

1. Under Article 240, the President can make regulations for the peace, progress, and good government of certain Union Territories, which can repeal or amend any Act of Parliament applicable to those territories.
2. The Doctrine of Repugnancy under Article 254 applies to all three lists of the Seventh Schedule, ensuring that in case of any inconsistency, the Central law always prevails over the State law.
3. According to the Doctrine of Territorial Nexus, a State legislature can enact laws that have extra-territorial operation, provided there is a sufficient and legitimate connection between the State and the object of the law.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** The President has specific powers under Article 240 to make regulations for UTs like Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Lakshadweep, and Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu, which have the same force as an Act of Parliament and can repeal/amend them.
- **Statement 2: Incorrect.** The **Doctrine of Repugnancy (Article 254)** applies specifically to the **Concurrent List** (List III). For List I (Union) and List II (State), the principle of Union Supremacy is established through Article 246 itself. **Doctrine of Repugnancy (Article 254) dictates that**, if a state law conflicts with a central law on a subject in the concurrent list, the central law prevails.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** While State laws are generally restricted to the State's territory, the Supreme Court has upheld extra-territorial application if a territorial nexus (legitimate connection) is proven. The **Doctrine of Territorial Nexus (Article 245)** stipulates that state legislation can have extra-territorial application operating outside its physical boundaries, only if a real, sufficient connection exists between the state and the object/subject matter. It prevents state laws from being struck down for exceeding territorial limits if the subject, person, or transaction is closely linked to the state.

2. Regarding the power of Parliament to legislate in the national interest under Article 249, consider the following statements:

1. A resolution passed by the Rajya Sabha for this purpose remains in force for a period not exceeding one year, but can be renewed indefinitely for one year at a time.
2. While such a resolution is in operation, the State legislature is prohibited from making any law on the same subject to avoid legislative conflict.

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** Article 249(2) specifies the one-year limit and the possibility of repeated extensions.
- **Statement 2: Incorrect.** The power of the State legislature to make laws on the same subject is **not restricted**. However, in case of inconsistency between the State law and the Parliamentary law (made under Art 249), the Parliamentary law prevails (Article 251).

3. With reference to Article 250 of the Indian Constitution, consider the following statements:

1. During a Proclamation of Emergency, Parliament acquires the power to make laws for the whole or any part of India with respect to any matter in the State List.
2. Any law made by Parliament under this provision ceases to have effect immediately upon the expiration of the Proclamation of Emergency.

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** Article 250(1) grants Parliament legislative competence over State List subjects during an Emergency.
- **Statement 2: Incorrect.** Such laws do not cease immediately; they remain in force for a period of **six months** after the Proclamation has ceased to operate (Article 250(2)).

4. Regarding Parliamentary legislation by consent under Article 252, consider the following statements:

1. Once Parliament passes a law at the request of two or more States, that law can only be amended or repealed by the Parliament and not by the legislatures of the consenting States.
2. Such a law automatically applies to all other States in the Union once it is enacted by the Parliament to ensure national uniformity.

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** Article 252(2) specifically takes away the power of the State legislatures to amend or repeal such an Act.
- **Statement 2: Incorrect.** The law applies **only** to the requesting States. Other States may adopt it later by passing a resolution in their own legislatures; it is not automatic.

5. Consider the following statements regarding the Centre's control over State legislation:

1. The Governor can reserve certain types of Bills, such as those that endanger the position of the State High Court, for the mandatory consideration of the President.
2. During a Financial Emergency, the President can direct the State to reserve all Money Bills and other Financial Bills for his consideration.
3. The Governor cannot promulgate an ordinance on any subject in the State List without prior instructions from the President if a Bill containing the same provisions would have required Presidential sanction.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** Reservation is mandatory if the Bill derogates from the powers of the High Court.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** This is a specific power under Article 360 to ensure central financial control.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** Article 213(1) restricts the Governor's ordinance-making power in cases where a Bill would require the President's previous sanction or reservation.

6. With reference to the distribution of executive power between the Union and the States, consider the following statements:

1. The executive power of the Union extends only to matters upon which Parliament has the power to make laws, excluding matters in the Concurrent List.
2. For subjects in the Concurrent List, the executive power rests with the States, unless the Constitution or a law made by Parliament specifically confers it upon the Union.

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

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Incorrect.** The executive power of the Union extends to all matters in the **Union List** and also to rights/authority derived from **treaties or agreements**.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** This is a unique feature where legislative power is shared, but executive power is generally left to the States to prevent administrative overlap, unless otherwise specified.

7. Consider the following matches between Constitutional Articles and their provisions:

Article	Provision Description
I. Article 256	Duty of States to ensure compliance with laws made by Parliament.
II. Article 257	Control of the Union over States in specific matters like Railways.
III. Article 365	Consequences of failure to comply with directions given by the Union.

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- **Pair I: Correct.** Article 256 imposes a general obligation on States to follow Central laws.
- **Pair II: Correct.** Article 257 allows the Union to give directions for the protection of railways and maintenance of communication.
- **Pair III: Correct.** Article 365 allows the President to hold that the State government cannot be carried on in accordance with the Constitution (leading to President's Rule) if it defies Union directions.

8. Regarding the mutual delegation of executive functions, consider the following statements:

1. The President may, with the consent of the State government, entrust Union functions to the State or its officers.
2. The Governor of a State may, with the consent of the Central government, entrust State functions to the Union or its officers.
3. Unlike the President's power of delegation, the Governor's power to delegate state functions to the Union was part of the original Constitution since 1950.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** Provided under Article 258(1).
- **Statement 2: Correct.** Provided under Article 258A.
- **Statement 3: Incorrect.** Article 258A (Governor's power to delegate) was **not** in the original Constitution; it was added by the **7th Amendment Act of 1956**.

9. With reference to administrative cooperation, consider the following statements:

1. Article 261 provides that full faith and credit shall be given throughout the territory of India to public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of the Union and of every State.
2. The Inter-State Council, established under Article 263, is a permanent constitutional body mandated to meet at least four times a year.
3. Adjudication of disputes relating to waters of inter-State rivers (Article 262) falls under the original and exclusive jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** This ensures legal stability across state borders.
- **Statement 2: Incorrect.** While it is a constitutional body (Article 263), it is **not permanent**, it is established by the President when public interest requires it. Furthermore, it is generally recommended to **meet thrice a year**, but this is not a strict constitutional mandate.
- **Statement 3: Incorrect.** Under Article 262, Parliament may by law **exclude** the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and other courts in water disputes. Parliament did this through the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956.

10. Consider the following statements regarding All India Services (AIS) and Public Service Commissions:

1. A new All India Service can be created only if the Rajya Sabha passes a resolution supported by not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting.
2. The Chairman and members of a State Public Service Commission (SPSC) are appointed by the Governor but can be removed only by the President.
3. A Joint State Public Service Commission (JSPSC) is a constitutional body created directly by the Constitution for two or more States upon their request.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only

(d) 1, 2 and 3

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** This is provided under Article 312 to protect the federal balance.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** This safeguard ensures the independence of SPSC members from local political pressure.
- **Statement 3: Incorrect.** A JSPSC is a **statutory body**, not a constitutional one. It is created by an Act of Parliament after the concerned state legislatures pass resolutions.

Administrative and Financial relations.

1. Consider the following statements regarding the administrative control of the Union over States during different types of Emergencies:

1. During a National Emergency, the Union is empowered to give administrative directions to a State on any matter, but the State government is not suspended.
2. Under President's Rule, the President cannot assume the powers of the State government and the Governor, while the State executive is active.
3. During a Financial Emergency, the Union can direct the States to reserve all Money Bills or other Financial Bills for the consideration of the President after they are passed by the State Legislature.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. Under Article 353, during a National Emergency, the executive power of the Union extends to giving directions to any State as to the manner in which its executive power is to be exercised. The state government continues to exist but comes under the complete control of the Centre.

Statement 2: Incorrect. Under Article 356, the President assumes the functions of the State Government. The State Council of Ministers is dismissed, and the Governor administers the state on behalf of the President. Under President's Rule, the President can assume the powers of the State government and the Governor, while the State executive is dismissed.

Statement 3: Correct. Under Article 360, the Union can issue directions to any State to observe canons of financial propriety, including the reservation of Money Bills for the President's assent.

2. With reference to the roles of the Governor and the State Election Commissioner (SEC), consider the following statements:

1. Article 355 imposes a duty on the Union not only to protect States against external aggression but also to ensure that the government of every State is carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.
2. The Governor of a State is appointed by the President and holds office during the pleasure of the President, acting as a crucial link between the Centre and the State.
3. While the State Election Commissioner is appointed by the Governor, he can be removed from office only in a manner and on grounds similar to those of a Judge of a Supreme Court.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. Article 355 is a justification for the Centre's intervention in state affairs to maintain constitutional order.

Statement 2: Correct. The Governor has a dual role constitutional head of the state and representative of the Centre.

Statement 3: Incorrect. State Election Commissioner is appointed by the Governor, he can be removed from office only in a manner and on grounds similar to those of a Judge of a High Court. This is a safeguard provided under Article 243K to ensure the independence of the SEC, preventing the State Executive from removing the commissioner at will.

3. Consider the following statements regarding the distribution of legislative powers to levy taxes:

1. The Parliament has exclusive power to levy taxes on subjects enumerated in the Union List, while the State Legislatures have exclusive power for the State List.
2. The residuary power of taxation (taxation on matters not mentioned in any of the three lists) is vested exclusively in the Parliament.
3. There are no tax entries in the Concurrent List, as the Constitution seeks to avoid double taxation and jurisdictional conflicts between the Centre and States.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. This is the general scheme under Article 246.

Statement 2: Correct. Under Article 248, the power to legislate on residuary matters, including taxation (e.g., Gift Tax, Wealth Tax in the past), lies with the Parliament.

Statement 3: Incorrect. While the original Constitution generally avoided tax entries in the Concurrent List, the **101st Amendment Act, 2016** introduced **Article 246A**, which provides concurrent power to both Parliament and State Legislatures to make laws with respect to **Goods and Services Tax (GST)**.

4. With reference to non-tax revenues in the Indian federal system, consider the following statements:

1. The major sources of non-tax revenues for the Centre include Receipts from Railways, Posts and Telegraphs, Banking, and Dividends from Central Public Sector Enterprises.
2. For the States, non-tax revenues primarily include receipts from Irrigation, Forests, Fisheries, and the profits of State Public Sector Undertakings.

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. These are sovereign functions or commercial enterprises owned by the Union.

Statement 2: Correct. State non-tax revenue represents recurring income earned by state governments from sources other than taxes, such as user fees for services, administrative fees, dividends from state-owned enterprises, and royalties from natural resources. It is a vital, non-redeemable income stream covering government service costs.

5. Consider the following pairs regarding Grants-in-Aid:

1. Statutory grants given to States in need of assistance on the recommendation of the Finance Commission; charged on the Consolidated Fund of India.
2. Discretionary Grants empower both the Union and the States to make grants for any public purpose, even if it is not within their respective legislative competence.
3. Other grants are temporary grants provided to specific states like West Bengal and Assam in lieu of export duty on jute products (now obsolete).

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

Pair 1: Correct. Statutory Grants (Art 275) these are mandatory grants based on fiscal need, not just a share of taxes.

Pair 2: Correct. Discretionary Grants Article 282 gives massive spending power to the Centre to fund centrally sponsored schemes in states.

Pair 3: Correct. Under the original Constitution, these were temporary measures for 10 years to support jute-growing states after partition.

6. To protect the financial interests of the States, certain bills can be introduced in the Parliament only on the recommendation of the President. Which of the following fall under this category?

1. A bill which imposes or varies any tax or duty in which States are interested.
2. A bill which varies the meaning of the expression agricultural income as defined for the purposes of the enactments relating to Indian income tax.
3. A bill which affects the principles on which moneys are or may be distributable to States.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

All statements are correct. Under Article 274, the President's prior recommendation is a safeguard to ensure that the Union does not unilaterally alter the tax structure or definitions that directly impact the revenue share or tax base of the States.

7. With reference to the 16th Finance Commission of India, consider the following statements:

1. It has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Dr. Arvind Panagariya to make recommendations for the five-year period commencing April 1, 2026.
2. Its Terms of Reference (ToR) include reviewing the present arrangements on financing Disaster Management initiatives with reference to the funds constituted under the Disaster Management Act, 2005.
3. Unlike previous commissions, the 16th FC is not required to suggest measures to augment the Consolidated Fund of a State to supplement the resources of Panchayats and Municipalities.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. Dr. Panagariya was appointed as Chairman in December 2023.

Statement 2: Correct. This is a specific part of the ToR for the 16th FC to align disaster funding with modern requirements.

Statement 3: Incorrect. Article 280(3)(bb) and (c) make it a **constitutional mandate** for every FC to recommend measures for local bodies. This remains a core part of the 16th FC's ToR.

8. Regarding the borrowing powers under the Indian Constitution, consider the following statements:

1. The Central Government can borrow both within India and outside India upon the security of the Consolidated Fund of India, within limits fixed by Parliament.
2. A State Government can borrow only within India and not abroad, upon the security of the Consolidated Fund of the State.
3. A State cannot raise any loan without the consent of the Centre if there is still outstanding any part of a loan which has been made to the State by the Centre.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. Article 292 of the Indian Constitution empowers the central government to borrow money on the security of the Consolidated Fund of India, either within India or outside. This authority is subject to limitations set by Parliament, ensuring parliamentary oversight and financial discipline regarding national debt and guarantees.

Statement 2: Correct. Article 293(1) of the Indian Constitution authorizes state governments to borrow money within India, using their Consolidated Fund as security. This borrowing power is subject to limitations set by the state's legislature, allowing states to manage debt for development while maintaining fiscal discipline.

Statement 3: Correct. Article 293(3) of the Indian Constitution stipulates that a State government cannot raise any loan without the consent of the Government of India if there is still outstanding any part of a previous loan made to the State by the Centre (or its predecessor) or in respect of which a guarantee has been given by the Union.

9. Consider the following statements regarding the inter-governmental tax immunity in India:

1. The property of the Union is exempt from all taxes imposed by a State or any authority within a State, unless Parliament by law provides otherwise.
2. The property and income of a State are exempt from Union taxation, but the Union can tax the income of a State derived from a trade or business if Parliament so provides by law.
3. The property of the Union exempt from state tax includes only immovable property like land and buildings and does not include movable property like vehicles or aircraft.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. Under Article 285, Union property is immune from state/local taxes.

Statement 2: Correct. Under Article 289, the immunity for states is not absolute; commercial activities can be taxed by the Union if a law is made.

Statement 3: Incorrect. The term property under Article 285 is used in a very wide sense and includes both movable and immovable property (lands, buildings, chattels, shares, etc.).

10. With reference to the impact of Emergencies on financial relations, consider the following statements:

1. While a Proclamation of National Emergency is in operation, the President can modify the constitutional distribution of revenues between the Centre and the States.
2. During a Financial Emergency, the Union can direct the States to reduce the salaries and allowances of all or any class of persons serving in connection with the affairs of the State, including High Court Judges.
3. Any such modification made by the President during a National Emergency continues to have effect until the end of the financial year in which the Emergency ceases to operate.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. Under Article 354, the President can suspend or modify the provisions relating to the distribution of taxes (Articles 268 to 279).

Statement 2: Correct. Under Article 360, the Union gains significant control over the pay structure of state employees and even judicial officers to restore financial stability.

Statement 3: Correct. This ensures that the financial planning for that specific year is not disrupted immediately upon the revocation of the emergency.

Federal Dynamics in India

1. Consider the following pairs regarding the Distribution of Tax Revenues:

Article	Tax Entry	Revenue Allocation
1. Article 268	Stamp duties on bills of exchange	Collected and retained by States
2. Article 269	Taxes on inter-state trade	Levied by Union; Assigned to States
3. Article 270	Central Goods and Services Tax	Shared between Union and States

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- **Article 268:** Union levies, but States collect and keep (e.g., stamp duties).
- **Article 269:** Union levies and collects, but the entire net proceeds are assigned to States (e.g., Central Sales Tax).
- **Article 270:** Includes almost all central taxes (income tax, CGST) which are shared based on Finance Commission recommendations.

2. Which of the following is the correct chronological sequence of the appointment of committees on Centre-State relations?

- (a) 1st ARC — Rajamannar Committee — Sarkaria Commission — Punchhi Commission
- (b) Rajamannar Committee — 1st ARC — Sarkaria Commission — Punchhi Commission
- (c) 1st ARC — Sarkaria Commission — Rajamannar Committee — Punchhi Commission
- (d) Rajamannar Committee — Sarkaria Commission — 1st ARC — Punchhi Commission

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **1st ARC:** 1966.
- **Rajamannar Committee:** 1969.
- **Sarkaria Commission:** 1983.
- **NCRWC (Venkatachaliah Commission):** 2000.
- **Punchhi Commission:** 2007.

3. Consider the following pairs of recommendations and their respective committees/commissions:

Recommendation	Committee/Commission
I. Abolition of Articles 356, 357, and 365	Rajamannar Committee
II. Article 356 should be used only as a measure of last resort	Sarkaria Commission

III. Creation of an Inter-State Council under Article 263 for the first time	1st ARC (1966)
IV. Governor should not be a person from local politics of the state	Punchhi Commission

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

- (a) Only one pair
- (b) Only two pairs
- (c) Only three pairs
- (d) All four pairs

Correct Answer: (d)

Explanation:

- **I: Correct.** The Rajamannar Committee was highly critical of the Centre's power to dismiss state governments.
- **II: Correct.** Sarkaria emphasized the Rare use of Article 356.
- **III: Correct.** The 1st ARC recommended its setup; it was eventually set up in 1990.
- **IV: Correct.** Both Sarkaria and Punchhi suggested that Governors should be eminent persons from outside the state to ensure neutrality.

4. With reference to Judicial Doctrines on Centre-State Relations, consider the following statements:

1. The Doctrine of Pith and Substance is used to validate a law that incidentally encroaches on a subject outside the legislature's competence.
2. The Doctrine of Colourable Legislation is applied when the legislature enacts a law that is within its formal competence but is a "fraud on the Constitution."
3. The Doctrine of Territorial Nexus applies only to laws made by the Parliament and not to laws made by State Legislatures.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1:** It looks at the "true nature" of the law rather than its incidental effects. If the substance of a law falls within the legislature's list, it is valid even if it accidentally touches another list.
- **Statement 2:** It prevents "indirect" violations of the Constitution by a legislature. It tests the legislative competence; the court looks at whether a law is a fraud on the Constitution.
- **Statement 3: Incorrect.** The doctrine is most commonly applied to State laws to justify their extra-territorial application. Usually, state laws are for the state territory, but a nexus (like a company registered in State A doing business in State B) allows for legal extension.

5. Consider the following statements regarding Article 261 (Public Acts, Records and Judicial Proceedings):

1. Full faith and credit is given to the judicial proceedings of the Union and States throughout India.
2. The protection under Article 261 extends to both civil and criminal judgments of all courts.

- Final judgments of civil courts in any part of India are executable anywhere within India without the need for fresh proceedings.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1:** Correct.
 - **Statement 2: Incorrect.** Article 261 applies primarily to civil judgments. It does not apply to criminal judgments, as one state is not bound to enforce the penal laws or criminal sentences of another.
 - **Statement 3:** Correct. This ensures "judicial unity."

6. Regarding Article 262 and Inter-State Water Disputes, consider the following:

- Parliament has the exclusive power to provide for the adjudication of inter-state water disputes.
- Parliament may by law exclude the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and all other courts in respect of such disputes.
- No law has been enacted by Parliament so far to exclude the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court under Article 262.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1:** Correct. This is a specific legislative power under Article 262.
 - **Statement 2:** Correct. This is a rare constitutional provision that allows the ousting of SC jurisdiction.
 - **Statement 3: Incorrect.** The **Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956** specifically excludes the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in these matters.

7. With reference to the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956, consider the following:

- The Central Government is mandated to set up a Tribunal within one year of receiving a request from a State.
- The members of the Tribunal are nominated by the Chief Justice of India from sitting judges of the Supreme Court or High Courts.
- The decision of the Tribunal is final and binding on the parties to the dispute.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1:** Correct (per 2002 amendment).
- **Statement 2:** Correct. This ensures judicial impartiality in federal disputes.
- **Statement 3:** Correct. Once published in the Gazette, it has the force of a Supreme Court decree.

8. Consider the following statements regarding the Inter-State Council (ISC):

1. The ISC is a permanent constitutional body established directly by the Constitution of India in 1950.
2. The Prime Minister is the Chairman of the Council, and Chief Ministers of all States are members.
3. The ISC is empowered to investigate and discuss subjects in which the Union and the States have a common interest.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Incorrect.** While Article 263 provided for it, it is **not a permanent body**. It is established by the President "whenever it appears" necessary. It was first set up in 1990.
- **Statement 2: Correct.**
- **Statement 3: Correct.** The Council handles non-legal (political/coordinative) disputes, whereas the SC handles legal disputes under Art 131.

9. With reference to Zonal Councils, consider the following statements:

1. They are statutory bodies established under the States Reorganisation Act, 1956.
2. The Prime Minister of India acts as the common chairman of all the five Zonal Councils.
3. The North-Eastern Council was created along with the other five Zonal Councils under the States Reorganisation Act, 1956.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** They are not constitutional bodies.
- **Statement 2: Incorrect.** The **Union Home Minister** is the common chairman for all Zonal Councils.
- **Statement 3: Incorrect.** The North-Eastern Council was created by a **separate Act** (North-Eastern Council Act, 1971). Only five were created in 1956.

10. Consider the following pairs of Zonal Councils and their Headquarters:

Zonal Council	Headquarters
1. Northern Council	Chandigarh
2. Central Council	Prayagraj

3. Western Council	Mumbai
4. Southern Council	Hyderabad

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) All four

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **Northern Council: Incorrect.** The HQ is **New Delhi**.
 - **Central Council:** Correct. HQ is Prayagraj (Allahabad).
 - **Western Council:** Correct. HQ is Mumbai.
 - **Southern Council: Incorrect.** The HQ is **Chennai**.

Emergency Provisions

1. Consider the following statements:

1. The President can proclaim National Emergency under Article 352 even before the actual occurrence of war or external aggression if there is imminent danger.
2. Internal disturbance can be a valid ground for proclamation of emergency.
3. The 38th Amendment (1975) enabled issuance of separate proclamations on different grounds even when one proclamation is already in operation.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct: The Constitution expressly allows proclamation on the ground of imminent danger of war, external aggression or armed rebellion.

Statement 2 is incorrect: The 44th Amendment (1978) replaced the vague ground of internal disturbance with the specific ground of armed rebellion.

Statement 3 is correct: The 38th Amendment (1975) inserted a provision permitting different proclamations on different grounds to operate simultaneously.

2. With reference to the procedural safeguards for a National Emergency, consider the following statements:

1. The President can proclaim a National Emergency only after receiving a written recommendation from the Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha.
2. The proclamation must be approved by both Houses of Parliament within two months by simple majority.
3. If the Lok Sabha is dissolved, the proclamation survives for 30 days from the first sitting of the reconstituted Lok Sabha only if Rajya Sabha has approved it in the meantime..

Which of the statements given above are not correct?

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Incorrect. Post-44th Amendment, the President can proclaim emergency only on the written recommendation of the Union Cabinet. This ensures that the President does not act on the advice of the Prime Minister alone, but on the Cabinet (PM + Ministers of Cabinet rank).

Statement 2: Incorrect. Approval must now be obtained within one month (not two) and by special majority (not simple majority).

Statement 3: Correct. The 30-day survival clause applies only when Rajya Sabha has already approved the proclamation.

3. Consider the following statements:

1. After the 44th Amendment, continuation of National Emergency requires approval by special majority every six months.
2. Originally, the proclamation could continue indefinitely on the approval of the executive alone.
3. Even if the Lok Sabha is dissolved during the six-month period, the proclamation automatically lapses after 30 days irrespective of Rajya Sabha's approval.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct: Every six months, Parliament must approve continuation by special majority.

Statement 2 is correct: Before the 44th Amendment, there was no fixed duration and no parliamentary approval was needed after initial two months.

Statement 3 is incorrect: The proclamation does not automatically lapse; it survives 30 days from the first sitting of the new Lok Sabha provided Rajya Sabha has approved it.

4. Consider the following statements regarding the Judicial Review and Revocation of a National Emergency:

1. The 38th Amendment made the satisfaction of the President in proclaiming National Emergency immune from judicial review.
2. The 44th Amendment restored judicial review and the Minerva Mills case (1980) allowed challenge on grounds of malafide or irrelevance.
3. A resolution by Lok Sabha disapproving continuation of Emergency can be passed by simple majority after a 30-day special session triggered by 1/10th members.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. The 38th Amendment Act of 1975 made the declaration of emergency non-justiciable. The 44th Amendment Act (1978) removed this protection, allowing the judiciary to intervene. This was affirmed in the *Minerva Mills* case (1980), where the SC ruled that an emergency can be challenged if it is mala fide or based on irrelevant facts.

Statement 2: Correct.

- **Approval:** Needs **Special Majority** (2/3rd present and voting + absolute majority) and Both Houses.
- **Disapproval/Revocation:** Needs Simple Majority and Lok Sabha only.

Statement 3: Incorrect. This procedural safeguard was added by the **44th Amendment**. It ensures that if the government avoids calling a session during an emergency, the opposition (at least 1/10th or 10% of members) can force a **special sitting within 14 days** to vote on the continuance of the emergency.

5. During the operation of a National Emergency, which of the following changes occur in Centre-State relations?

1. During National Emergency, the Centre's executive power extends to giving directions to States on any matter.
2. The State Legislature is suspended, and its power to make laws on subjects in the State List is transferred to the Parliament.
3. The President can modify the distribution of revenues between Centre and States, and such orders must be laid before both Houses.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. Centre can issue directions on any subject during National Emergency.

Statement 2: Incorrect. The State Legislature is not suspended. It continues to exist, but the Parliament gains concurrent power to legislate on State List subjects (Article 250). The state's power to make laws is overridden but not taken away.

Statement 3: Correct. President's order on revenue distribution remains effective till the end of the financial year in which Emergency ceases and must be laid before Parliament.

6. Consider the following statements regarding the life of legislative bodies during a National Emergency:

1. The life of the Lok Sabha can be extended by a law of Parliament for any length of time, provided the extension is done for one year at a time.
2. The life of State Legislative Assemblies can be extended by the Governor by one year at a time during National Emergency.

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. Parliament can extend its own term by one year at a time during a National Emergency.

Statement 2: Incorrect. Only Parliament (not Governor) can extend the term of State Assemblies during National Emergency.

7. Consider the following statements:

1. Article 358 automatically suspends Article 19 during a proclamation on grounds of war or external aggression.
2. After the 44th Amendment, Article 19 cannot be suspended during an Emergency proclaimed on the ground of armed rebellion.
3. The President can suspend the right to move courts for enforcement of Articles 20 and 21 under Article 359.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct: Article 358 provides automatic suspension of Article 19 during external emergency.

Statement 2 is correct: 44th Amendment restricted Article 19 suspension to war/external aggression only.

Statement 3 is incorrect: 44th Amendment expressly bars suspension of Articles 20 and 21 even under Article 359.

8. Which of the following statements precisely distinguishes Article 358 from Article 359?

1. Article 358 operates only in case of internal emergency, whereas Article 359 operates in case of both External and Internal Emergency.
2. Suspension under Article 358 is automatic and applies to the whole country while under Article 359 it operates only to the extent specified in the Presidential order.

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

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Incorrect. Article 358 is restricted to external aggression/war. Article 359 is broader in its application. Article 359 operates in all types.

Statement 2: Correct. Article 358 suspension is automatic and nationwide; Article 359 suspension is selective and area-specific as per Presidential order.

9. Regarding the imposition of President's Rule, consider the following statements:

1. The President can proclaim President's Rule under Article 356 on the basis of a Governor's report or otherwise.
2. A proclamation of President's Rule must be approved by both Houses of Parliament within two months by a special majority.
3. President's Rule cannot be extended beyond one year unless a National Emergency is in operation or the Election Commission certifies that general elections to the state assembly cannot be held.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

Statement 1: Correct. Proclamation can be made if satisfied on Governor's report or independently.

Statement 2: Incorrect. President's Rule requires approval by a **Simple Majority**, not a Special Majority.

Statement 3: Correct. This was a vital check added to prevent the indefinite use of Article 356 by 44th amendment.

10. Which of the following is not an extraordinary power of the President during President's Rule?

- (a) Assuming to himself all functions of the State Government and powers of the Governor.
- (b) Declaring that the powers of the State Legislature shall be exercisable by Parliament.
- (c) Suspending or dissolving the State Legislative Assembly without parliamentary approval.
- (d) Issuing ordinances on State List subjects when Parliament is not in session.

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

Options (a), (b) and (d) are explicitly available to the President.

Option (c) is not available, Under Article 356, a State Assembly can be dissolved only after both Houses of Parliament approve the proclamation of President's Rule. Until this parliamentary approval is granted, the President can only suspend the assembly. If Parliament fails to approve the proclamation within two months, the assembly is reactivated.

Financial Emergency, the President, and the Vice-President.

1. Consider the following statements regarding the proclamation of a Financial Emergency:

1. The President can proclaim Financial Emergency if he is satisfied that the financial stability or credit of India or any part thereof is threatened.
2. A proclamation of Financial Emergency must be approved by both Houses of Parliament within two months from the date of its issue by a special majority.
3. Once approved by the Parliament, the Financial Emergency continues indefinitely until it is revoked.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** This is the constitutional ground mentioned in Article 360. The 38th Amendment Act (1975) made the President's satisfaction final, but this was later made justiciable.
- **Statement 2: Incorrect.** While the time limit is two months (unlike one month for National Emergency), it requires only a Simple Majority for approval, not a special majority.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** There is no maximum period prescribed for its operation, and no repeated parliamentary approval is required for its continuation.

2. With reference to the consequences of a Financial Emergency, consider the following statements:

1. The President is empowered to issue directions for the reduction of salaries and allowances of all or any class of persons serving the Union, including the judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts.
2. The President can reserve all Money Bills and other financial bills passed by State Legislatures for his consideration.

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** This is an exceptional provision as the salaries of judges are otherwise "charged" on the Consolidated Fund and cannot be varied to their disadvantage.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** This gives the Union executive significant control over state finances to restore financial stability.

3. Consider the following statements regarding the office of the Vice-President of India:

1. The Vice-President is elected by an Electoral College consisting of elected and nominated members of both Houses of Parliament.
2. The election is held in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of a single transferable vote via an open ballot system.
3. To be eligible for election, a person must 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) All three
- (d) None

Correct Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** This distinguishes it from the Presidential election, where nominated members of Parliament and members of State Assemblies participate.
- **Statement 2: Incorrect.** The system is proportional representation by single transferable vote, but the voting is by Secret Ballot, not open ballot.
- 4. **Statement 3: Incorrect.** Since the VP is the ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha, he must meet the eligibility criteria of that House (whereas the President must be eligible for the Lok Sabha). To be eligible for election, a person must be qualified for election as a member of the Rajya Sabha.

4. Regarding the removal and oath of the Vice-President, consider the following statements:

1. The Vice-President can be removed by a resolution of Rajya Sabha passed by effective majority and agreed to by Lok Sabha by simple majority after 14 days' notice.
2. The Constitution mentions "Violation of the Constitution" as the sole ground for the removal of the Vice-President.
3. The oath of office to the Vice-President is administered by the President or a person appointed by him.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** An "effective majority" (majority of all the then members) is required in the Rajya Sabha.
- **Statement 2: Incorrect.** The Constitution does not mention any grounds for the removal of the Vice-President. "Violation of the Constitution" is the ground only for the President's impeachment.
- **Statement 3: Correct.** This is provided under Article 69.

5. Which of the following is NOT a part of the Union Executive?

- (a) The Vice-President
- (b) The Attorney General for India
- (c) The Comptroller and Auditor General of India
- (d) The Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- The Union Executive (Articles 52 to 78) consists of the President, the Vice-President, the Prime Minister, the Council of Ministers, and the Attorney General for India. The CAG (Article 148) is an independent constitutional body and is not part of the executive branch.

6. With reference to the election of the President of India, consider the following statements:

1. The electoral college consists of elected members of both Houses of Parliament and elected members of the Legislative Assemblies of States.
2. The value of the vote of an MLA is determined by dividing the total population of the state by the total number of elected members in the state legislative assembly, multiplied by 1/1000.
3. A person is eligible for election as President if he is at least 35 years of age and qualified for election as a member of the Rajya Sabha.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** Nominated members are excluded from the election but included in the impeachment.
- **Statement 2: Correct.** This formula ensures uniformity among states based on population.
- **Statement 3: Incorrect.** The candidate must be qualified for election as a member of the **Lok Sabha**, not the Rajya Sabha.

7. Regarding the President's term and removal, consider the following statements:

1. The impeachment process of the President is a quasi-judicial procedure initiated in either House of Parliament.
2. A resolution for impeachment must be passed by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting.
3. The oath of office is administered to the President by the Chief Justice of India or, in his absence, the senior-most judge of the Supreme Court.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- **Statement 1: Correct.** It is quasi-judicial because one house prefers the charges and the other investigates them.
- **Statement 2: Incorrect.** It must be passed by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the total membership of the House (a much higher bar than 'present and voting').
- **Statement 3: Correct.** This is provided under Article 60.

8. Which one of the following is not an executive power or function of the Vice-President of India?

- (a) Acting as the President when a vacancy occurs in the office of the President.
- (b) Presiding over the meetings of the Council of Ministers in the absence of the Prime Minister.
- (c) Discharging the functions of the President when the President is unable to do so due to illness.
- (d) Serving as the ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- The Vice-President has no role in the meetings of the Council of Ministers. If the PM is absent, a senior minister usually presides.

9. Consider the following statements:

1. The Vice-President can discharge all functions of the President when the office falls vacant or when the President is unable to act, but only for a maximum period of one year.
2. The President has the exclusive power to grant pardons, reprieves and remissions (including death sentences), while the Vice-President has no such power.

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

Correct Answer: (b)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is Incorrect: Article 65 allows Vice-President to act as President with a strict 6-month limit.

Statement 2 is correct: Pardoning power under Article 72 is exclusively with the President.

10. Consider the following statements:

1. The President is an integral part of Parliament and has the power to summon, prorogue the Houses and dissolve the Lok Sabha, while the Vice-President does not possess these powers.
2. The Vice-President, as ex-officio Chairman of Rajya Sabha, can exercise a casting vote in case of a tie, but the President has no voting rights in either House.

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

Correct Answer: (c)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct: Summoning, proroguing and dissolution powers belong only to the President (Article 85).

Statement 2 is correct: Casting vote in Rajya Sabha is a specific power of the Vice-President; President has none.