



VIZAG IAS ACADEMY

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PRELIMS TEST SERIES 2023

General Studies

Test - 2

TOPICS COVERED

ANCIENT INDIA

- Art & Culture

INDIAN POLITY

- Historical underpinnings
- Making of the Indian Constitution
- Preamble
- Citizenship
- Indian Territory
- Fundamental Rights, DPSPs & Fundamental Duties
- Amendment process
- Concept of Basic Structure
- Emergency provisions
- Indian political system
- Representation of the People Act, 1951
- Constitutional and Non-Constitutional bodies

RELATED CURRENT AFFAIRS

1. Consider the following statements about Vaisheshika School.

1. It believes in the physicality of the universe.
2. It argues everything in universe is made of 5 elements.
3. It advocates scientific thinking and do not believe in Karma doctrine.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

- Their philosophy is based on the physical universe existing as finite number of atoms
- Vaisheshika thinkers believe that all objects of the universe are composed of five elements—earth, water, air, fire and ether.
- They believe in karma principal as they propagated that living beings were rewarded or punished according to the law of karma, based on actions of merit and demerit.

Six Schools of Philosophy

- Many Hindu intellectual traditions were classified during the medieval period of Brahmanic-Sanskritic scholasticism into a **standard list of six orthodox (Astika) schools** (Darshanas), the “Six Philosophies” (Sad-Darshana), all of which accept the testimony of the Vedas.

	Samkhya	Yoga	Nyaya	Vaisheshika	Purva Mimamsa	Uttara Mimamsa or Vedanta
Founder	Kapila	Patanjali	Gouthama	Kanada	Jaimini	Vyasa
Core Philosophy	postulates that everything in reality stems from purusha (self, soul or mind) and prakriti (matter, creative agency, energy).	Yogic techniques control body, mind & sense organs, thus considered as a means of achieving freedom or mukti.	Nyaya Philosophy states that nothing is acceptable unless it is in accordance with reason and experience Nyaya is considered as a technique of logical thinking.	Vaisheshika School is known for its insights in naturalism. It is a form of atomism in natural philosophy believes in complete authority of Vedas.	emphasis on the power of yajnas and mantras.	monistic school of philosophy that believes world is unreal and the only reality is Brahman

2. Choose the correct statement with reference to Ajanta Cave Paintings:
- It is the only surviving example of painting of the 1st century BCE and 5th Century CE
 - The figures lack naturalism due to over stylisation
 - The paintings show a remarkable uniformity in style and topology
 - The figures have a uniform skin complexion representing a homogenous population

Answer: A

Explanation:

- Ajanta is the only surviving example of painting of the first century BCE and the fifth century CE
- The earliest paintings at Ajanta are in cave No. IX and X of which the only surviving one is a group on the left wall of cave X. This portrays a king with attendants in front of a tree decked with flags. The King has come to the sacred Bodhi tree for fulfilling some vow connected with the prince who is attending close to the king.
- The subject matter of these paintings is almost exclusively Buddhist, excepting decorative patterns on the ceilings and the pillars.
- They are mostly associated with the **Jataka**, collection of stories, recording the previous births of the Lord Buddha.



3. "He is one of the most beloved bodhisattavas who signifies compassion in Mahayana doctrine. Across Asia he is venerated in largest number of forms. He is known as the feminine Guanyin in China, Kuan Yin in Japan. In Tibet he is said to emanate as the Dalai Lama". Which of the following personalities is the subject of the above paragraph?

- Padmapani
- Amitabha
- Maitreya
- Vajrapani

Answer: A

Explanation:

The personality mentioned in the paragraph is Avalokitesvara/ Padmapani also known as Guanyin or Kuan Yin. He is a bodhisattva of compassion and mercy in Mahayana Buddhism. He is one of the most popular bodhisattvas in East Asia, and is often depicted as a female figure. In Tibet, Avalokitesvara is said to be the emanation of the Dalai Lama.

- Here are some additional details about Avalokitesvara:
 - He is first mentioned in the Mahayana sutras, which were written in the first few centuries CE.
 - He is often depicted with a thousand arms and eyes, symbolizing his compassion for all beings.
 - He is associated with the lotus flower, which represents purity and enlightenment.
 - He is a popular object of worship in Mahayana Buddhism, and is often prayed to for help and protection.
 - Avalokitesvara is a powerful symbol of compassion and mercy in Mahayana Buddhism. He is a reminder that we should all strive to help others and make the world a better place.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

- Padmapani/ Avalokiteswara: Manifestation of Buddha's Compassion
- Vajrapani: Manifestation of Buddha's Power
- Manjusri: Manifestation of Buddha's Wisdom
- Samantabhadra: Associated with Meditation
- Sakyamuni Trinity: Samantabhadra + Sakyamuni + Manjusri
- Maitreya: Future Buddha
- Tathagathas/ 5 Dhyani Buddhas: Amoghasiddhi, Amitabha, Akshobya, Ratnasambhava & Vairochana.

4. Match the following Ashokan Pillar inscriptions with their respective animal capital figures

Pillar Inscription	Capital Figure
A. Lauriya Nandangarh	1. Bull
B. Rampurva	2. Four Lion
C. Sankisa	3. Single Lion
D. Sanchi	4. Elephant

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

A B C D

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

Here is a brief about the Ashokan Pillar inscriptions and their respective animal capital figures:

Lauriya Nandangarh Pillar Inscription

- The Lauriya Nandangarh Pillar Inscription is located in the Indian state of Bihar. It is one of the earliest Ashokan Pillar Inscriptions, and it is inscribed on a single lion capital. The inscription contains a message of peace and goodwill from Ashoka to his subjects.



Rampurva Pillar Inscription

- The Rampurva Pillar Inscription is located in the Indian state of Bihar. It is inscribed on a bull capital. The inscription contains a message from Ashoka about the importance of non-violence and compassion.



Sankisa Pillar Inscription

- The Sankisa Pillar Inscription is located in the Indian state of Uttar Pradesh. It is inscribed on an elephant capital. The inscription contains a message from Ashoka about the importance of following the Dhamma, or Buddhist law.



Sanchi Lion Capital

- The Sanchi Lion Capital is located in the Indian state of Madhya Pradesh. It is the most famous of the Ashokan Pillar Inscriptions. The capital is carved with four lions standing back to back, and it is topped with a Dharmachakra, or wheel of law. The inscription on the capital contains a message from Ashoka about the importance of following the Dhamma.



The Ashokan Pillar Inscriptions are an important source of information about the life and reign of Emperor Ashoka. They also provide valuable insights into the development of Buddhism in India.



5. The Allahabad Pillar has engravings from which of the following rulers

1. Ashoka
2. Samudragupta
3. Jahangir
4. Feroz Shah Tughlaq

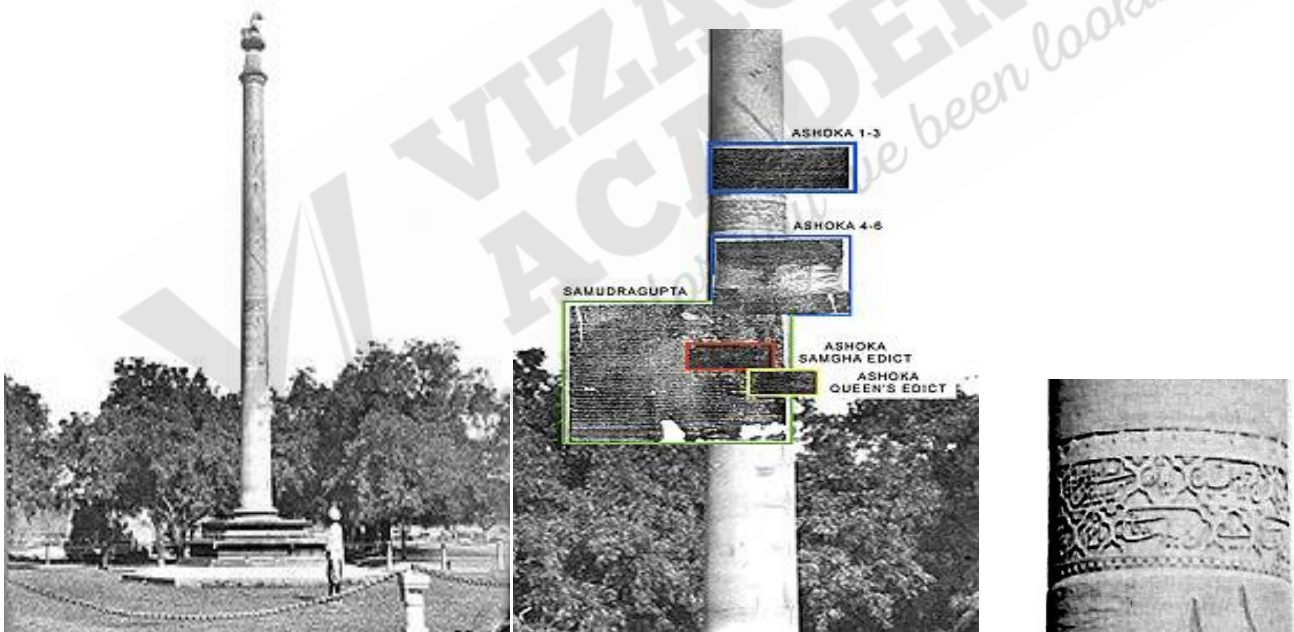
Choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

- The Allahabad Pillar has engravings from three rulers: Ashoka, Samudragupta, and Jahangir. The pillar was originally erected by Ashoka in the 3rd century BCE, and it was later inscribed by Samudragupta in the 4th century CE and Jahangir in the 17th century CE.
- The inscriptions on the Allahabad Pillar provide valuable insights into the history of India. The Ashokan inscriptions provide information about the life and reign of Emperor Ashoka, while the Samudragupta inscriptions provide information about the life and reign of Emperor Samudragupta. The Jahangiri inscriptions provide information about the life and reign of Emperor Jahangir.
- The Allahabad Pillar is an important historical monument, and it is a UNESCO World Heritage Site.



6. "This indigenous school of sculpture patronizes what is called narrative art. The sculptures have a sense of movement and vitality, as well as profound and serene naturalism. Buddha and bodhisattva figures predominate and their structural anatomy is more intricate. The style is more elegant and sophisticated with delicacy and grace".

Which school of sculpture is being referred to in the above paragraph

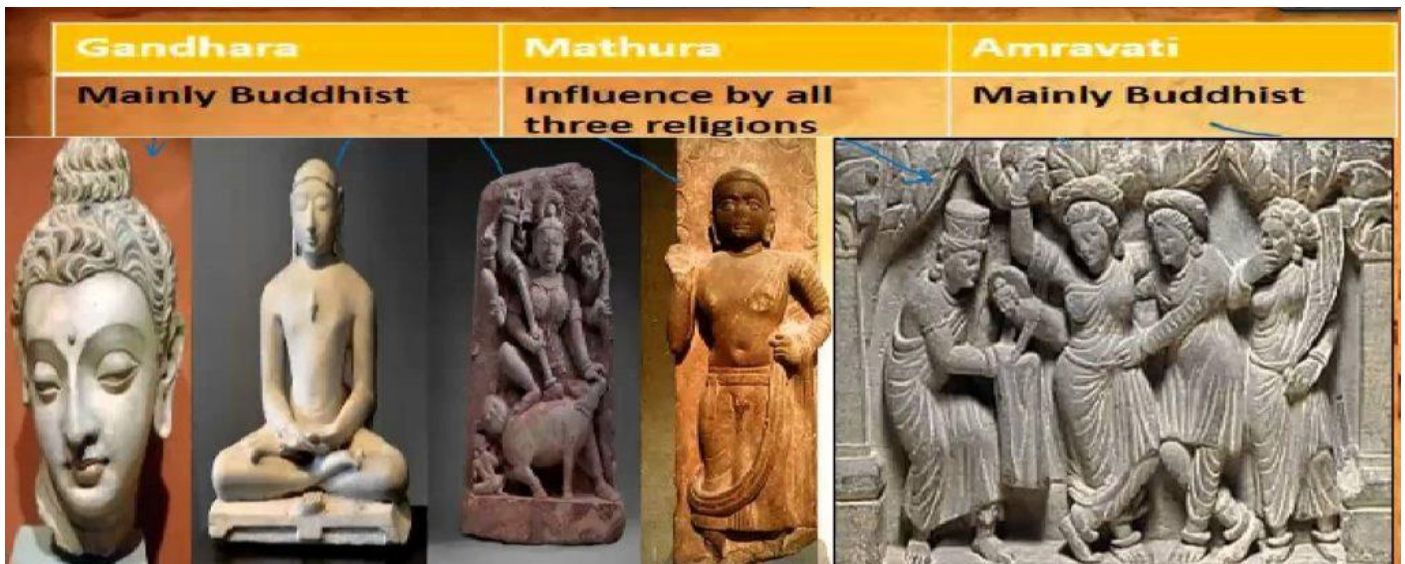
- a) Gandhara School of Art
- b) Mathura School of Art
- c) Amaravati School of Art
- d) Sarnath School of Art

Answer: C

Explanation:

- The Amaravati School of Art flourished in the 2nd and 3rd centuries CE in the region of Amaravati, in present-day Andhra Pradesh, India. It was a major center of Buddhist art, and its sculptures are characterized by their narrative quality, their sense of movement and vitality, and their profound and serene naturalism. Buddha and bodhisattva figures predominate, and their structural anatomy is more intricate than that of the sculptures of other schools. The style is more elegant and sophisticated, with a delicacy and grace that is not found in the art of other schools.
- The Gandhara School of Art, which flourished in the 1st-5th centuries CE in the region of Gandhara, in present-day Pakistan and Afghanistan, was also a major center of Buddhist art. However, its sculptures are characterized by their Greco-Roman influence, and they lack the narrative quality and the sense of movement and vitality of the sculptures of the Amaravati School.
- The Mathura School of Art, which flourished in the 1st-6th centuries CE in the region of Mathura, in present-day Uttar Pradesh, India, was also a major center of Buddhist art. However, its sculptures are characterized by their Indian influence, and they lack the elegance and sophistication of the sculptures of the Amaravati School.
- The Sarnath School of Art, which flourished in the 5th-6th centuries CE in the region of Sarnath, in present-day Uttar Pradesh, India, was also a major center of Buddhist art. However, its sculptures are characterized by their simplicity and their lack of ornamentation, and they lack the narrative quality and the sense of movement and vitality of the sculptures of the Amaravati School.





7. In which of the following inscription/s the name of 'Ashoka' is mentioned

1. Kanganahalli
2. Gujjara
3. Maski
4. Nettur

Choose the correct answer the from the codes given below:

- a) 3 only
- b) 1 and 3 only
- c) 1, 2 and 4 only
- d) All of the above

Answer: D

Explanation:

The Ashokan inscriptions can be categorised as:

- Major Rock Edicts: 14
- Minor Rock Edicts: 18
- Major Pillar Edicts: 7
- Minor Pillar Edicts: 5

The name of 'Ashoka' is mentioned in the following Rock Edicts:

- **Maski** : Devanampriya Asoka
 - The Maski inscription is a Minor Rock Edict located in the village of Maski in the Indian state of Karnataka. It is one of the earliest inscriptions of Ashoka, and it is the only one that mentions his regnal year.
- **Gujjara** : Devanampriya Piyadasi Asokaraja
 - The Gujjara inscription is a Major Rock Edict located in the village of Gujjara in the Indian state of Gujarat. It is one of the longest and most detailed of Ashoka's inscriptions.
- **Kanganahalli**: Ranyo Asoko & a sculpture of Ashoka
 - The Kanganahalli inscription is a Minor Rock Edict located in the village of Kanganahalli in the Indian state of Karnataka. It is one of the few inscriptions of Ashoka that mentions him by name.
- **Nettur**: Asoka
 - The Nettur inscription is a Minor Rock Edict located in the village of Nettur in the Indian state of Kerala. It is one of the few inscriptions of Ashoka that is written in the Tamil language.

8. Which temples form a part of the UNESCO World Heritage Site labelled as, "Great Living Chola Temples"

1. Brihadeshwara Temple, Tanjore
2. Gangaikonda Cholapuram Temple
3. Airavateswarar Temple, Darasuram
4. Kailsanatha Temple, Kanchi

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

Brihadeshwara Temple, Tanjore



Gangaikonda Cholapuram Temple



Airavatesvara Temple (Darasuram)



- Tamil Nadu, Airavatesvara Temple is located in Darasuram. Similar to other Chola temples, it is dedicated to Shiva. It was built by Rajaraja Chola II in the 12th century.
- The temple is a depiction of a chariot being pulled by a horse and an elephant. The architectural style, square structures in common among all the great living Chola temples

9. Match the following:

Ancient University	Established by
A. Nalanda	1. Dharmapala
B. Vikramsila	2. Gopala
C. Vallabhi	3. Kumaragupta
D. Odantapura	4. Bhattarka

Choose the correct answer from the following codes:

A B C D

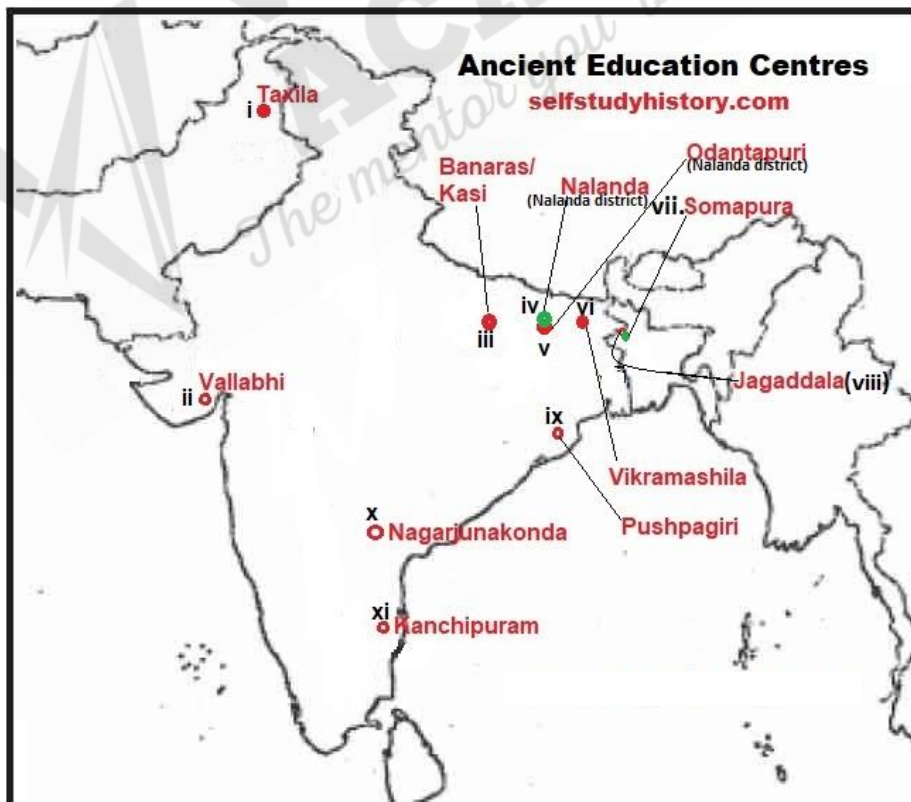
- a) 3, 1, 4, 2
- b) 4, 2, 3, 1
- c) 3, 2, 4, 1
- d) 4, 1, 3, 2

Answer: A

Explanation:

Some Ancient Indian Universities

- **Takshasila:** Pakistan; 5th Century BCE, Hindu & Buddhist Studies
- **Nalanda Mahavihara:** Bihar, by Kumaragupta, 5th – 12th Century CE, Mahayanism
- **Vallabhi:** Gujarat, Bhattarka of Maitraka Empire, 7th Century, CE, Hinayanism
- **Odantipura:** Bihar, by Gopala, 8th Century CE
- **Vikramshila:** Bihar, by Dharmapala, 8th Century CE, Vajrayanism
- **Somapura Mahavihara:** Bangladesh, by Dharmapala, 8th Century CE
- **Jagadhala Mahavihara:** Bangladesh, by Ramapala, 11th Century
- Nalanda, Vikramasila, Odantipura were invaded by Md. Bakhtyar Khalji in 1193.



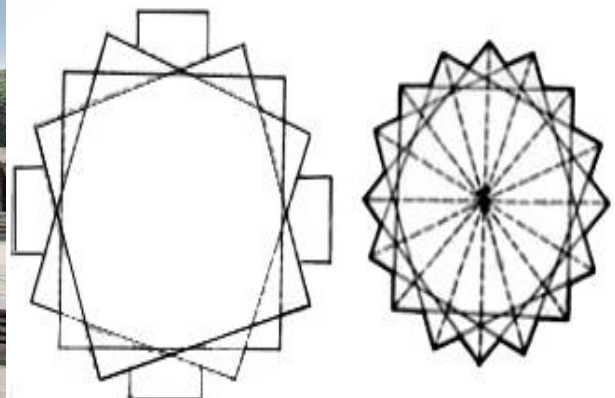
10. This temple has a star shaped stellate plan, with walls and stairs following a zig zag pattern. Soft soap stone is the main building material used. Both the interior and exterior walls are heavily decorated, even the jewellery of deities was intricately carved. The temple was built on an upraised platform called jagati. Which among the following temples best suit the description given above.

- a) Chennakeshava Temple, Belur
- b) Virupaksha Temple, Hampi
- c) Lakshmana Temple, Khajuraho
- d) Lingaraj Temple, Bhubaneswar

Answer: A

Explanation:

- The Chennakeshava Temple in Belur, Karnataka, is a prime example of a temple that matches the given description. Here's an explanation for why it is the correct answer:
- **Star-shaped stellate plan:** The Chennakeshava Temple features a unique star-shaped or stellate plan, which means it has multiple projecting arms or extensions radiating from a central core.
- **Zig-zag pattern:** The walls and stairs of the temple follow a zig-zag or serrated pattern, creating an intricate and visually appealing design.
- **Soft soapstone as the main building material:** The Chennakeshava Temple is predominantly constructed using soft soapstone, a characteristic material used in the architectural style of the Hoysala Empire, to which the temple belongs.
- **Intricate decoration:** Both the interior and exterior walls of the Chennakeshava Temple are heavily adorned with intricate carvings. The jewellery of the deities, including their ornaments, is intricately sculpted, showcasing exceptional craftsmanship.
- **Upraised platform (jagati):** The temple is built on an upraised platform called a jagati, which is a common architectural feature in Hindu temple design.



11. With reference to temple architecture in India, consider the following statements:

- 1. In Odisha School, Mandapa and Shikhara were known as Jagmohan and Dui respectively
- 2. The theme of Solanki School was largely erotic in nature
- 3. Khajuraho School of temple architecture was also known as Maru-gujara style

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

d) 1 and 3 only

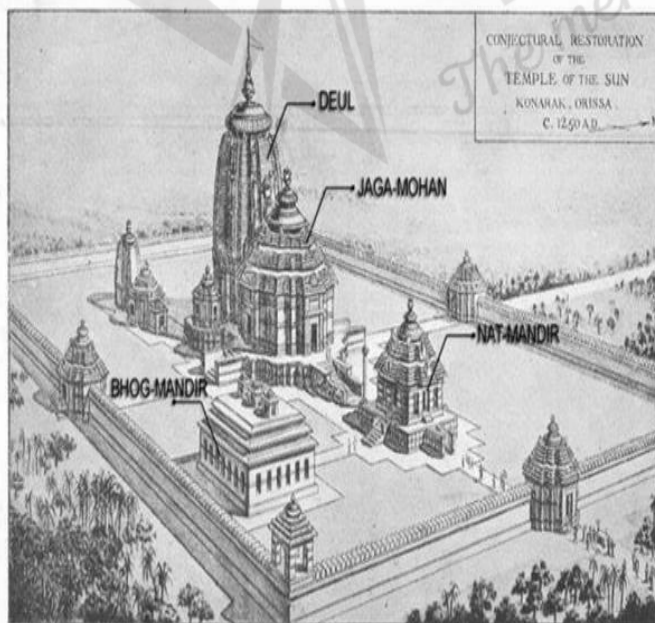
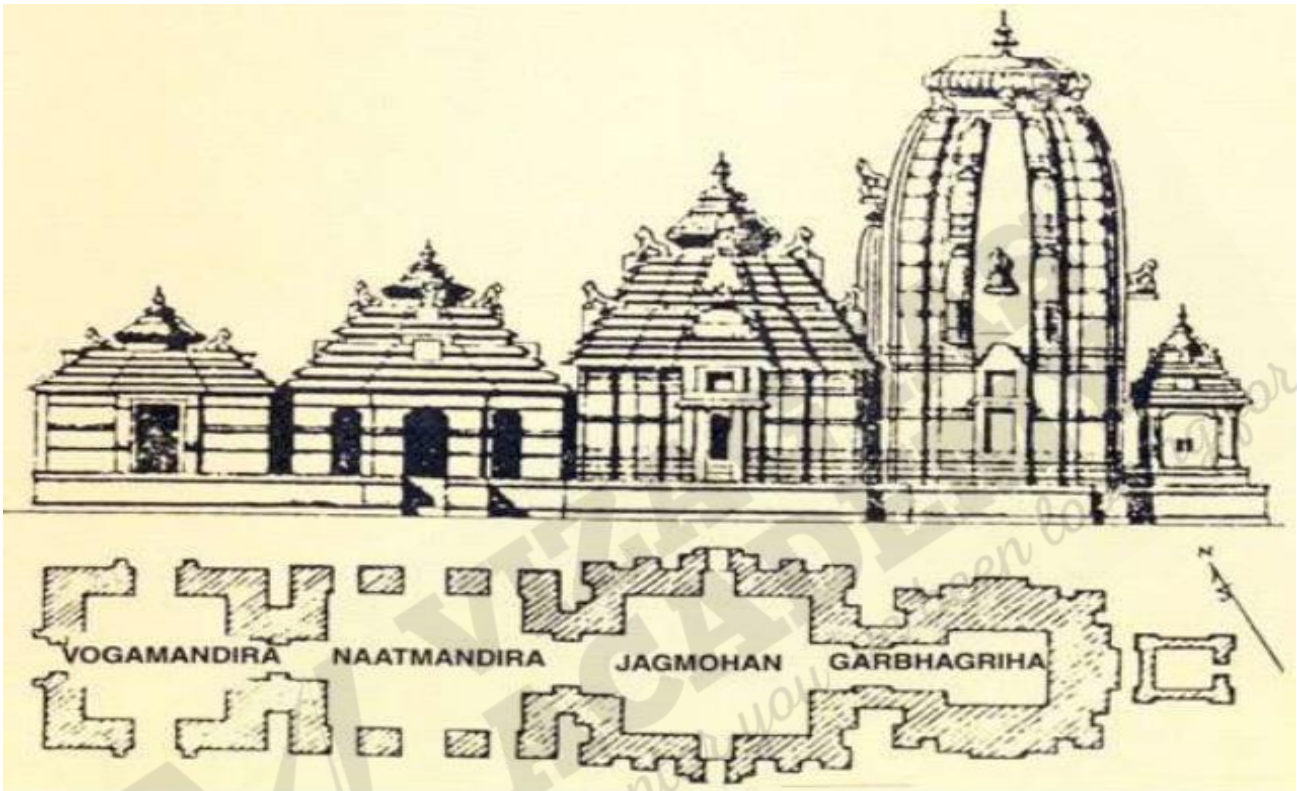
Answer: B

Explanation:

The correct answer is b) 1 only.

Statement 2 is incorrect because the theme of Solanki School was not largely erotic in nature. The Solanki School is known for its intricate sculptures, which depict a variety of scenes, including scenes from the Ramayana and the Mahabharata.

Statement 3 is also incorrect because Khajuraho School of temple architecture is not the only school of temple architecture that is known as Maru-Gujara style. The Solanki School is also known as Maru-Gujara style



12. Consider the following statements with reference to Indian temple architecture:

1. Shikhara is a stepped pyramidal structure associated with Dravidian style.
2. Gopura is a curved towering spire associated with Nagara style.

3. Vimana is a high entrance gate way on the boundary wall of Dravida style.

Which of the statements given above is/are *incorrect*?

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

Answer: A

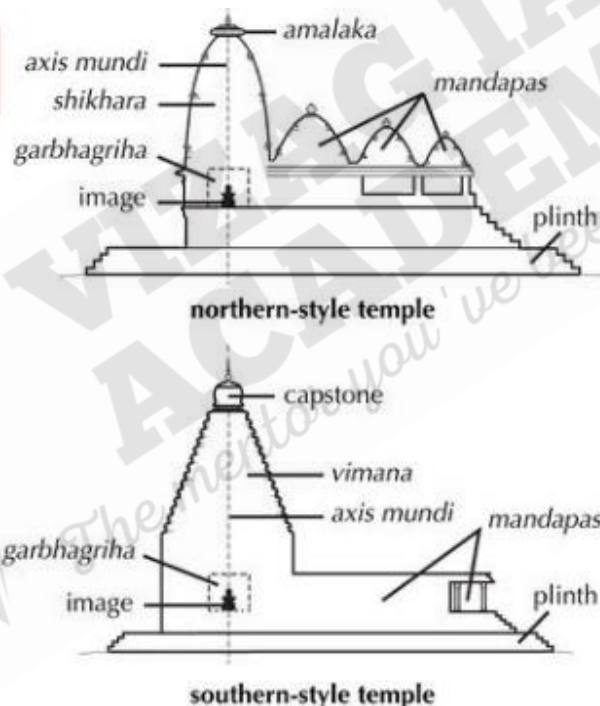
Explanation:

Statement 1 is incorrect.

- Shikhara is a tower-like structure that rises in multiple tiers and is associated with the Nagara style of temple architecture, not the Dravidian style. The Dravidian style typically features a vimana, which is a tower-like structure with a pyramidal or conical shape.

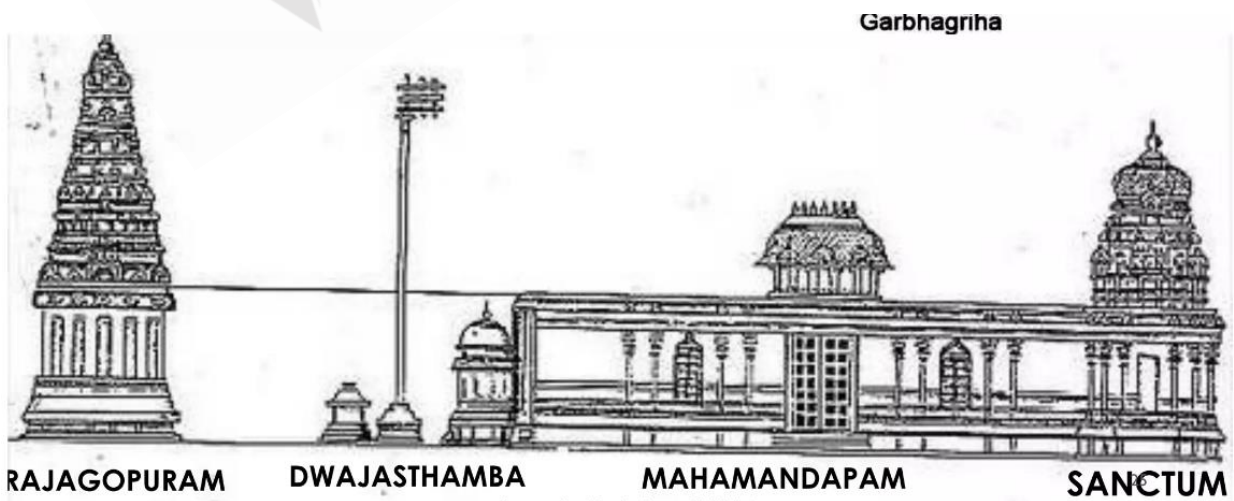
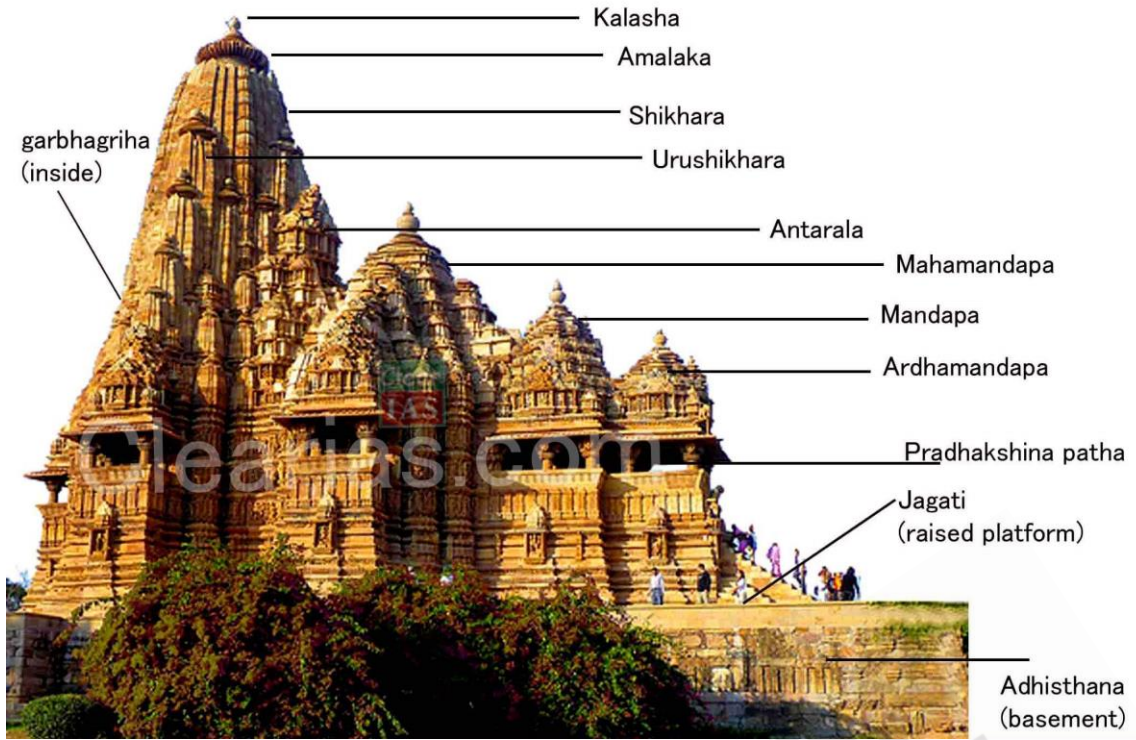
Statement 2 is incorrect.

- Gopura refers to the towering entrance gateways or monumental gatehouses seen in the Dravidian style of temple architecture, particularly in South India. These gateways are often ornate and feature intricate carvings.



Statement 3 is incorrect.

- Vimana is not a high entrance gateway on the boundary wall of Dravida style. Vimana refers to the towering superstructure or tower-like structure that is often found above the sanctum sanctorum (garbhagriha) of a temple, particularly in the Dravidian style. It is typically pyramid-shaped or conical in form.



13. Which of the following is/are the features of the Vijayanagar school of temple architecture:

1. Use of domes, vaults and arches in buildings

2. Introduced Provida style with large number of pillars
3. Introduced secular buildings inside the temple premises

Which of the statements given above is/are incorrect?

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

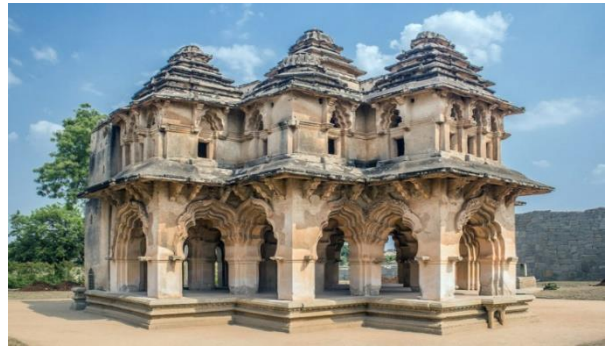
Answer: D

Explanation:

Statements 1, 2, and 3 are correct.

- The Vijayanagara school of temple architecture is characterized by the following features:
 - Use of domes, vaults, and arches in buildings
 - Introduction of Provida style with large number of pillars
 - Introduction of secular buildings inside the temple premises
- The Vijayanagara style of temple architecture developed during the Vijayanagara Empire, which ruled much of southern India from the 14th to the 16th centuries. The empire was a major patron of the arts, and its architects and sculptors created some of the most impressive and beautiful temples in India.
- One of the most distinctive features of Vijayanagara temple architecture is the use of domes, vaults, and arches. These features are not found in traditional Hindu architecture, but they were adopted from Islamic architecture. The use of these features gave Vijayanagara temples a distinctively grand and imposing appearance
- Another distinctive feature of Vijayanagara temple architecture is the use of the Provida style. The Provida style is characterized by the use of large, intricately carved pillars. These pillars are often used to support open pavilions or mandapas, which are used for religious ceremonies and festivals.
- The Vijayanagara style also introduced the practice of building secular buildings inside the temple premises. These buildings included palaces, administrative offices, and even hospitals. The construction of these buildings reflected the Vijayanagara Empire's commitment to providing for the needs of its citizens, both spiritual and material.
- The Vijayanagara school of temple architecture is a significant contribution to Indian art and architecture. The empire's architects and sculptors created some of the most impressive and beautiful temples in India, and their work continues to inspire and amaze visitors from all over the world.
- Here are some examples of Vijayanagara temples:
 - Virupaksha Temple, Hampi
 - Hampi Bazaar
 - Hazara Rama Temple, Hampi
 - Vitthala Temple, Hampi
 - Krishna Temple, Hampi
 - Pattabhirama Temple, Lepakshi

- Ranganathaswamy Temple, Srirangapatna
- Jalakanteshwara Temple, Hospet
- Mallikarjuna Temple, Srisailem



14. With reference to Indian Art and Culture, consider the following pairs

Sculpture Panel	Location/Site
1. Ravana Shaking Mount Kailash	Ajanta Caves
2. Descent of the Ganges	Kanchipuram
3. Huge Trimurti Shiva	Ellora Caves
4. Varaha lifting Bhudevi	Udayagiri Cave Vidisha

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

- a) One pair only
- b) Two pairs only
- c) Three pairs only
- d) All four pairs

Answer: A

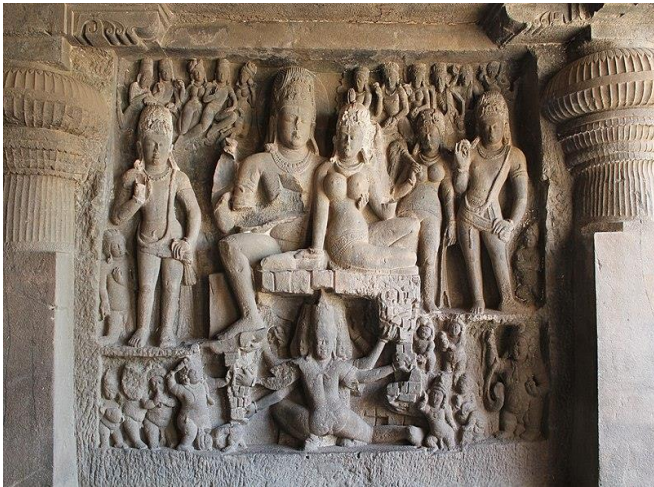
Explanation:

Only one pair of the given options is correctly matched. The correct pair is:

- Varaha lifting Bhudevi - Udayagiri Cave Vidisha
- The other three pairs are incorrectly matched. The following are the correct locations of the sculptures:
 - Ravana Shaking Mount Kailash - Ellora Caves
 - Descent of the Ganges - Mamallapuram
 - Huge Trimurti Shiva - Ellora Caves
- Here are the explanations for the incorrect matches:
 - **Ravana Shaking Mount Kailash is located in Ellora Caves**, not Ajanta Caves. Ellora Caves is a UNESCO World Heritage Site located in the Indian state of Maharashtra. It is famous for its rock-cut temples and monasteries, which were built over a period of about 200 years, from the 6th to the 8th centuries. Ravana Shaking Mount Kailash is one of the most famous sculptures in Ellora Caves. It depicts the Hindu god Ravana trying to shake Mount Kailash, the home of the Hindu god Shiva.
 - **Descent of the Ganges is located in Mamallapuram, not Kanchipuram.** Mamallapuram is a UNESCO World Heritage Site located in the Indian state of Tamil Nadu. It is famous for its rock-cut temples, monolithic sculptures, and other ancient monuments. The Descent of the Ganges is one of the most famous sculptures in Mamallapuram. It depicts the Hindu god Vishnu rescuing the Earth Goddess from the ocean.
 - **Huge Trimurti Shiva is located in Ellora Caves, not Udayagiri Caves.** Ellora Caves is a UNESCO World Heritage Site located in the Indian state of Maharashtra. It is famous for its rock-cut temples

and monasteries, which were built over a period of about 200 years, from the 6th to the 8th centuries. Huge Trimurti Shiva is one of the most famous sculptures in Ellora Caves. It depicts the Hindu god Shiva in his three forms: Brahma, Vishnu, and Maheswara.

Ravana Shaking Mount Kailash Huge Trimurti Shiva



Descent of the Ganges Varaha lifting Bhudevi

15. Consider the following statement with reference to kinds of temples based on access through circumambulatory path (pradakshinapatha) built in it.

1. Sandhara- temples have Pradakshinapatha
2. Sarvatobhadra- temples with access from all sides
3. Nirandhara- temples do not have Pradakshinapatha

Which of the above pairs are correctly matched?

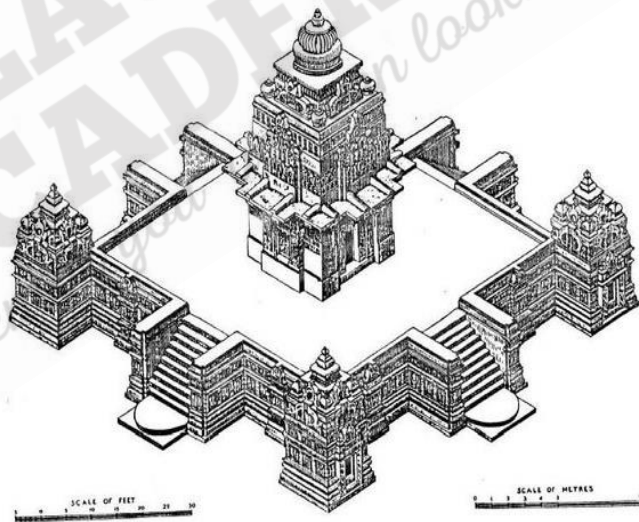
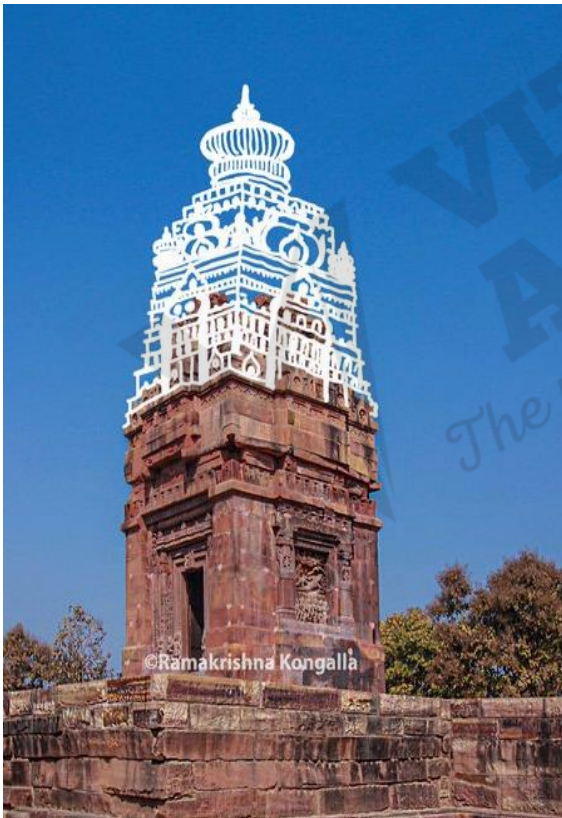
- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 2 and 3 only
- c) 1 and 3 only
- d) 1, 2 and 3

Answer: D

Explanation:

- Sandhara temples have a circumambulatory path (pradakshinapatha) around the sanctum sanctorum, while nirandhara temples do not. Sarvatobhadra temples are open on all four sides, allowing devotees to circumambulate the sanctum sanctorum from any direction.
- Here is a more detailed explanation of each type of temple:

- **Sandhara temples** have a circumambulatory path (pradakshinapatha) around the sanctum sanctorum. This path is typically used by devotees to circumambulate the sanctum sanctorum as a form of worship.
- **Nirandhara temples** do not have a circumambulatory path (pradakshinapatha) around the sanctum sanctorum. Devotees typically worship the deity from the front of the temple.
- **Sarvatobhadra temples** are open on all four sides, allowing devotees to circumambulate the sanctum sanctorum from any direction. This type of temple is typically found in the Nagara style of architecture.



Sarvatobhadra temple

16. With reference to Cave and Religious art of India, consider the following statements:

Cave Art & Architecture	Influencing Religion
1. Sittannavasal Caves	Jainism only
2. Badami Caves	Hinduism & Jainism only
3. Ajanta Caves	Buddhism only
4. Ellora Caves	Hinduism, Buddhism & Jainism

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

- a) One pair only
- b) Two pairs only
- c) Three pairs only
- d) All four pairs

Answer: D

Explanation:

- Sittannavasal is the name used synonymously for the hamlet and the hillock that houses the Arivar Kovil i.e., temple of Arihats – Jains who conquered their senses, 'Ezhadipattam' (a cavern with 17 polished rock beds), megalithic burial sites and the Navachunai tarn (small mountain lake) with a submerged shrine.
- This is the only place in Tamil Nadu where one can see Pandya paintings.
- The Badami cave temples are a collection of Hindu and Jain cave temples in Badami, a town in Karnataka's Bagalkot district in the north. The caves, which date from the 6th century, are noteworthy examples of Indian rock-cut architecture, particularly Badami Chalukya architecture
- Ajanta is a series of rock-cut caves in the Sahyadri ranges on Waghora river near Aurangabad in Maharashtra.

The subject matter of these paintings is almost exclusively Buddhist

- These caves were carved out in 4th century AD out of volcanic rocks.
- It consists of a set of 29 caves, carved in a horse-shoe shape. 25 of them were used as Viharas or residential caves while 4 were used as Chaitya or prayer halls.



Ellora Caves:

- Ellora caves are another important site of cave architecture.
- It's located nearly 100 Kms away from Ajanta caves.
- It is a group of 34 caves – 17 Brahmanical, 12 Buddhist and 5 Jain.
- These caves were developed during the period between 5th and 11th centuries A.D. (newer as compared to the Ajanta caves).



17. Consider the following statements regarding Prehistoric painting of India:

1. In India, the earliest paintings have been reported from the Upper Palaeolithic period
2. The first discovery of rock paintings in India was made by archaeologist V.S. Wakankar
3. Bhimbetka caves contain paintings from Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Chalcolithic period also.

Which of the above statements are correct?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct:

- The earliest paintings in India have been reported from the Upper Palaeolithic period. These paintings are found in the Bhimbetka caves in Madhya Pradesh.

Statement 2 is incorrect:

- The first discovery of rock paintings in India was made by archaeologist Archibald Carlleyle in 1867–68, not V.S. Wakankar.

Statement 3 is correct:

- The Bhimbetka caves contain paintings from the Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, and Chalcolithic periods. The paintings depict a variety of subjects, including animals, humans, and geometric designs.

About pre historic painting:

- Prehistoric paintings in India are some of the oldest and most significant examples of human art in the world. They date back to the Upper Paleolithic period, or around 30,000 years ago.
- The paintings are found in a variety of locations throughout India, including caves, rock shelters, and open-air sites. They depict a variety of subjects, including animals, humans, and geometric designs.
- The paintings are thought to have been created by early humans for a variety of purposes, including hunting magic, religious rituals, and storytelling.
- The paintings are a valuable source of information about the lives and cultures of early humans in India. They provide insights into their hunting practices, religious beliefs, and artistic traditions.
- Some of the most famous prehistoric paintings in India are found in the Bhimbetka caves in Madhya Pradesh. These caves contain over 5000 paintings, which date back to the Upper Paleolithic period. The paintings depict a variety of animals, including tigers, elephants, and deer. They also depict humans, both hunting and dancing.
- Other important sites of prehistoric painting in India include the Kurgallu caves in Telangana, the Piklihal and Tekkalkotta sites in Karnataka, and the Jogimara caves in Madhya Pradesh.
- The prehistoric paintings of India are a valuable resource for understanding the lives and cultures of early humans in the subcontinent. They provide insights into their hunting practices, religious beliefs, and artistic traditions. These paintings are a testament to the creativity and ingenuity of early humans, and they continue to fascinate and inspire people today.
- It is interesting to know that the first discovery of rock paintings was made in India in 1867-68 by an archaeologist. Archibold Carlleyle, twelve years before the discovery of Altamira in Spain. Cockburn. Anderson, Mitra and Ghosh were the early archaeologists who discovered a large number of sites in the Indian sub-continent.

18. With respect to Rock Cut Architectural heritage of India, arrange the following rock cut structures in chronological order:

1. Kailasa Temple, Ellora
2. PanchaRathas, Mahabalipuram
3. Barabar Hill Caves, Bihar
4. Cave Temples, Badami

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

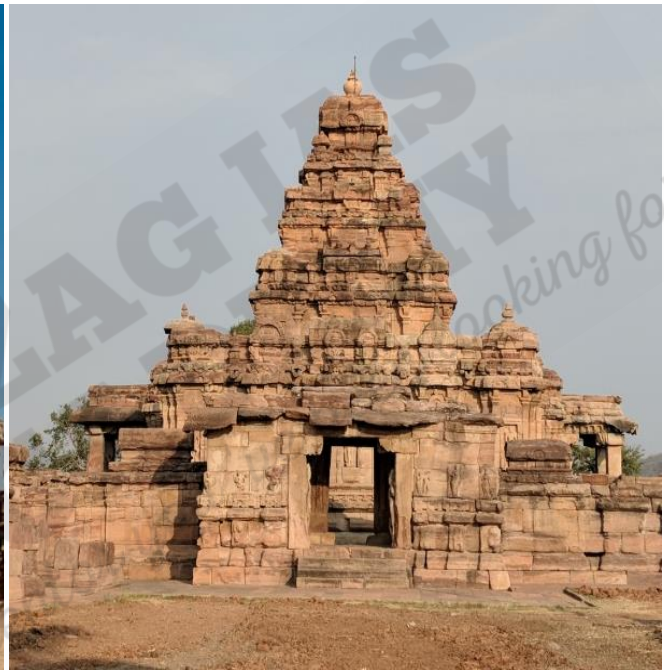
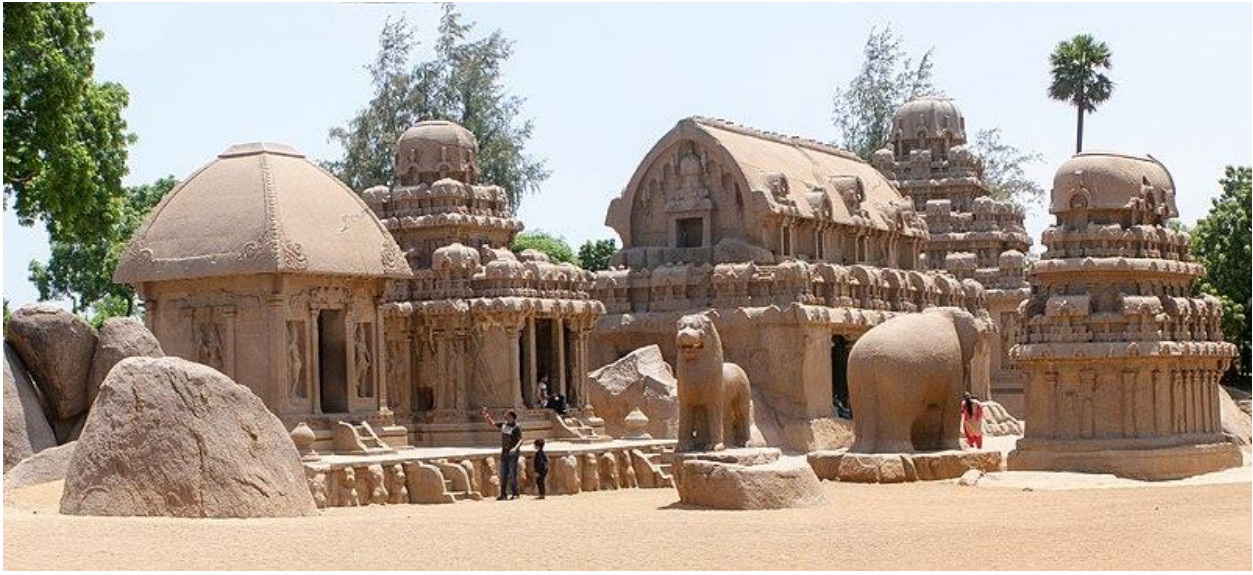
- a) 4-3-2-1
- b) 3-4-1-2
- c) 4-3-1-2
- d) 3-4-2-1

Answer: D

Explanation:

- The **Barabar Hill Caves in Bihar** are the oldest, dating back to the 3rd century BCE. The Cave Temples in Badami, Karnataka, date back to the 6th century CE. The Pancha Rathas in Mahabalipuram, Tamil Nadu, date back to the 7th century CE. The Kailasa Temple in Ellora, Maharashtra, dates back to the 8th century CE.
- The Barabar Hill Caves are a group of four rock-cut caves located in the Barabar and Nagarjuni hills of Jehanabad district in Bihar, India. The caves are mostly empty, except for some inscriptions and a few reliefs. The caves are thought to have been built by the Mauryan emperor Ashoka in the 3rd century BCE.
- The Cave Temples of Badami are a complex of four Hindu, Jain and Buddhist cave temples located in Badami, a town in the Bagalkot district of Karnataka, India. The caves are dated to the 6th century CE and are some of the earliest known examples of Hindu cave temples.
- The Pancha Rathas are a group of five monolithic rock-cut temples located in Mahabalipuram, a town in the Kanchipuram district of Tamil Nadu, India. The temples are dated to the 7th century CE and are some of the earliest known examples of Dravidian architecture.
- The Kailasa Temple is a rock-cut Hindu temple located in Ellora, a town in the Aurangabad district of Maharashtra, India. The temple is dated to the 8th century CE and is one of the largest and most elaborate rock-cut temples in India.







19. Consider the following pairs with reference to Pottery in India:

1. Black & Red ware pottery – Late Harappan, characterized by subsistence farming
2. Painted Grey ware pottery – Vedic Period, associated with the emergence of the village and urban settlements
3. Northern Black Polished ware – Later Vedic Period, shiny luxury ceramics, associated with Mahajanapadas.

Which of the above pairs are correctly matched?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

All three pairs are correctly matched.

- Black and Red ware pottery is associated with the Late Harappan period and is characterized by subsistence farming.
- Painted Grey ware pottery is associated with the Vedic Period and is associated with the emergence of the village and urban settlements.

- Northern Black Polished ware is associated with the Later Vedic Period and is a type of shiny luxury ceramics that is associated with the Mahajanapadas.



20. Consider the following statements regarding different pillar inscriptions of ancient India:

1. The Mehrauli Iron Pillar Inscription mentions the victories of Chandragupta II over Vanga
2. The Besnagar Pillar Inscription mentions Kanishka as worshipper of Vasudeva
3. The Aihole Inscription mentions defeat of Harshavardhana by Pulakesin II

Which of the above statements are correct?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

- The Mehrauli Iron Pillar Inscription mentions the victories of Chandragupta II over Vanga. The Besnagar Pillar Inscription mentions Kanishka as worshipper of Vasudeva. The Aihole Inscription mentions the defeat of Harshavardhana by Pulakesin II.
- Here are the details of each inscription:
 - Mehrauli Iron Pillar Inscription: This inscription is located in Mehrauli, Delhi. It was originally erected by Chandragupta II in the 4th century CE. The inscription mentions the victories of Chandragupta II over Vanga, a region in present-day Bangladesh.
 - Besnagar Pillar Inscription: This inscription is located in Besnagar, Madhya Pradesh. It was originally erected by Heliodorus, a Greek ambassador from the Indo-Greek Kingdom, in the 2nd century BCE. The inscription mentions Kanishka as a worshipper of Vasudeva, a form of the Hindu god Vishnu.
 - Aihole Inscription: This inscription is located in Aihole, Karnataka. It was originally erected by Pulakesin II, the Chalukya king, in the 6th century CE. The inscription mentions the defeat of Harshavardhana, the Gupta emperor, by Pulakesin II.



The Mehrauli Iron Pillar Inscription



The Aihole Inscription

21. Consider the following statements regarding Pala-Sena school of architecture in East India:

1. Buildings had curved or sloping roofs
2. Terracotta bricks were principal building material
3. For sculptures both stone and metal were used

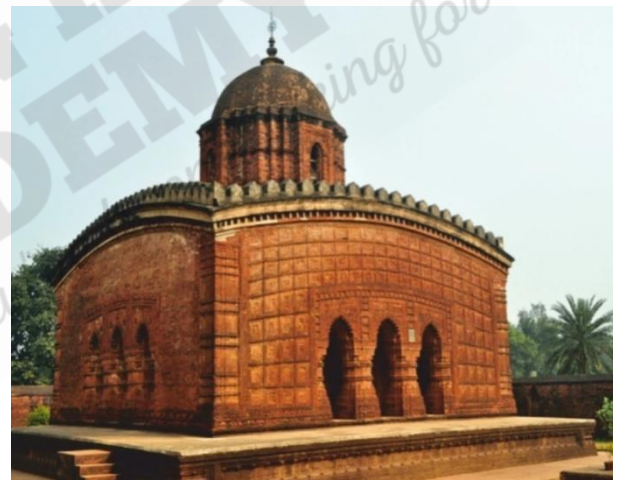
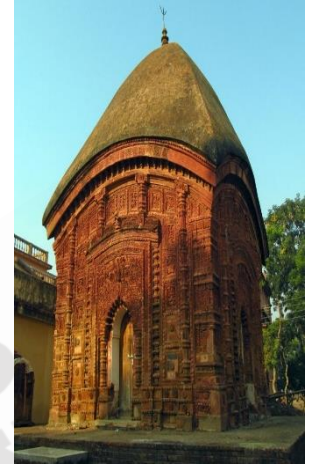
Which of the above statements are correct?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

- The correct answer is d) 1, 2, and 3.
- The Pala-Sena school of architecture flourished in eastern India between the 8th and 12th centuries CE. It was characterized by the use of terracotta bricks, curved or sloping roofs, and both stone and metal sculptures.
- Some of the most famous examples of Pala-Sena architecture include the Somapura Mahavihara in Bangladesh, the Jagaddala Mahavihara in West Bengal, and the Odantapuri Mahavihara in Bihar. These monasteries were all major centers of Buddhist learning and attracted students from all over Asia.
- The Pala-Sena school of architecture had a profound influence on the development of later Indian architecture, particularly the Nagara style of temple architecture. It also influenced the development of Buddhist architecture in Southeast Asia.
- Here are some additional details about each of the three statements:
 - Buildings had curved or sloping roofs.
 - This is a characteristic feature of Pala-Sena architecture. The roofs were typically made of terracotta tiles and were designed to shed rainwater quickly.
 - Terracotta bricks were principal building material.
 - Terracotta bricks were widely used in Pala-Sena architecture. They were made from clay that was fired in a kiln. Terracotta bricks are durable and can withstand the heat and humidity of eastern India.
 - For sculptures both stone and metal were used.
 - Stone and metal were both used for sculptures in the Pala-Sena style. Stone sculptures were typically carved from sandstone or granite. Metal sculptures were typically made of bronze or copper.



22. Consider the following statements regarding the Harappan site of Dholavira:

1. Dholavira shows signs of all three phases of Indus Valley Civilization
2. Remains of a copper smelter has been found in Dholavira
3. Like in Mohenjodaro, mortal remains of humans have been discovered here

Which of the above statements are correct?

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

c) 1 and 3 only

d) 1, 2 and 3

Answer: A

Explanation:

Dholavira:

- Discovered in 1968 by JP Joshi
- 5th largest IVC site (Rakhigarhi, Mohenjodaro, Harappa, Ganweriwala)
- City consisted of fortified Castle, Middle town and Lower town, cemetery.
- Located on Khadir Bet island in Rann of Kachchh (not adjacent to river)
- This city flourished for nearly 1,500 years, representing a long continuous habitation.
- Saw all three Phases- Early, Mature and Late Harappan



- Known for water harnessing systems, water drainage systems and series of reservoirs
- The people knew metallurgy as indicated by evidence of Copper smelter
- It was also a hub of manufacturing jewellery made of shells and semi-precious stones and beads
- Perhaps the world's earliest sign board with 10 letters in Harappan script is found here
- However unlike graves at other IVC sites, no mortal remains of humans have been discovered at Dholavira.



- **Harappa**
 1. Cemetery H & R37.
 2. Coffin burial.
 3. Phallus worship.
 4. Mother goddess.
- **Mohenjo-Daro**
 5. Pashupati seal.

6. Statue of a dancing girl.
7. Ivory weight balance.
8. The Great Bath.
9. The Great Granary.
10. Priest-king statue.

• **Surkotada**

11. Horse bone

• **Kalibangan**

1. Fire Altar.
2. Wooden drainage.
3. Copper Ox.
4. Evidence of ploughing.
5. Camel's bone.

• **Lothal**

1. Port Town.
2. Evidence of Rice.
3. Fire Altar.
4. Graveyard.
5. Ivory weight balance.
6. Copper dog.



Chanhudaro:

1. Exclusive craft production- bangle, beads, shell cutting etc.
2. Inkpot.
3. The only city without citadel.
4. Carts with a seated driver.

Daimabad

1. Bronze Buffalo.

Amri

1. Actual remains of Rhinoceros

23. Which of the following statements regarding Buddhist literature is correct?

- a) Vinaya Pitika concern with sermons and teachings of Buddha
- b) Jataka stories are a part of Sutta Pitika
- c) Jataka tales are available in Pali literature only
- d) Jataka stories deal with past incarnations of Buddha in animal form only

Answer: B

Explanation:

Buddhist Literature:

- **Tripitikas:** Composed in Pali Language.
 - **Vinaya Pitika:** rules & regulations for monks
 - **Sutta Pitika:** sermons, speeches, teachings of Buddha
 - **Abidhamma Pitika:** Philosophical analysis of Buddha's teaching
- They were composed during Buddhist Councils
 - Vinaya Pitika- 1st Buddhist Council- Compiled by Upali
 - Sutta Pitika- 1st Buddhist Council- Compiled by Ananda
 - Abidhamma Pitika- 3rd Buddhist Council- by Mogaliputta Tissa
- The three Pitakas are divided into books known as Nikayas.

- **Jataka Stories:** The Jatakas are accounts of the Buddha's previous lives, incarnations in human as well as animals.
- It is believed that Buddha passed through 550 births before being born as Gautama
- They are available in Sanskrit and Pali languages
- Jataka tales are summarized in Khuddaka Nikāya section of Sutta Pitaka part of the Tripitaka.
- Other texts Milindapanha, Mahavamsa, Dipavamsa, Buddhacharita, Visuddhimagga, Amarakosa, Abhidharmakosa, Lalitavistara etc.

24. Match the following

Ancient Text	Story
A. Malavikagnimitra	Love story of King Udayan and daughter of Ceylon King
B. Mudra Rakshasa	Sad love story of Kannaki and her husband Kovalan,
C. Ratnavali	Political drama about rise of Chandragupta Mourya
D. Silappadikaram	Love story of a maiden and son of Pushyamitra Sunga

Choose the correct answer according to the codes given below:

A B C D

- 4, 3, 1, 2
- 3, 4, 1, 2
- 4, 3, 2, 1
- 3, 4, 2, 1

Answer: A

Explanation:

Malavikagnimitra

- It is the first drama written by the famous poet Kalidasa. As a tribute to Kalidasa, it is frequently referred to as Kalidasa Malavikagnimitram
- The play's narrative is brilliantly structured, and it centers on the King's love interest, who is a royal palace maid

Mudrarakshasa:

- The Mudrarakshasa ('The Signet of the Minister') is Vishakhadatta's Sanskrit-language drama about the ascension of King Chandragupta Maurya to power in India. The play is creative writing, although it is not wholly fictitious. It has been dated from the late fourth century to the eighth century CE
- Harsha (Harshavardhana), who established an empire in the 7th century AD, was a playwright himself. Three of his plays are Ratnavali, Nagananda and Priyadarsika.
- Ratnavali is a Sanskrit drama about a beautiful princess named Ratnavali, and a great king named Udayana. It is attributed to the Indian emperor Harsha (606–648). It is a Natika in four acts. One of the first textual references to the celebration of Holi, the festival of Colours have been found in this text.

25. The Tamil "Tirukkural" written by Thiruvalluvar mainly deals with

- Ethics and way of life
- Genealogy of major Tamil kingdoms
- Politics and administration
- Astronomy and Astrology

Answer: A

Explanation:

- Thiruvalluvar, commonly known as Valluvar, was a celebrated Tamil poet and philosopher. He is best known as the author of the Tirukkural, a collection of couplets on ethics, political and economical matters, and love. The text is considered an exceptional and widely cherished work of Tamil literature.

Additional information:

- Thiruvalluvar, also called Valluvar, was a Tamil poet-saint.
 - The period when he lived is debated, as is his religious identity. He is believed to have lived between 3rd-4th century or 8th-9th century.
 - He is thought to be linked to Jainism. However, Hindus have also claimed that Thiruvalluvar belonged to hinduism.
- Dravidian groups also count him as a saint, as he dismissed the caste system.
- He had contributed the Tirukkural or 'Kural' to the Sangam literature.
- Tirukkural is comprised of 133 sections of 10 couplets each is divided into three books: Aram (virtue), Porul (government and society), and Kamam (love).
- The Tirukkural has been compared to the great books of the world's major religions.

26. Which of the following statements regarding Carnatic Music is **incorrect**?

- Thyagaraja, Muthuswamy and Shyama Shastri represent the Carnatic Trinity
- Purandara Dasa is considered as the Father of Carnatic Music
- Thyagaraja Aradhana is Carnatic music festival held every year in Thanjavur village
- Annamacharya was the earliest composer of Keertana in Carnatic

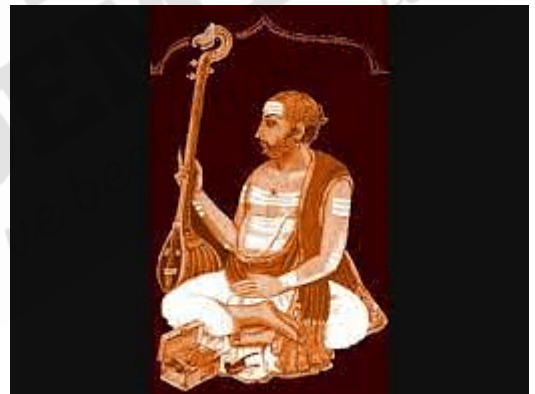
Answer: C

Explanation:

Trinity of Carnatic Music

Sri Shyama Shastri (1763-1827 AD)

- Most of his work was in praise of mother Goddess Kamakshi of Kanchi. He composed three Swarajatis which are also known as three gems.
- He is also credited with composing 9 kritis on Meenakshi of Madurai, known as Navaratnamalika.
- He also used many rare ragas in his work such as Manji, Ahiri, Kalgada, Chintamani, etc.
- He is considered to be the architect of swarajati musical forms, of which three famous include Bhairabi, Yadukulakambodhi and Todi
- Some of the common ragas used by him are Manji, Chintamani, Kalagada and Karnataka Kapi.



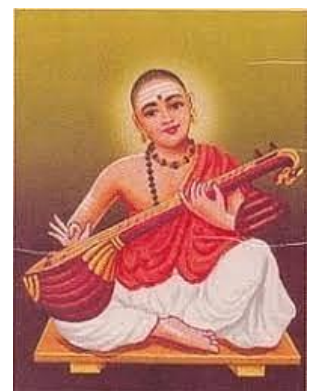
Sri Tyagaraya (1767-1847 AD)

- He extensively used ragas. Most of his Kritis were in Telugu, few others were also in Sanskrit.
- He is credited with composing several Samudaya Kritis (Group Kritis) such as Ghana Raga Pancharatna, kritis and also other Pancha ratna groups like, Kovur, Lalgudi, Tiruvattiyur and Srirangam Pancharatna.
- He was a great devotee of Lord Rama and wrote around 24,000 songs and musicals in his praise.
- His musical innovations include use of structured variation of musical lines within the performance by use of improvisation techniques.



Muthuswami Dikshitar (1775-1835 AD)

- He was a Sri Vidya upasaka. Most of his kritis were on devi.
- He is credited with composing innumerable Shaivite and Vaishnavite deities.
- His compositions included elaborate descriptions of Hindu gods, temples, capturing raga forms through a characteristic style of playing veena.



- Most of his compositions were in Sanskrit. However, some of his compositions were composed in Manipravalam which is a combination of Sanskrit and Tamil languages.

Purandar Dasas

- Purandar Dasas is credited with the development of Carnatic music.
- It has a homogenous Indian tradition to it and is composed of ragam and talam.
- It gained prominence in southern states of India such as Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Kerala and Andhra Pradesh due to the presence of a strong Dravidian culture.
- There is the absence of a Gharana system in Carnatic style of music as was seen in Hindustani music.
- Thyagaraja Aradhana
- It is a flamboyant Carnatic music festival, is held at the Thiruvaiyaru village of Thanjavur district annually in the month of January.

Annamacharya

- Annamacharya (also called Annamayya) was a 15th-century saint and is the earliest known musician to compose songs called Sankirtanas in praise of Lord Venkateswara of Tirupati. He is the first known composer in Carnatic music.

27. With respect to Indian folk theatres, which one of the following statements is incorrect:

- a) Ankia Nat is a traditional one act play of Assam
- b) Ramman is a ritualistic theatre in the Garhwal of Uttarakhand
- c) Theyyam is an open air theatre spirit worship of Kerala
- d) Bayalaata is an open air theatre tradition of Andhra Pradesh

Answer: D

Explanation:

Indian Folk theatre can be categorized into three types:

- Ritual Theatre
- Theatre of Entertainment
- South Indian Theatre



Classification of Indian Folk Theatre

28. Match the following

Type of Puppetry	Example
A. Shadow Puppet	1. Pavakoothu
B. Rod Puppet	2. Bommalattam
C. String Puppet	3. Ravanchhaya
D. Glove Puppet	4. PutulNach

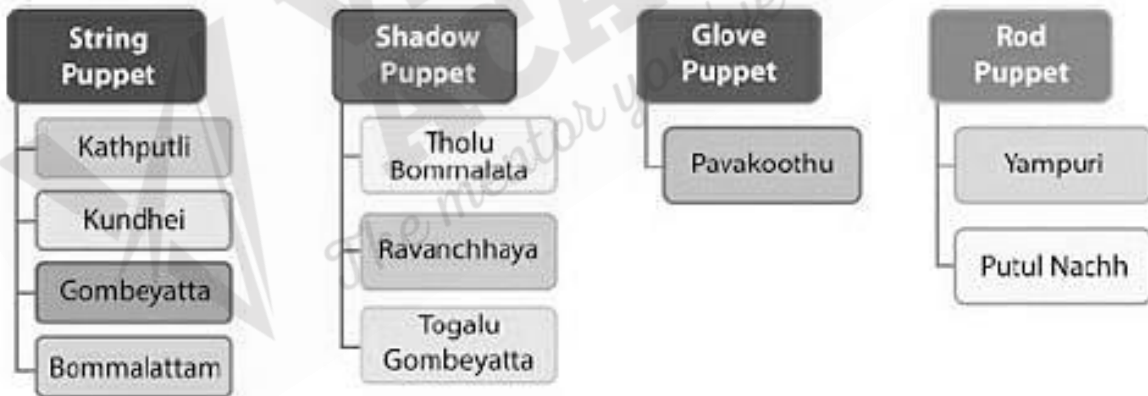
Choose the correct answer using the following codes:

A B C D

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

Answer: A

Explanation:



Classification of Puppetry in India

29. 'Shabdham, Varnam and Padam' are popular elements in which of the following classical dance forms?

- a) Bharatanatyam
- b) Kathakali
- c) Kuchipudi
- d) Mohiniattam

Answer: A

Explanation

Shabdham

- In this item the dancer introduces abhinaya for the first time in the repertoire. The abhinaya composed to simple sahityam is usually separated by easy korvais. This item is usually in misra chapu taalam and the most common ones are in praise of Lord Krishna.

- Generally its like telling a synopsis in the first line then giving a description in the later repetitions. after the stanza, there is very simple footsteps. the number of stanzas can vary from 2-4 or 5. Each stanza can contain a different story of all of them put together is one single story. but essentially its about one person, one theme.

Varnams

- These are considered vocal exercises in a particular raga.
- The patterns in a varnam are considered to be characteristic patterns of a particular raga or scale.
- Varnams are considered the most complex of the vocal exercises in Carnatic Music.

Padam

- A particular type of musical form or composition (sabhaa gaanam), meant for dance, that brings out the relationship of naayaka-naayaki (hero and heroine) as well as tOzhi (close friend) to tell important truths. The words are written through the mouth of the naayaka, naayaki explaining the joy, sorrow, and other feelings of love. They indirectly refer to god.

30. This dance form is known for its grace, sensuality and beauty. The dancers create intricate geometrical shapes and patterns with their body. Hence it is known as 'mobile sculpture'. Which dance form is being referred to?

- a) Sattriya
- b) Kathak
- c) Odissi
- d) Manipuri

Answer: C

Explanation:

Sattriya

- Dances are devotional in nature as they were intended for propagation of neo-Vaishnavism. Its highlights are intense emotional fervour, and in its solo avatar now dramatic abhinaya is prominent in contrast to nritta, pure dance.
- It was introduced in Assam by the great Vaishnava saint and reformer of Assam, Mahapurusha Srimanta Sankaradeva in the 15th century A.D.
- He propagated the "ek sharan naama dharma" (chanting the name of one God devotedly).

Kathak

- It is one of the main genres of ancient Indian classical dance and is traditionally regarded to have originated from the travelling bards of North India referred as Kathakars or storytellers. Are people who narrate stories largely based on episodes from the epics, myths and legends.
- The Vaishnavite cult which swept North India in the 15th century. and the resultant bhakti movement contributed to a whole new range of lyrics and musical forms. The Radha-Krishna theme proved immensely popular alongwith the works of Mirabai, Surdas, Nandadas and Krishnadas.

Odissi

- This dance form is unique in its representation of gracefulness, sensuality and beauty. The dancers create intricate geometrical shapes and patterns with her body. Hence, it is known as 'mobile sculpture'. The dance form symbolises the element of water

Manipuri

- The Manipuri Dance, also referred to as the Manipuri Raas Leela, is a jagoi and is one of the eight major Indian classical dance forms, originating from the state of Manipur.

31. Which of the following statement is **incorrect** regarding Nagara Style of temple architecture:

- a) These temples follow Panchayatan Style or Crucified ground plan
- b) Latina, Phamsana and Valabhi are its three sub-styles based on Shikhara
- c) These temples generally have elaborate boundary walls with gate ways
- d) Pancharatha, Saptaratha, Navaratha are its three sub-styles based on ground plan

Answer: C

Explanation:

Nagara' temples typically have a North Indian style of architecture.

Nagara or North Indian Temple Style:

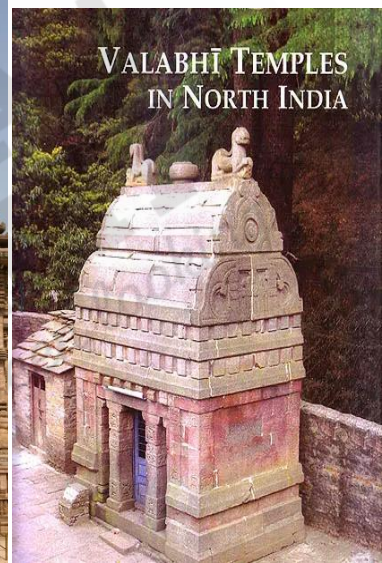
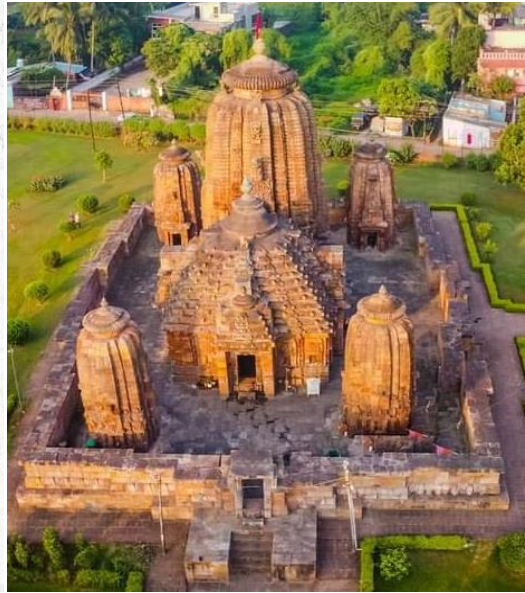
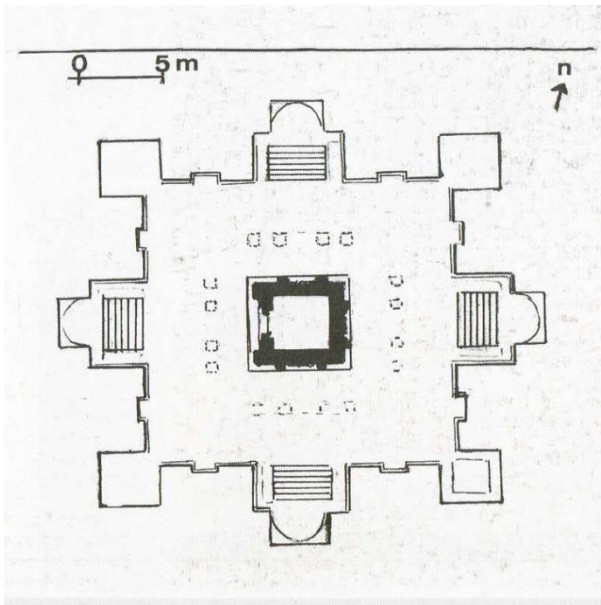
- Nagara (in North India) is associated with the land between the Himalayas and Vindhya.
- The Nagara style is associated with the land between the Himalayas and Vindhya, the Dravida style with the land between the Krishna and Kaveri rivers, while the Vesara style is sometimes associated with the area between the Vindhya and the Krishna river.
- In North India, it is common for an entire temple to be built on a stone platform with steps leading up to it. It does not usually have elaborate boundary walls or gateways.
- While the earliest temples had just one tower or shikhara, later temples had several.
- The garbhagriha is always located directly under the tallest tower.
- There are many subdivisions of nagara temples depending on the shape of the shikhara.
- The second major type of architectural form in the nagara order is the phamsana, which tends to be broader and shorter than the Latina ones.
- Their roofs are composed of several slabs that gently rise to a single point over the centre of the building, unlike the Latina ones which look like sharply rising tall towers.
- The third main sub-type of the nagara building is generally called the valabhi type.
- These are rectangular buildings with a roof that rises into a vaulted chamber

Additional Information

- Three main styles of temple architecture are the Nagara or the Northern style, the Dravida or the Southern style, and the Vesara or Mixed style. But at the same time, there are also some regional styles.
- A number of architectural texts known as the Shilpashastras were written in early medieval times. These refer to three major styles of temple architecture, Nagara, Dravida, and Vesara.

Dravida Or South Indian Temple Style:

- Unlike the nagara temple, the Dravida temple is enclosed by a compound wall. The front wall has an entrance gateway in its centre, which is known as a gopuram.
- The shape of the main temple tower known as vimana in Tamil Nadu is like a stepped pyramid that rises up geometrically rather than the curving shikhara of North India.
- It is common to find a large water reservoir, or a temple tank, enclosed within the complex.
- Subsidiary shrines are either incorporated within the main temple tower or located as distinct, separate small shrines beside the main temple.
- Kanchipuram, Thanjavur or Tanjore, Madurai, and Kumbakonam are the most famous temple towns of Tamil Nadu, where, during the 8th-12th centuries, the role of the temple was not limited to religious matters alone



32. With reference to the Vesara style of architecture, consider the following statements:

1. It is a hybridized style of Nagara and Dravida style
2. This style was patronised by Nayakas and Pallavas
3. Pattadakal group of monuments belong to Vesara style

Which of the statements given above is/are **incorrect**?

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

Answer: c

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct:

- Vesara style of architecture flourished in the Deccan part of India. Also called the Hybridised style, it combines features of Nagara and Dravida styles. Chalukya's rulers and Hoysala rulers promoted this style.

Statement 2 is *incorrect*:

- The Vesara style was patronized by **the Chalukyas and Hoysalas**. The Nayakas and Pallavas were dynasties that ruled in southern India during the medieval period. They patronized the Dravida style of architecture, not the Vesara style.

Statement 3 is *incorrect*:

- The Pattadakal group of monuments, located in the state of Karnataka, are a UNESCO World Heritage Site. The monuments date back to the 7th and 8th centuries, and are a fine example of the Nagara style of architecture.

Additional information:

Vesara Style of Architecture - Background

- **Chalukya rulers of Badami (500-753 AD)** started building temples in a style that was essentially a mixture of the Nagara and Dravida styles, and was refined by the **Rashtrakutas of Manyakheta (750-983 AD)** in Ellora, **Chalukyas of Kalyani (983-1195 AD)** in Lakkundi, Dambal, Gadag, and others, before being epitomized by the **Hoysalas (1000-1330 AD)**.
- This style is well represented by the Hoysala temples at Belur, Halebidu, and Somnathpura.

Vesara Style of Architecture - Features

- **Ornamentation:** The Chalukyan temple exhibits indigenous qualities in terms of the temple walls and pillar ornamentation.
- The Chalukyan builders **altered the Dravida towers** by reducing the height of each storey and arranging them in declining order of height from base to top, with a great deal of embellishment on each floor.
- **Nagara Tower Transformation:** Instead of an inclined storey, the vertical shape of the tower has been changed.
- Mantapa and Pillars are two unique elements of Chalukya temples:
 - **Mantapa:** The mantapa features two types of roofs: domical ceilings (which have a dome-like appearance and are supported by four pillars) and square ceilings (these are vigorously ornamented with mythological pictures).
 - **Pillars:** the Chalukya temples' small ornamental pillars have their unique aesthetic significance.
- **Some famous temples built in this style are:**
 - Kallesvara temple, Kukkanur;
 - Ramalingesvara temple, Gudur;
 - Mahadeva temple, Ittagi;
 - Kasivisvesvara temple, Lakkundi (and several other temples at Lakkundi);
 - Brahmadeva temple, Savadi – notable for being fully stellate;
 - Mallikarjuna temple, Sudi.





33. Consider the following statements with reference to Indian Calendar forms:

1. Vikram Samvat was established by King Vikramaditya of Ujjain in 56 AD
2. Saka Samvat was initiated by King Salivahana in 78 AD
3. The Vikram Samvat was adopted as the National Calendar of India

Which of the above statements are **incorrect**?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

Statement 1 is incorrect:

- Vikram Samvat was started in 57 B.C.
- It is said (as per the Jain book Kalakacaryakatha) that Vikram Era was founded by King Vikramaditya after he gained victory over the Sakas.
- Vikram Samvat is also considered to be the official calendar of Nepal.
- The first day of the Vikram Samvat calendar is celebrated after Diwali in the states of Gujarat and Maharashtra.

Statement 2 is correct:

- King Salivahana or Gautami Putra Satakarni is credited to have initiated the Salivahana Era or Saka Samvat in 78 AD after defeating the Sakas.

Statement 3 is incorrect:

- The Indian national calendar based on the Saka Era, with **Chaitra** as its first month and a normal year of 365 days was adopted from 22 March 1957
- Vikram Samvat is also the official calendar of Nepal and is named after the king Vikramaditya

34. Which of the following statements regarding Jaina literature is **incorrect**?

- Pampa, Ponna, Ranna were famous Kannada writers related to Jainism
- The most important Jaina texts Angas and Upangas were written in Prakrit
- One of the Epics in Tamil, Chivaka Chintamani is a Jaina Text
- The Svetambara sect do not accept the authority of Jaina Agamas

Answer: D

Explanation:

Jaina Literature:

- Jaina literature can be found in Prakrit, Ardha Magadhi, Sanksrit, Shauraseni, Gujarati, Marathi and Tamil.
- The most important Jaina texts Agamas, Angas and Upangas which were written in Prakrit-Ardha Magadhi.
- The Agamas & Angas were re-compiled by Svetambaras at Vallabhi and hence,
- The Digambara sect do not accept the authority of Jaina Agamas. **Hence statement D is incorrect.**
- Pampa, Ponna, Ranna were famous Kannada writers related to Jainism
- Tamil epics like Silappadikaram, Chivaka Chintamani are Jaina Texts

35. With reference to major events in the life of Gautama Buddha, consider the following statements:

- Mahabhnishkramana- departure of Buddha from his home
- Dhammachakraparivartana- Buddha's enlightenment
- Sambodhi- to Buddha's first sermon
- Mahaprinirvana- Buddha's death

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- 1 and 4 only
- 2 and 3 only
- 1, 2 and 4 only
- 1, 2, 3 and 4

Answer: A

Explanation:

- He left his home at the age of 29 years to live a life of an ascetic which is known as **Mahabhinishkramana** (the great departure)
- He attained enlightenment at Gaya in Magadha (Bihar) under a pipal tree, was known as Gautama Buddha and Tathagata (he who has attained the truth).
- He delivered his first sermon known as Dhammachakrapavartana Sutta (turning of the Wheel of Law) at Sarnath in which he dealt with the Four Noble Truths and the Noble Eightfold Path, the very base of Buddhist teaching.
- As per the Buddhist text Mahaparinibbana Sutta, the death of Lord Buddha at the age of 80 is considered as the original Mahaparinirvan.

36. Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding the Government of India act, 1858?

- British raj assumed sovereignty over India from the East India company.
- The British parliament passed the first law for the rule of India British Raj.
- This act was governed by the principle of autocratic imperial control without any popular participation in the administration of the country

Codes

- 1 and 2 only
- Only 2
- 1, 2 and 3

d) 1 and 3 only

Answer: C

Explanation:

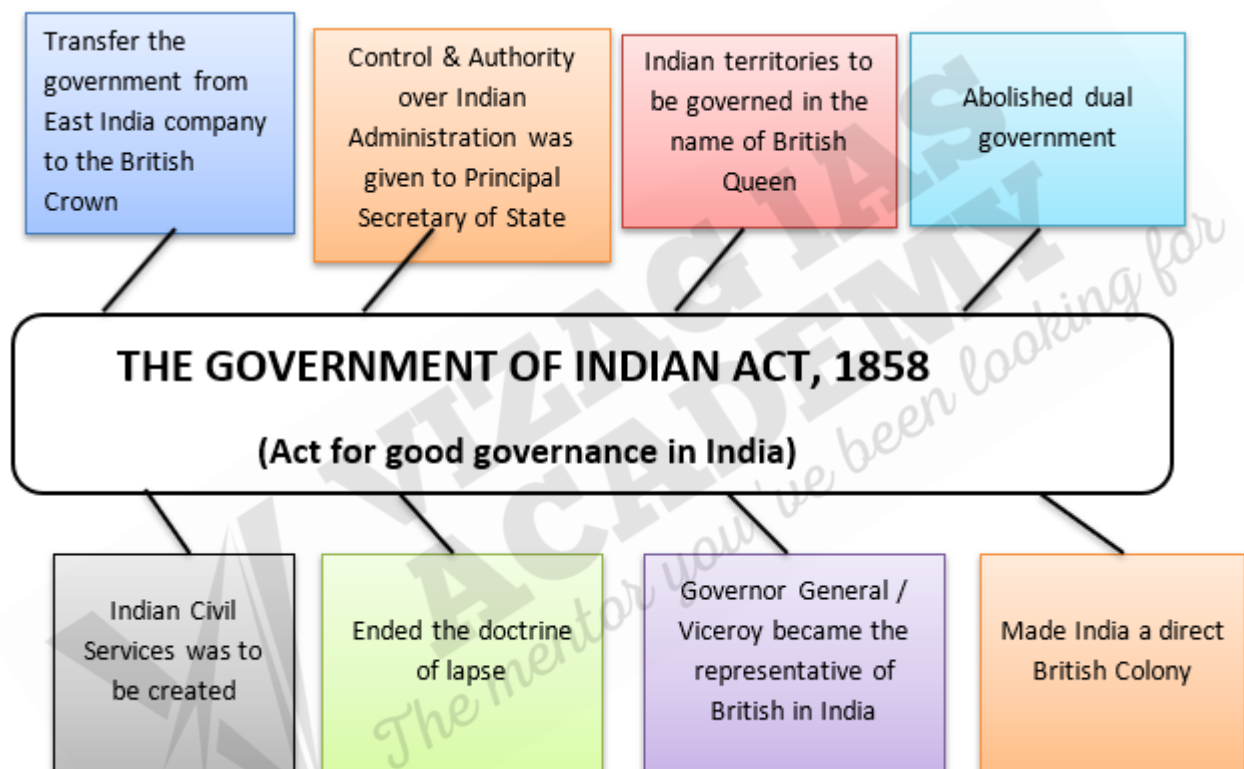
The British Raj was the rule of the British Crown on the Indian subcontinent and Southeast Asia; it is also called Crown rule in India, or Direct rule in India, and lasted from 1858 to 1947

Government of India Act 1858

Background:

- "The Revolt of 1857" served as a jolt to the British government.
- There was widespread resentment against the company in Britain as the policies of the company were blamed for the revolt.
- Queen Victoria, who was the monarch of Britain, also became the sovereign of British territories in India, with the title "Empress of India" as a result of this Act

Provisions of the Government of India Act 1858



Criticism of the act:

- It did not in any way alter the system of government in India.
- Most of the provisions were enacted to safeguard the jewel of British empire against any future threats or rebellions

37. Consider the following statements. Government of India Act, 1935 provides for

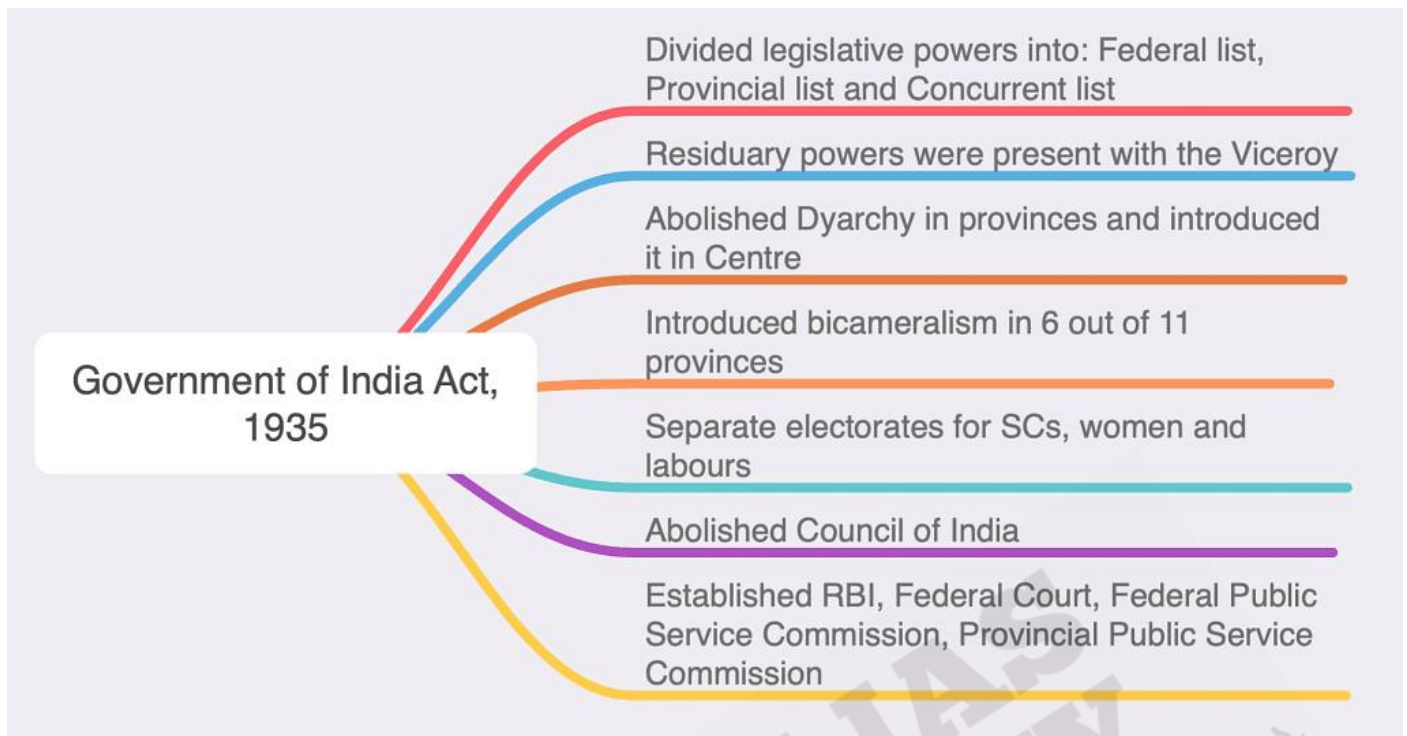
1. The Provincial autonomy
2. The establishment of federal court
3. All India federation at the centre

Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:



Provincial autonomy

- The Act gave more autonomy to the provinces.
- Diarchy was abolished at the provincial levels.
- The Governor was the head of the executive.
- There was a Council of Ministers to advise him. The ministers were responsible to the provincial legislatures who controlled them. The legislature could also remove the ministers.
- However, the governors still retained special reserve powers.
- The British authorities could still suspend a provincial government.

Bicameral Legislature

- A bicameral federal legislature would be established.
- The two houses were the Federal Assembly (lower house) and the Council of States (upper house).
- The federal assembly had a term of five years.
- Both houses had representatives from the princely states also. The representatives of the princely states were to be nominated by the rulers and not elected. The representatives of British India were to be elected. Some were to be nominated by the Governor-General.

Federal Court

- A federal court was established at Delhi for the resolution of disputes between provinces and also between the centre and the provinces.
- It was to have 1 Chief Justice and not more than 6 judges.

38. With reference to the Cabinet Mission, which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. It recommended a federal government.
2. It enlarged the powers of the Indian courts.
3. It provided for more Indians in the ICS

Set the correct answers using the codes given below.

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

d) None of these

Answer: A

Explanation:

Cabinet Mission (1946)

- Clement Atlee (British Prime Minister) decided to send a mission to India for the transfer of powers from the British Indian government to Indian leaders.
- The mission had three members mentioned with their posts in the table below:

Cabinet Mission Members	Cabinet Mission Members – Designation
Pethick Lawrence	Secretary of State for India
Stafford Cripps	President of the Board of Trade
A.V. Alexander	First Lord of Admiralty

Objectives of Cabinet Mission

- To obtain an agreement with the Indian leaders as to the framing of a constitution for India.
- To formulate a constitution-making body (the Constituent Assembly of India).
- To establish an Executive Council with the support of the major Indian parties.

Why did the Cabinet Mission Fail?

- The Congress Party didn't want the provinces to become powerful
- They also wanted a strong centre
- The Muslim League wanted to make sure that all the Muslims get strong political powers
- As there were so many differences of opinion between the two parties the mission had to come up with its own proposals.
- The Dominion of India would get Independence
- There will be no partition between India and Pakistan
- The Muslim majority were categorised into two groups
- While the Hindu-majority were categorised in other groups
- A Constituent Assembly will be formed that will frame the Constitution of India
- An interim government would be formed until a new government is formed

39. Which of the following laws have been repealed by the Constitution of India?

1. The Government of India act, 1935
2. The Indian independence act, 1947
3. The abolition of Privy Council Jurisdiction Act, 1949
4. The Preventive Detention Act, 1950

Select the correct answer using the course given below.

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

- **Article 395 repeals the Indian Independence Act, 1947, and the Government of India Act, 1935,** together with all enactments amending or supplementing the latter Act, but not including the Abolition of Privy Council Jurisdiction Act, 1949.

The Government of India act, 1935

- This act ended the system of dyarchy introduced by the Government of India Act, 1919 and provided for the establishment of a Federation of India to be made up of provinces of British India and some or all of the Princely states.

The Indian independence act, 1947

- It partitioned British India into the two new independent dominions of India and Pakistan. The Act received the royal assent on 18 July 1947, and thus modern-day Pakistan and India came into being on 15 August.

The abolition of Privy Council Jurisdiction Act, 1949

- This Act enlarged the appellate jurisdiction of Federal Court and also abolished the old system of filing direct appeals from the High Court to the Privy Council with or without Special Leave.
- In 1949, the Abolition of Privy Council Jurisdiction Act was passed by the Indian Government

The Preventive Detention Act, 1950

- It was enacted to strengthen human detention in instances involving state conditions, such as national defence, the maintenance of peace and public order, and foreign affairs.

40. In relation to formation of the constitution of India, which of the following sentences are correct?

1. Resolution of objectives by Nehru affected the making of the constitution
2. Preamble fulfils various important objectives/aims.
3. People of India ordered/directed the constitution.
4. Head of the state is elected by people directly.

Select the correct Code:

- a) 1, 2 and 3only
- b) 1, 3 and 4only
- c) 2, 3 and 4only
- d) All of these

Answer: A

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct:

- Objective Resolution was passed by Jawahar Lal Nehru on 13th December 1946 (in the first session of Constituent Assembly).
- It contained the basic ideology and philosophy upon which our Constitution should be drafted by makers.
- The resolution's goal was to declare India as the Independent Sovereign Republic and to draft a Constitution for her future rule.
- They include equality of status, opportunity and before law, social, economic, and political justice, and freedom of thought, expression, belief, faith, worship, and association, subject to (the) law and public morality.

Statement 2 is correct:

- The main objectives of the preamble ensure the citizens of India are a sovereign, socialist, democratic republic, and secular country where everyone has to abide by a set of certain rules and regulations. It also ensures that everyone. Is entitled to justice, equality, liberty, dignity, and fraternity.

Statement 3 is correct:

- People of India ordered/directed the constitution. Drafting Committee appointed with B. R. Ambedkar as its Chairman. The other six members of committee were Munshi, Muhammed Sadulla, Alladi Krishnaswamy Iyer, N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar, Khaitan and Mitter.

Statement 4 is incorrect:

- Under the Constitution, of the Republic of India, the president replaced the monarch as ceremonial head of state. The president is elected by the Electoral College for a five-year term. In the event of a vacancy, the vice president serves as acting president. Members of the Lok Sabha are directly elected by the people of India, based on universal suffrage.

41. Which Article of the constitution of India safeguards one's right to marry the person of one's choice?

- a) Article 19
- b) Article 21
- c) Article 25
- d) Article 29

Answer: B

Explanation:

- Article 21 of the Constitution guarantees the right to marry the person of one's choice. The right to life is guaranteed by the Constitution. This privilege can only be taken away by a law that is substantively, procedurally, and substantively fair, just, and reasonable.
- The power of each individual to make decisions on subjects vital to the pursuit of happiness is intrinsic to the liberty guaranteed by the Constitution as a fundamental right. Belief and faith, as well as whether or not to believe, are at the heart of constitutional liberty.

Article 21:

- "Protection of Life and Personal Liberty: No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law."
- This fundamental right is available to every person, citizens and foreigners alike.
- Article 21 provides two rights:
 - Right to life
 - Right to personal liberty
- The fundamental right provided by Article 21 is one of the most important rights that the Constitution guarantees.
- The Supreme Court of India has described this right as the 'heart of fundamental right'
- The Court gave a list of rights that Article 21 covers based on earlier judgments. Some of them are:
 - Right to privacy
 - Right to go abroad
 - Right to shelter
 - Right against solitary confinement
 - Right to social justice and economic empowerment
 - Right against handcuffing
 - Right against custodial death
 - Right against delayed execution
 - Doctors' assistance
 - Right against public hanging
 - Protection of cultural heritage
 - Right to pollution-free water and air
 - Right of every child to a full development
 - Right to health and medical aid
 - Right to education
 - Protection of under-trials

42. Which one of the following schedules of the Constitution of India contains provisions regarding anti-defection?

- a) 2nd schedule
- b) 5th schedule
- c) 8th schedule
- d) 10th schedule

Answer: D

Explanation:

10th Schedule:

- The 10th Schedule of the Indian Constitution deals with the Anti-Defection law.
- It was inserted in the Constitution by the 52nd Constitutional Amendment Act in 1985.
- **Articles 102 (2)** and **Articles 191 (2)** deal with the Anti-Defection Law.
- It defines the provisions for the disqualification of the members of a party on the grounds of defection to another political party.

Conditions of Disqualification:

- If an elected member voluntarily gives up his membership of a political party.
- If he votes or abstains from voting in such House, contrary to any direction issued by his political party or anyone authorized to do so, without obtaining prior permission.

Power to Disqualify:

- The Speaker or the Chairman of the House has the right to take the decision to disqualify a member.

Defection Affects the Political System?

• **Subversion of Electoral Mandates:**

Defection is the subversion of electoral mandates by legislators who get elected on the ticket of one party but then find it convenient to shift to another, due to the lure of ministerial berths or financial gains.

• **Affects the Normal Functioning of Government:**

The infamous “Aaya Ram, Gaya Ram” slogan was coined against the background of continuous defections by the legislators in the 1960s

The defection leads to instability in the government and affects the administration.

• **Promote Horse Trading:**

Defection also promotes horse-trading of legislators which clearly go against the mandate of a democratic setup.

The Challenges with Anti - Defection Law

• **Original Party:**

The political party to which a member belongs (this can refer to the party generally, outside of the House).

• **Legislature Party:**

Consisting of all elected members of a House for the time being belonging to one political party.

• **Controversial Role of Speaker:**

There is no clarity in the law about the timeframe for the action of the House Chairperson or Speaker in the anti-defection cases.

Some cases take six months and some even three years. There are cases that are disposed - off after the term is over.

• **No Recognition of Split:**

Due to the 91st Constitutional Amendment Act, 2003, the anti-defection law created an exception for anti-defection rulings.

However, the amendment does not recognize a ‘split’ in a legislature party and instead recognizes a ‘merger’.

- **Affects the debate and discussion:**

The Anti-Defection Law has created a democracy of parties and numbers in India, rather than a democracy of debate and discussion.

In this way, it does not make a differentiation between dissent and defection and weaken the Parliamentary deliberations on any law.

Schedules	Details
Schedule 1	State and Union Territories Name and their Boundary details
Schedule 2	Special Powers and Salary details of President, Governors of state. Speakers and Deputy speakers of Rajiya sabha and Lok sabha. Supreme court and High Court Judges.
Schedule 3	Oath and Promises of All authority except President, and vice president.
Schedule 4	Rajiya Sabha MP count of state and Union Territories
Schedule 5	Scheduled Area and scheduled Tribes Administration and control Law Details
Schedule 6	States of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram Tribal areas Administration and control law details
Schedule 7	Detailed List about Union and State Government Power and Concurrent List
Schedule 8	Official Languages
Schedule 9	Validation of certain Acts and Regulations
Schedule 10	Details about Party changes and disqualification of MP/MLA
Schedule 11	Responsibilities and Powers of Panchayat
Schedule 12	Responsibilities and Powers of Municipalities

43. Which of the Articles was inserted by the 42nd Constitution Amendment to provide for participation of workers in management?

- Article 38
- Article 39(A)
- Article 45
- Article 43(A)

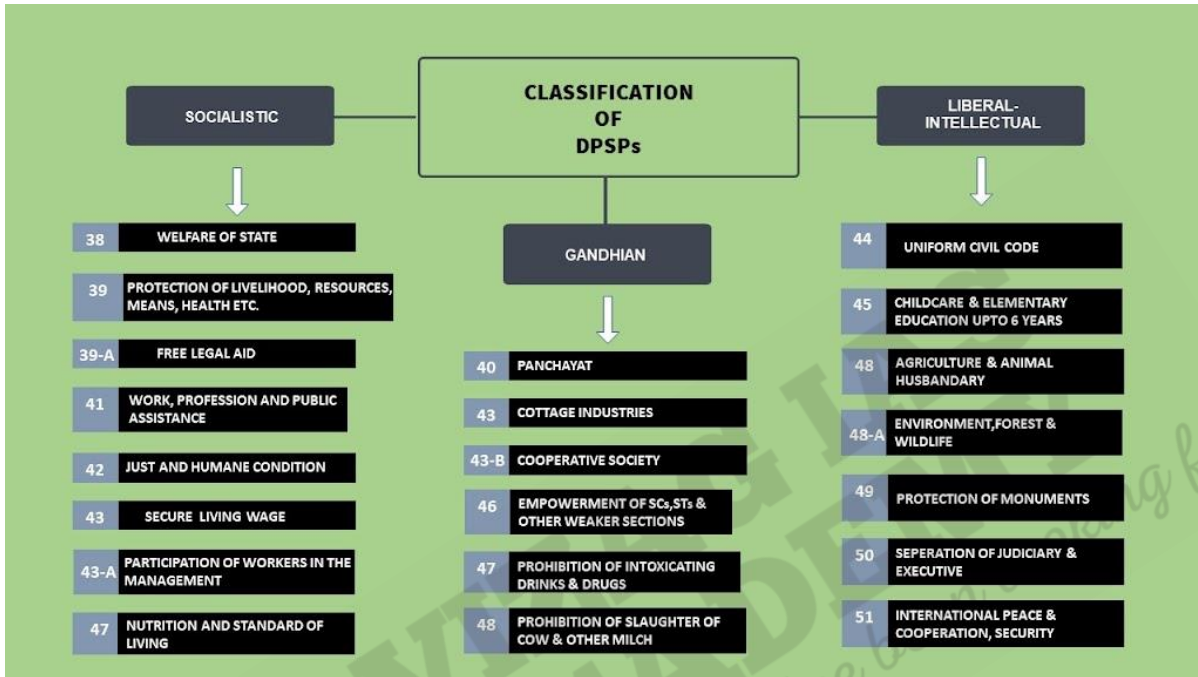
Answer: D

Explanation:

ARTICLE 43(A): Participation of workers in the management of industries

- **The 42nd amendment** attempted to modify the basic structure of the Indian Constitution. Read all amendments obtained by the 42nd Amendment Act 1976, called the mini-constitution. The following features of the constitution were amended in the 42 CAA.
- **Preamble** – added three new words (“Socialist”, “Integrity” and “Secular”)
- **Seventh Schedule** – Shifted 5 subjects from the state list to the concurrent list

- **Fundamental Duties** – Article 51A was added.
- **Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP)** – Four new DPSPs were added.
 - To secure opportunities for the healthy development of children (Article 39)
 - To promote equal justice and to provide free legal aid to the poor (Article 39 A)
 - To take steps to secure the participation of workers in the management of industries (Article 43 A)
 - To protect and improve the environment and to safeguard forests and wildlife (Article 48 A)
- **Parliament** – Extension of Lok Sabha term, Made the President bound to cabinet’s advice, and more.
- **Judiciary** – Judicial Powers of HC were curtailed.
- **Part XIV-A** – Articles 323A and 323B for Tribunals were added



44. Democracy's superior virtue lies in the fact that it cause into activity

- The intelligence and character of ordinary men and women
- The methods for strengthening executive leadership
- A superior individual with dynamism and vision
- A band of dedicated party workers

Answer: A

Explanation:

Option A is correct:

- Democracy allows you to vote (by exercising your intellect), gives you the liberty and freedom of expression (so that your intellectual potential is fulfilled), and ensures adherence to moral values (character) such as justice and equality. So, A seems appropriate.

Option B is incorrect:

- There is no ground for this statement.

Option C is incorrect:

- Since it specifies a “superior individual”, it attaches a sense of privilege to selected people, which is against democratic values. It also does not clarify what dynamism and vision mean.

Option D is incorrect:

- No ground.

45. Which part of the Indian Constitution has been described as the 'soul' of the constitution?

- a) Fundamental rights
- b) Directive Principles of State policy
- c) The preamble
- d) Right to constitutional remedies

Answer: D

Explanation:

Right to constitutional remedies (Article 32)

- Article 32 of the Indian Constitution gives the right to individuals to move to the Supreme Court to seek justice when they feel that their fundamental right is being exploited or they are being deprived of their fundamental rights.
- The apex court is given the authority to issue directions or orders for the execution of any of the rights bestowed by the constitution as it is considered '**the protector and guarantor of Fundamental Rights**'.
- It is also known as Right to Constitutional Remedies.
- Article 32 of the Indian Constitution has been described as the '**heart and soul**' of the Indian Constitution by Dr B. R. Ambedkar.
- A preamble is the preface of our Constitution. It is also called as the soul of our constitution because whenever there arises a doubt in the interpretation of the constitution, the matter is decided in the light of the preamble.
- It is taken from the U.S. constitution and language taken from the Australian constitution.
- In the Berubari case(1960), the Supreme court said that the Preamble is not a part of our constitution hence it cannot be amended. But in Keshvanand Bharti case (1973), the Supreme court changes its previous jurisdiction and said Preamble is a part of constitution hence it can be an amendment.
- After this jurisdiction under 42nd CAA, 1976 three new words have been added to preamble – Socialist, Secular and Integrity.

46. Which one of the following objectives is **not** embodied in the preamble of the constitution of India?

- a) Liberty of thought
- b) Economic Liberty
- c) Liberty of expression
- d) Liberty of belief

Answer: B

Explanation:

- **A preamble** is an introductory statement in a document that explains the document's philosophy and objectives. In a Constitution, it presents the intention of its framers, the history behind its creation, and the core values and principles of the nation
- **Four Main Ingredients of the Indian Preamble:**

Source of the Indian Constitution	The People of India are revealed to be the source of the authority of the Indian Constitution. The words, 'We, the People of India' reflect the same.
Nature of the Indian State	The Preamble of India tags India as the sovereign, secular, republic, secular and democratic nation
Objective of the Indian Constitution	Justice, Liberty, Equality and Fraternity are denoted as the objectives of the Preamble of India
Adoption Date of the Constitution of India	November 26, 1949 as the date when then the Indian Constitution

- The Preamble of the Constitution of India aims to secure all its citizens 'Liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship' besides social, economic and political justice and equality of status and opportunity. Thus, it is clear that economic liberty is not included in the Preamble to the Indian Constitution.

47. Consider the following statements with regard to the formation of new states and alteration of the boundaries of existence states.

1. Parliament may increase the area of any state.
2. Parliament may diminish the area of any state
3. Parliament cannot alter the boundary of any state
4. Parliament cannot alter the name of any state

Which of the following statement(s) given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

Statement 1 & 2 are correct:

Article 3 of the Constitution of India reads as: Parliament may by law

- Form a new state by separation of territory from any state or by uniting two or more states or parts of states or by uniting any territory to a part of any state;
- Increase the area of any state;
- Diminish the area of any State;
- Alter the boundaries of any state;
- Alter the name if any State

48. Which of the following statements with regard to the creation of new state or alteration of boundaries of state is/are correct?

1. An amendment has to be moved in the parliament under Article 368 of the Constitution of India.
2. Ratification by one half of the states is necessary after the amendment is made by the parliament.
3. The legislation can be passed by the simple majority of both houses of Parliament.

Select the correct answers using the codes given below.

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

- The procedure for the formation of new States laid down in Article 3 of the Constitution provides that a State has no say over the formation of new States beyond communicating its views to Parliament.
- **Article 3** assigns to Parliament the power to enact legislation for the formation of new States.
 - Parliament may create new States in several ways, namely by:
 - Operating territory from any State.
 - Uniting two or more States.
 - Uniting parts of States.
 - Uniting any territory to a part of any State.

- Two checks constrain Parliament's power to enact legislation for the formation of new States.
- A bill calling for the formation of new States may be introduced in either House of Parliament only on the recommendation of the President.
- Such a bill must be referred by the President to the concerned State Legislature for expressing its views to Parliament if it contains provisions that affect the areas, boundaries, or name of that State.

49. With reference to India, consider the following statements.

1. There is only one citizenship and one domicile.
2. Citizen by birth only can become the Head of State.
3. A foreigner once granted the citizen cannot be deprived of it under any circumstances.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct.

- The Indian Constitution provides for only a single citizenship, that is, the Indian citizenship. The citizens in India owe allegiance only to the Union. There is no separate state citizenship. Also, when an Indian citizen voluntarily acquires the citizenship of another country, his Indian citizenship automatically terminates.
- There is only one domicile allowed in India. Domicile Certificate can be made only in one State/UT. In 2010, the Uttarakhand High Court declared that there is no separate domicile for each State and there is only one domicile for the entire country.

Statement 2 is incorrect:

- The President is the Head of the Indian State. In India, both a citizen **by birth** as well as a **naturalised citizen** is eligible for the office of President. Thus, a naturalized citizen can become the Head of the State in India.
- This is different from USA, where only a citizen by birth (and not a naturalised citizen) is eligible for the office of President.

Statement 3 is incorrect:

A foreigner, who has been earlier granted Indian citizenship, can be deprived of his citizenship.

- His Indian citizenship can be terminated by the Central government, if:
 - he has obtained the citizenship by fraud;
 - he has shown disloyalty to the Constitution of India;
 - he has unlawfully traded or communicated with the enemy during a war;
 - he has, within five years after registration or naturalisation, been imprisoned in any country for two years; and
 - he has been ordinarily resident out of India for seven years continuously.

Additional Information

- **Article 11:** It empowers Parliament to make any provision concerning the acquisition and termination of citizenship and all matters relating to it.
- There are four ways in which Indian citizenship can be acquired: birth, descent, registration, and naturalization. The provisions are listed under the Citizenship Act, 1955.
- The Act does not provide for dual citizenship or dual nationality. It only allows citizenship for a person listed under the provisions above ie: by birth, descent, registration, or naturalization.

- The Act envisages three situations under which a citizen of India may lose his Indian nationality. These are:
 - By Renunciation
 - By Termination
 - By Deprivation

50. Overseas Indians can exercise franchises in an election to the Lok Sabha under which of the following conditions?

1. They must be citizens of India
 2. Their names must figure in electoral roll
 3. They must be present in India to vote.
- Set the correct answers using the codes given below.

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct:

- An Overseas elector is a person who is a citizen of India and who has not acquired citizenship of any other country and is otherwise eligible to be registered as a voter and who is absenting from his place of ordinary residence in India owing to his employment, education or otherwise is eligible to be registered as a voter in the constituency in which his place of residence in India as mentioned in his passport is located.
- According to the provisions of Section 20A of the Representation of People Act, 1950, an NRI settled in a foreign land can become an elector in the electoral roll in India. So, he must be a citizen of India to be eligible for voting in the Lok Sabha elections.

Statement 2 is correct:

- Their name must figure in the electoral roll of the constituency he would be voting from to be eligible to vote.
- Such an overseas elector is allowed to vote in person at the polling station on the production of his/her original passport.

Statement 3 is also correct:

- Since e-voting is not allowed in India, thus the NRI voters are left with just two options i.e. Postal ballots and proxy voting.

Postal ballots	proxy voting
In which a voter exercises his/her franchise through the post is available only for people on election duty, armed forces personnel, and electors subject to preventive detention	voting is available only for armed forces, police, and government officials posted outside India, not for all NRI voters

- The person can authorize another residing in the same polling booth area to cast a vote on his/her behalf.
- This option is currently available for wives of the above-mentioned personnel, but not for the husbands.
- Hence NRI/ overseas Indian voters are required to be present in India for voting.

51. Consider the following statements:

1. The Citizen Constitution Campaign has been started in Ernakulam district, Kerala.
2. The campaign aims to literate the citizens about basics of the constitution.
3. The main objective of the campaign is awareness on fundamental rights of the people.

Which of the above statements are correctly given?

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

Answer: A

Explanation:

Statement 1 is incorrect:

- Citizen Constitution literacy campaign
- This is the first concept that had initiated by the Kerala government in **KOLLAM** district.
- It is organized by the Kerala Institute of Local Administration (KILA) and District Planning Committee.

Statement 2 is correct:

- The campaign aims to make Kollam district a constitutionally literate district.

Statement 3 is incorrect:

- The campaign will brief the preamble of the Indian Constitution, fundamental rights, history of Indian constitution and legal remedies. (Above the age of 10 years students)

Implementation: -

- Ten to fifteen individuals from a gram panchayat will be selected. Twenty to Twenty-five persons from each municipality will be selected.
- This people will also called as senators
- These senators will take up the 2-3 sessions for each family.

52. Right to access internet can be considered as fundamental right under which of the following articles?

- a) Article 14
- b) Article 19
- c) Article 21A
- d) Article 32

Answer: C

Explanation:

Anuradha Bhasin judgement:

- Supreme court held that access to internet is a fundamental right

Fahima Shirin v/s State of Kerala

- Upheld the Anuradha Bhasin judgement, in India Kerala had became the 1st state in 2017 to declare access to internet is a basic human right
- And also stated that right to access internet is a part of right education and right to privacy under **article 21(A)** and article 21 of the Indian constitution

53. Which of the following human rights given under the UN's Universal Declaration of Human Rights are considered as fundamental rights under the Indian constitution?

- a) Right to remedy for violation of fundamental rights.
- b) Right to protection from arbitrary detention.
- c) Right to a Nationality
- d) Right to marry and found family

e) Right to movement and residence

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 1, 2, 3 and 5 only
- c) 1, 2 and 5 only
- d) 1, 4 and 5 only

Answer: C

Explanation:

- **UDHR - Universal Declaration of Human Rights.**
- Drafted By Representatives of Various Legal and Cultural Background from All Religions of World.
- Concept Of Fundamental Rights to Be Universal Protected Spread This UDHR Into 500 Languages.
- This UDHR Contains preamble and 30 articles.

ARTICLE NO.		ARTICLE NO.	
1	All human beings are free and equally treated	16	Rights to marry and have family.
2	No discrimination	17	Right to own things
3	Right to life	18	Freedom of thought and religion.
4	No slavery	19	Freedom of opinion and expression
5	No torture and inhuman treatment	20	Right to assemble
6	Same right to use law	21	Right to democracy.
7	Equal before the law.	22	Right to social security.
8	Right to treated fair by court.	23	Right to work
9	No unfair detainment.	24	Right to rest and holiday.
10	Right to trial	25	Right of social service.
11	Innocent until proved guilty	26	Right to education
12	Right to privacy.	27	Right of cultural and art
13	Freedom to movement and residence	28	Freedom around the world.
14	Right to asylum	29	Subject to law
15	Right to nationality.	30	Human rights can't be taken away

54. Which of the following fundamental rights is essential for having strong democracy?

- a) Right to life
- b) Right to education
- c) Right to equality
- d) Right to freedom of speech and expression

Answer: D

Explanation:

What is democracy?

- Democracy is a system of governance where the citizens of a country choose representatives who form a governing body.
- Democracy is a form of government in which:
 - Rulers elected by the people take all the major decisions.
 - Elections offer a choice and fair opportunity to the people to change the current rulers.
 - This choice and opportunity is available to all the people on an equal basis.
 - The exercise of this choice leads to a government limited by basic rules of the constitution and citizens' rights. So through the real definition of democracy all mainly lies in the hands of people.

- The real power of people vest in the hands of fundamental rights.
- And mostly freedom of speech and expression gave the authority to people to restrict the state in affirmative actions.
- Eventually this upholds or supports the democracy in the country.
- **Freedom of speech and expression:** [Article 19(1)] The State guarantees freedom of speech and expression to every person of India. However, the State can impose restrictions on the freedom of speech and expression in the interests of the integrity, security and sovereignty of the country, friendly relations with foreign nations, for public order, with respect to defamation, incitement to offence or contempt of court. Read more about the Freedom of Speech and Expression

55. Which of the following is **NOT** considered as correct statement with regards to the right to equality?

- a) This right is not absolute right.
- b) For ensuring equality, reservations are complementary to the right.
- c) Special provisions can be provided to women, children and other weaker section people but not to the minorities.
- d) None of the above

Answer: D

Explanation:

What is the Right to Equality?

- (Article 14 to 18) deals about Right to Equality
- The term right to equality means that in front of law of the land, all the citizens must be treated equally and any sort of unfair treatment on grounds of sex, caste, race, religion, or place of birth should be discarded.
 - Article 14 -Equality before Law.
 - Article 15 - Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of Religion, Race, Caste, Sex, or Place of Birth.
 - Article 16 -Equal Opportunity in matters of Public Employment.
 - Article 17 - Abolition of Untouchability.
 - Article 18- Abolition of Untouchability.
- Special protection for minorities comes under the fundamental rights from [ARTICLE 29 & 30]

56. Which of the following constitutional bodies are **not** permanent bodies?

1. CAG
2. Election commission
3. Finance commission
4. Attorney General
5. UPSC

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

- a) 1 and 3
- b) 3 only
- c) 3 and 4 only
- d) All are permanently established

Answer: C

Explanation:

Constitutional bodies are important bodies in India that derive their powers and authorities from the Indian Constitution.

- They are specifically mentioned in the Constitution, meaning they have dedicated articles.
- Any change in the mechanism of these bodies would require a constitutional amendment.

- Important bodies such as the Finance Commission, the UPSC, the Election Commission, the CAG, National Commissions for SCs and STs, etc. are constitutional bodies.
- Finance Commission is non-permanent constitutional body.
- Constitutional Bodies are permanent in nature but Finance commission and Attorney General of India are the two constitutional bodies are not permanent bodies

Name of the Constitutional Body	Mentioned in	Current Chairman
Election Commission	Article 324	Sunil Arora (23rd)
Union Public Service Commission	Article-315 to 323	Manoj Soni
State Public Service Commission	Article-315 to 323	Different in every state
Finance Commission	Article-280	N.K Singh (15th)
National Commission for SCs	Article-338	Ram Shankar Katheria
National Commission for STs	Article-338 A	Nand Kumar Sai
Comptroller and Auditor General of India	Article-148	Rajiv Mehrishi
Attorney General of India	Article-76	K. K. Venugopal
Advocate General of the State	Article-165	Different in every state
Special officer for linguistic Minorities	Article-350 B	--

57. Which of the following is **not** inherently part of the right to life under article 21?

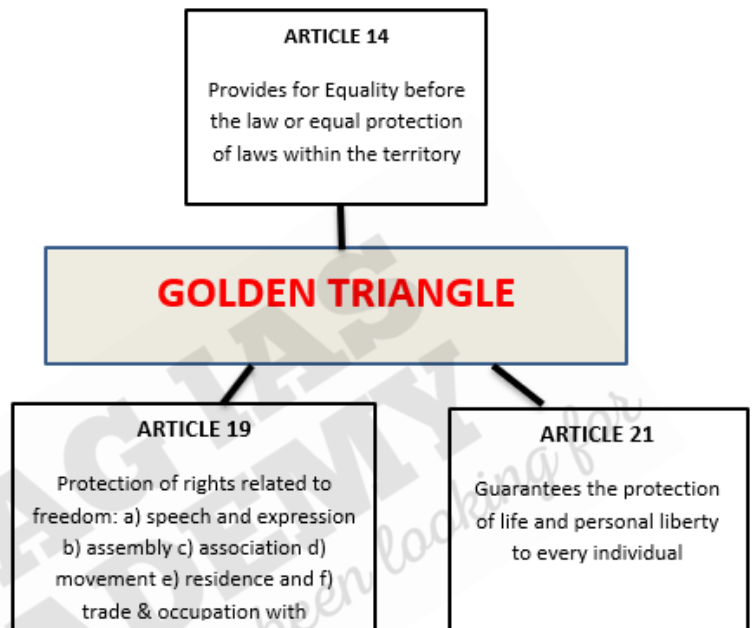
- Right to health
- Right to privacy
- Right to settle abroad
- Right to move across India

Answer: D

Explanation:

- Article 21 - "No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to the procedure established by law."
- The sweep of the right to life conferred by Art.21 is wide and far-reaching.
- It does not mean, merely that life cannot be extinguished or taken away except in accordance with procedure established by law.
- Some important composite rights under Article 21 - These rights are not mentioned explicitly in the constitution but are derived from various provisions of the constitution -
 - Right to live with human dignity
 - Right to livelihood
 - Right to privacy
 - Right to free legal aid
 - Right to medical aid

- Right to timely medical treatment in a government hospital
- Right to a decent environment including pollution-free water and air and protection against hazardous industries.
- Right to health
- Right to shelter.
- **Freedom to Move Freely Throughout the Territory of India:**
 - Article 19(1)(d) of the Indian Constitution entitles every citizen to move freely throughout the territory of the country.
 - This right is protected against only state action and not private individuals.
 - Moreover, it is available only to the citizens and to shareholders of a company but not to foreigners or legal persons like companies or corporations, etc.
 - The freedom of movement has two dimensions, viz, internal (right to move inside the country) and external (right to move out of the country and right to come back to the country).
 - Article 19 protects only the first dimension.
 - The second dimension is dealt by Article 21 (Right to life and personal liberty).



58. A member of parliament was appointed as chairman of a public sector undertaking. Immediately his appointment was questioned in the highest court of India. He was questioned under which of the following writs?
- Mandamus
 - Certiorari
 - Prohibition
 - Quo warranto

Answer: D

Explanation:

Article 32 confers the right to remedies for the enforcement of the fundamental rights of an aggrieved citizen. Under this, the Supreme Court shall have power to issue directions or orders or writs for the enforcement of any of the fundamental rights. The writs issued may include habeas corpus, mandamus, prohibition, certiorari and quo-warranto. High Court under Article 226 can also issue writs. The Parliament (under Article 32) can empower any other court to issue these writs.

- These writs are borrowed from English law where they are known as 'prerogative writs'
- **Habeas Corpus:** 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. The court then examines the cause and legality of detention. It would set the detained person free, if the detention is found to be illegal. Thus, this writ is a bulwark of individual liberty against arbitrary detention.

- **Mandamus:** 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.
- **Prohibition:** 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 that it does not possess. Thus, unlike the mandamus that directs activity, the prohibition directs inactivity.
- **Certiorari:** It is issued by a higher court to a lower court or tribunal, either to transfer a case pending with the latter to itself or to squash the order of the latter in a case. It is issued on the grounds of excess of jurisdiction or lack of jurisdiction or error of law. Thus, unlike prohibition, which is only preventive, certiorari is both preventive as well as curative.
- **Quo-Warranto:** It is issued by the court to enquire into the legality of claim of a person to a public office. Hence, it prevents illegal usurpation of public office by a person.

WRITS	ISSUED AGAINST	INSTANCES WHERE NOT ISSUED	SOUGHT BY
Habeas Corpus	The writ of habeas corpus can be issued against both public authorities as well as private individuals.	The writ is not issued where the (a) detention is lawful, (b) the proceeding is for contempt of a legislature or a court, (c) detention is by a competent court, and (d) detention is outside the jurisdiction of the court.	Only aggrieved person
Mandamus	It can also be issued against any public body, a corporation, an inferior court, a tribunal or government for the same purpose.	The writ of mandamus cannot be issued (a) against a private individual or body; (b) to enforce departmental instruction that does not possess statutory force; (c) when the duty is discretionary and not mandatory; (d) to enforce a contractual obligation; (e) against the president of India or the state governors; and (f) against the chief justice of a high court acting in judicial	Only aggrieved person
Prohibition	The writ of prohibition can be issued only against judicial and quasi-judicial authorities.	It is not available against administrative authorities, legislative bodies, and private individuals or bodies.	Only aggrieved person
Certiorari	Previously, the writ of certiorari could be issued only against judicial and quasi-judicial authorities and not against administrative authorities. However, in 1991 , the Supreme Court ruled that	Like prohibition, certiorari is also not available against legislative bodies and private individuals or bodies.	Only aggrieved person

	the certiorari can be issued even against administrative authorities affecting rights of individuals.		
Quo-Warranto	The writ can be issued only in case of a substantive public office of a permanent character created by a statute or by the Constitution	It cannot be issued in cases of ministerial office or private office	Any interested person

59. "Doctrine of Procedure Established by law and Doctrine of Due Process of law" are related which of the following fundamental rights?

- Right to equality
- Right to freedom
- Right against exploitation
- Right to constitutional remedies

Answer: B

Explanation:

Right to Freedom

- The right to freedom guarantees freedom for citizens to live a life of dignity among other things. These are given in Articles- 19, 20, 21A and 22 of the Indian Constitution
- Article 19 - Protection of 6 rights concerning the freedom of:
 - Speech and expression
 - Assembly
 - Association
 - Movement
 - Residence
 - Profession
- Article 20** - Protection with respect to conviction for offences
- Article 21** - Right to life and personal liberty
- Article 21A** - Right to elementary education
- Article 22** - Protection against arrest and detention in certain cases
- Article 21** of the Indian Constitution uses the phrase "**procedure established by law**". It signifies that if a law has been passed by the Parliament by following the proper procedure, then it will be a valid law. Implementing this concept indicates that a person might be deprived of his life or personal liberty according to the procedure established by law. After the judgment of Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India (1978)

Doctrine of Procedure Established by law and Doctrine of Due Process of law":

- Procedure established by law** indicates that a law that has been passed by following a proper procedure is lawful even if it violates principles of fairness and equality. The rigorous attention to the procedure may increase the chance of endangering a person's life and personal liberty. To minimize such circumstances, the Supreme Court through various judgments emphasized the significance of the due process of law.
- Due Process of Law** = Legal method + the procedure must be fair, just, and not arbitrary.

Point of difference	Procedure established by law	Due process of law
Meaning	It means that a law passed by the Parliament would be valid if it had undergone the proper procedure.	The due process of law theory examines not only whether an existing law takes away a person's life and personal liberty but also examines whether the law is fair, just, and not arbitrary
Origin	Originated from the British Constitution	Originated from the Constitution of the United States
Scope	The scope of procedure established by law is narrower	The scope of due process of law is broad .
Provision	Article 21 of the Indian Constitution mentions the phrase procedure established by law.	The Indian Constitution does not explicitly mention the phrase due process of law.
Role	To determine the legality of a statute by examining whether the procedure for establishing it has been followed properly or not.	It determines that the law in question is not arbitrary and unfair.
Power of judiciary	It provides limited power in the hands of the judiciary	It provides greater power in the hands of the judiciary.
Protection	Procedure established by law safeguard individuals from the arbitrary actions of only the executive .	The due process of law protects individuals from both arbitrary executive and legislative action .

60. Which of the following are grounds to restrict the state against discrimination under article 15?

1. Race
2. Caste
3. Residence
4. Descent
5. Religion
6. Sex

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

- a) 1, 2, 3 and 4 only
- b) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 only
- c) 1, 2, 5 and 6 only
- d) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6

Answer: C

Explanation:

- Article 15 of the Indian Constitution
- Prohibits discrimination by the state against any citizen on grounds 'only' of caste, religion, sex, race, and place of birth.

Article 15 restricts discrimination on the ground of:

- **Religion:** It means no person should be discriminated on the basis of religion from accessing any public place, or policy by the state or any group.
- **Race:** Ethnic origin should not form a basis of discrimination.
- **Caste:** Discrimination on the basis caste is also prohibited to prevent atrocities on the lower caste by the upper caste.

- **Sex:** Gender of an individual shall not be a valid ground for discrimination in any matter.
- **Place of birth:** A place where an individual is born should not become a reason for discriminating other members of the society.

Article 15 has three exceptions to the general rule of non-discrimination:

- State is permitted to make special provisions for women and children. This is one important exception to article 15. State can make or create special provision for the welfare of the women and children.
- State is permitted to make special provisions for the advancement of educationally backward classes of citizens, SC and ST.
- State can make provisions for advancement of socially and educationally backward citizens, SC, STs.

61. Consider the following statements:

1. DPSPs are fundamental duties of the government and people.
2. All fundamental rights are superior than DPSPs in all conditions.
3. Fundamental rights ensure all kinds of empowerment while the DPSPs ensure only social and economic empowerment.

Which of the above statements are *incorrect*?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

Statement 1 is incorrect:

- DPSP's are only fundamental duties of the government.
- Fundamental duties are for the people.
- Both DPSP and fundamental duties are non-justiciable nature.

Statement 2 is incorrect:

- All fundamental rights are superior than DPSPs in all conditions.
- Directive Principles of State Policy and Fundamental Rights are both complementary to each other but in case of any controversy fundamental rights will prevail. (Example - emergency times).

Statement 3 is correct:

- Fundamental rights ensure all kinds of rights including mainly political one's.
- But DPSPs only include socio - economic empowerment.

62. Which of the following are correct with regards to the DPSPs?

1. State shall avoid the concentration of wealth in few hands.
2. State can secure the right to work to the unemployed individuals.
3. State can establish programs or schemes to ensure nutrition and public health.
4. State can set a special advocate cell to provide free legal aid to the SCs and STs.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

- The **Sapru Committee in 1945** suggested **two categories of individual rights**. One being justiciable and the other being non-justiciable rights. The justiciable rights, as we know, are the Fundamental rights, whereas the non-justiciable ones are the Directive Principles of State Policy.
- DPSP are ideals which are meant to be kept in mind by the state when it formulates policies and enacts laws.
- There are various definitions to Directive Principles of State which are given below:
 - They are an 'instrument of instructions' which are enumerated in the Government of India Act, 1935.
 - They seek to establish economic and social democracy in the country.
 - DPSPs are ideals which are not legally enforceable by the courts for their violation.
- Indian Constitution has not originally classified DPSPs but on the basis of their content and direction, they are usually classified into three types-
 - Socialistic Principles,
 - Gandhian Principles and
 - Liberal-Intellectual Principles

Socialistic Principles

Definition: They are the principles that aim at providing social and economic justice and set the path towards the welfare state. Under various articles, they direct the state to:

Article 38	Promote the welfare of the people by securing a social order through justice—social, economic and political—and to minimise inequalities in income, status, facilities and opportunities
Article 39	Secure citizens: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right to adequate means of livelihood for all citizens • Equitable distribution of material resources of the community for the common good • Prevention of concentration of wealth and means of production • Equal pay for equal work for men and women • Preservation of the health and strength of workers and children against forcible abuse • Opportunities for the healthy development of children
Article 39A	Promote equal justice and free legal aid to the poor
Article 41	In cases of unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement, secure citizens: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right to work • Right to education • Right to public assistance
Article 42	Make provision for just and humane conditions of work and maternity relief
Article 43	Secure a living wage, a decent standard of living and social and cultural opportunities for all workers
Article 43A	Take steps to secure the participation of workers in the management of industries
Article 47	Raise the level of nutrition and the standard of living of people and to improve public health

Gandhian Principles

Definition: These principles are based on Gandhian ideology used to represent the programme of reconstruction enunciated by Gandhi during the national movement. Under various articles, they direct the state to:

Article 40	Organise village panchayats and endow them with necessary powers and authority to enable them to function as units of self-government
Article 43	Promote cottage industries on an individual or co-operation basis in rural areas
Article 43B	Promote voluntary formation, autonomous functioning, democratic control and professional management of co-operative societies
Article 46	Promote the educational and economic interests of SCs, STs, and other weaker sections of the society and to protect them from social injustice and exploitation
Article 47	Prohibit the consumption of intoxicating drinks and drugs which are injurious to health
Article 48	Prohibit the slaughter of cows, calves and other milch and draught cattle and to improve their breeds

Liberal-Intellectual Principles

Definition: These principles reflect the ideology of liberalism. Under various articles, they direct the state to:

Article 44	Secure for all citizens a uniform civil code throughout the country
Article 45	Provide early childhood care and education for all children until they complete the age of six years. (Note: 86th Amendment Act of 2002 changed the subject matter of this article and made elementary education a fundamental right under Article 21 A.)
Article 48	Organise agriculture and animal husbandry on modern and scientific lines
Article 49	Protect monuments, places and objects of artistic or historic interest which are declared to be of national importance
Article 50	Separate the judiciary from the executive in the public services of the State
Article 51	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Promote international peace and security and maintain just and honourable relations between nations• Foster respect for international law and treaty obligations• Encourage settlement of international disputes by arbitration

63. Which of the following directives is **NOT** liberal and intellectual principle?

1. Implement uniform civil code.
2. To provide early childhood education along with their care.
3. Promote educational and economic interests of weaker sections.
4. Protect the monuments and place of artistic and historical importance.

Answer: C

Explanation:

The concept of the Liberal-Intellectual Principle

- Based on the content and direction, the Indian constitution sub-divided the "Directive Principle of State Policy" into three distinct types, including "Socialistic principles", "Gandhian Principles" and lastly the "Liberal-Intellectual Principle". However, in this particular paper, only the emphasis has been given to the "Liberal-Intellectual Principle" that ensures human rights in the meaning of liberty. In addition, under this principle, various articles have been followed, such as "**Article 44**", "**Article 45**", "**Article 48 and 48 a**", and "**Article 49, 50, 51**".

Liberal principles in India

- In India, the “Liberal Principle” reflects fundamental principles which protect human rights and freedoms regarding moral and economical perspectives. Considering and analyzing its benefits, the interest in liberty has been increasing among people and economists. However, during the evaluation of liberty in India, various aspects like social, political, economic, and cultural well-being of the population have been come under consideration to achieve the legislation flexibilities.

- Article 44: To secure a uniform civil code for all
- Article 45: To provide early childhood care until 6 years of age
- Article 48: To organize agriculture and animal husbandry on modern scientific lines
- Article 48A: To protect and improve the environment and to safeguard forests and wildlife
- Article 49: To protect monuments, places and objects of artistic or historic interest
- Article 50: To separate judiciary from the executive
- Article 51: To promote international peace and security

64. In which of the following areas, values and objectives of the constitution are mentioned?

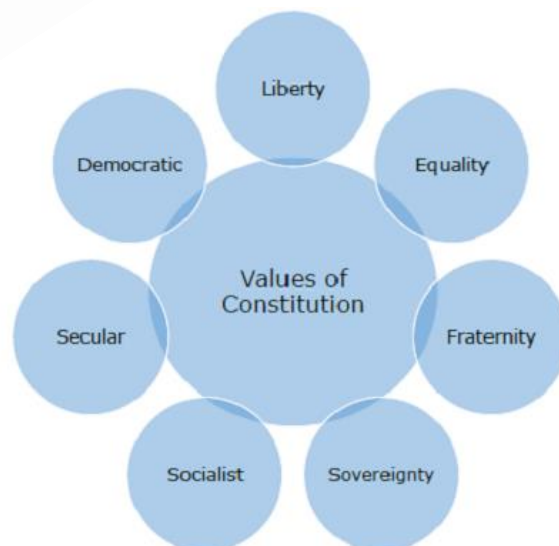
- a) Preamble
- b) Fundamental rights
- c) DPSPs
- d) Fundamental duties

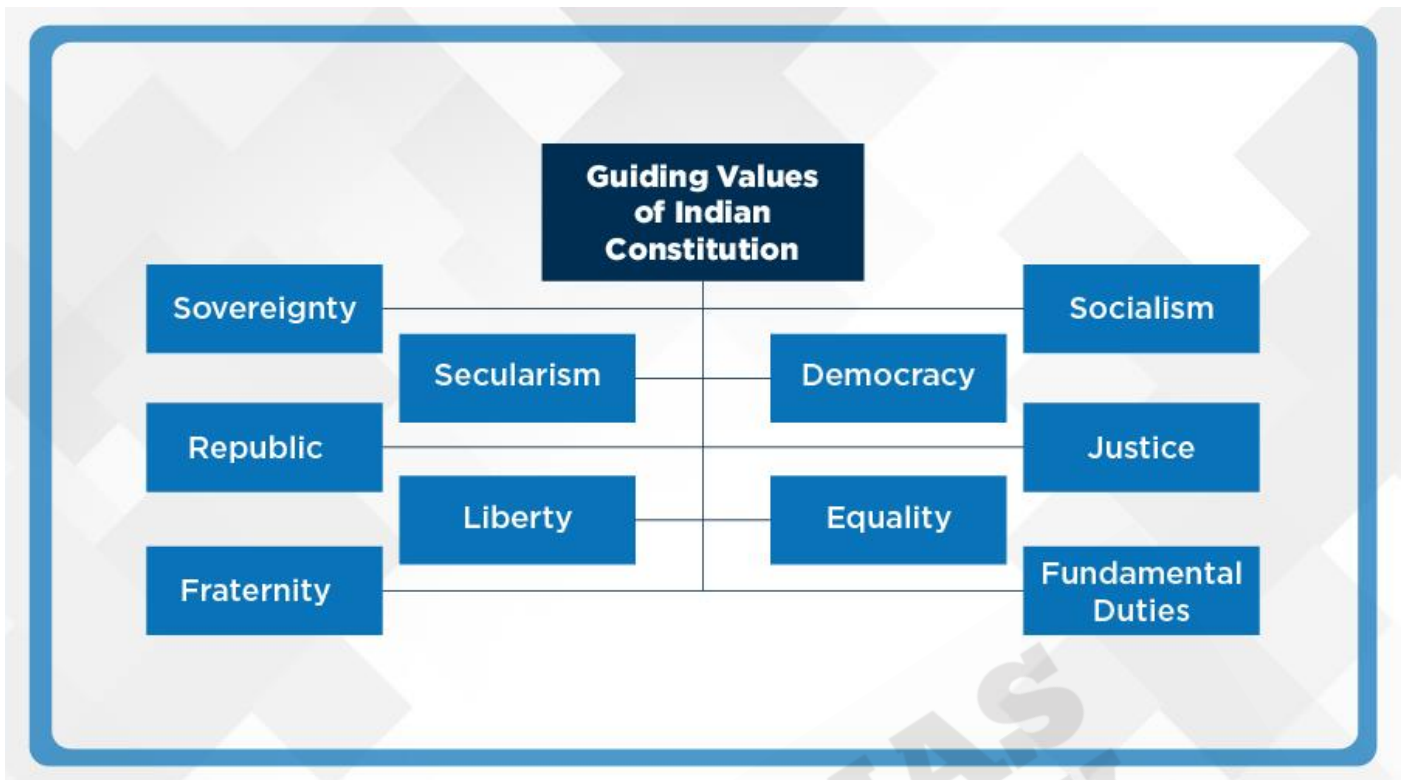
Answer: A

Explanation:

The Preamble to the Constitution

- As regard the nature of the Indian Polity, the Preamble to the Constitution declares India to be Sovereign Secular Democratic Republic. It sets out the objectives and socio-economic goals to achieve which the Indian Polity has been established; these are stated in the Preamble.





65. Consider the following statements:

1. India has inspired from the Ireland constitution to induce fundamental duties in the constitution.
2. Fundamental duties are ethical obligations on the individuals to follow them.

Which of the above statements are correct with regards to the fundamental duties?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

Statement 1 is incorrect:

- Fundamental Duties in the constitution has inspired from the USSR constitution not from the Ireland constitution
- India borrowed the DPSP (Directive Principles of State Policy) from Irish Constitution of 1937 which itself had borrowed it from Spanish Constitution.

Statement 2 is correct

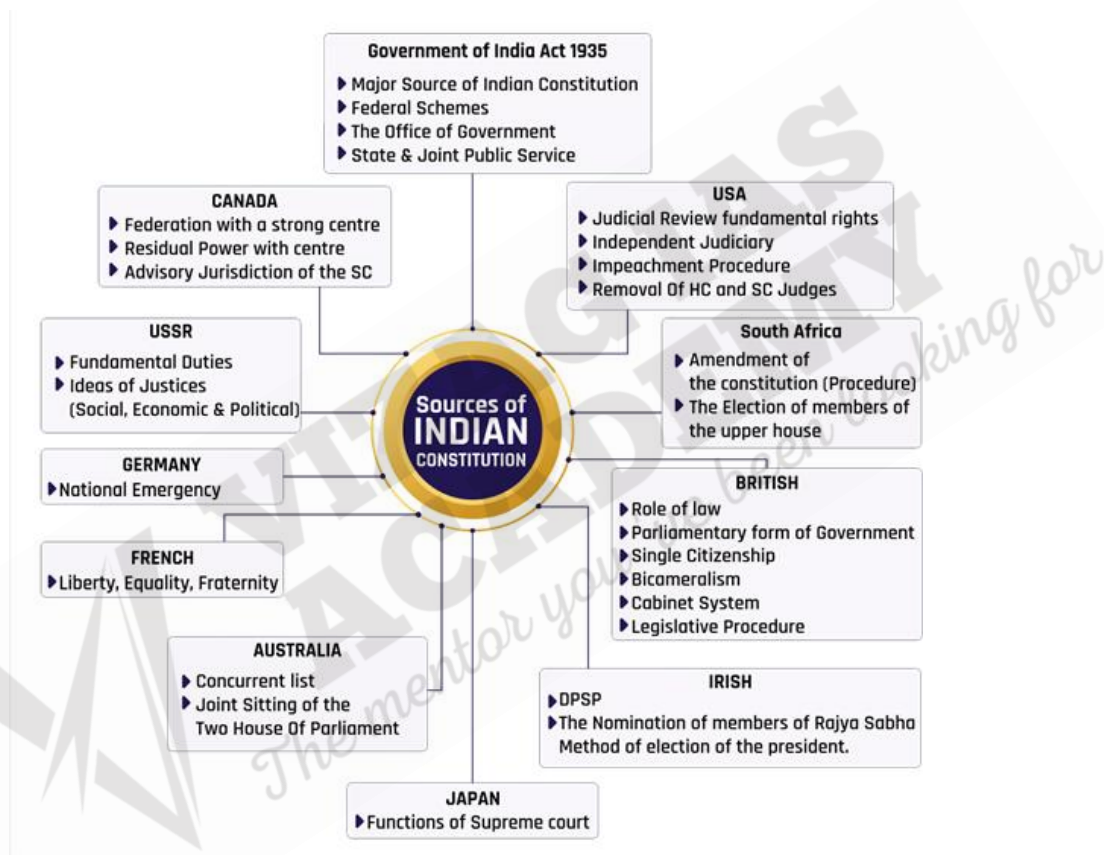
- The Fundamental Duties are an important part of Indian Constitution. The duties prescribed, embody some of the highest ideals preached by our great saints, philosophers, social reformers and political leaders.
- These Fundamental Duties were inculcated in Indian constitution through SWARAN SINGH COMMITTEE.

The Fundamental Duties are:

1. To abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthem.
2. To cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired our national struggle for freedom.
3. To uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India.
4. To defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so.

5. To promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all people of India transcending religious, linguistic and regional or sectional diversities and to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women.
6. To value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture.
7. To protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wildlife and to have compassion for living creatures.
8. To develop the scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform.
9. To safeguard public property and to abjure violence.
10. To strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity, so that the nation constantly rises to higher levels of endeavour and achievement.

Subsequently, another duty was added by the 86th Constitutional Amendment Act of 2002: for a parent or guardian to provide opportunities for education of the child or ward between the age of six and fourteen (It was added when under Article 21A Right to education was made a Fundamental Duties).



66. Which of the following acts/schemes are enacted /established for the implementation of the DPSPs?

1. MGNRGA
2. Bonded labour abolition act
3. Environmental protection act
4. Civil rights protection act
5. Maternity benefit act

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

- a) 1, 2, 3 and 4only
- b) 2, 3, 4 and 5only
- c) 1, 2, 3, and 5only
- d) 1, 3, 4 and 5only

Answer: C

Explanation:

- **MGNREGA** (Mahatma Gandhi National. Rural Employment Guarantee Act 2005) The mandate of the MGNREGA is to provide at least 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work.

Gandhian principle - article 41- right to work.

- **Bonded labour abolition act**(The 1976 Bonded Labour (Abolition) Act defines 'bonded labour system' as the system of forced labour under which a debtor enters into an agreement with the creditor that he would render service to him either by himself or through any member of his family or any person dependent on him)
- The bonded labour system (Abolition) Act, 1976 (herein referred to as the Act) was enacted to abolish the system of bonded labour to not only prevent physical exploitation of the people belonging to weaker sections but also to ensure equality and right to life as enshrined under the Indian Constitution.

Socialistic principles- article-43

- **Environmental protection act**-Liberal intellectual principles--**Article 48(a)** says “the state shall endeavor to protect and improve the environment and to safeguard the forests and wildlife of the country
- **Civil rights protection act** - This act mainly talks about the discrimination which is under the **fundamental right** if a Citizens.
- **Maternity benefit act** (An Act to regulate the employment of women in certain establishment for certain period before and after child-birth and to provide for maternity benefit and certain other benefits

The Act applies to mines, factories, circus, industry, plantation and shops and establishments employing ten or more persons, except employees covered under the Employees State Insurance act, 1948. It can be extended to other establishments by the state governments. There is no wage limit for coverage under the Act.

Socialistic principles - Article 42: The State shall make provisions for securing just and humane conditions of work and for maternity relief.

67. Consider the following statements:

1. DPSPs are affirmative while FRs are prohibitive on the government.
2. DPSPs are not subordinate to the FRs.
3. DPSPs are put in part IV of the constitution.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

Similarities between Fundamental Rights & Directive Principles of State Policy

Fundamental Rights are often contrasted and compared with the (DPSP) Directive Principles of the State Policy.

The State must take note of the Directive Principles in determining the scope of Fundamental Rights.

While adopting the doctrine of harmonious construction, the Court should give effect to both the Directive Principles and the Fundamental Rights.

Fundamental rights are facilities or rights given by the state to the people.

Directive Principles are directions that are provided by the constitution to the state

Fundamental Rights	Directive Principles
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• These are negative as they prohibit the State from doing certain things.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• These are positive as they require the State to do certain things.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• These are justiciable, that is, they are legally enforceable by the courts in case of their violation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• These are non-justiciable, that is, they are not legally enforceable by the courts for their violation.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• They aim at establishing political democracy in the country by guaranteeing equality, liberty, religious freedom and cultural rights.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• They aim at establishing social and economic democracy in the country.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• These have legal sanctions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• These have moral and political sanctions.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• They promote the welfare of the individual. Hence, they are personal and individualistic.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• They promote the welfare of the community. Hence, they are sociitarian and socialistic.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• They do not require any legislation for their implementation. They are automatically enforced.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• They require legislation for their implementation. They are not automatically enforced.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The courts are bound to declare a law violative of any of the Fundamental Rights as unconstitutional and invalid.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The courts cannot declare a law violative of any of the Directive Principles as unconstitutional and invalid. However, they can uphold the validity of a law on the ground that it was enacted to give effect to a directive.

68. Which of the following are justifiable?

1. Fundamental rights
2. Rights given after the enactments based on DPSPs.
3. Fundamental duties.
4. Preamble

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

Fundamental rights

- The Fundamental Rights are justiciable because when violated the aggrieved individual can move the courts for their enforcement. The Supreme Court or High Courts have the power to issue directions or orders or writs for the enforcement of any of the Fundamental Rights.

Rights given after the enactments based on DPSPs

- There are N no. of acts like wild life protection act, bonded labour act, etc., are justifiable.

Fundamental duties

- These are completely non justifiable. Fundamental duties were not included in the original constitution. These duties of Indian constitution put the citizen of India in a conscious about h/her works to fulfil.

Preamble

- Preamble is neither enforceable nor justifiable in a court of law. This implies that courts cannot pass orders against the government in India to implement the ideas in the Preamble. Preamble can be amended and it has been amended only once through the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act 1976.

69. Consider the following statements:

1. Fundamental duties serve as constant reminder of democratic behaviour by the citizens.
2. Fundamental duties act as warnings against anti – social activities.
3. Fundamental duties promote sense of commitment towards nation.

Which of the above statements are incorrect with regards to the fundamental duties?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) 2 and 3 only
- d) None of the above

Answer: D

Explanation:

Significance of Fundamental Duties

- It serves as a constant reminder to the citizens that while enjoying their rights, the citizens should be aware of their duties towards their nation and towards other citizens.
- These serve as a warning to the people against the anti-social activities that disrespect the nation like burning the flag, destroying public property or disturbing public peace.
- These help in the promotion of a sense of discipline and commitment towards the nation.
- It helps the Court in determining the constitutionality of the law.

70. For sustainable living environment is to be preserved forever. In this context, “to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wildlife...” is:

- a) Fundamental right
- b) DPSP
- c) Fundamental duty
- d) Civil duty

Answer: C

Explanation:

Fundamental duty

- To protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wildlife and to have compassion for living creatures. - Article 51-A (g).

(For additional information Ref.to question no.65)

71. Consider the following statements:

1. Attorney General has all privileges and immunities like parliamentary member.
2. AG has the power to speak in the parliament.
3. Only supreme court judges or retired judges are eligible to appoint as AG.
4. AG is appointed by the government and holds office during its pleasure.

Which of the above statements are **incorrectly** stated?

- a) One statement is incorrect.
- b) Two statements are incorrect
- c) Three statements are incorrect.
- d) None of the above statements are incorrect.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Attorney General of India

- She/he is the top legal officer in the country & part of Union Executive.
- She/he is not considered as a government servant.
- Assisted by 2 Solicitor Generals & 4 Additional Solicitor Generals.
- Under the Constitution of India, Article 76 deals with for Attorney General of India & Article 165 for Advocate General of States.

Eligibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Qualified to be appointed as Supreme Court judge. • Citizen of India. • Judge of High Court (HC) for 5 years/advocate HC for 10 years/eminent jurist President's opinion
Tenure	Not fixed
Appointment	By President on Government advice.
Functions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advise Government on legal matters. • Perform legal duties assigned by President. • Appear on behalf of Government in all cases in SC or HC. • Represent Government under Article 143 (Power of President to consult SC). • Discharge functions
Rights	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right to Speak & take part in proceedings of both Houses of Parliament/joint sitting/any committee of Parliament of which he/she may be named a member. • Enjoys privileges & immunities of a member of Parliament. • Not a government
Limitations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No Right to Vote in House proceedings/committees. • Should not advise against or hold a brief against Government. • Should not defend accused persons in criminal prosecutions without the permission of the Government of India. • Should not accept appointment as a director in any company or corporation without the permission of the Government
Removal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Holds office during President's pleasure & can be removed by President at any time. • No grounds for removal or procedure mentioned in Constitution

72. Which of the following constitutional bodies are bulwarks of the democratic system?

1. CAG
2. Election commission
3. UPSC
4. Attorney General
5. Finance commission

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

- a) 1, 2 and 3only
- b) 1 and 2only
- c) 1, 2, 3 and 5only
- d) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

Answer: A

Explanation:

What is a democratic system of government?

- A democratic system of government is a form of government in which supreme power is vested in the people and exercised by them directly or indirectly through a system of representation usually involving periodic free elections.
- **Election Commission, Comptroller and Auditor-General of India, Union Public Service Commission, State Public Service Commission are the bulwarks if the Indian constitution.**

73. Which of the following is NOT correct with regards to the office of CAG?

- a) CAG is the guardian of the public purse.
- b) AG can be removed in the same manner of the judge of the supreme court.
- c) CAG is responsible to the president for his/her functioning.
- d) CAG secures the accountability of the executive to the parliament.

Answer: C

Explanation:

Significance

- The Constitution of India provides for an independent office of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG).
- His duty is to uphold the Constitution of India and the laws of Parliament in the field of financial administration.
- He is the head of the Indian Audit and Accounts Department.
- He is the guardian of the public purse and controls the entire financial system of the country at both levels- the centre and state

Constitutional provisions related to CAG

- Article 148: broadly speaks of the CAG, his appointment, oath and conditions of service
- Article. 149: broadly speaks of the Duties and Powers of the CAG
- Article 150: The accounts of the Union and the States shall be kept in such form as the President may, on the advice of the CAG, prescribe.
- Article 151: Audit Reports: The reports of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India relating to the accounts of the Union shall be submitted to the president, who shall cause them to be laid before each House of Parliament.

Independence of the Institution of CAG

- There are several provisions enshrined in the Constitution to safeguard CAG's independence.
- He is appointed by the President by a warrant under his hand and seal and his oath of office requires him to uphold the Constitution of India and the laws made thereunder.

- He is provided with security of tenure and can be removed by the President only in accordance with the procedure mentioned in the Constitution (same as a judge of SC).
- He is not eligible for further office, either under the Government of India or of any state, after he ceases to hold his office.
- His salary and other service conditions though determined by the Parliament cannot be varied to his disadvantage after appointment.
- His administrative powers and the conditions of service of persons serving in the Indian Audit and Accounts Department shall be prescribed by the President only after consulting him.

The administrative expenses of the office of CAG, including all salaries, allowances and pensions of persons serving in that office are charged upon the Consolidated Fund of India and are not subject to the vote of Parliament.

Important functions

- He advises the President with regard to the prescription of the form in which the accounts of the Centre and states shall be kept.
- He submits his audit reports relating to the accounts of the Centre to the President, who shall, in turn, place them before both houses of Parliament.
- He submits 3 audit reports to the President: an audit report on appropriation accounts, an audit report on finance accounts and audit report on public undertakings.

74. Which of the following constitutional bodies is headed by the prime minister?

- NITI Aayog
- Zonal councils
- Inter – state council
- GST council

Answer: C

Explanation:

COMPOSITION OF NITI AAYOG

- Chairperson: PRIME MINISTER
- Vice-Chairperson: To be appointed by Prime-Minister
- Governing Council: Chief Ministers of all states and Lt. Governors of Union Territories.
- Regional Council: To address specific regional issues, Comprising CHIEF MINISTER and Lt. Governors Chaired by the Prime Minister or his nominee.
- Ad-hoc Membership: Two members in ex-officio capacity from leading Research institutions on a rotational
- Ex-Officio membership: Maximum four from the Union council of ministers to be nominated by the Prime
- Chief Executive Officer: Appointed by the Prime-minister for a fixed tenure, in the rank of Secretary to Government of India.
- Special Invitees: Experts, Specialists with domain knowledge nominated by the Prime-minister.

Organizational Structure: for ZONAL COUNCIL

- Chairman: The union Home minister is the Chairman of each of these Councils.
- Vice Chairman: The Chief Ministers of the States included in each zone act as Vice-Chairman of the Zonal Council for that zone by rotation, each holding office for a period of one year at a time.
- Members: Chief Minister and two other Ministers as nominated by the Governor from each of the States and two members from Union Territories included in the zone.

- Advisers: One person nominated by the Planning Commission (now NITI Aayog) for each of the Zonal Councils, Chief Secretaries and another officer/Development Commissioner nominated by each of the States included in the Zone.

Inter – state council Composition:

- Prime Minister Chairman
- Chief Ministers of all States Members
- Chief Ministers of Union Territories having a Legislative Assembly and Administrators of UTs not having a Legislative Assembly and ✓Governors of States under President’s Rule (Governor’s Rule in the case of J&K) Members.
- Six Ministers of Cabinet rank in the Union Council of Ministers to be nominated by the Prime Minister Members

GST council Composition

- Union Finance Minister as Chairperson
- The Union Minister of State, in-charge of Revenue or Finance as Member
- The Minister in-charge of Finance or Taxation or any other Minister nominated by each State Government as Members.

75. Which of the following is **NOT** a criterion for the removal of the UPSC chairman?

- Adjudged as insolvent
- Engaged in paid employment
- Proved misbehaviour
- Lack of sufficient educational qualification

Answer: D

Explanation:

Union Public Service Commission of India

- The Union Public Service Commission is the permanent body constituted by the parliament. It is the central recruiting agency that has detailed provisions with regard to composition appointment and removal of the members along with the powers functions and the Independence of UPSC. The Union Public Service Commission of India is an eminent part of the constitutional bodies for taking the UPSC exam and recruiting competent candidates for the firm.
- Dr. Manoj Soni has been the Chairman of UPSC since 5 April 2022.

Article	Article 315 to Article 323 in Part XIV
Composition	The Union Public Service Commission is composed of a chairman along with the members appointed by the president of India. Generally, the UPSC consists of 9 to 10 members along with the chairman.
Tenure and Removal	The working tenure for the UPSC Chairman is of 6 years or 65 years of age or whatever applies first.
Powers and Functions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UPSC conducts all India exams for the appointment of candidates for all India services, Central Services, and Public Services of the Country. • It helps to frame and operate the scheme of joint recruitment for which the candidates have special qualifications. • UPSC also helps in solving matters related to the methods of recruitment for civil services and civil posts. • It also assists the requirements of the state if requested by the State Governor or directed by the President of India.

Conditions for Removal:

- The Chairman or any other member of UPSC may be removed if he/she is adjudged an insolvent.
- Engages during his/her term of office in any paid employment outside the duties of his/her office.
- Is, in the opinion of the President, unfit to continue in office by reason of infirmity of mind or body.

76. Which of the following bodies are first statutory bodies and later became constitutional bodies?

1. National Commission for SCs
2. National Commission for STs
3. National Commission for OBCs
4. National Commission for Women

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

National Commission for SCs has been established directly by the Article 338 of the Constitution.

- Originally, Article 338 provided for the appointment for a Special Officer for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to investigate all matters relating to the constitutional safeguards of the SCs and STs.
- The separate National Commission for SCs came into existence in 2004.
- National Commission for Women was established by the act of the Parliament in 1992.
- National Commission for Minorities was established by the act of the Parliament in 1993.
- National Human Rights Commission was established by the act of the Parliament in 1993.

About national commission for OBC's.

- India's National Commission for Backward Classes is a constitutional body (123rd Constitutional Amendment Bill, 2017 and 102nd Amendment Act, 2018 in the constitution to make it a constitutional body under Article 338B of the Indian Constitution).

77. Consider the following statements:

1. National Human Rights Commission was established in confirmation with Paris principles.
2. The chairman of the NHRC is appointed by the prime minister headed committee.
3. Justice AK Mishra is the first chairman who didn't become chief justice of the supreme court.

Which of the above statements is/are correct statements?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct:

- The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) of India was established on 12 October, 1993. The statute under which it is established is the Protection of Human Rights Act (PHRA), 1993 as amended by the Protection of Human Rights (Amendment) Act, 2006.
- It is in conformity with the Paris Principles, adopted at the first international workshop on national institutions for the promotion and protection of human rights held in Paris in October 1991.

Statement 2 is incorrect:

- The Chairperson and members of the NHRC are appointed by the President of India, on the recommendation of a committee consisting of: The Prime Minister (Chairperson) The Home Minister. The Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha (Lower House)

Statement 3 is correct:

- Justice Mishra became the first former SC Judge who did not previously serve as the Chief Justice of India to be appointed to the position.
- Immediately afterwards, 71 activists and members of human rights organisations issued a joint statement condemning his appointment as NHRC chairperson.

78. Which of the following bodies is regulatory and quasi – judicial statutory body?

- SEBI
- Biodiversity Authority of India
- National Green Tribunal
- Pension Fund regulatory and development authority

Answer: A

Explanation:

SEBI(Securities and Exchange Board of India) is a quasi-legislative and quasi-judicial body which can draft regulations, conduct inquiries, pass rulings and impose penalties.

Quasi-judicial bodies are institutes that have powers analogous to that of the law imposing bodies but these are not courts. The courts have the power to supervise over all types of disputes but the Quasi-judicial bodies are the ones with the powers of imposing laws administrative agencies. These organizations generally have authorities of settlement in matters like a breach of discipline, conduct rules, and trust in the matters of money or otherwise.

Decisions of a quasi-judicial body are often legally enforceable under the laws of a jurisdiction.

Examples of quasi-judicial bodies:

- National Human Rights Commission,
- National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission, Competition
- Commission of India, Income Tax Appellate Tribunal, Appellate Tribunal for
- Electricity, Railway Claims Tribunal, Intellectual Property Appellate Tribunal, Banking Ombudsman, etc.
- Finance Commission, a constitutional body is also a quasi-judicial body in matters related to summoning & enforcing attendance and requisitioning any public record from any court of office

Constitutional Bodies	Statutory Bodies	Executive Bodies
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Constitutional bodies are important bodies in India that derive their powers and authorities from the Indian Constitution. • They are specifically mentioned in the Constitution, meaning they have dedicated articles. • Any change in the mechanism of these bodies would require a constitutional amendment. • Important bodies such as the Finance Commission, the UPSC, the Election 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These are non-constitutional bodies as they do not find any mention in the Constitution. • They are created by an Act of Parliament. • They are called 'statutory' since statutes are laws made by the Parliament or the legislature. Since these bodies derive their power from statutes or laws made by the Parliament, they are known as statutory bodies. • For example, the Securities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These bodies are non-constitutional and non-statutory. • They are not mentioned in the Constitution. • They are not established by an act of Parliament. • They are formed by executive resolution or action, which means that they are formed by the government's action only. • They can be converted into a statutory body by enacting a law.

Commission, the CAG, National Commissions for SCs and STS, etc. are constitutional bodies.	and Exchange Board of India (SEBI), NHRC, Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI), Central Vigilance Commission (CVC), Central Information Commission, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Examples of executive bodies are the NITI Aayog, National Law Commission, etc.
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79. Consider the following statements with regards to the SEBI:

- SEBI is autonomous body.
- Chairman of SEBI is nominated by the government.
- SEBI's main function is to protect the interests of the investors.
- SEBI's decisions can be questioned only in the highest court.

Which of the above statements are correct?

- 1 and 2 only
- 2 and 3 only
- 1, 2 and 3 only
- 1, 2, 3 and 4

Answer: C

Explanation:

The **Securities and Exchange Board of India** owned by the Government of India was established on 12th April 1992 under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 to protect the interests of the investors in securities along with promoting and regulating the securities market

Full form	Securities And Exchange Board of India
Year of formation	1988
Headquarters	Mumbai, Maharashtra
SEBI Chairman	Ms. Madhabi Puri Buch
Sector	Securities Market

Structural Organisation of SEBI

SEBI is an autonomous organization that works under the administration of the Union Finance Ministry. The Security and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) is managed by the following members:

- The chairman was nominated by the Union Government of India.
- Two members, i.e., Officers from the Union Finance Ministry.
- One member from the Reserve Bank of India.
- The remaining five members are nominated by the Union Government of India. Three of the five members should be full-time members.

Ms Madhabi Puri Buch is the current SEBI Chairman who was appointed to take charge of the chairman's office on 02 March 2022, by replacing the former chairman Ajay Tyagi.

SEBI Functions & Powers:

The scope of SEBI's activities is rather wide. It is empowered to frame rules, regulations, guidelines and direction etc. in respect of both primary and secondary securities markets. Intermediaries and certain financial institutions operating in securities markets are also subjected to SEBI's directions and norms. SEBI has the power to regulate the following branches:

- Depositories, participants and custodians
- Debenture trustees and trust deeds
- Insider trading, FII's merchant bankers and mutual funds
- Portfolio managers, investment advisors, registrars to capital issues and share transfer agents

- Stockbroker, sub-brokers, underwriters, bankers to the issues and venture capital funds and Substantial acquisition of shares and takeovers.

It also issues guidelines for disclosure of information and operational transparency for investor protection, pricing of issues, bonus and preferential issues and other financial instruments.

Statement 4 is incorrect:

- SAT Securities Appellate Tribunal (SAT) has been constituted to protect the interest of entities that feel aggrieved by SEBI's decision.
- SAT consists of a Presiding Officer and two other Members.

It has the same powers as vested in a civil court. Further, if any person feels aggrieved by SAT's decision or order can appeal to the Supreme Court.

80. Consider the following statements:

1. India is the first country established a specific tribunal for environmental issues.
2. NGT has minimum 10 members and maximum 20 members including chairman.
3. The members of the NGT are eligible to reappoint.
4. The tenure of the members is five years.

Which of the above statements are correct with regards to the National Green Tribunal?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

National Green Tribunal (NGT):

- The National Green Tribunal was formed on 18 October 2010.
- It is a statutory body formed under the National Green Tribunal Act 2010. Hence, NGT is a statutory body. It is related to Article 21 of the Indian Constitution. 40D
- This Tribunal has the same status as the High Court. Its headquarters is located in New Delhi.

Aim and objectives:

- The main objective of the establishment of the National Green Tribunal is to speedy disposal of environmental issues to reduce the burden of pending litigations in the country's courts. Hence, NGT is a Quasi-Judicial Body.
- According to the National Green Tribunal Act, NGT must deal with the environmental issues faced by them within 6 months.

Composition:

- Chairman + Members (Judicial and Expert members) There are at least **10 and a maximum of 20** full-time judicial members and expert members.
- Tenure: **5 years**
- **Not eligible for re-appointment.**

Appointment:

- The Chairman is appointed by the Central Government after consulting the Chief Justice of India.
- A selection committee is formed by the central government to appoint judicial and expert members.
- Salary and Allowances are determined by the Central Government.
- Being a statutory body, the NGT has appellate under which it can conduct hearings. jurisdiction and
- NGT is not obliged to follow the judicial process mentioned in Civil Procedure Code, 1908.

Statement 4 is incorrect:

There are four Regional Offices of the National Green Tribunal.

- Bhopal
- Kolkata
- Chennai
- Pune

With the establishment of the National Green Tribunal, **India has become the third country** in the world to set up a special environmental tribunal after Australia and New Zealand.

81. Consider the following statements:

1. CBI was established by a resolution.
2. CBI functions and powers are derived from the DSPE act, 1946.
3. CBI is exempted from the provisions of the Right to Information Act.
4. CBI is India's officially designated single point of contact for liaison with the Interpol.

Which of the above statements are correct with regards to the CBI?

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct:

The CBI was established in 1963 by a resolution made by the Ministry of Home Affairs

It was established on the recommendation of the Santhanam Committee on the prevention of corruption (1962-64) Committee on the prevention of corruption.

- The Narasimham commission was related to banking reforms.
- The Vijay Kelkar committee focussed on fiscal consolidation measures.
- The Sakaria commission was related to centre-state relations.

Statement 2 is correct:

- During World War II, the CBI came into being when the colonial government felt the need to probe cases of corruption in the War and Supply Department. A law came in 1941. It became **the DSPE Act in 1946.**
- The Act to set up CBI was not passed by Parliament. It was created by executive order of the government. In that sense, the CBI is not a statutory body.
- CBI attributes its powers to the **Delhi Special Police Establishment Act of 1946.**

Statement 3 is correct:

- Right to information sought has certain exceptions such as public interest, friendly relations with state and also personal information which does not have anything to do with the work.
- Chaly observed that as per a notification issued by the Government in 2011, CBI, NIA and National Intelligence Grid are included in the Second Schedule to RTI Act, and therefore, CBI is not liable to furnish any information

Statement 4 is correct:

- The CBI functions under the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions of the central government, and is exempted from the purview of the Right to Information (RTI) Act.
- CBI is India's officially designated single point of contact for liaison with the Interpol.

82. Consider the following statements:

1. Central Information Commission has suo moto powers.
2. It can issue summons like a civil court.
3. It cannot enquire the PM for his/her duties.
4. Annual reports are submitted to the president of India for his/her verification.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

- **The Chief Information Commission (CIC)** is the authorized body in India to act upon complaints received from individuals who have been unable to submit requests of information to a Central or State Public Information Officer due to either the officer not having been appointed, or the respective officer refused to entertain the application under the Right to Information Act (RTI Act). The Central Information Commission is not a constitutional body.

Composition:

- **Members in CIC** – The CIC is headed by the Chief Information Commissioner and not more than ten Information Commissioners are there for the assistance of CIC. The Chief Information Commissioner holds office for five years. At present (2019), the Commission has six Information Commissioners apart from the Chief Information Commissioner.
- **Appointment of the commissioner in CIC** – The commissioners are appointed by the President on the recommendation of a committee consisting of the Prime Minister as Chairperson, the Leader of Opposition in the Lok Sabha, and a Union Cabinet Minister nominated by the Prime Minister.
- **Tenure of Office:** The Chief Information Commissioner and an Information Commissioner shall hold office for such term as prescribed by the Central Government or until they attain the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier. They are not eligible for reappointment.

Role of the Central Information Commission:

1. Order enquiry into any matter on reasonable grounds **only (suo-moto power)**.
2. Secure compliance of its decisions from any public authority.
3. Receive and inquire into a complaint from any person:
 - Who has not received any response to his request for information within a specified time
 - Who deems the information given to him/her incomplete, false or misleading, and any other matter related to securing the information
 - Who has been unable to submit a request for information due to the non-appointment of an officer
 - Who considers the fees so charged unreasonable
 - Who was refused the information requested
4. During inquiries, **the CIC has the powers of a civil court**, such as the powers to:
 - Summon and enforce the attendance of persons, and compel them to give oral or written evidence on oath and produce documents or things
 - Require the discovery and inspection of documents
 - Receive evidence on affidavit
 - Requisition public records or copies from any office or court
 - Issue summons for the examination of documents or witnesses
 - Any other matter that may be prescribed

83. Which of the following statements is correctly given about democracy?

- a) Democracies have had greater success in setting up regular and free elections and in setting up conditions for open public debate.
- b) Most democracies do not fall short of elections that provide a fair chance to everyone and in subjecting every decision to public debate.
- c) Democratic governments have a very good record when it comes to sharing information with citizens
- d) Democracies are free of corruption

Answer: C

Explanation:

Democracy is based on the idea of deliberation and negotiation, though it results in delays. It ensures that decision making is based on norms and procedures and allows transparency.

Develops mechanisms for citizens to hold the government accountable

Set up the following practices and institutions regular, free and fair elections, open public debate on major policies and legislations, and citizens' right to information about the government and its functioning.

Democracies are expected to reduce economic disparities, more than provide for development.

Democracies are based on political equality where all individuals have equal weight in electing representatives.

Democratic Government is known as legitimate government:

- **Democratic governments have a very good record when it comes to sharing information with citizens**
- Democracy produces a government that follows and is accountable to the people.
- It provides a mechanism for citizens to hold the government accountable and allows citizens to take part in decision making whenever they think fit.
- If you wanted to measure democracies on the basis of this expected outcome you would look for the following practices and institutions regular free and fair election, open public debate on major policies.

84. Which of the schedules can be amended through simple majority in parliament?

- a) Schedule II
- b) Schedule IV
- c) Schedule VI
- d) Schedule VII

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

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

Answer: C

Explanation:

- The list of types of amendments can be found below. There are three ways in which the Constitution can be amended:
- Amendment by **simple majority of the Parliament**
- Amendment by **special majority of the Parliament**
- Amendment by **special majority of the Parliament and the ratification of at least half of the state legislatures.**

By Simple Majority of Parliament	By Special Majority of Parliament
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Admission or establishment of new states.• Formation of new states and alteration of areas, boundaries or names of existing	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The majority of the provisions in the Constitution need to be amended by a special majority of the Parliament, that is, a

<p>states.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abolition or creation of legislative councils in states. • Second Schedule-emoluments, • Allowances, privileges and so on of the president, the governors, the Speakers, judges, etc. • Quorum in Parliament. • Salaries and allowances of the members of Parliament. • Rules of procedure in Parliament. • Privileges of the Parliament, its members and its committees. • Use of the English language in Parliament. • Number of puisne judges in the Supreme Court. • Conferment of more jurisdiction on the Supreme Court. • Citizenship-acquisition and termination. • Elections to Parliament and state legislatures. • Delimitation of constituencies. • Union territories • Fifth Schedule-administration of scheduled areas and scheduled tribes. • Sixth Schedule-administration of tribal areas. 	<p>majority (that is, more than 50 percent) of the total membership of each House and a majority of two-thirds of the members of each House present and voting. The expression 'total membership' means the total number of members comprising the House irrespective of the fact whether there are vacancies or absentees.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The special majority is required only for voting at the third reading stage of the bill but by way of abundant caution, the requirement for the special majority has been provided for in the rules of the Houses in respect of all the effective stages of the bill. • The provisions which can be amended by this way include (i) Fundamental Rights; (ii) Directive Principles of State Policy; and (iii) All other provisions which are not covered by the first and third categories.
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By Special Majority of Parliament and Consent of States

- Election of the President and its manner.
- Extent of the executive power of the Union and the states.
- Supreme Court and high courts.
- Distribution of legislative powers between the Union and the states.
- Any of the lists in the Seventh Schedule.
- Representation of states in Parliament.
- Power of Parliament to amend the Constitution and its procedure (Article 368 itself).

85. Which of the following is **NOT** correct about amendment process in India?

- Constitutional amendments under article 368 are two types of amendments.
- Amendment of fundamental rights doesn't require states ratification.
- Once constitutional amendment bill passed in both houses, the president must give his assent.
- All provisions related to federal nature and parliament function need to be ratified by the states.

Answer: D

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct:

One type of amendment is by a **special majority** of the Parliament (Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha) and the second type of the amendment is the by a **special majority of the Parliament with the ratification by half of the total states**.

SIMPLE MAJORITY

more than 50% of members present and voting.

ABSOLUTE MAJORITY

more than 50% of total strength of house.

SPECIAL MAJORITY

generally 2/3rd of total strength or 2/3rd of present and voting.

EFFECTIVE MAJORITY

50% of strength. strength is calculated by subtracting vacant seats from total strength.

Statement 2 is correct:

- Ratification is the official way to confirm something, usually by vote. It is the formal validation of a proposed law. We almost never use the word ratification except to talk about process by which proposed laws, treaties, and agreements are officially recognized.
- Fundamental rights can be amended by the Parliament by a constitutional amendment but only if the amendment does not alter the basic structure of the Constitution. Fundamental rights can be suspended during a national emergency. But, the rights guaranteed under Articles 20 and 21 cannot be suspended.

Statement 3 is correct:

- A constitutional amendment bill cannot be passed at a joint session of Parliament in case of deadlock between the two houses. B. It is obligatory for the President of Indian to give his assent to a constitutional amendment bill passed under Article 368.
- 24th amendment made it mandatory for the President to give his assent to the Constitutional Amendment bills. It came into existence on 5th November 1971.

Statement 4 is incorrect:

- Amendment related to federal nature and parliament function: An amendment of the Constitution can be initiated only by the introduction of a Bill in either House of Parliament. The Bill must then be passed in each House by a majority of the total membership of that House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members of that House present and voting.

86. Consider the following statements:

1. Since independence the present government has attained highest majority in Lok Sabha than any other governments earlier.
2. Narendra Modi and Deve Gowda are only non - Congress prime ministers who worked as chief ministers earlier.
3. Women representation is highest in the present Lok Sabha than earlier.

Which of the above statements is/are **incorrect**?

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

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

Statement 1 is incorrect:

- The Indian National Congress (INC) won a landslide victory, winning 364 of the 489 seats and 45% of the total votes polled in 1951–52 Indian general election. This was over four times as many votes as the second-largest party. Jawaharlal Nehru became the first democratically elected Prime Minister of the country.

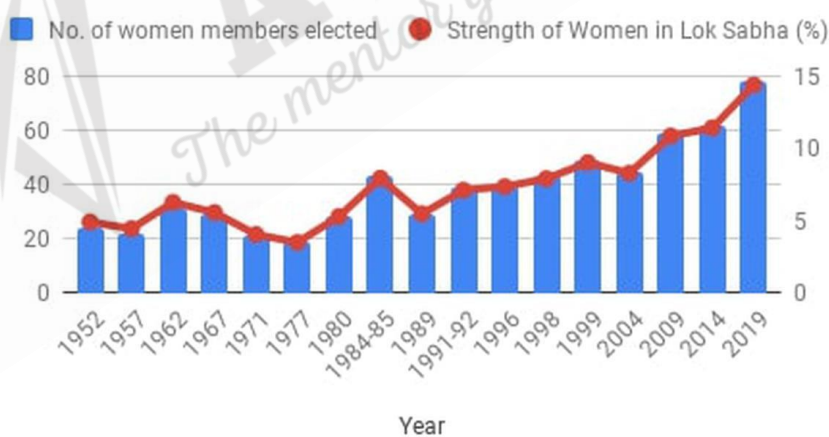
Statement 2 is incorrect:

- Non - Congressism referred to the non - Congress parties along with their different programmes and ideologies together to form anti - Congress fronts. After the fourth general elections in 1967, opposition parties were in forefront of organising public protests and pressuring the government.
- Ram Manohar Lohia coined the term "non-Congressism" to describe this strategy. He claimed that Congress' rule was undemocratic and opposed ordinary people's interests. As a result, non-Congress parties were required to reclaim democracy for the people.
- The Kerala Legislative Assembly election of 1957 was the first assembly election in the Indian state of Kerala. The Communist Party of India won the election with 60 seats. The election led to the formation of first democratically elected communist government in India.
- In the 1977 general election, the party defeated the Congress and Janata leader **Morarji Desai** became the first non-Congress prime minister in independent modern India's history.

Statement 3 is correct:

- The 17th Lok Sabha has the highest ever number of women politicians with a total of 78 which is nearly 14%. The earlier Lok Sabha had 62 women MPs. The average age of 17th Lok Sabha is noted to be 54 years and 12% of MPs are below the age of 40.

Women in Lok Sabha



The Government Efforts?

The Women's Reservation Bill 2008:

- It proposes to amend the Constitution of India to reserve 1/3rd of all seats in the Lower house of Parliament of India, the Lok Sabha, and in all state legislative assemblies for women.

Reservation for Women in Panchayati Raj Institutions:

- Article 243D of the Constitution ensures participation of women in Panchayati Raj Institutions by mandating not less than one-third reservation for women out of total number of seats to be filled by direct election and number of offices of chairpersons of Panchayats.

Parliamentary Committee on Empowerment of Women:

- The Committee on Empowerment of Women was constituted for the first time in 1997 during the 11th Lok Sabha of the Parliament for improving the status of women.
- The Members of the Committee are expected to work together for the empowerment of women cutting across party affiliations.

87. The Geneva Convention 1951 deals with:

- a) Refugee laws
- b) Laws against segregation
- c) Laws against forced labour
- d) Citizenship rights of women

Answer: A

Explanation:

The UN Convention on Refugees is an international convention that pertains to refugee protection worldwide. It was adopted in 1951 and entered into force in 1954. There has been one amendment to the convention in the form of the 1967 Protocol.

Background:

- The process of assembling guidelines and laws pertaining to the protection of people who had been displaced from their homes and become refugees began largely with the League of Nations in the aftermath of the First World War.
- The problem of displaced persons and refugees amplified after the Second World War and in 1951, a diplomatic conference in Geneva adopted the Convention relating to the Status of Refugees.
- The 1951 Convention was originally limited in scope to persons fleeing events occurring before 1 January 1951 and within Europe. The 1967 Protocol removed the geographical and temporal boundaries of the convention and made it universally applicable.
- The Convention is also known as the Geneva Convention of 1951. It is a legally binding document.

Various Rights conferred to Refugees:

- The right not to be expelled, except under certain, strictly defined conditions.
- The right not to be punished for illegal entry into the territory of a contracting State.
- The rights to work, housing, education, public relief and assistance, freedom of religion, access courts, and freedom of movement within the territory.
- The right to be issued identity and travel documents.
- The right to be protected from refoulement apply to all refugees.

Why hasn't India signed this convention?

- **Dispute over definition:** Another reason why India has not signed the Convention is the narrow definition of refugee under it. For instance, it does not include deprivation of economic rights as an eligibility criterion.
- **National security:** It is believed that the chief reason is related to security issues.
- **Porous and open borders:** South Asian borders are porous and any conflict can cause a huge displacement of people.
- **Cultural strain:** Finally, sometimes refugees also pose a threat to law and order due to cultural differences. Ex. North East states.
- **Strain on economy:** An influx of people during such times can put a lot of strain on the resources of the local economy and also, it can cause an imbalance in the delicate demography of the region. Many inhabited refugees: India has already houses many refugees and in many cases, without the support of the UN.

- **Loss of sovereignty:** Signing the convention would have meant allowing international scrutiny of 'India's internal security, political stability and international relations'.
- **Ad-hocism** of the convention: The convention lacks a strong implementation policy which has given rise to ad-hocism and warehousing of refugees.

88. Which of the following is **NOT** correct statement with regards to the citizenship in India?

1. All citizens of India can avail all fundamental rights.
2. Any foreign origin person who serves more than 11 years can be eligible to get Indian citizenship.
3. Any person suspected to be foreigner can be produced in local courts under passport act or foreigners act.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

- a) One statement is **incorrect**
- b) Two statements are **incorrect**
- c) Three statements are **incorrect**
- d) None of the statements are **incorrect**

Answer: D

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct:

- All citizens of India can avail all fundamental rights. Some are available to both citizens and foreigners except enemy aliens.

Fundamental rights available to both citizens and foreigners except enemy aliens	Fundamental Rights Available Only to Citizens of India
Article 14 – Equality before the law and equal protection of laws.	Article 15 – Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth.
Article 20 – Protection in respect of conviction for offences.	Article 16 – Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment.
Article 21 – Protection of life and personal liberty.	Article 19 – Protection of six rights related to freedom – (a) of speech and expression; (b) to assemble peaceably and without arms; (c) to form associations or unions; (d) to move freely throughout the territory of India; (e) to reside and settle in any part of the territory of India; and (f) to practice any profession, or to carry on any occupation, trade or business.
Article 21A – Right to elementary education.	Article 29 – Protection of language, script and culture of minorities.
Article 22 – Protection against arrest and detention in certain cases.	Article 30 – Right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions.
Article 23 – Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour.	
Article 24 – Prohibition of employment of children in factories etc.	
Article 25 – Freedom of conscience and free profession, practice and propagation of religion.	
Article 26 – Freedom to manage religious affairs.	
Article 27 – Freedom from payment of taxes for promotion of any religion.	
Article 28 – Freedom from attending religious instruction or worship in certain educational institutions.	

Statement 2 is correct:

- Citizenship of India by naturalization can be acquired by a foreigner (not being an illegal migrant) who is ordinarily resident in India for twelve years (throughout the period of twelve months immediately preceding the date of application and for eleven years in the aggregate in the fourteen years preceding the twelve years).

Statement 3 is incorrect:

- An Act to confer upon the Central Government certain powers in respect of foreigners. WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the exercise by the Central Government of certain powers in respect of the entry of foreigners into 1[India], their presence therein and their departure therefrom.

- An Act to provide for the issue of passports and travel documents, to regulate the departure from India of citizens of India and other persons and for matters incidental or ancillary thereto.

89. Consider the following statements:

1. Territories of the state
 2. Union territories
 3. Territories that may be acquired by the government of India at any time
 4. A foreign territory maintained by the Indian government through an agreement
- Which of the above territories can be considered as Indian territories under article 1?
- a) 1 and 2 only
 - b) 2 and 3 only
 - c) 1, 2 and 3 only
 - d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Answer: C

Explanation:

According to Article 1, the territory of India can be classified into three categories:

- Territories of the states
- Union territories
- Territories that may be acquired by the Government of India at any time.

Article 1 of Indian constitution:

- India, that is Bharat, shall be a Union of States.
- The names of states and union territories and their territorial extent are mentioned in the first schedule of the Constitution.

First Schedule contains:

- Names of the States and their territorial jurisdiction.
- Names of the Union Territories and their extent.
- Notably, the 'Territory of India' is a wider expression than the 'Union of India' because the latter includes only states while the former includes not only the states but also union territories and territories that may be acquired by the Government of India at any future time.

Statement 4 is incorrect:

- The Constitution gives power only to acquire foreign territory and not to cede Indian territory to foreign powers. First, it would be necessary to take action under Art. 368 empowering Parliament to make law for cession of territory and then legislation under Art. 3 can be resorted to.

90. Consider the following:

1. Gujarat was emerged from Maharashtra.
2. Nagaland was emerged from Assam
3. Telangana was emerged from Andhra Pradesh
4. Tripura was emerged from West Bengal.

Which of the above statements are correctly given with regards to their origin?

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

Answer: B

Explanation:

Statement 1 is incorrect:

- The British East India companies first headquarters in India was at Surat. It was later moved to Bombay. Finally in May 1, 1960, the state of Gujarat was formed from the north and west portions of Bombay state, the remainder being renamed the state of Maharashtra.

Statement 2 is correct:

- Nagaland In 1963, the State of Nagaland was formed by taking the Naga Hills and Tuensang area out of the state of Assam. This was done to satisfy the movement of the hostile Nagas. However, before giving Nagaland the status of the 16th state of the Indian Union, it was placed under the control of governor of Assam in 1961.

Statement 3 is correct:

- After decades of protests and agitations, the central government, under the United Progressive Alliance, decided to bifurcate the existing Andhra Pradesh state and on 2 June 2014, the Union Cabinet unilaterally cleared the bill for the creation of Telangana.
- State of Telangana, was separated from the north western part of Andhra Pradesh, with Hyderabad as its capital.

Statement 4 is incorrect:

- Meghalaya was part of Assam before becoming a full-fledged state under the North Eastern Region (Re-Organisation) Act, 1971. Hence On 21 January, 1972, the states of Tripura, Manipur, and Meghalaya became full-fledged states under the North Eastern Region (Re-organisation) Act, 1971.

91. The source of the authority of the constitution in India comes from:

- a) Constitution itself
- b) The parliament
- c) The people
- d) The supreme court

Answer: C

Explanation:

The source of authority means:

- The term authority identifies the political legitimacy, which grants and justifies the ruler's right to exercise the power of government;

What is the source of authority of the Constitution of India?

- Source of authority of the Constitution: The Preamble states that the Constitution derives its authority from the people of India. Nature of Indian State: It declares India to be of a sovereign, socialist, secular democratic and republican polity.
- Who has the authority of Constitution of India?
- An impartial judiciary, independent of the legislature and the executive, is one of the main features of the Constitution. The Supreme Court of India is the highest court of the country and acts as guardian of the Constitution and serves as the final court of appeal. Each state has a High Court as its highest court.

92. Which of the following are devices of direct democracy?

- a) Referendum, initiative, recall and plebiscite
- b) Referendum, recall, debate and plebiscite
- c) Recall, debate, initiative and plebiscite
- d) Recall, pub discussion, referendum and initiative

Answer: A

Explanation:

Democracy is of two types-direct and indirect.

In a direct democracy, the people exercise their supreme power directly as is the case in Switzerland. There are four devices of direct democracy, namely, Referendum, Initiative, Recall and Plebiscite.

Referendum

- It is a vote in which all the people in a country or an area are asked to give their opinion about or decide an important political or social question. A referendum is a vote on a question.
- A referendum can be started by a citizen or by the government. If a person is enrolled to vote, he/she can vote in a referendum

Recall

- It is a procedure by which voters can remove an elected official from office through direct vote before their term has ended.
- The recall is dated back a very long time in history. In the United States, several states allow for recall on specific grounds.

Plebiscite

- It is the direct vote of all the members of an electorate on an important public question such as a change in the constitution. The plebiscite, a vote by the people of an entire country or Region to decide on some issue, such as for independence or annexation by another power or national policy.
- Plebiscites are seen as a way for a government to go directly to the people. Bypassing intermediaries such as political parties.

Initiative

- It is the power or opportunity to act or take charge before others do.
- Any proposed law can, with sufficient backing, be put on the ballot in an election.
- For this petitions have to be signed by a certain portion of the electorate, or voters.
- If the petitions are approved, the proposal can be voted on. If it passes, it becomes law.

93. Which of the following is correct about the word 'democratic' mentioned in preamble?

- a) It describes only political and economic democracy
- b) It describes only political democracy
- c) It describes political, economic and social democracy
- d) It describes political, economic, social and cultural democracy.

Answer: C

Explanation:

- **Democratic:** The term implies that the Constitution of India has an established form of Constitution which gets its authority from the will of the people expressed in an election. **Republic:** The term indicates that the head of the state is elected by the people.
- In a democracy, the people elect the government, therefore it is ultimately responsible for its acts. People will have more freedom to challenge their government under a democratic government. People in India, for example, would be able to question the government if anything is done incorrectly.
- That means the supreme power lies with the people.
- In the Preamble, the term democracy is used for political, economic and social democracy. The responsible representative government, universal adult franchise, one vote one value, an independent judiciary, etc. are the features of Indian democracy.

94. Which of the following is **NOT** correct with regards to the concept 'liberty'?

- a) Liberty means absence of restraints on an individual activities.
- b) Liberty provides opportunities for the development of an individual.
- c) Liberty can be assured maximum along with certain laws.
- d) Idea of liberty does mean one can do anything without restrictions.

Answer: D

Explanation:

- The term liberty means the absence of restraints on the activities of individuals, and at the same time, providing opportunities for the development of individual personalities.
- Liberty, as elaborated in the Preamble is very essential for the successful functioning at the Indian democratic system.
- However, liberty does not mean license to do what one likes and has to be enjoyed within the limitations mentioned in the Constitution itself. In brief, the liberty conceived by the Preamble of fundamental rights is not absolute but qualified.

95. In which of the following cases, a parliamentary member cannot be disqualified under the anti-defection law?

1. If any Rajya Sabha member gives up his membership voluntarily without any resignation to it.
2. If any member acts against the directions of the party on voting in house.
3. Someone who is appointed as speaker, chairman of Rajya Sabha or deputy chairman of house who opposes the party will.
4. A member stays with original party though he/she is not part of the 2/3rds majority which merge with others.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

Statement 1 & 2 are incorrect:

Conditions under which a member of a Parliament becomes subject to disqualification by the Anti-Defection Law are as follow:

- Members belonging to any political party shall be disqualified for being a member of House, if he has voluntarily given up his membership of such political party.
- Nominated members of a house shall be disqualified for being a member of the house, if he joins any political party after the expiry of six months from the date on which he takes his seat.
- A member elected as an independent candidate shall be disqualified if he joins any political party after his election.

Statements 3 & 4 are correct:

- Someone who is appointed as speaker, chairman of Rajya Sabha or deputy chairman of house who opposes the party will are cannot be disqualified under the anti-defection law
- Disqualification on ground of defection not to apply in case of merger. This paragraph excludes from disqualification in the case of mergers of political parties. Provided if the said merger is with two-thirds of the members of the legislative party who have consented to merge with another political party.

96. Which of the following Precedence of ranking is correct?

- President > prime minister > Farmer president >CJI > Deputy Prime minister
- President> Farmer president> prime minister> CJI> Deputy Prime minister
- President>prime minister>farmer president>deputy prime minister>CJI
- President>Prime minister>CJI>farmer president>deputy prime minister

Answer: C

Explanation:

President>prime minister>farmer president>deputy prime minister>CJI

- The Order of precedence of the Republic of India is the **protocol list (hierarchy of important positions)** in which the functionaries and officials are listed according to their rank and office in the Government of India.
- The order is established by the President of India, through the Office of the President of India and is maintained by the Ministry of Home Affairs.
- It is only used to indicate ceremonial protocol and has no legal standing; it does not reflect the Indian presidential line of succession or the co-equal status of the separation of powers under the Constitution.
- It is also not applicable to day-to-day functioning of Government of India.

RANK	PEOPLE
1	President
2	Vice-President
3	Prime Minister
4	Governors of States within their respective States
5	Former Presidents
5A	Deputy Prime Minister
6	Chief Justice of India; Speaker of Lok Sabha
7	Cabinet Ministers of the Union. Chief Ministers of States within their respective States Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission Former Prime Ministers Leaders of Opposition in Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha
7A	Holders of Bharat Ratna decoration
8	Ambassadors Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary and High Commissioners of Commonwealth countries accredited to India Chief Ministers of States outside their respective States Governors of States outside their respective States)
9	Judges of Supreme Court
9A	Chairperson, Union Public Service Commission Chief Election Commissioner Comptroller & Auditor General of India
10	Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha Deputy Chief Ministers of States Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha Members of the Planning Commission Ministers of State of the Union {and any other Minister in the Ministry of Defence for defence matters
11	Attorney General of India. Cabinet Secretary. Lieutenant Governors within their respective Union Territories

97. The salient features of the Government of India Act, 1935 are:

1. All India federation
2. Provincial autonomy
3. Dyarchy at the Centre
4. Abolition of dyarchy at the states

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

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

Answer: D

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct:

- Government of India Act 1935 provided for the establishment of an All India Federation and a new system of government for the provinces on the basis of provincial autonomy. The federation was to be based on a union of the provinces of British India and the Princely States. There was to be a bicameral federal legislature in which the States were given disproportionate weightage

Statement 2 is correct:

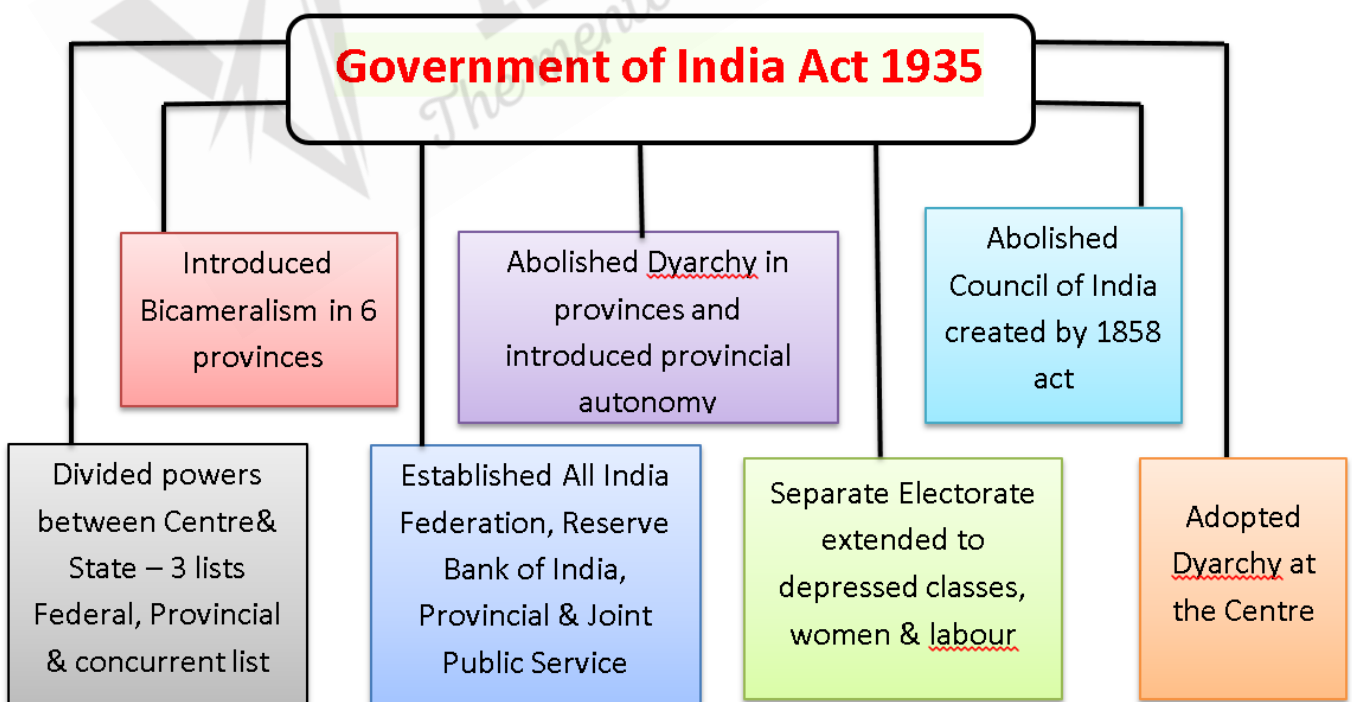
- This act enabled the Provincial Governments to be responsible only to Provincial Legislatures and helped them break free from external control and intrusion.

Statement 3 is correct:

- The act introduced dyarchy at the centre only, but subject to various safeguards, and departments like foreign affairs, defence and internal security remained completely under the control of the viceroy.

Statement 4 is correct:

- The abolition of Dyarchy in the provinces was recommended by the Government of India Act of 1935. British Parliament adopted it in August 1935. This was the longest act enacted so far by the British Parliament and was later split into two parts.



98. The features of Indian federal system are:

1. Divisions of powers
2. Separation of powers
3. Independent judiciary
4. Leadership of the Prime minister
5. Written constitution

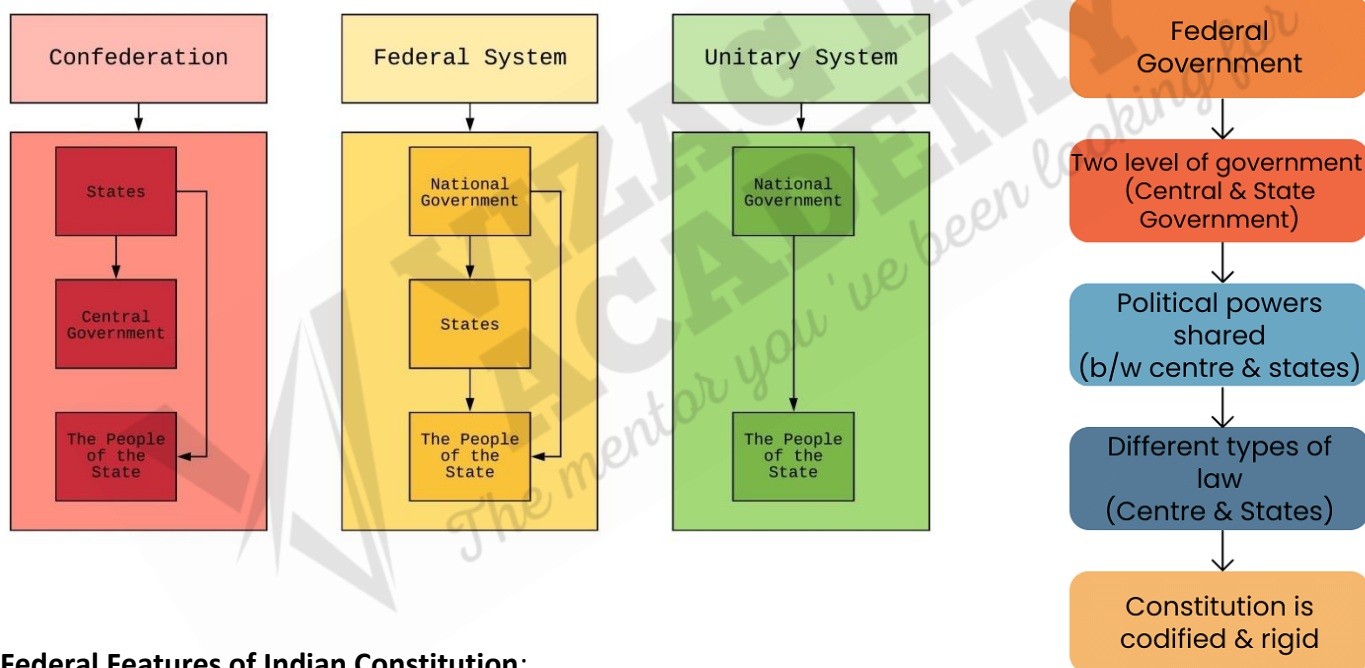
Select the correct Codes:

- a) 2, 3 and 5only
- b) 1, 4 and 5only
- c) 1, 2 and 5only
- d) 1, 3 and 5only

Answer: D

Explanation:

Federalism is a system of government in which powers have been divided between the centre and its constituent parts such as states or provinces. It is an institutional mechanism to accommodate two sets of politics, one at the centre or national level and second at the regional or provincial level.



Federal Features of Indian Constitution:

- Dual polity
- Written Constitution
- Division of powers (seventh schedule)
- The supremacy of the constitution
- Rigid constitution (basic structure)
- Independent judiciary (headed by SC)
- Bicameralism (Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha)

99. Which of the following acts laid the foundation of Central administration?

- a) Charter Act of 1833
- b) Regulating act of 1773
- c) Charter act of 1853
- d) Pitts India act of 1784

Answer: B

Explanation:

Regulating act 1773, led the foundation of central administration in India. It designated the Governor of Bengal as the Governor-General of Bengal.

This act created an Executive council to assist the Governor-General.

The first such Governor-General was Lord Warren Hastings.

It made the governors of Bombay and Madras presidencies subordinate to Governor-General of Bengal.

Regulating Act (1773) - Objective

The major goal of enacting the Regulating Act was to keep track of the Company's operations in India and England, as well as to eliminate any existing flaws.

Regulating Act, 1773 Act - Key Provisions:

- **Governor-General of Bengal:** The post of "Governor of Bengal" was changed to "Governor-General of Bengal" and he was also given the responsibility to oversee the presidencies of Madras and Bombay.
- **Four Board of Administrators:** Four Board of Administrators members were selected by the Governor-General in Bengal. Warren Hastings was the first Governor-General, and he was joined by four boards of administrators.
Only the British monarch on the recommendation of the Court of Directors could remove these.
The five-year term for board members had to be completed by the members of the board of directors.
- **High Court Inauguration:** The High Court was inaugurated in Calcutta. There were four judges in total, including the Chief Justice.
- **Primary & Appellate Jurisdiction:** Primary and appellate jurisdiction was assigned to the Supreme Court.
Sir Elijah Impey served as the Chief Justice, while Lemester, Chambers, and Hyde were the other judges of the court established in 1774.
- **Prohibited from Bribes & Gifts:** Military and civilian officers under the Company were prohibited from accepting any gifts, donations, or prizes from private businesses and Indians, according to this Act.
- **Term & Members:** This law established that the board of directors' term would be 4 years and the number of members would be increased to 24, with 6 members having a one-year leave of absence.
- **Court of Directors:** The Crown's authority was further enhanced by the "Court of Directors" via this act.
- **Civil & Military Affairs:** India's civil and military affairs as well as its revenues were required to be disclosed to the British Crown.

100. Which of the following are functions of a constitution?

1. It sets coordination among members of a society.
2. It is source of decision making.
3. It sets fundamental limits on the government.
4. It enables the people to fulfil their aspirations and create conditions for a just society.
5. It provides fundamental identify to the people.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

- a) 1, 2 and 3only

- b) 1, 2, 3 and 4 only
- c) 1, 2, 3 and 5 only
- d) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

Answer: C

Explanation:

Constitution is the supreme law according to which the form of Government, the various organs of the Government and their functions, their power and mutual relations as well as the rights and duties of citizens are fixed.

Functions of the constitution are:

- The constitution should provide a set of basic rules that allows the people to live together with trust and coordination.
- It should specify how the government will be constituted, and who will have the power to make the decision for a particular scenario, and so on.
- It expresses the aspirations of the people to create a good society.
- It gave birth to how the government will be formed and who will have the power to make which decisions.
- It limits the power of the government and tells us what the rights of citizens are.
- It expresses the people's desire to create a good society.
- It established a national government composed of legislative, executive, and judicial departments, and established a mechanism of checks and balances among these three departments.
- It distributes power between the federal government and the states.
- Therefore, ensuring the participation of good people in politics is not a function of the constitution



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