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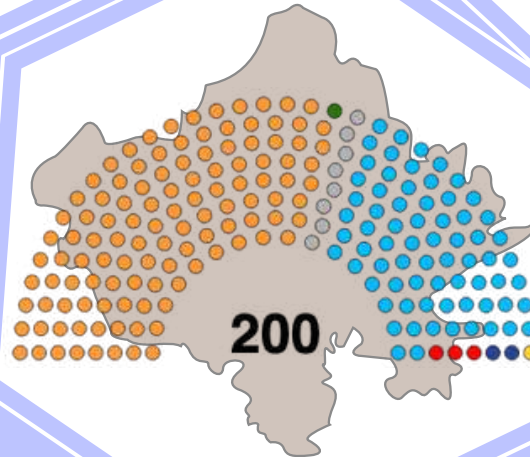
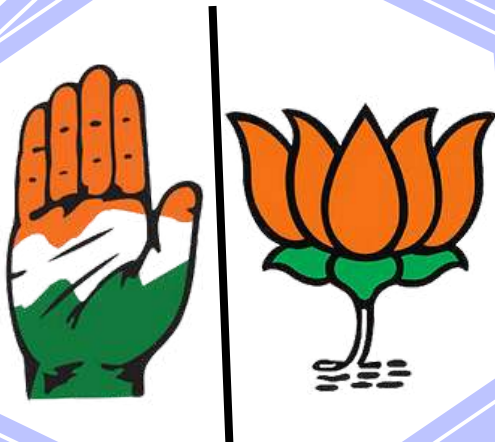
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Indian Polity Question Bank



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1. Consider the following statements regarding the Government of India Act 1909 and select the **correct** answer:

1. This Act is also known as Morley-Minto Reforms, where Lord Morley was the Secretary of State for India and Lord Minto was the Viceroy of India.
2. Provincial autonomy launched
3. Gave legitimacy to communalism.

Code:

- (A) Only 1 is correct.
- (B) Only 2 and 3 are correct.
- (C) Only 1 and 3 are correct.
- (D) Only 1, 2 and 3 are correct.
- (E) Question not attempted

Answer: (C)

Explanation:

Indian Council Act of 1909 AD-

- ❖ This act is also known as Morley-Minto Reforms (**at that time Lord Morley was the Secretary of State for India in England and Lord Minto was the Viceroy in India**).
- ❖ Made provision for communal representation for Muslims on the basis of separate elections.
- ❖ **Gave legitimacy to communalism** and Lord Minto was known as the father of communal elections.

Government of India Act, 1935 -

- ❖ This Act proved to be a milestone in the formation of fully responsible government in India.
- ❖ It had 321 sections and 10 schedules.
- ❖ Powers were divided between the center and the units on the basis of three lists.
 1. Federal List – 59 subjects
 2. State List – 54 subjects
 3. Concurrent List – 36 subjects
 (Residual powers were given to the Viceroy)
- ❖ Abolished the system of dual governance in the provinces and **introduced provincial autonomy**.
- ❖ Started the system of dual governance at the center. As a result, the federal subjects had to be divided into transferred and reserved subjects. However, this provision was never implemented.
- ❖ It established not only the Federal Public Service Commission but also the Provincial Service Commission and Joint Service Commission for two or more states.
- ❖ Under this, the Reserve Bank of India was established.

- ❖ Under this, the Federal Court was also established in 1937.
- ❖ The Government of India Act, 1935 provided limited franchise on the basis of tax, property and education.

2. Which of the following statements are **correct** regarding the Constituent Assembly of India?

1. The idea of forming a Constituent Assembly in India was first mooted in the year 1934 by M.N. Roy kept.
2. There were a total of 15 members from Rajasthan in the Constituent Assembly.
3. Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar joined the Constituent Assembly by being elected from the All India Scheduled Caste Federation on the seat of Bombay North - Central region.
4. The elected members of the Constituent Assembly were elected on the basis of indirect election.

Select the correct answer from the code given below:

- (A) Only (1) and (4)
- (B) Only (1) and (3)
- (C) Only (2), (3) and (4)
- (D) Only (1), (3) and (4)
- (E) Question not attempted

Answer: (A)

Explanation:

- ❖ The first mention of the Constituent Assembly in India is found in the 'Swaraj Bill' prepared by Bal Gangadhar Tilak in 1895 AD, this bill is also known as the Constitution of India Bill.
- ❖ The idea of forming a Constituent Assembly in India was first mooted in the **year 1934 by M.N. Roy kept**.
- ❖ In 1935, the Indian National Congress for the first time officially demanded the formation of a Constituent Assembly to frame the Constitution of India.

There were a total of 12 members from Rajasthan in the Constituent Assembly -

1. Hiralal Shastri (Jaipur)
2. V.T. Krishnamachari (Jaipur)
3. Sardar Singh (Khetri)
4. Jayanarayan Vyas (Jodhpur)
5. Balwant Singh Mehta (Udaipur)
6. Manikya Lal Verma (Udaipur)
7. Jaswant Singh (Bikaner)



1. Article 21 'A' - The State is required to provide free education to all children up to the age of 6 years, except early childhood care.

97th Amendment Act 2011:

❖ Adds one Directive element -

1. **(Article 43B)** – which requires the State to promote voluntary formation, autonomous operation, democratic control and professional management of co-operative societies.

21. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer:

1. The Preamble of the Indian Constitution includes 3 elements of justice and 5 elements of liberty.
2. After the justice in the preamble respectively; The term 'Liberty-Equality-Fraternity' is inspired by the Russian Revolution of 1917.

- (A) Only (1) is correct.
 (B) Only (2) is correct.
 (C) Both (1) and (2) are correct.
 (D) Neither (1) nor (2) is correct.
 (E) Question Not Attempted

Answer:- (A)

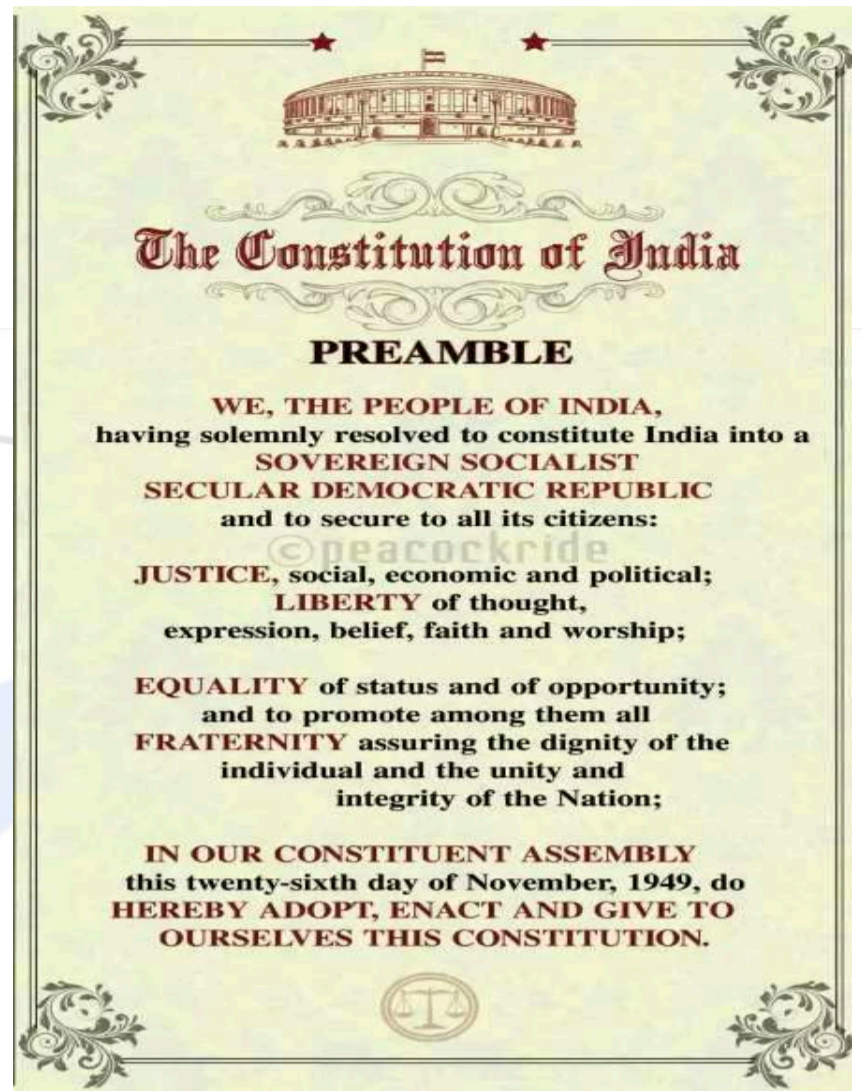
Explanation :-

Justice

- ❖ Three types of justice are described in the introduction – social, economic and political justice.
- ❖ The idea of social and economic justice is influenced by the Russian Revolution of 1917 and is reflected in the Directive Principles.
- ❖ Political Justice – Right to equality (Articles 14 to 18), universal adult franchise, political public participation are forms of political justice.

Liberty

- ❖ After the justice in the preamble respectively; The term 'Liberty-Equality-Fraternity' is inspired by the French Revolution of 1789.
- ❖ Five types of freedom are described in the Preamble – freedom of thought, expression, belief, religion and worship.
- ❖ This is not freedom (unfettered). There is a provision for this in Art. 19 and 25-28.



22. There is no explicit provision for 'freedom of the press' in the Indian Constitution, but this freedom is considered implicit -

- (A) In Article 19(1)(a)
 (B) In Article 19(1)(b)
 (C) In Article 19(1)(c)
 (D) In Article 19(1)(e)
 (E) Question Not Attempted

Answer:- (A)

Explanation :-

Right to Freedom (Articles 19-22)

- ❖ **(Article 19):** Right to freedom which includes freedom of thought, expression, peaceful assembly, free movement, organization, trade and residence.
- ❖ **Art. 19(1)(a)-**
 - Freedom of speech and expression
 - Freedom of press
 - Freedom to hoist the national flag
 - Voter's right to information
 - Right to Information
- ❖ **Art.19(1)(b)** - Freedom of peaceful and non-combatant assembly.
- ❖ **Art.19(1)(c)** - Freedom to form Union, Association and Co-operative Societies
- ❖ **Art.19(1)(d)** - Freedom of unhindered transmission throughout the territory of India



Constitution, but 10 fundamental duties were added by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act (1976).

- ❖ The 11th fundamental duty was added by the 86th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2002-
 - Who is a parent or guardian; Provide opportunities for education to his child or ward, as the case may be, below the age of fourteen years.

Features:

- ❖ Some of them are moral duties and some are civil duties.
- ❖ Fundamental duties are only for citizens and not for foreigners.
- ❖ Like the Directive Principles, the Fundamental Duties are non-justiciable. There is no provision in the Constitution for their implementation directly through the court.
- ❖ Fundamental Duties are not enforceable by the court, that is why former Chief Justice Lahoti has called them 'show piece' and 'dead letters'.

57. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below -

**List-I
(writ)**

- a. Habeas corpus
- b. Prohibition
- c. Mandamus
- d. Quo warranto

**List-II
(Subject)**

- (i) An order for the production of any person in person
- (ii) Order to any public officer to perform his prescribed duty
- (iii) Proceedings of investigating the validity of a person's claim
- (iv) Order to the lower court or judicial body not to exceed the limits of its authority.

Code:

- (A) a-(iv), b-(iii), c-(i), d-(ii)
- (B) a-(i), b-(iii), c-(iv), d-(ii)
- (C) a-(i), b-(iv), c-(iii), d-(ii)
- (D) a-(i), b-(iv), c-(ii), d-(iii)
- (E) Question Not Attempted

Answer:- (D)

Explanation :-

- ❖ **Art. 32(2)** - The Supreme Court has the power to issue habeas corpus, mandamus, prohibition, quo warranto and certiorari writ to enforce the fundamental rights.
- ❖ The Supreme Court (under Article 32) and the High Court (under Article 226) can issue writs.

Habeas Corpus:

- ❖ It is derived from Latin, which literally means 'to be presented'.
- ❖ The writ of habeas corpus can be issued against either a public authority or an individual.
- ❖ This writ cannot be issued if
 1. The detention is lawful.
 2. The proceedings must have taken place under contempt of any legislature or court.
 3. Custody by court.
 4. The detention took place outside the jurisdiction of the court.
- ❖ Article 22 deals with protection from arrest.
 1. He has the right to know the reason for his arrest.
 2. He has been given the right to get legal aid for himself as per his wish.
 3. The prisoner is required to be produced before the judge within 24 hours. These rights will not apply to residents of enemy countries and criminals arrested under the Preventive Detention Act.

Mandamus:

- ❖ It literally means 'we command'. It is a control, which is issued by the court to the public authorities.
- ❖ Writ of mandamus cannot be issued-
 1. Against private individuals or entities,
 2. Departments which are non-constitutional,
 3. When duty is discretionary, not mandatory,
 4. Against the enforcement of a contractual obligation,
 5. Against the President of India or the Governors of the States and
 6. The Chief Justice of a High Court who serves in a judicial capacity.

Prohibition:

- ❖ Its literal meaning is 'to stop'.
- ❖ It is issued by a High Court to prevent subordinate courts or tribunals from exercising superior judicial functions beyond their jurisdiction.
- ❖ Prohibition writs can be issued only against judicial and quasi-judicial authorities. It is not



3. A new Part IX-B was added to the Constitution in the name of Co-operative Society.

100th Amendment Act 2014:

- ❖ In compliance with the Land Boundary Agreement of 1974 between India and Bangladesh and its Protocol of 2011, some land areas were acquired by India and some other land areas were transferred to Bangladesh. (by exchanging plots and transferring illegal acquisitions).
- ❖ For this purpose, the provisions relating to the territories of four states (Assam, West Bengal, Meghalaya and Tripura) in the First Schedule of the Constitution were amended.
- ❖ **Note:** The 100th Constitutional Amendment Act 2015 was enacted to allow for the acquisition of some territory by India while transferring some other territory to Bangladesh. Under the agreement that was signed between the governments of India and Bangladesh. In this transaction, India transferred 111 foreign enclaves to Bangladesh while Bangladesh transferred 51 enclaves to India.

118. Consider the following statements regarding the Constitutional Amendment Act and select the correct answer:

1. In reaction to the Kesavananda Bharati case, Parliament enacted the 24th Amendment Act.
 2. By the 61st Amendment Act, the Union Territory of Delhi was given special status and made 'National Capital Territory of Delhi'.
 3. Sikkim was made a full state of the Indian Union by the 36th Amendment Act.
- (A) Only 1 is correct.
 (B) Only 2 and 3 are correct.
 (C) Only 3 is correct.
 (D) Only 1, 2 and 3 are correct.
 (E) Question Not Attempted

Answer:- (C)

Explanation :-

61st Amendment Act, 1989:

- ❖ The voting age for Lok Sabha and Assembly elections was reduced from 21 years to 18 years.

36th Amendment Act, 1975:

- ❖ The Tenth Schedule was abolished by making Sikkim a full-fledged state of the Indian Union.

69th Amendment Act, 1991:

- ❖ By giving special status to the Union Territory of Delhi, it was made 'National Capital Territory of Delhi'.
- ❖ Arrangements were also made for Delhi with a 70-member Assembly and a 7-member Council of Ministers.

24th Amendment Act, 1971:

- ❖ Through this amendment it became clear that the Parliament can amend any part of the Constitution including Article 13 by using Article 368, that is, the Parliament was given the power to amend the Fundamental Rights.
- ❖ It was made mandatory to give the President's assent to these constitutional amendments.
- ❖ This amendment act was brought after the Golaknath case (1967).

Shankari Prasad case (1951)

- ❖ The constitutional validity of the First Amendment Act (1951) was challenged in which the right to property was curtailed.

Golaknath case (1967)

- ❖ In reaction to the Supreme Court's ruling, Parliament enacted the 24th Amendment Act (1971).

Kesavananda Bharati case (1973)

- ❖ The Supreme Court overruled its decision in the Golaknath case.
- ❖ It restored the validity of the 24th Amendment Act (1971) and provided that Parliament could limit the fundamental rights, or take away any right.

119. Who among the following was a member of the Swaran Singh Committee (1976)?

1. S. S. Ray.
2. V N Gadgil
3. Rajni Patel
4. H N Mukherjee

Select the correct answer from the code given below:

Code:

- (A) (1), (2), (3) and (4)
 (B) (1), (2) and (4)
 (C) (1), (2) and (3)
 (D) (2), (3) and (4)
 (E) Question Not Attempted

Answer:- (C)

Explanation :-



- ❖ The President appoints the Chief Justice after consultation with other judges and judges of High Courts.
- ❖ Consultation of the Chief Justice is necessary in the appointment of judges other than the Chief Justice.

There have been various cases related to the appointment of judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts:-

First Judge Case (1982) -

- ❖ The court said that consultation does not mean agreement, but exchange of views.

Second Judge Case (1993) -

- ❖ The court changed its earlier decision and said that consultation means expressing consent.
- ❖ In this way, it was provided that in the case of appointment of judges, the President will be obliged to accept the advice given by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, but the Chief Justice will give this advice after consulting his two senior-most colleagues.
- ❖ In this, the Supreme Court provided that only the senior-most judge of the Supreme Court should be appointed as the Chief Justice of India.
- ❖ The collegium system came into existence from this case, but the word 'collegium' was used in 1998.

Third Judge Case (1998) -

- ❖ The court opined that the consultation process will be considered by the Chief Justice under the 'consideration of majority judges' process.
- ❖ Then the 'collegium system' expanded. Now the collegium will consist of the Chief Justice and 4 senior judges. Decisions in the collegium are taken by consensus and not by majority.

Fourth Judge Case (2015) -

- ❖ In the case of appointment of a judge, the President will be bound to accept the advice given by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, but the Chief Justice will give this advice after consulting his 04 most senior colleagues.
- ❖ The 99th Constitutional Amendment Act 2014 and the Judicial Appointments Commission Act 2014 have replaced the collegium system for the appointment of judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts with a new body, the National Judicial Appointments Commission. However, in the year 2015, the Supreme Court has declared both the 99th Constitutional Amendment Act and the NJAC Act unconstitutional. As a result, the old collegium system has become functional again.

172. Who has the right to appoint the seat of the Supreme Court elsewhere?
- A. Chief Justice of India
 - B. President of India
 - C. By the Government of India on the recommendation of more than half of the High Courts of the country
 - D. Parliament
 - E. Question Not Attempted

Answer:- (A)

Explanation:-

Article 130 - Seat of the Supreme Court

- ❖ The Constitution has declared Delhi as the seat of the Supreme Court. But the Chief Justice has the right to appoint any other place or more than one place as the seat of the Supreme Court. But he can take such a decision only after the prior permission of the President.
- ❖ This provision is only optional, not mandatory.

173. Consider the following statements related to the Supreme Court of India and choose the **correct** statements:

1. It was inaugurated on 26 January, 1950.
2. In 2019, the Centre has increased the number of judges of the Supreme Court from 31 to 34, including the Chief Justice of India.
3. Originally, the number of judges of the Supreme Court was fixed at 7 including the Chief Justice.
4. According to Article 124(4), there are two grounds for removal of judges from office.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (A) Only (1) and (2)
- (B) Only (2) and (3)
- (C) Only (4)
- (D) Only (2) and (4)
- (E) Question Not Attempted

Answer:- (D)

Explanation:-

Supreme Court of India:

- ❖ The Supreme Court of India was inaugurated on 28 January, 1950.
- ❖ This single system of the court has been adopted from the Government of India Act, 1935.
- ❖ Originally the number of judges of the Supreme Court was fixed at 8 (one Chief Justice and 7 other judges).
- ❖ In February 2009, the Central Government has increased the number of total judges of the Supreme Court (including the Chief Justice) from 26 to 31, which also includes the Chief Justice.
- ❖ In 2019, the Center has increased the number



Answer- (A)

Explanation:-

Comptroller and Auditor General of India:

1. V. Narahari Rao
11. Vinod Rai 2008-13
12. Shashikant Sharma 2013-17
13. Rajiv Maharshi 2017-20
14. Girish Chandra Murmu (present)

216. Consider the following statements regarding NITI Aayog and choose the correct answer:

1. Mr. Suman Beri is working as the Vice Chairman of NITI Aayog since 1 March 2020.
 2. Currently Parameswaran Iyer is the new CEO of NITI Aayog.
- (A) Only 1 is correct.
 (B) Only 2 is correct.
 (C) Both 1 and 2 are correct.
 (D) Neither 1 nor 2 is correct.
 (E) Question Not Attempted

Answer- (D)

Explanation:-

NITI Aayog comprises of the following:

- ❖ **Chairman:** Prime Minister
- ❖ **Vice Chairman:** Suman Bery (appointed by Prime Minister)
- ❖ Shri Suman Bery is currently the Vice Chairperson of NITI Aayog, with a rank and status equivalent to that of a Cabinet Minister. An experienced policy economist and research administrator, Shri Bery took over as Vice Chairperson of NITI Aayog from 1 May 2022.
- ❖ **Four ex-officio members of the Union Council of Ministers.** (appointed by Prime Minister)
- ❖ **Four full-time members**
- ❖ Two part-time members (in ex-officio capacity from leading universities, research organisations and other relevant institutions)
- ❖ Special invitees: Experts from various fields nominated by the Prime Minister.
- ❖ **One Chief Executive Officer**
 - BVR Subrahmanyam new CEO of NITI Aayog

Note: Shri Iyer, who was serving as the CEO of NITI Aayog, has been appointed as the Executive Director of the World Bank Headquarters in Washington DC, USA for a term of three years.

NITI Aayog works on 7 principles of effective governance, which include:

1. Pro-people orientation, satisfying both social and individual aspirations
2. Proactiveness in meeting the needs of citizens
3. Citizen participation
4. Empowerment, especially of women
5. Inclusion of all individuals regardless of caste, religion or gender
6. Provision of equal opportunities, especially to

the youth

7. Transparency, making government accountable and accessible.

217. Which of the following is/are **not** the discretionary President? power/powers of the

1. Exercise of suspensive veto power
2. Appointment of a Governor in a state
3. Appointment of the Prime Minister when no political party is in majority in the Lok Sabha.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below-

- (A) 1 Only
 (B) 2 Only
 (C) 1 and 2 only
 (D) 1 and 3 only
 (E) Question Not Attempted

Ans : (B)

Explanation :

The President can use his discretion in following cases:

- ❖ Appointment of Prime Minister in case of no clear majority and when the Prime Minister in office dies suddenly and there is no obvious successor.
- ❖ Dissolution of Lok Sabha if the council of ministers has lost its majority and calls for elections.
- ❖ Veto powers over legislation.
- ❖ Resolving constitutional crises.
- ❖ Discretionary control over foreign affairs and defense in emergencies.
- ❖ Coalition-building in a hung Parliament.

218. Consider the Following statement/statements regarding the council of ministers.

1. The minister shall hold office during the pleasure of the President.
2. They are collectively responsible to the Parliament.
3. The oath of office and secrecy is administered as per mentioned in Schedule 3.
4. Salary and allowances are determined by the President.

Identify the **incorrect** statement/statements.

Give your answer from choosing the below given codes :

- (A) 1 and 3 only
 (B) 2 and 4 only
 (C) 2, 3 and 4 only
 (D) 1 and 4 only
 (E) Question Not Attempted



E. Question Not Attempted

Answer- (C)

Explanation:-

CBI -

- ❖ The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) was established on 1 April 1963 by a resolution of the Ministry of Home Affairs. Later it was transferred to the Ministry of Personnel and its status remained as an attached office there.
- ❖ The establishment of CBI was recommended by the Santhanam Commission (1962-64) formed to prevent corruption.
- ❖ CBI is not a statutory body. It gets its power from the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946.
- ❖ CBI is a major investigation agency of the Central Government.
- ❖ The CVC Act provides security of a fixed tenure of two years for the CBI Director.
- ❖ CBI is a multi-disciplinary investigation agency of the Government of India, which takes up cases of investigation of corruption, economic crimes and traditional crimes.
- ❖ It also takes up cases of serious crimes like murder, kidnapping, rape etc. when referred by the state governments. It also takes up such cases on receiving directions from the Supreme Court/High Court.
- ❖ It plays an important role in preventing corruption and maintaining integrity and honesty in governance and administration. It also assists the Central Vigilance Commission.

Appointment of the Director of the Central Bureau of Investigation

- The Central Government appoints the Director of the Central Bureau of Investigation on the recommendation of a three-member committee headed by the Prime Minister, consisting of the Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha and the Chief Justice of India or a judge of the Supreme Court nominated by him.
- ❖ The Central Vigilance Bureau will have to take the prior permission of the Central Government to investigate crimes committed by officers of the rank of Joint Secretary or above in the Central Government and its authorities.
- ❖ However, on May 6, 2012, the Supreme Court invalidated the legal provision in which the Central Vigilance Bureau needed prior permission to investigate against senior bureaucrats under the Prevention of

Corruption Act.

- ❖ The CBI Academy is located in Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh. It started functioning in 1996.
- ❖ Earlier, training programmes were conducted at CBI Training Centre, New Delhi.
- ❖ Apart from the CBI Academy in Ghaziabad, three regional training centres are also functioning in Kolkata, Mumbai and Chennai.

259. Under which article does the Parliament have the power to make laws on any matter relating to the State List in the national interest?

- (A) Article - 250
- (B) Article - 249
- (C) Article - 246
- (D) Article - 262
- (E) Question Not Attempted

Answer- (B)

Explanation:-

- ❖ Article 249 - Power of Parliament to legislate on any matter in the State List in the national interest.
- ❖ Article 250 - Power of Parliament to legislate in case of emergency on any matter in the State List.
- ❖ Article 252 - Power of Parliament to legislate for two or more States after their consent and adoption of such legislation by any other State.
- ❖ Article 262 - Adjudication in respect of disputes relating to waters of inter-State rivers or river valleys.

260. Within how many days from the date of obtaining permission of the House to bring a no-confidence motion against the cabinet, the debate on the no-confidence motion takes place.

- (A) 10
- (B) 14
- (C) 21
- (D) 30
- (E) Question Not Attempted

Answer- (A)

Explanation:-

- ❖ The no-confidence motion is debated within 10 days from the date of obtaining the permission of the House to move a no-confidence motion against the cabinet.

No-confidence motion

- ❖ There is no need to give reasons for its adoption in the Lok Sabha.
- ❖ It can be introduced only against the entire Council of Ministers.
- ❖ It is introduced to ensure the confidence of the Lok Sabha in the Council of Ministers.
- ❖ If it is passed in the Lok Sabha, the Council of Ministers will have to resign from their posts.