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MCQ 1.**ANSWER: D****EXPLANATION**

The Drafting Committee was officially set up on August 29, 1947, with seven initial members: Dr. B.R. Ambedkar (Chairman), N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar, Alladi Krishnaswamy Iyer, Dr. K.M. Munshi, Syed Mohammad Saadulla, N. Madhava Rau, and D.P. Khaitan. Harendra Coomar Mookerjee was the Vice-President of the Constituent Assembly, not a member of the Drafting Committee.

- N. Madhava Rau was appointed subsequently to replace B.L. Mitter, who resigned due to ill health. He was not a member on the opening day of August 29.
- T.T. Krishnamachari was included subsequently in 1948 to replace D.P. Khaitan after his demise.

MCQ 2.**ANSWER: D****EXPLANATION**

The Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam (The Constitution 106th Amendment Act), which reserves one-third of all seats for women in the Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies, was passed by the Parliament of India and received Presidential assent in September 2023.

MCQ 3.**ANSWER: B****EXPLANATION**

The freedom to acquire, hold, and dispose of property was originally guaranteed under Article 19(1)(f). However, it was deleted by the 44th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1978 and turned into a legal right under Article 300A.

MCQ 4.**ANSWER: D****EXPLANATION**

Safeguarding the rights of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is a directive under the Directive Principles of State Policy (specifically Article 46) and various statutory laws, but it is not explicitly listed as one of the 11 Fundamental Duties under Article 51A.

MCQ 5.**ANSWER: B****EXPLANATION****Statement 3 is incorrect:**

While the Preamble is not enforceable in a court of law, it does not grant substantive rights. It acts merely as an introductory guide to understanding the mind of the Constitution makers.

MCQ 6.**ANSWER: D****EXPLANATION**

The Nehru Committee Report (1928), headed by Motilal Nehru, was the first major attempt by Indians to draft a constitutional framework for the country. This report explicitly incorporated a fundamental right



guaranteeing protection against retrospective criminal laws (ex post facto laws), which later became Article 20(1) of the Indian Constitution

MCQ 7.

ANSWER: D

EXPLANATION

Under Article 3 of the Indian Constitution, the power to alter the name, boundaries, or area of an existing State rests solely with the Parliament of India, not the State Legislature. While the affected State Legislature can share its views via a resolution, its opinion is entirely advisory and not binding on Parliament.

MCQ 8.

ANSWER: C

EXPLANATION

The Ninth Schedule deals with the validation of certain Acts and Regulations (primarily land reforms) to protect them from judicial review. The allocation of seats in the Council of States (Rajya Sabha) is actually detailed under the Fourth Schedule.

MCQ 9.

ANSWER: D

EXPLANATION

Article 48 deals with the organization of agriculture and animal husbandry. The separation of the judiciary from the executive is actually mandated under Article 50.(a).

MCQ 10.

ANSWER: C

EXPLANATION

Part II of the Indian Constitution spans from Article 5 to Article 11 and governs the various aspects of Indian citizenship.

MCQ 11.

ANSWER: C

EXPLANATION

The Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSPs) aim to build a welfare state by outlining economic and social democracy. Unlike Fundamental Rights, DPSPs are explicitly non-enforceable (non-justiciable) by any court of law under Article 37.

MCQ 12.

ANSWER: B

EXPLANATION

Equality of status and Dignity of the individual were part of the original Preamble adopted in 1949. Socialist and Integrity were not part of the early text. They were later added to the Preamble by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1976 along with the word 'Secular'.

MCQ 13.

ANSWER: C

EXPLANATION

The statement reads "It has not ability...". In reality, the actual ability to handle social differences, divisions, and conflicts peacefully is a major plus point of democratic regimes.

- While democratic governments take more time to follow procedures and deliberate, this deliberate process makes decisions more acceptable and

effective in the long run. Calling it outright "not cost-effective" is a flawed and incorrect assessment of democracy.

- Democracies are designed to be responsive to citizens. While they may not satisfy every demand immediately, saying they often ignore the demands of the majority contradicts the democratic principle of majoritarian representation.

MCQ 14.

ANSWER: A

EXPLANATION

Statement 2 is incorrect:

Unlike most other writs (like Habeas Corpus or Mandamus), Quo Warranto can be filed by any interested person or public-spirited citizen. It does not necessarily have to be filed strictly by an aggrieved person whose personal rights are violated.

Statement 3 is incorrect:

Quo Warranto is curative or remedial in nature because it removes an unqualified person from an office they have already wrongfully occupied. The writs that are both preventive and curative are Certiorari (which prevents an inferior court from exceeding jurisdiction and cures the defect by quashing an existing order).

MCQ 15.

ANSWER: A

EXPLANATION

Statement 1 is incorrect:

Abolition of untouchability is covered under Article 17, which is part of the Right to Equality (Articles 14–18).

Statement 4 is incorrect:

Protection of the interests of minorities comes under Article 29, which falls under Cultural and Educational Rights (Articles 29–30).

MCQ 16.

ANSWER: D

EXPLANATION

Statement 1 is incorrect:

The NRC is primarily governed and mandated by the Citizenship Act of 1955 (along with the Citizenship Rules, 2003). It is not mandated by the Foreigners Act, 1946 or the Passport Act, 1920.

Statement 2 is incorrect:

It was prepared only once in 1951. A subsequent state-specific update process was conducted for Assam, which concluded its final draft publication in 2019, not 2023.

Statement 3 is incorrect:

At present, only Assam has a compiled and updated National Register of Citizens. Uttar Pradesh does not have its own NRC.

MCQ 17.

ANSWER: A

EXPLANATION

The fundamental objective of DPSPs (Part IV of the Constitution) is to establish economic and social democracy, creating a welfare state with a just and equitable society.

Article 39(c) specifically directs the State to ensure that the operation of the economic

system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment.

Because the prevention of wealth concentration (R) directly serves the structural blueprint of creating an equitable society and welfare state (A), the reason accurately explains the assertion.

MCQ 18.

ANSWER: D

EXPLANATION

Article 48A was added via the 42nd Amendment Act of 1976 under the Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP). It explicitly mandates that the State shall endeavour to protect and improve the environment and safeguard the country's forests and wildlife. Article 48A works symmetrically with Article 51A(g), which forms a Fundamental Duty for every citizen to protect and improve the natural environment, including forests, lakes, rivers, and wildlife.

MCQ 19.

ANSWER: C

EXPLANATION

The exact timeline of these foundational Supreme Court of India cases regarding fundamental rights and constitutional amendments is:

- Shankari Prasad vs. Union of India: 1951 (Upheld Parliament's absolute power to amend fundamental rights).

- Sajjan Singh vs. State of Rajasthan: 1965 (Reiterated the position taken in Shankari Prasad).
- Golaknath vs. State of Punjab: 1967 (Reversed previous rulings; stated fundamental rights cannot be amended).
- Kesavananda Bharati vs. State of Kerala: 1973 (Established the historic "Basic Structure Doctrine").

MCQ 20.

ANSWER: D

EXPLANATION

- Indian Arms Act 1878 : Enacted during Lord Lytton's viceroyalty, restricting Indians from carrying weapons without a license.
- Royal Title Act 1876: Conferred the official title of "Empress of India" (Kaisar-i-Hind) on Queen Victoria.
- Indian High Court Act 1861: Authorized the creation of High Courts in Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay.
- Indian Divorce Act 1869: Standardised and codified the matrimonial law relating to divorces among Christians in India.

MCQ 21.

ANSWER: C

EXPLANATION

The promotion of co-operative societies is actually governed by Article 43B (introduced

by the 97th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2011). Article 43A deals instead with the participation of workers in the management of industries.

MCQ 22.

ANSWER: B

EXPLANATION

Providing for social welfare, reform, or throwing open Hindu religious institutions of a public character is covered under Article 25(2)(b), not Article 26. Article 26 strictly protects the collective freedom to manage religious affairs.

MCQ 23.

ANSWER: C

EXPLANATION

The phrase "Union of States" (enshrined in Article 1 of the Indian Constitution) is borrowed from the British North-American Act, 1867 (which created the Canadian Federation). It signifies that the Indian federation is an indestructible union of destructible states, meaning the states have no right to secede.

MCQ 24.

ANSWER: A

EXPLANATION

Statement 1 is incorrect:

The doctrine ensures that the entire law does not become void automatically. Only the part

inconsistent with Fundamental Rights is invalidated, provided it can be separated from the valid portions.

Statement 2 is incorrect: The doctrine applies to both pre-constitutional (Article 13(1)) and post-constitutional laws (Article 13(2)). It is the Doctrine of Eclipse that primarily limits its practical filter to pre-constitutional laws.

MCQ 25.

ANSWER: C

EXPLANATION

The members of the Constituent Assembly were elected indirectly by the members of the Provincial Legislative Assemblies using the system of proportional representation by means of a single transferable vote.

MCQ 26.

ANSWER: C

EXPLANATION

Statement 3 is incorrect:

The oath of the President of India is completely excluded from the Third Schedule. Instead, it is specifically detailed under Article 60 of the Indian Constitution.

MCQ 27.

ANSWER: C

EXPLANATION

The provision of Residual Powers vested in the Centre was borrowed from the Canadian Constitution, not the Australian one. Australia was the source for the Concurrent List and joint sittings of Parliament

MCQ 28.

ANSWER: D

EXPLANATION

Fundamental Rights in India are not absolute. The Constitution imposes reasonable restrictions on them to balance individual liberty with public order, national security, morality, and general public welfare.

Under the doctrine of judicial review (primarily through Articles 13, 32, and 226), the judiciary has the power to examine any law or executive action. If it infringes upon Fundamental Rights, the courts can declare it unconstitutional and void.

MCQ 29.

ANSWER: D

EXPLANATION

Assertion (A) is false:

The rule against Double Jeopardy (Article 20(2)) states that no person shall be prosecuted and punished for the same offence more than once. However, the Supreme Court has clarified that this protection does not include departmental or administrative proceedings. It only applies to proceedings before a court of law or a judicial tribunal.

MCQ 30.

ANSWER: D

EXPLANATION

The definitions provided in the statements have been completely swapped (interchanged):

Punitive detention is used to punish a person after an offence is committed and proven in a court of law.

Preventive detention is used to detain a person before an offence is committed to stop them from doing it.

MCQ 31.

ANSWER: C

EXPLANATION

This famous historical statement emphasizing that the Constituent Assembly serves as a true intellectual and collective reflection of the nation was made by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. He strongly believed that a representative assembly would naturally dissolve communal tensions through democratic deliberation.

MCQ 32.

ANSWER: C

EXPLANATION

Statement 1 is correct:

Communal politics operates on the foundational premise that society is divided into distinct, competing religious

communities. It prioritises religious identity over shared civic identity, directly contrasting with secular ideals that guarantee equal rights, individual freedom, and uniform citizenship regardless of faith.

Statement 2 is correct:

Exploitative and divisive political strategies—such as vote-bank consolidation, communal rhetoric, and polarizing messaging—are primary systemic drivers that foster and amplify communalism in modern society.

Statement 3 is correct:

A primary historical cause of communalism is the romanticised and unscientific reimagining of ancient and medieval history. Exaggerating the glories or suffering of specific religious groups during those eras creates a communal superiority complex or a deep-seated victimhood mentality, driving communities apart. Since all three statements are true indicators and causes relating to communal politics, option (c) is the right choice

MCQ 33.

ANSWER: A

EXPLANATION

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar famously described the Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSPs) as the "novel features" of the Indian Constitution.

The metaphor that "DPSP is a cheque that is paid at the convenience of the bank" was stated by Prof. K.T. Shah, a prominent economist and Constituent Assembly member.

The statement that "DPSPs are aimed at furthering the goals of the social revolution" was coined by the renowned constitutional expert Granville Austin.

K.C. Wheare alternatively termed Part IV as a "manifesto of aims and aspirations".

MCQ 34.

ANSWER: D

EXPLANATION

Promoting co-operative societies is explicitly directed under Article 43B (added via the 97th Amendment in 2011). Article 43A instead relates to worker management participation.

Securing a living wage, a decent standard of life, and social opportunities for all classes of workers is protected under Article 43. Article 42 addresses securing just and humane conditions of work alongside maternity relief.

Securing the active participation of workers in the management of undertakings and industries is directed under Article 43A (added via the 42nd Amendment in 1976).

MCQ 35.

ANSWER: A

EXPLANATION

Statement 1 is incorrect:

Article 20(3) protects an accused person against self-incrimination ("no person accused of any offence shall be compelled to be a witness against himself"). The Supreme Court has repeatedly held that this protection extends to the stage of police investigation and interrogation, not just trial proceedings.

Statement 3 is incorrect:

The Supreme Court clarified (e.g., in the T.M.A. Pai Foundation and St. Xavier's College cases) that while there is a fundamental right to establish and administer educational institutions (under Article 19(1)(g) and Article 30), affiliation or recognition by a university/state is not a fundamental right. It is a statutory right subject to the conditions laid down by the regulating authorities.

MCQ 36.**ANSWER: A****EXPLANATION**

To protect monuments and places of national importance is a Directive Principle of State Policy (Article 49), which places the obligation on the State, not individual citizens.

MCQ 37.**ANSWER: A****EXPLANATION**

N.A. Palkhivala: Called the Preamble the "Identity Card of the Constitution".

K.M. Munshi: Called it the "Horoscope of our sovereign democratic republic".

Sir Ernest Barker: Called it the "Key-note to the Constitution" (and featured the Preamble at the opening of his book, Principles of Social and Political Theory).

MCQ 38.**ANSWER: C****EXPLANATION**

'Due Process of Law' (a doctrine borrowed from the American Constitution) checks not only if a law exists to justify an executive action, but also whether that law is just, fair, and reasonable (not arbitrary). The Supreme Court read "Due Process" into Article 21 starting with the Maneka Gandhi case (1978).

MCQ 39.**ANSWER: B****EXPLANATION**

The 44th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1978 deleted the Right to Property from the list of Fundamental Rights (Article 19(1)(f) and Article 31). It was reinserted as Article 300-A under Part XII as a constitutional/legal right. This legal right extends to both citizens and non-citizens (including legal corporations).

MCQ 40.

ANSWER: A

EXPLANATION

Statement 2 is incorrect:

It was actually Tej Bahadur Sapru and the National Convention (1924) that worked alongside Annie Besant to draft the Commonwealth of India Bill. Annie Besant did not formally convene the Central Legislative Council members to frame the assembly.

Statement 3 is incorrect:

The official idea for a Constituent Assembly was first explicitly proposed by M.N. Roy (a pioneer of the communist movement in India) in 1934. The Indian National Congress (INC) officially adopted the demand in 1935.

MCQ 41.

ANSWER: B

EXPLANATION

Statement 1 is incorrect:

The Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2019 (CAA) relaxed the residency requirement for naturalisation from 11 years to 5 years (not 6 years) for eligible applicants belonging to the six specified minority communities.

MCQ 42.

ANSWER: B

EXPLANATION

Article 39(c) of the Indian Constitution (part of the Directive Principles of State Policy in Part IV) explicitly states that the State shall direct its policy toward ensuring that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment. While concentration of wealth conflicts with the broader spirit of an egalitarian society, it is directly categorized as a specific violation of the DPSP guidelines rather than a breach of fundamental rights like the Right to Equality or Right to Freedom.

MCQ 43.

ANSWER: C

EXPLANATION

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar noted that the Directive Principles are similar to the 'Instrument of Instructions' issued to the Governor-General and Governors of the colonies by the British government under the Government of India Act of 1935.

The Indian constitutional framers borrowed the concept of DPSPs from the Irish Constitution of 1937, which had originally copied it from the Spanish Constitution.

Granville Austin described the Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles together as the "Conscience of the Constitution" and they collectively embody the core philosophy and foundational soul of the text

MCQ 44.

ANSWER: D**EXPLANATION**

The Regulating Act of 1773 created a four-member Executive Council to assist the Governor-General of Bengal, Warren Hastings. The four original members were John Clavering, George Monson, Philip Francis, and Richard Barwell. Robert Chambers was not a member of this council; he was a judge of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Fort William.

MCQ 45.**ANSWER: D****EXPLANATION****Reason (R) is false:**

Habeas Corpus is issued to ensure that a person is detained in accordance with the law, not in opposition to it. It cannot be issued if the detention is validated by a lawful procedure established by law (such as a valid court sentence).

MCQ 46.**ANSWER: B****EXPLANATION****Statement 2 is incorrect:**

Not every practice claimed by a religion is essential. Secular activities or superstitious beliefs associated with religion are not automatically protected.

MCQ 47.**10****ANSWER: A****EXPLANATION****Statement 2 is incorrect:**

The equitable distribution of material resources is a directive principle under Article 39(b), not Article 38. Therefore, statement 2 is incorrect with reference to Article 38.

MCQ 48.**ANSWER: D****EXPLANATION**

Article 15(1) explicitly states that the State shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them.

MCQ 49.**ANSWER: B****EXPLANATION**

The correct sequential order of these parts as they appear in the Constitution of India is:

The Union and its Territory: Part I (Articles 1–4) - Citizenship: Part II (Articles 5–11) - Directive Principles of State Policy Part IV (Articles 36–51) - Fundamental Duties: Part IV-A (Article 51-A)

MCQ 50.**ANSWER: A****EXPLANATION****Statement 2 is incorrect:****JOIN US:**

The Industrial Revolution led to a massive increase (not a decline) in industrial production in Great Britain. This boom caused British manufacturers to look aggressively for raw materials and newer open markets like India to sell their machine-made goods.

MCQ 51.**ANSWER: D****EXPLANATION**

The Right to die with dignity was recognized as a fundamental right under Article 21 by the Supreme Court in the landmark judgment *Common Cause v. Union of India* (2018). The *Shakti Vahini v. Union of India* (2018) case is instead a landmark judgment related to combating honour killings and protecting the right of adults to choose their life partner.

MCQ 52.**ANSWER: A****EXPLANATION****Statements 2 and 3 are incorrect:**

The Cabinet Mission Plan focused strictly on constitutional machinery and the transfer of power. It did not contain provisions expanding the jurisdiction of Indian courts or modifying recruitment rules for more Indians in the Indian Civil Services (ICS).

MCQ 53.**ANSWER: B****EXPLANATION****Statement 2 is incorrect:**

It was Rabindranath Tagore who sang *Vande Mataram* in a political context for the first time during the 1896 Calcutta Congress Session. Pandit Vishnu Digambar Paluskar did famously sing the song at various Congress sessions in Raga Kafi, but he did so at later conventions (such as the 1923 session), not in 1905. In the 1905 Benares session, it was sung by Sarala Devi Chaudhurani.

MCQ 54.**ANSWER: A****EXPLANATION**

. Because Article 32 provides the ultimate and highly effective mechanism to protect citizens against any violation of their fundamental freedoms, Dr. Ambedkar considered it the core foundational pillar (the soul) of the entire Constitution. Thus, (R) perfectly explains (A).

MCQ 55.**ANSWER: A****EXPLANATION****Statement 2 is incorrect:**

The Delhi Statement did not demand that all seats be exclusively reserved for Congress members. Instead, it proposed that the Indian National Congress should have a majority of the delegates at the conference to reflect its status as the primary representative body.

The Statement did not oppose the participation of the Indian National Congress. On the contrary, it laid down specific conditions under which the Congress would agree to participate in the Round Table



Conference, such as the acceptance of the principle of Dominion Status.

MCQ 56.

ANSWER: A

EXPLANATION

Statement 2 is incorrect:

The Indian Councils Act, 1909, did not give Indians full control over the executive government. It only allowed the symbolic association of Indians with the executive councils for the first time (e.g., Satyendra Prasad Sinha joining the Viceroy's Executive Council as a law member). Ultimate control remained fully with the British executive.

MCQ 57.

ANSWER: A

EXPLANATION

Determining boundaries between States is regulated under Article 3 of the Constitution. The powers, authority, and responsibilities of Panchayats are covered under the Eleventh Schedule (Article 243G).

There is no specific standalone constitutional provision or schedule designed to exclusively protect all border states in this manner.

MCQ 58.

ANSWER: A

EXPLANATION

Statement 2 is not correct:

To create, alter, or admit a state, the text of the First and Fourth Schedules of the Constitution must be modified to reflect the changes. According to Article 4, laws passed under Article 2 or Article 3 automatically effectuate

these amendments. Therefore, stating that no amendment is required to Article 3 or Article 2 itself is factually incorrect because changes made under them require statutory adjustment, even though Article 4 clarifies that such changes are enacted by a simple majority and are not treated as a formal constitutional amendment under Article 368.

MCQ 59.

ANSWER: D

EXPLANATION

Article 51 of the Indian Constitution, listed under the Directive Principles of State Policy (Part IV), explicitly directs the State to promote international peace and security, maintain just relations between nations, and respect international law—forming the core constitutional foundation of Indian Foreign Policy.

MCQ 60.

ANSWER: B

EXPLANATION

Statement 2 is incorrect:

The Saka Samvat actually began in 78 AD, which is 78 years after the start of the Christian era, not before it. The calendar that started around 56 BC (or 57 BC) is the Vikram Samvat.

Statement 3 is incorrect:

The Indian National Calendar is a purely solar calendar, not a lunisolar calendar. It has a fixed number of days in each month (30 or 31 days) that align precisely with the tropical

solar year and the standard Gregorian calendar, including leap years.

MCQ 61.

ANSWER: C

EXPLANATION

Under Article 19(5) of the Indian Constitution, reasonable restrictions can be imposed on the Freedom of Movement (Article 19(1)(d)). The Supreme Court has held that the movement of prostitutes can be restricted on the grounds of public health and in the interest of public morals.

The right of outsiders to enter or reside in tribal areas is restricted under Article 19(5) to protect the distinctive culture, language, customs, and manners of Scheduled Tribes, preventing economic exploitation.

MCQ 62.

ANSWER: B

EXPLANATION

Statement 1 is incorrect:

Begum Aizaz Rasul was elected to the Constituent Assembly from the United Provinces as a member of the Muslim League. She did not represent the British Parliament.

MCQ 63.

ANSWER: B

EXPLANATION

Andhra Pradesh was formed on 1st October 1953 (the first state created on a linguistic basis in India).

Haryana was carved out of Punjab on 1st November 1966.

Himachal Pradesh was elevated from a Union Territory to a full State on 25th January 1971. Sikkim became an integral part and the 22nd state of India on 16th May 1975.

MCQ 64.

ANSWER: A

EXPLANATION

In Keshvanand Bharti vs State of Kerala landmark judgment delivered on 24th April 1973, a 13-judge bench of the Supreme Court ruled that while Parliament has wide powers to amend the Constitution under Article 368, it cannot alter, destroy, or damage its "Basic Structure".

MCQ 65.

ANSWER: C

EXPLANATION

Maharaja Hari Singh signed the Instrument of Accession: Signed on 26th October 1947.

Constitution of India was enforced on 26th January 1950.

III. Accession ratified by the Constituent Assembly of J&K on 15th February 1954.

IV. New Constitution of the State of Jammu and Kashmir came into force on 26th January 1957.

MCQ 66.

ANSWER: B

EXPLANATION

Statement 3 is incorrect:

A foreigner can acquire Indian citizenship via Naturalisation if they are ordinarily resident in India for 12 years (specifically 12 months immediately preceding the application, and 11

years out of the 14 years before that). The "7 years out of 8 years" condition applies to Persons of Indian Origin (PIOs) or individuals married to Indian citizens seeking citizenship via Registration, not standard foreigners

MCQ 67.

ANSWER: A

EXPLANATION

Statement 2 is incorrect:

Minimizing inequalities in income, status, facilities, and opportunities was added by the 44th Amendment Act of 1978 under Article 38(2), not the 42nd Amendment.

MCQ 68.

ANSWER: B

EXPLANATION

Statement 2 is incorrect:

Double Jeopardy (Article 20(2)) means a person cannot be prosecuted and punished twice for the same offense. It does not mean a person cannot be tried for two different offenses arising out of a single incident.

MCQ 69.

ANSWER: D

EXPLANATION

Article 48 actually deals with the Organization of agriculture and animal husbandry. The Separation of judiciary from Executive is protected under Article 50 of the Constitution.

MCQ 70.

ANSWER: A

EXPLANATION

Audi Alteram Partem is a fundamental maxim of natural justice translating literally to "hear the other side." It guarantees that no person should be judged or penalized without being given a fair opportunity to be heard.

MCQ 71.

ANSWER: C

EXPLANATION

In Buddhist traditions, the four animals carved on the abacus of the Ashoka Lion Capital (adapted as the State Emblem) represent pivotal milestones in the life of Buddha:

The Elephant represents Queen Maya's dream of a white elephant entering her womb, marking Buddha's outset/conception.

The Bull represents his birth under the astrological Zodiac sign of Taurus (Vrishabha).

The Horse represents Kanthaka, the horse Buddha rode during his Great Renunciation / Departure from the palace to seek enlightenment.(Bonus)

The Lion represents the Enlightened Buddha (the "Lion of the Sakya clan") and the proclamation of the Dhamma

MCQ 72.

ANSWER: A

EXPLANATION

Statement 1 is incorrect:

The Right to Information (RTI) Act was passed and came into force in 2005, not 2010.

Statement 3 is incorrect:

While the State Home Secretary can issue telephone tapping orders at the state level, the

Union Home Secretary can also issue them at the central level. Furthermore, in unavoidable circumstances, power can be delegated to an officer not below the rank of Joint Secretary.

MCQ 73.

ANSWER: B

EXPLANATION

The Preamble is non-justiciable, meaning its provisions cannot be directly enforced in a court of law to invalidate any regular legislative actions or administrative directives. However, it acts as a guiding key to clarify ambiguities when interpreting other statutory or constitutional clauses.

MCQ 74.

ANSWER: D

EXPLANATION

Statement 1 is incorrect:

Vande Mataram was translated into English by Sri Aurobindo Ghosh in 1909 (not by Rabindranath Tagore in 1906). Tagore set the poem to music and sang it at the 1896 Congress session.

Statement 2 is incorrect:

The modern musical composition and standard arrangement of Vande Mataram as the National Song is broadly attributed to Pandit Ravi Shankar (and legendary performances by figures like Omkarnath Thakur). Sarala Devi Chaudhurani sang it at the 1905 Benares Congress Session but did not create its baseline modern composition.

Statement 3 is incorrect:

The song was first published in Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay's famous novel Anandamath in 1882. Bankim's magazine was Bangadarshan, but the full verse structure became immortalized through the novel.

MCQ 75.

ANSWER: B

EXPLANATION

The Misra Commission (1984) was appointed to investigate the 1984 anti-Sikh riots, completely unrelated to state reorganizations. The formation of Andhra Pradesh on a linguistic basis is connected with the JVP Committee and the subsequent Fazl Ali Commission.

MCQ 76.

ANSWER: C

EXPLANATION

The Right to Information Act, 2005 received the formal assent of the President of India on 15th June, 2005 and was fully enacted across the country later that year on 12th October, 2005.

MCQ 77.

ANSWER: C

EXPLANATION

The Indian Peafowl (*Pavo cristatus*) was officially declared the National Bird of India in 1963 due to its widespread distribution and cultural importance. It embodies the vivid, majestic national spirit, displaying colors that have historical and cultural connections deeply rooted in traditional Indian identity.

MCQ 78.

ANSWER: C**EXPLANATION**

The 86th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2002 inserted Article 21A, making free and compulsory education for children between the ages of 6 and 14 a fundamental right.

MCQ 79.**ANSWER: A****EXPLANATION**

Economic justice in the Preamble aims to eradicate massive gaps between the rich and the poor, ensuring the fulfillment of human material needs through an ongoing socio-economic revolution that alters traditional economic structures rather than simply ensuring cheap litigation or flat asset splits.

MCQ 80.**ANSWER: C****EXPLANATION**

Swaran Singh (head of the committee that recommended the 42nd Amendment) emphasized that Indian socialism wasn't a carbon copy of communist state systems but aligned with the democratic welfare ideals outlined at the 1955 Avadi (Awadh) session of the Congress. This reflects India's explicit adaptation of Democratic Socialism, mirroring Directive Principles (Articles 39(b) and 39(c)) which demand that material resources serve the common good and limit concentrated wealth. Constitutional jurists routinely note that incorporating 'Socialist' explicitly into the Preamble formally verified that the entire structure of the document

intends to usher in a comprehensive socio-economic revolution.

MCQ 81.**ANSWER: D****EXPLANATION**

The 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1976 inserted Article 43A into the Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP). It directs the State to take steps to secure the participation of workers in the management of undertakings, establishments, or other organisations engaged in any industry.

MCQ 82.**ANSWER: B****EXPLANATION****Statement 1 is incorrect:**

Doctrine of Severability is a principle of judicial review related to Fundamental Rights (Article 13), not a defining trait of federalism.

Statement 2 is incorrect:

While it involves state MLAs, it is a structural mechanism for electing the head of state, not a core characteristic defining a federal system.

MCQ 83.**ANSWER: B****EXPLANATION****Statement 2 is incorrect:**

While this is a constitutional right, it is guaranteed under Article 26 (Freedom to manage religious affairs), which deals with religious denominations or sects, rather than Article 25 which protects individual rights.

Statement 3 is incorrect:

A person has the complete freedom of conscience under Article 25, which fundamentally includes the choice to change their religion out of their own free will (though fraudulent or forced conversions are prohibited).

MCQ 84.

ANSWER: B

EXPLANATION

Statement 1 is incorrect:

The statement mixes up two calendars. The Vikram Samvat began around 57–56 BC, whereas the Saka Samvat (which the Indian National Calendar is based on) began 78 years after the Christian era (78 AD).

MCQ 85.

ANSWER: D

EXPLANATION

Article 19(2) lists eight exhaustive grounds on which the State can impose reasonable restrictions on freedom of speech. These include Contempt of court, Decency or morality, and Incitement to an offence. "To criticize" is a healthy part of free expression and is not a valid ground for restricting speech.

MCQ 86.

ANSWER: B

EXPLANATION

Statement 1 is incorrect:

The Constituent Assembly was not elected based on universal adult franchise. It was indirectly elected by the members of the Provincial Legislative Assemblies, who

themselves were elected under a restricted franchise (based on tax, property, and education qualifications).

MCQ 87.

ANSWER: A

EXPLANATION

The Preamble secures Liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship. While it guarantees Economic Justice, it does not provide for "Economic Liberty."

MCQ 88.

ANSWER: B

EXPLANATION

Bhojpuri is currently not part of the 22 official languages listed in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. Nepali (added by the 71st Amendment in 1992), Dogri, and Bodo (both added by the 92nd Amendment in 2003) are all included.

MCQ 89.

ANSWER: C

EXPLANATION

The literal meaning of Prohibition is "To forbid" (issued by a higher court to a lower court to prevent it from exceeding its jurisdiction). "To be certified" (or to be informed) is the literal meaning of the writ of Certiorari.

MCQ 90.

ANSWER: D

EXPLANATION

Protection against self-incrimination under Article 20(3) extends only to criminal proceedings. It cannot be claimed in civil

proceedings or administrative actions where a person can be compelled to give testimony or produce documents. All other statements are accurate descriptions of Ex Post Facto laws (Article 20(1)) and Double Jeopardy (Article 20(2)).

MCQ 91.

ANSWER: A

EXPLANATION

Statement 2 is incorrect:

A person born outside India on or after 3 December 2004 does not automatically get citizenship. They are considered a citizen only if their birth is registered at an Indian consulate within one year of birth, along with a declaration from the parents that the minor does not hold the passport of another country.

MCQ 92.

ANSWER: A

EXPLANATION

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, the Father of the Indian Constitution, famously delivered this quote to highlight that a constitution cannot be static or frozen. It must serve as a living, dynamic legal framework that evolves to meet the shifting socio-economic needs of changing generations.

MCQ 93.

ANSWER: A

EXPLANATION

The Sixth Schedule of the Indian Constitution contains provisions for the administration of tribal areas in four specific northeastern states,

easily remembered using the acronym AMTM: Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, and Mizoram. It does not apply to Sikkim or Nagaland (which has special provisions under Article 371A).

MCQ 94.

ANSWER: A

EXPLANATION

In the historic Indira Nehru Gandhi v. Raj Narain (1975) case, the Supreme Court struck down the 39th Amendment and elaborately defined democracy as an essential facet and part of the "Basic Structure" of the Constitution, emphasizing that free and fair elections form its absolute bedrock.

MCQ 95.

ANSWER: B

EXPLANATION

The doctrine of the "Basic Structure" was formally introduced by a historic 13-judge bench of the Supreme Court in the landmark Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala (1973) case. The ruling declared that while Parliament can amend the Constitution, it cannot alter its core foundational identity.

MCQ 96.

ANSWER: D

EXPLANATION

The state cannot retrospectively impose a heavier criminal penalty than what was legally prescribed when the offense occurred. The Doctrine of Double Jeopardy (Article 20(2)) protects individuals from being prosecuted and punished more than once for

the exact same criminal charge. Note: Since both statements are completely accurate, neither statement is incorrect.

MCQ 97.

ANSWER: C

EXPLANATION

Rabindranath Tagore's composition (originally titled Bharat Bhagya Bidhata) was publicly sung for the first time during the Calcutta Session of the Indian National Congress on December 27, 1911. The song was sung by Tagore's niece, Sarala Devi Chaudhurani, along with a group of school children, in the presence of INC President Bishan Narayan Dar and senior leaders like Ambika Charan Majumdar. The original musical notation of the song as composed by Rabindranath Tagore was set to the morning classical melody of Raga Alhaiya Bilawal.

MCQ 98.

ANSWER: D

EXPLANATION

Assertion (A) is incorrect:

Under the Indian model of positive secularism, the state can intervene in religious matters to remove social evils, reform traditions, or maintain public order (e.g., abolishing Untouchability under Article 17, regulating secular activities associated with religion under Article 25(2)).

MCQ 99.

ANSWER: A

EXPLANATION

In the foundational case *Romesh Thappar v. State of Madras* (1950), the Supreme Court established that freedom of speech and expression under Article 19(1)(a) inherently incorporates the freedom of the press. It explicitly declared that this right covers the unimpeded printing, circulation, and absolute protection against arbitrary state pre-censorship.

MCQ 100.

ANSWER: C

EXPLANATION

The 11th Schedule was added to the Constitution by the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1992. It outlines the powers, authorities, and responsibilities of Panchayats and lists exactly 29 functional items (such as agriculture, land reforms, and rural housing) over which Panchayats have jurisdiction.

MCQ 101.

ANSWER: B

EXPLANATION

In the landmark case *State of Rajasthan v. Union of India* (1977), former Chief Justice M. H. Beg characterized the Constitution of India as "amphibian". He explained that it is capable of moving on either a federal or a unitary plane depending upon the needs and circumstances of a given situation.

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar famously referred to the Constitution as federal, but flexible, and called Article 32 its "soul".

S.R. Bommai is associated with a historic federalism judgment (S.R. Bommai v. UOI), where the court termed federalism a "basic structure" of the Constitution.

Kuldip Nayar was a veteran journalist and human rights activist, not a constitutional jurist who made this statement.

MCQ 102.

ANSWER: C

EXPLANATION

Statement 1 is incorrect:

The Code of Criminal Procedure (CrPC) explicitly promotes a speedy trial through sections that dictate time limits for investigations and trials (e.g., Section 309 of CrPC/Section 346 of BNSS mandates day-to-day proceedings). Furthermore, the Supreme Court has firmly integrated the right to a speedy trial as a fundamental right.

Statement 2 is incorrect:

The Supreme Court (Hussainara Khatoon v. State of Bihar) held that the right to a speedy trial is an inalienable fundamental right under Article 21 (Right to Life and Personal Liberty), not Article 20 (which deals with protection in respect of conviction for offences).

MCQ 103.

ANSWER: A

EXPLANATION

Statement 1 is incorrect:

Although OCI cardholders are not citizens, they can legally own residential and commercial property in India.

Statement 3 is incorrect:

While OCI holders cannot vote, they are also strictly prohibited from purchasing agricultural land, plantation property, or farm houses in India (unless acquired via inheritance).

MCQ 104.

ANSWER: D

EXPLANATION

Assertion (A) is false:

There is no comprehensive or blanket legislative process automatically provided in the Constitution to enforce Fundamental Duties; they are fundamentally non-justiciable. However, Parliament has enacted separate specific laws over time to enforce some of them (like the Wildlife Protection Act or the Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act).

MCQ 105.

ANSWER: D

EXPLANATION

Due Process is a textbook definition of procedural due process which safeguards must protect property/rights (civil) as well as liberty (criminal). Substantive Due Process protects fundamental constitutional rights (like speech, assembly, and religion) from being arbitrarily infringed upon by the government, regardless of the procedures followed.

MCQ 106.

ANSWER: A

EXPLANATION

The case of Unni Krishnan v. State of Andhra Pradesh (1993) is historically landmarked for establishing the Right to Education as an integral part of Article 21, not pollution-free air. The right to pollution-free water and air was explicitly read into Article 21 by the Supreme Court through cases like Subhash Kumar v. State of Bihar and M.C. Mehta v. Union of India.

MCQ 107.

ANSWER: D

EXPLANATION

Article 39(f) of the Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP) specifically directs the State to ensure that children are given opportunities and facilities to develop in a healthy manner and with dignity. It has nothing to do with a widow's pension. Social security programs like widow pensions are broadly legislated under the ambit of Article 41 (Right to work, education, and public assistance in cases of old age, sickness, and disablement).

MCQ 108.

ANSWER: A

EXPLANATION

Statement 2 is incorrect:

Nagpur (located in Maharashtra) is officially known and globally branded as the "Tiger Capital of India" because it directly connects a vast web of key tiger reserves in central India. Rewa (Madhya Pradesh) is historically recognized as the "Land of White Tigers"

because the world's first wild white tiger cub (Mohan) was captured there in 1951.

MCQ 109.

ANSWER: D

EXPLANATION

Freedom of religion (Article 25) does not stop at mental beliefs; it expands protection to practices, rituals, and ceremonies essential or "integral" to that faith under the Supreme Court's Essential Religious Practices Test. The Freedom of Religion is explicitly subjected to public order, morality, health, and other provisions of Part III. This means religious practice cannot override another individual's essential Fundamental Rights (such as the Right to Equality or Right to Life).

MCQ 110.

ANSWER: C

EXPLANATION

In the famous S. Azeez Basha v. Union of India (1967) judgment, a 5-judge bench ruled that Aligarh Muslim University (AMU) was incorporated and established through a Central Act of Parliament (AMU Act, 1920) and not strictly by a minority community under Article 30(1). Note on latest legal update: In November 2024, a 7-judge Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court overruled the Aziz Basha precedent, clarifying that legal incorporation via a parliamentary statute does not automatically strip away an institution's minority identity if it was originally founded by the community.

MCQ 111.

ANSWER: A

EXPLANATION

Statement 2 is incorrect:

Minimizing inequalities in income, status, and opportunities (Article 38(2)) was added by the 44th Amendment Act of 1978, not the 42nd.

Statement 3 is incorrect:

Promoting equal justice and providing free legal aid to the poor (Article 39A) was introduced by the 42nd Amendment Act of 1976, not the 86th (the 86th CAA changed the subject matter of Article 45 regarding early childhood care and education).

MCQ 112.

ANSWER: C

EXPLANATION

Unlike Fundamental Rights, DPSPs do not impose negative obligations or judicial restrictions to limit or strip executive power; they are positive mandates directing what governments should actively do. Collectively (Articles 36–51), they formulate a robust blueprint toward achieving a socialist, liberal, Gandhian, and comprehensive modern welfare state. As explicitly stated under Article 37, the provisions of DPSPs are completely non-justiciable and cannot be legally enforced by any court of law.

MCQ 113.

ANSWER: B

EXPLANATION

While both statements correctly explain different facets of Article 14 of the Indian

Constitution, (R) describes differential treatment, which is the opposite facet of (A)'s focus on no special privileges. Therefore, (R) is not the logical explanation for why there should be no privileged class.

MCQ 114.

ANSWER: B

EXPLANATION

The fact that the Constitution recognizes religious and linguistic minorities does not explain why it left the actual word 'minority' completely undefined.

MCQ 115.

ANSWER: C

EXPLANATION

There were 15 women members in total who served in the Constituent Assembly of India. Annie Mascarene was a member from Travancore. Begum Aizaz Rasul was the only Muslim woman member. Ammu Swaminathan was a prominent member from Madras. Aruna Asaf Ali did not participate as a member of the Constituent Assembly.

MCQ 116.

ANSWER: B

EXPLANATION

Reservation for the Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) was introduced via the 103rd Constitutional Amendment Act under Article 15(6) and Article 16(6). Article 16(5) is unrelated to EWS; it validates laws stating that an incumbent of an office connected with a religious institution must profess that particular religion.

MCQ 117.**ANSWER: B****EXPLANATION****Statement 3 is incorrect:**

Communalism is not uniquely modern without any historical precedents. While modern socio-economic structures and colonial "divide and rule" policies heavily exacerbated it, its historical roots trace back to medieval religious conflicts, sectarian divides, and historical struggles for political dominance among different religious structures.

MCQ 118.**ANSWER: D****EXPLANATION****Statement 1 is incorrect:**

Mandamus translates to "We Command". It can only be issued to compel public/statutory authorities or quasi-public bodies to perform their legal duty. It cannot be issued against a purely private entity or individual.

Statement 2 is incorrect:

Mandamus cannot lie against the President of India or the Governors of States for the exercise and performance of the powers and duties of their office.

Statement 3 is incorrect:

Mandamus strictly adheres to the rule of Locus Standi (the affected person must approach the court). Unlike Habeas Corpus or Public Interest Litigations (PIL) where third parties can easily intervene, a petitioner seeking Mandamus must show they have a

personal, legally protected right that the public official failed to fulfill.

MCQ 119.**ANSWER: B****EXPLANATION**

The reason (R) provides the constitutional restrictions placed on the right. It does not explain why or how the right was drafted to extend to non-citizens (foreign nationals).

MCQ 120.**ANSWER: C****EXPLANATION**

Union Constitution Committee — chaired by Jawaharlal Nehru

Rules of Procedure Committee — chaired by Dr. Rajendra Prasad

Drafting Committee — chaired by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar

Fundamental Rights Subcommittee — chaired by J. B. Kripalani

MCQ 121.**ANSWER: B****EXPLANATION**

While both statements are accurate accounts of post-independence economic philosophy, (R) restates the intent of socialism rather than serving as the specific cause or logical explanation for why the makers rejected the capitalist model mentioned in (A).

MCQ 122.**ANSWER: B****EXPLANATION****Statement 1 is incorrect:**

Fundamental Rights are not absolute. They are qualified, and the State can impose reasonable restrictions on them to protect public order, sovereignty, and morality.

Statement 2 is incorrect:

The State can impose reasonable restrictions via ordinary law or executive action backed by law (under the frameworks already specified inside Articles 19(2) through 19(6), Article 25, etc.). A constitutional amendment is not required to invoke basic reasonable restrictions, only to completely remove or curtail a right.

MCQ 123.

ANSWER: D

EXPLANATION

Neither the Chief Justice of India nor High Court Judges enjoy blanket constitutional immunity from ordinary civil or criminal proceedings under the concept of Equality Before Law (Article 14). They are fully subject to the law of the land like any other citizen.

MCQ 124.

ANSWER: C

EXPLANATION

Journalist and political analyst Selig Harrison termed the 1960s India's "dangerous decade" due to the impending political vacuum and fear of national disintegration. This decade saw the passing of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru (1964) and Lal Bahadur Shastri (1966), secessionist movements (like the DMK's anti-Hindi agitations), severe food crises, and wars

with China (1962) and Pakistan (1965), which made observers fear democracy would collapse.

MCQ 125.

ANSWER: C

EXPLANATION

Time-use surveys show Indian women perform significantly higher loads of unpaid domestic work and caregiving compared to men, which goes unmonitored and economically unvalued. India's parliamentary political representation for women historically hovers around 14-15%, lower than several developing nations in Latin America and Africa (like Rwanda, Cuba, or South Africa) which feature robust quota systems. Socio-economic bias forces resource-constrained families to prioritize spending on a male child's education, creating a higher drop-out rate among young girls.

MCQ 126.

ANSWER: C

EXPLANATION

The Constituent Assembly held its final, historic session on January 24, 1950. On this day, the members signed the official copies of the Constitution, elected Dr. Rajendra Prasad as the first President of India, and officially adopted Jana Gana Mana as the National Anthem and Vande Mataram as the National Song.

MCQ 127.

ANSWER: B

EXPLANATION

Article 49 mandates the protection of monuments, places, and objects of national importance.

Prohibiting the slaughter of cows, calves, and milch cattle belongs under Article 48 (Organization of agriculture and animal husbandry), not Article 47.

Raising the level of nutrition and standard of living belongs under Article 47, not Article 48.

MCQ 128.

ANSWER: D

EXPLANATION

This is the verbatim text of Article 29(2), preventing discrimination in state-aided educational admissions. This is the foundational directive of Article 30(1), protecting the establishment and administration of minority institutions.

MCQ 129.

ANSWER: B

EXPLANATION

Statement 3 is incorrect:

The Cabinet Mission plan stated that the Union would hold specified subjects (Defense, Foreign Affairs, Communications), while all residuary subjects would vest in the Provinces, not the Union. The statement awkwardly separates "the Union and Residuary", which contradicts the plan's exact core provision.

MCQ 130.

ANSWER: A

EXPLANATION

Justice: 3 types (Social, Economic, and Political)

Liberty: 5 types (Thought, Expression, Belief, Faith, and Worship)

Equality: 2 types (Status and of Opportunity)

Fraternity: 1 concept (Assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the Nation)

MCQ 131.

ANSWER: D

EXPLANATION

The 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1976 amended the Preamble for the first and only time in Indian history. It added three new words: Socialist, Secular, and Integrity. Sovereign and Republic were already part of the original Preamble adopted in 1949.

MCQ 132.

ANSWER: D

EXPLANATION

The Cabinet system of government was borrowed from the United Kingdom (British Constitution), not Ireland. Ireland was the source for the Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP), the method of election of the President, and the nomination of members to the Rajya Sabha.

MCQ 133.

ANSWER: C

EXPLANATION

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar explicitly stated that the DPSPs are like the 'Instrument of Instructions' issued to the Governor-General and

Governors by the British Government under the GoI Act of 1935.

The framers borrowed DPSPs from the Irish Constitution of 1937, which had originally adapted them from the Spanish Constitution. Constitutional experts like Granville Austin termed the Fundamental Rights and DPSPs as the "Conscience of the Constitution".

MCQ 134.

ANSWER: B

EXPLANATION

The fact that they reflect global UDHR principles does not explain why or how they split internally into "civic" versus "moral" classifications inside India's domestic framework.

MCQ 135.

ANSWER: A

EXPLANATION

Statement 2 is incorrect:

Fundamental Duties were inspired by the Constitution of the erstwhile USSR, not the United States (the US Constitution originally had neither fundamental rights nor duties).

Statement 3 is incorrect:

The United Kingdom has an unwritten constitution that is entirely flexible (can be changed by simple majority). India's written constitution with a mixture of rigidity and flexibility is uniquely modeled.

MCQ 136.

ANSWER: C

EXPLANATION

The Constitution authorizes Parliament (the Legislature) to enact laws imposing reasonable restrictions on Fundamental Rights. The role of the Supreme Court is not to impose them, but rather to judicially review whether the restrictions imposed by parliament are "reasonable" or arbitrary.

MCQ 137.

ANSWER: D

EXPLANATION

Capital punishment (the death penalty) does not violate Article 21. Article 21 guarantees that no person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law. Because capital punishment is passed down via legal statutory judicial procedures for the "rarest of rare cases" (Bachan Singh v. State of Punjab), it sits outside the purview of things forbidden by Article 21.

MCQ 138.

ANSWER: A

EXPLANATION

Statement 2 is incorrect:

The GoI Act of 1935 conspicuously omitted Fundamental Rights despite requests from Indian leaders.

Statement 3 is incorrect:

The office of the Governor-General was introduced much earlier via the Regulating Act of 1773 (and modified to Governor-General of India via the Charter Act of 1833), not the 1935 Act.

MCQ 139.**ANSWER: A****EXPLANATION**

An Independent Judiciary is an essential feature of federalism to resolve disputes between the Centre and States.

Strict separation of powers is also characteristic of rigid presidential federal systems like the USA, not a unitary system.

MCQ 140.**ANSWER: C****EXPLANATION**

Article 12 explicitly includes the Government and Parliament of India, the Government and Legislature of each of the States, and all local authorities (like Municipal Corporations) or other statutory authorities. While the judiciary can be considered "State" when performing non-judicial/administrative functions (like hiring staff), the Supreme Court acting in its core judicial capacity is not explicitly written or routinely categorized within the statutory baseline definition of Article 12.

MCQ 141.**ANSWER: A****EXPLANATION****Statement 2 is incorrect:**

Minimizing inequalities in income, status, facilities, and opportunities is the core mandate of Article 38(2) (added by the 44th Amendment), not Article 39(c).

Statement 3 is incorrect:

It applies universally across the entire economy, guiding state regulation over both public macro-policies and private monopolies to prevent unbridled capitalist hoarding.

MCQ 142.**ANSWER: D****EXPLANATION**

Because the core goal of the DPSPs is to build a socio-economically democratic society (R), they naturally serve as the structural framework for all governance functions (A). Thus, (R) directly explains (A).

MCQ 143.**ANSWER: B****EXPLANATION**

As famously summarized by legal experts like K.C. Wheare, India is a unitary state with subsidiary federal features rather than a federal state with subsidiary unitary features (quasi-federal). The Centre possesses dominant constitutional powers (e.g., Article 249, emergency provisions, residuary powers), yet the States retain their own autonomous legislative spheres and are not subordinate municipal departments or mere administrative tools.

MCQ 144.**ANSWER: A****EXPLANATION****Statement 2 is incorrect:**

In India, both natural-born citizens and citizens by naturalisation are fully eligible to hold top constitutional positions, including the office of the President (unlike the USA,

where only a natural-born citizen can become President).

MCQ 145.

ANSWER: B

EXPLANATION

Merely possessing a constitution does not automatically make a country democratic. Authoritarian or dictatorial nations (like China, North Korea, or historical military juntas) often have their own written constitutions. India is democratic because its constitution establishes an electoral system based on universal adult suffrage, liberty, and public accountability. Therefore, (R) is not the logical explanation for (A).

MCQ 146.

ANSWER: B

EXPLANATION

Statement 2 is incorrect:

Abolition of untouchability falls under the Right to Equality (Article 17).

Statement 3 is incorrect:

Protection of the interests of minorities falls under Cultural and Educational Rights (Article 29).

MCQ 147.

ANSWER: B

EXPLANATION

Article 33 empowers Parliament to modify or restrict the fundamental rights of specific forces to ensure the proper discharge of their duties and the maintenance of discipline. This explicitly covers: Members of the Armed Forces Personnel of Intelligence/Counter-

Intelligence Agencies Members of the Police Forces and paramilitary units

MCQ 148.

ANSWER: B

EXPLANATION

Statement 1 is incorrect:

The idea of defining fundamental duties of citizens was explicitly rejected during the Constituent Assembly debates; they felt that citizens in a newly free nation would naturally fulfill their moral obligations.

Statement 3 is incorrect:

Shriman Narayan Agarwal wrote the book "Gandhian Constitution for Free India" (1946), which contained a comprehensive chapter on rights and duties based on Gandhian decentralization, not K.T. Shah.

MCQ 149.

ANSWER: B

EXPLANATION

Article 47 places a positive duty on the State to raise the level of nutrition and the standard of living, and to improve public health. It explicitly commands the State to endeavor to bring about the prohibition of the consumption—except for medicinal purposes—of intoxicating drinks and of drugs which are injurious to health.

MCQ 150.

ANSWER: C

EXPLANATION

Statement 1 represents the classic Diceyan rule of law core element—equal subjection of

all citizens to the ordinary law courts, meaning the right to sue and be sued equally. When a National Emergency is declared under Article 352, the President can issue an order under Article 359 suspending the right to move any court for the enforcement of Article 14. Statement 3 is correct: Under Article 105 (for MPs) and Article 194 (for MLAs), legislators enjoy absolute constitutional immunity from any court proceedings in respect of anything said or any vote given by them inside the House

