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**(1) Constitution of India: Making**

1. Consider the following statements and choose the correct answer:

- (A) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) was established under the Government of India Act, 1935.
- (B) The Government of India Act, 1935 had 321 sections and 10 schedules.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (1) Only (A) is correct.
- (2) Only (B) is correct.
- (3) Both (A) and (B) are correct.
- (4) Neither (A) nor (B) is correct.
- (5) Question Not Attempted

Answer- (2)

Explanation:-

(A) ❌	The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) was not established under the Government of India Act, 1935. The RBI was established on 1 April 1935 under the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.
(B) ✅	The Government of India Act, 1935 contained 14 Parts, 321 Sections, and 10 Schedules.

Additional information

Government of India Act, 1935

- ❖ Based on the reports of the Round Table Conferences of 1930, 1931, and 1932.
- ❖ Receiving Royal Assent on 4 August 1935, it became law.
- ❖ The Act proved to be a milestone in the development of responsible government in India.
- ❖ It contained 14 Parts, 321 Sections, and 10 Schedules.
- ❖ **Section 5 – Concept of the Federation of India**
 - The Federation of India (not "All India Federation") was proposed to consist of:
 - British Indian Provinces (11) – Mandatory
 - Chief Commissioners' Provinces (6) – Mandatory
 - Indian Princely States (562) – Voluntary
 - Before this, India was essentially a unitary system where provinces were subordinate to the Centre.
 - At least 50% of the princely states were required to join the federation.
 - The princely states did not accept the proposal; therefore, the federal structure never came into existence.

❖ Distribution of Powers (Seventh Schedule)

- Powers were divided between the Centre and the units through three lists:
 1. Federal List – 59 subjects
 2. Provincial List – 54 subjects
 3. Concurrent List – 36 subjects
- Residuary powers were vested in the Governor-General (Section 104).

❖ Provincial Autonomy

- Dyarchy in the provinces was abolished.
- Provincial autonomy was introduced on 1 April 1937.
- The Council of Ministers was made responsible to the Provincial Legislature.

❖ Dyarchy at the Centre

- Dyarchy was introduced at the Centre.
- Federal subjects were divided into Reserved and Transferred subjects.
- However, this provision was never implemented.

❖ Two new provinces were created:

1. Odisha
2. Sindh

❖ From 1 April 1937, Burma's administration was completely separated from India.

❖ The Act provided for:

- A Federal Public Service Commission
- Provincial Public Service Commissions
- Joint Public Service Commissions for two or more provinces/states

❖ The Federal Court was established in 1937.

❖ Franchise was expanded (approximately 10% of the population obtained voting rights).

❖ The Governor-General was given veto powers.

❖ No Preamble was included in the Act.

❖ Provision for a Joint Sitting of the legislature.

❖ Britain promised Dominion Status, not complete independence.

❖ Separate electorates were provided for:

- Depressed Classes (Dalits)
- Women
- Labourers

❖ The Government of India Act, 1858 was repealed.

Reserve Bank of India (RBI)

- ❖ The Reserve Bank of India was established on 1 April 1935.
- ❖ It was established under the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.
- ❖ It was formed on the recommendation of the



**(2) Features of the Indian Constitution**

1. The feature of Indian constitution is federal system with unitary features. Which of the following are the features of federal system?

- (A) All India Services
(B) Appointment of Governor by the President
(C) Division of powers
(D) Two houses of Parliament

Select the correct answer from the given code :-

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

Answer- (4)

Explanation :-

(A) All India Services	Unitary feature
(B) Appointment of Governor by the President	Unitary feature
(C) Division of Powers	Federal feature ✓
(D) Bicameral Legislature (Two Houses of Parliament)	Federal feature ✓

Additional information

Federal system with unitary features

- ❖ Although India has a federal government, the word 'Federation' has not been used in the constitution.
- ❖ Art. 1 states that "India i.e. Bharat will be a union of states" (Union of States). Ambedkar gave two meanings of Union of States.

A. Indian Union is not the result of agreement of states i.e. units.

B. No state has the right to separate from the Union.
- ❖ In the Act of 1935, for the first time, provision was made for the establishment of a federal government (Federation of India). However, due to practical difficulties, this federal plan could not be implemented.

Unitary vs Federal Features of Indian Constitution

(Unitary Features)

- ❖ One Constitution
- ❖ Single Citizenship
- ❖ Single Judiciary
- ❖ Emergency Provisions
- ❖ Appointment of Governors by the President
- ❖ Strong Centre
- ❖ All India Services
- ❖ Division of powers tilted towards centre
- ❖ More sources of finance and revenue with centre
- ❖ Power to create new state and change name, area and boundary of state with centre; destructible state, indestructible federation
- ❖ Document Audit System (CAG)
- ❖ More powers to centre in constitutional amendment

(Federal Features)

- ❖ Two governments – Centre and State
- ❖ Division of powers
- ❖ Written constitution
- ❖ Supremacy of the constitution
- ❖ Rigid constitution
- ❖ Independent judiciary
- ❖ Bicameral structure of Parliament (Rajya Sabha: House of States)

2. Which of the following is a **mismatched pair** with respect to the parts, subjects and related articles of the Indian Constitution?

	Part	Subject	Related Article
(A)	XX	Amendment of Constitution	368
(B)	IX (B)	Co-operative Societies	243-ZH to 243-ZT
(C)	VIII	Union Territories	239 to 242
(D)	XVIII	Emergency Provisions	352 to 360

Select the correct answer from the code given below:-

**(3) Constitutional Amendment**

1. In which case did the Supreme Court establish the basic structure doctrine of the Constitution?

- (1) Minerva Mills v. Union of India
- (2) Kesavananda Bharati vs State of Kerala
- (3) S. R. Bommai vs Union of India
- (4) Golaknath v. State of Punjab
- (5) Question Not Attempted

Answer- (2)

Explanation:-

Kesavananda Bharati vs State of Kerala (1973) :-

- ❖ The Supreme Court established the Basic Structure Doctrine in the case of Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala (1973) on 24 April 1973. In this case, the Court held by a 7:6 majority that Parliament has the power to amend the Constitution, but it cannot alter or destroy its basic structure. Chief Justice S. M. Sikri stated that the supremacy of the Constitution must be maintained.

2. "Select the **correct sequence** of the following cases using the codes given below:-"

- (A) Golaknath v. State of Punjab
- (B) Shankari Prasad vs Union of India
- (C) 24th Constitutional Amendment
- (D) Waman Rao vs Union of India

Code :

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

Answer (1)

Explanation :-

Case/ Amendment	Year	Brief Explanation
(B) Shankari Prasad v. Union of India	1951	Parliament was given complete power to amend Fundamental Rights under the Constitution.
(A) Golak Nath v. State of Punjab	1967	Parliament cannot amend the Constitution in a way that takes away or abridges Fundamental Rights.
(C) 24th Constitutional Amendment	1971	Article 368 was amended to clarify Parliament's power, making amendment of

		Fundamental Rights possible.
(D) Waman Rao v. Union of India	1981	Clarified that the Basic Structure Doctrine would apply to constitutional amendments made after the Kesavananda Bharati judgment; reaffirmed the doctrine.

Additional information

1975	Indira Gandhi v. Raj Narain	Democracy was considered part of the basic structure.
1976	42nd Constitutional Amendment	Parliament declared that there would be no judicial limitation on its amending power.
1980	Minerva Mills v. Union of India	- Some provisions of 42nd Amendment were held unconstitutional; - judicial review was recognized as part of the basic structure; - Parliament's amendment power limited.
1994	S. R. Bommai v. Union of India	Secularism was considered part of the basic structure.
2015	S.C. Advocates-on-Record Association v. Union of India	NJAC Act, 2014 was declared unconstitutional to maintain the independence of the judiciary.



(4) Preamble

1. Consider the following statements related to the Preamble of the Indian Constitution and select the **correct** statements:"

- (A) The idea of the preamble was taken from U.S.A.
- (B) The ultimate sovereignty has been vested in the 'Indian people' by the Constitution.
- (C) The Constituent Assembly accepted the Preamble on 17 October 1949, the last day of the second reading of the draft Constitution.
- (D) The Preamble was mentioned in the Government of India Act, 1919, but it was not mentioned in the Government of India Act, 1935.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

Answer- (4)

Explanation:-

(A)	❖ The Preamble was first incorporated in the Constitution of the USA. Therefore, the idea of the Preamble in the Indian Constitution was borrowed from the USA. The words "We, the People of India" are exactly similar to the phrase "We, the People of the United States" in the Preamble of the U.S. Constitution. ❖ Note: The language of the Preamble was influenced by the Constitution of Australia, while the opening and closing words of the Objective Resolution were influenced by the Constitution of Ireland.
(B)	❖ The Indian Constitution vests ultimate sovereignty in the people of India. The people are the central source of all powers in Indian democracy.
(C)	❖ The Preamble of the Indian Constitution is primarily based on the Objective Resolution moved by Jawaharlal Nehru in the Constituent Assembly on 13 December 1946 and adopted on 22 January 1947. The Constituent Assembly adopted the Preamble on 17 October 1949, the last day of the second reading of the Draft

Constitution. It came into force on **26 January 1950**.

- | | |
|-----|---|
| (D) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Historically, it is true that the Government of India Act, 1919 contained a separate Preamble. The Government of India Act, 1935 did not have a new Preamble of its own; the Preamble of the 1919 Act was considered applicable for it. |
|-----|---|

2. Consider the following statements:

- (A) The words 'socialist', 'secular', 'unity' and 'integrity' were not there in the original preamble.
- (B) The Preamble of the Indian Constitution has been amended only once till now, the 44th Constitutional Amendment.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below :

- (1) Only (A) is correct.
- (2) Only (B) is correct.
- (3) Both (A) and (B) are correct.
- (4) Neither (A) nor (B) is correct.
- (5) Question not attempted

Answer- (4)

Explanation:-

(A)	❖ The words "Socialist", "Secular", and "Integrity" were not present in the original Preamble and were added later by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976. However, the word "Unity" was already present in the original Preamble. Therefore, the statement is incorrect.
(B)	❖ The Preamble to the Indian Constitution has been amended only once, but this amendment was made by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976, not by the 44th Constitutional Amendment. Through the 42nd Amendment, the words "Socialist", "Secular", and "Integrity" were inserted, and the phrase "Unity of the Nation" was changed to "Unity and Integrity of the Nation." These changes were made on the recommendation of the Sardar Swaran Singh Committee. At that time, Indira Gandhi was the Prime Minister, and Sardar Swaran Singh was serving as the Defence Minister in her cabinet.



(5) Citizenship

1. Consider the following statements related to the Citizenship Act, 1955 and select the **incorrect** ones:

- (A) Every person born in India between 26 January 1950 and 1 July 1987 was granted citizenship only if at least one of his/her parents was an Indian citizen.
- (B) A Person of Indian Origin (PIO) who has been residing in India for 7 years can apply for registration even if he is currently an illegal migrant.
- (C) A person born outside India after 26 January 1950 but before 10 December 1992 could get citizenship if his 'mother' was an Indian citizen at the time of his birth.
- (D) When a foreign territory is merged with India, its residents do not automatically become citizens of India, but for this the Government of India has to issue a specific order.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Answer - (1)

Explanation:-

(A) ✗	Between 26 January 1950 and 1 July 1987, every person born in India automatically acquired Indian citizenship by birth. There was no requirement that either parent be an Indian citizen.
(B) ✗	Under Section 5 of the Citizenship Act, 1955, an applicant must not be an Illegal Migrant to acquire citizenship by registration. Therefore, even a PIO residing in India for 7 years cannot apply if he/she is an Illegal Migrant.
(C) ✗	For persons born outside India between 26 January 1950 and 10 December 1992, citizenship by descent was available only if the father was an Indian citizen at the time of birth. Citizenship through the mother was recognized only after 10 December 1992.
(D) ✓	When a foreign territory is incorporated into India, its residents do not automatically become Indian citizens. The Government of India must issue a specific order (e.g., Citizenship (Pondicherry) Order, 1962).

Under the Citizenship Act, 1955, there are five main modes of acquiring Indian Citizenship:

1. By Birth

- ❖ **26 Jan 1950 – 1 July 1987:** Every person born in India was a citizen, irrespective of the nationality of the parents.
- ❖ **1 July 1987 – 3 Dec 2004:** At least one of the parents must be an Indian citizen.
- ❖ **After 3 Dec 2004:** Both parents must be citizens, or one parent must be a citizen and the other must not be an Illegal Migrant.
- ❖ **Exception:** This right is not available to children of foreign diplomats and enemy aliens.

2. By Descent

- ❖ **26 Jan 1950 – 10 Dec 1992:** For a person born outside India, only the father had to be an Indian citizen.
- ❖ **After 10 Dec 1992:** Either the mother or father must be an Indian citizen.
- ❖ **After 3 Dec 2004:** Registration at an Indian Consulate within one year of birth and a declaration regarding non-possession of another passport are mandatory.
- ❖ **Minor:** In case of dual citizenship, foreign citizenship must be renounced within 6 months of attaining adulthood.

3. By Registration

- ❖ **Basic Condition:** The applicant must not be an Illegal Migrant.
- ❖ **PIO / Marriage Basis:** Must have resided in India for 7 years immediately before the application.
- ❖ **Other Eligible Persons:** PIOs residing outside undivided India, minor children of Indian citizens, or persons who themselves or whose parents were citizens of independent India (and have been residing in India for 12 months).
- ❖ **PIO Definition:** A person whose self, parents, or grandparents were born in undivided India.
- ❖ **Requirement:** Oath of Allegiance is mandatory.

4. By Naturalization

- ❖ **Conditions:**
- ❖ Must not belong to a country where Indians are denied similar citizenship rights.
- ❖ Renunciation of previous citizenship is mandatory.
- ❖ Good character and knowledge of a language listed in the Eighth Schedule are required.
- ❖ **Residence Requirement:**
- ❖ Continuous residence in India for 12 months immediately before the application, and
- ❖ A total of 11 years' residence in India out of the



**(6) Directive Principles of State Policy**

1. Consider the following statements related to the Directive Principles of State Policy mentioned in the Constitution of India and select the **true** statements:

- (A) The Directive Principles of State Policy are mentioned in Articles 36 to 51 of Part IV of the Constitution.
- (B) There was no separate committee for the Directive Principles of State Policy in the Constituent Assembly but these were created by the sub-committee on Fundamental Rights.
- (C) These are non-justiciable in nature.
- (D) These are not automatically applicable.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

Answer- (4)

Explanation:-

(A) ☒	❖ The Directive Principles of State Policy are explicitly mentioned in Part IV from Article 36 to 51 of the Constitution. Currently, this part contains a total of 20 articles, with Articles 39A, 43A, 43B, and 48A being added later through various constitutional amendments.
(B) ☒	❖ There was no separate or independent committee for the Directive Principles in the Constituent Assembly; instead, they were formulated and prepared by the 'Sub-Committee on Fundamental Rights' under the chairmanship of J.B. Kripalani.
(C) ☒	❖ According to Article 37, these principles are non-justiciable in nature, meaning they cannot be forcibly enforced by any court of law, and no legal remedies or judicial relief can be claimed in the event of their non-fulfillment or violation.
(D) ☒	❖ Unlike Fundamental Rights, these principles are not automatically enforceable; it is mandatory and necessary for the legislature to enact

specific laws and policies to make them effectively operational in reality.

Additional information**Directive Principles of State Policy:-**

- ❖ The inspiration for these principles was taken from the Irish Constitution of 1937. Certain specific provisions are influenced by other sources as well; for instance, Article 39(d) is inspired by the Soviet Union, Article 44 by the Canadian Constitution, and Article 51 reflects the spirit of the Havana Declaration (1939).
- ❖ The Constitutional Advisor, Sir B.N. Rao, recommended dividing individual rights into two distinct categories: justiciable (Part III) and non-justiciable (Part IV), a proposal accepted by the Drafting Committee. However, K.M. Munshi was not in favor of including non-justiciable matters in the Constitution.
- ❖ Article 37 clarifies that these principles are 'fundamental in the governance of the country' and it shall be the duty of the State to apply them in making laws. They serve as positive directives aimed at establishing a welfare state and paving the path for social revolution.

2. Consider the following statements and select the **correct** one:

- (A) Article 37 of the Constitution provides that the Directive Principles of State Policy will not be enforceable by the court. This is often called 'Not Justiciable'.
- (B) Directive Principles are fundamental in the governance of the country and not basic or compulsory.
- (C) Article 51 is said to be the basis of separation of powers
- (D) Article 46 refers to the weaker sections of the people, particularly the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, but does not expressly mention Other Backward Classes.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:-





(7) Fundamental Rights

1. Consider the following statements regarding the Sub-Committee on Fundamental Rights:

- (A) The chairman of the committee was Sardar Patel.
 (B) Meenu Masani, K.T. Shah, Alladi Krishnaswamy Iyer, K.M. Munshi were a member of the committee.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below :

- (1) Only (A) is correct.
 (2) Only (B) is correct.
 (3) Both (A) and (B) are correct.
 (4) Neither (A) nor (B) is correct.
 (5) Question not attempted

Answer- (2)

Explanation:-

(A) ✗	In the Constituent Assembly, the Advisory Committee constituted to advise on Fundamental Rights and Minority Rights was chaired by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel . However, the Fundamental Rights Sub-Committee was chaired by J. B. Kripalani . Therefore, this statement is not correct.
(B) ✓	Minoo Masani, K. T. Shah, Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar and K. M. Munshi were members of the Fundamental Rights Sub-Committee. Other members included Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Hansa Mehta, Jairamdas Daulatram, K. M. Panikkar, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur and Sardar Harnam Singh .

2. Consider the following statements:

- (A) According to Article 13(1), all laws in force in the territory of India immediately before the commencement of the Constitution shall, to the extent that they are inconsistent with the provisions of this Part, be void.
 (B) Constitutional provisions like Articles 13, 32, 226 give the court the power of judicial review.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below :

- (1) Only (A) is correct.
 (2) Only (B) is correct.
 (3) Both (A) and (B) are correct.
 (4) Neither (A) nor (B) is correct.
 (5) Question not attempted

Answer- (3)

Explanation:-

(A) ✓	Article 13(1) provides that all laws in force in the territory of India immediately before the commencement of the Constitution shall be void to the extent of their inconsistency with Part III (Fundamental Rights) . Such pre-Constitution laws are subject to judicial review and become inoperative from 26 January 1950 to the extent of such inconsistency.
(B) ✓	Articles 13, 32 and 226 provide the constitutional basis for Judicial Review . Under these provisions, the Supreme Court (Article 32) and the High Courts (Article 226) can declare laws inconsistent with Fundamental Rights as unconstitutional and void.

Additional information

- ❖ **Article 13(1)** → Deals with pre-Constitution laws.
- ❖ **Article 13(2)** → Prohibits the State from making any law that takes away or abridges Fundamental Rights.
- ❖ **Article 13(3)** → Defines the term “law”, including ordinances, orders, bye-laws, rules, regulations, notifications, customs and usages having the force of law.
- ❖ **Article 13(4)** → Added by the 24th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1971; provides that constitutional amendments made under Article 368 are not subject to Article 13.
- ❖ **The term “Judicial Review”** is not expressly mentioned in the Constitution, but the power is primarily derived from Articles 13, 32 and 226.

3. Consider the following statements:

- (A) Article 24 prohibits the employment of children below the age of 14 years in hazardous work or in factories, mines, etc. and Article 23(1) is an exception to this.
 (B) Articles 15, 16, 19, 29, 30 are fundamental rights available only to citizens, not to foreigners.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below :

- (1) Only (A) is correct.
 (2) Only (B) is correct.
 (3) Both (A) and (B) are correct.
 (4) Neither (A) nor (B) is correct.
 (5) Question not attempted

**(8) Fundamental Duties**

1. Consider the following statements related to the Fundamental Duties mentioned in the Indian Constitution and select the **correct** statements.

- (A) 10 fundamental duties were added to the constitution for the first time by the 44th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976 on the recommendation of the Sardar Swaran Singh Committee.
- (B) Constituent Assembly member K.T. Shah was a strong supporter of including fundamental duties in the Constitution.
- (C) The fundamental duties are inspired by the Constitution of the Soviet Union.
- (D) Fundamental duties apply to citizens only and not to foreigners.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

Answer - (2)

Explanation:-

(A) ❌	Fundamental Duties were added on the recommendation of the Sardar Swaran Singh Committee through the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act (1976) under Part IV-A and Article 51(A), initially including 10 duties. Currently, there are 11 Fundamental Duties, as the 11th duty was added by the 86th Amendment (2002). Therefore, the mention of the 44th Amendment is incorrect, making statement (A) false.
(B) ✅	Constituent Assembly member K.T. Shah was a strong supporter of including Fundamental Duties in the Constitution and emphasized the importance of duties along with rights for citizens.
(C) ✅	Fundamental Duties are inspired by the Constitution of the Soviet Union. They were included in the Indian Constitution to promote moral discipline and national unity.
(D) ✅	Fundamental Duties apply only to Indian citizens and not to foreigners. Article 51(A) explicitly uses the term "every citizen of India."

Additional information

- ❖ By the 86th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2002, Article 51(A) was amended and the 11th Fundamental Duty was added
- ❖ Parliament can make laws for the implementation of fundamental duties. It is not directly written in the Constitution that "non-compliance will be punishable", but under Articles 245 and 246, Parliament has the power to make laws that compel citizens to follow their fundamental duties.
- ❖ Fundamental duties apply to citizens only and not to foreigners.
- ❖ Like the Directive Principles, the Fundamental Duties are non-justiciable. The Constitution does not provide for their enforcement directly through the courts.
- ❖ The fundamental duties are not enforceable by the courts and so former Chief Justice Lahoti called them 'Show Piece' and 'Dead Letters'.

2. Select the **incorrect** statements related to the Fundamental Duties mentioned in the Indian Constitution:-

- (A) The fundamental duties are described in Part 4(A) and Article 51(A) of the Constitution.
- (B) Fundamental duties are not enforceable by the court.
- (C) The National Review Commission (2002) recommended the addition of three fundamental duties.
- (D) The 11th fundamental duty was added by the 91st Constitutional Amendment, 2003.

Select the correct answer from the code given below:-

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

Answer- (4)

Explanation:-



(9) President and Vice-President

1. The executive branch of the Union consists of:

- (A) President
- (B) Vice-President
- (C) Prime Minister
- (D) Council of Ministers
- (E) Attorney General

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (1) Only (A), (B) and (C)
- (2) Only (A), (D) and (E)
- (3) Only (A), (B), (C) and (D)
- (4) All of the above
- (5) Question not attempted

Answer: (4)

Explanation:

❖ **Part V of the Constitution, Articles 52 to 78, details the federal executive.**

❖ **The federal executive comprises:**

- 1. The President (Head of State)
- 2. The Vice-President
- 3. The Prime Minister
- 4. The Council of Ministers
- 5. The Attorney General

❖ The President is the first citizen of India and a symbol of the nation's unity, integrity, and strength.

Additional information

- ❖ The executive is formed from the legislature (Parliament).
- ❖ The executive is accountable to the legislature.
- ❖ There are two types of executive:
 - 1. Nominal/Formal Executive (President)
 - 2. Real Executive (Prime Minister and Council of Ministers)
- ❖ The President is the nominal / constitutional / formal head of the executive and the Head of State.

2. Consider the following statements and select the **correct** ones:

- (A) Article 53(2) states that the President holds the Supreme Command of the Defence Forces, and the exercise of this Supreme Command shall be regulated by law.
- (B) The minimum age for the President is 35 years, while the minimum age for the Vice President is 30 years.
- (C) According to Article 76 (4) of the Indian Constitution, the Attorney General shall hold office during the pleasure of the President and receive such remuneration as the President may determine.

(D) The President selects the Protem Speaker.
Select the correct answer using the codes given:

- (1) (A) and (C) only
- (2) (A), (B) and (D) only
- (3) (C) and (D) only
- (4) All of the above
- (5) Question not attempted

Answer- (1)

Explanation:-

(A) ✓	Article 53(2) states that the President holds the Supreme Command of the Defence Forces, and the exercise of this Supreme Command shall be regulated by law.
(B) ✗	The minimum age prescribed for both the President and the Vice-President is 35 years. There is no provision prescribing 30 years as the minimum age for the Vice-President.
(C) ✓	According to Article 76(4), the Attorney General of India shall hold office during the pleasure of the President and shall receive such remuneration as the President may determine.
(D) ✗	Before the first sitting of a newly elected Lok Sabha, the President appoints the Pro Tem Speaker. Generally, the senior-most member of the Lok Sabha is entrusted with this responsibility, while the selection/recommendation process is carried out by the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs.

Additional information

Article 53: Executive power of the Union

- ❖ **53(1)** - The executive power of the Union shall be vested in the President, who shall exercise it either directly or through officers subordinate to him in accordance with the Constitution.
 - There is no definition of executive power in the Constitution.
 - This article is influenced by section 7 of the Government of India Act, 1935.
- ❖ **53(2)** - The President holds the Supreme Command of the Defence Forces. Its exercise shall be regulated by law.
- ❖ **Article 53(3) makes it clear that:**
 - (a) No existing law conferring power on any State Government or other authority to do

**(10) Prime Minister and Council of Ministers**

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

List-I (Scholar)	List-II (Statement)
(A). Barker	i. "The Cabinet is the magnet of policy."
(B). Ramsay Muir	ii. "The Cabinet is the steering wheel of the ship of state."
(C). Gladstone	iii. "The Cabinet is the cornerstone of the political structure."
(D). Lowell	iv. "The Cabinet is like the sun, around which other bodies revolve."

Select the correct answer using the codes given below :

- (1) A - (i), B - (ii), C - (iii), D - (iv)
 (2) A - (i), B - (ii), C - (iv), D - (iii)
 (3) A - (ii), B - (iii), C - (i), D - (iv)
 (4) A - (ii), B - (iv), C - (i), D - (iii)
 (5) Question not attempted

Answer-(2)

Explanation:-

List-I (Scholar)	List-II (Statement)
Barker	- "The Cabinet is the magnet of policies."
Ramsay Muir	- "The Cabinet is the steering wheel of the ship of the State."
Gladstone	- "The Cabinet is like the sun around which all other bodies revolve."
Lowell	- "The Cabinet is the keystone of the political arch."

Interpretation of the role of the Prime Minister by scholars

Scholar	Statement
Sir John Marriott	- "The Cabinet is the pivot around which the entire political system revolves."
Bagehot	- "The Cabinet is a hyphen that connects the executive and the legislature."

Sir Ivor Jennings	- "The Cabinet is the focal point of the British constitutional system, providing unity to the government."
L.S. Emery	- "The Cabinet is the main instrument that guides the government."

2. Which is the mismatched pair with respect to the Prime Minister of the coalition era?

- (A) 1977- 80 - 1. Morarji Desai
2. Chandrashekhar
 (B) 1989-91 - 1. V.P. Singh
2. Chaudhary Charan Singh
 (C) 1991-1996 - 1. P.V. Narasimha Rao
2. H.D. Deve Gowda
 (D) 1996-99 - 1. Atal Bihari Vajpayee
2. Indra Kumar Gujral

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (1) (A) only
 (2) (B) and (C) only
 (3) (A) and (C) only
 (4) All of the above
 (5) Question not attempted

Answer: (4)

Explanation:

Coalition era Prime Ministers	
Term	Name of Prime Minister
1977- 80	1. Morarji Desai 2. Chaudhary Charan Singh
1989-91	1. V.P. Singh 2. Chandrashekhar
1991-1996	1. P.V. Narasimha Rao
1996-99	1. Atal Bihari Vajpayee 2. H.D. Deve Gowda 3. Indra Kumar Gujral 4. Atal Bihari Vajpayee



**(11) Parliament and the parliamentary system**

1. Consider the following statements:

- (A) According to Article 106, the salaries, allowances and pensions of MPs are determined by Parliament by law.
- (B) Since the Constitution came into force on 26 January 1950, the number of members of the Rajya Sabha has changed only once.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (1) Only (A) is correct.
- (2) Only (B) is correct.
- (3) Both (A) and (B) are correct.
- (4) Neither (A) nor (B) is correct.
- (5) Question not attempted

Answer- (4)

Explanation:-

(A) ✗	According to Article 106, Parliament determines the salaries and allowances of Members of Parliament by law. However, the Constitution does not mention pensions. MPs' pensions are provided through legislation enacted by Parliament. Therefore, it is incorrect to link salary, allowances, and pension together under Article 106.
(B) ✗	Since 26 January 1950, the strength and seat allocation of the Rajya Sabha have not changed only once; they have been modified on several occasions. Due to the reorganization of states, creation of new states, and representation granted to Union Territories, the allocation of seats in the Fourth Schedule has been amended from time to time. Hence, this statement is also incorrect.

2. Consider the following statements:

- (A) There was no Leader of the Opposition in the 16th Lok Sabha and the 17th Lok Sabha as no party could secure 15% seats.
- (B) The 91st Constitutional Amendment Act (2003) limited the size of the Council of Ministers to 15% of the total number of members in the Lok Sabha, and eliminated the 10th Schedule exemption for splitting of one-third of the members. Now, disqualification is only possible if two-thirds of the members split.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (1) Only (A) is correct.
- (2) Only (B) is correct.
- (3) Both (A) and (B) are correct.
- (4) Neither (A) nor (B) is correct.
- (5) Question not attempted

Answer- (2)

Explanation:-

(A) ✗	There was no Leader of the Opposition in the 16th Lok Sabha (2014–19) and 17th Lok Sabha (2019–24), but the reason was not the failure to secure 15% of the seats. Conventionally, a party must secure 10% of the total Lok Sabha strength (55 seats) to be recognized as the official Opposition. No opposition party met this requirement in either House.
(B) ✓	The 91st Constitutional Amendment Act, 2003 limited the size of the Council of Ministers to 15% of the total strength of the Lok Sabha. It also removed the provision in the Tenth Schedule that exempted one-third members in case of a split from disqualification. Now, protection from disqualification is available only in the case of a merger supported by at least two-thirds of the members. The amendment also inserted Article 361B, under which a person disqualified for defection is also barred from holding any remunerative political post.

Additional information

Exceptions (exemption from defection disqualification)

1. Merger of the party:

- ❖ If a party merges and more than 2/3 of its members agree → disqualification not applicable.

2. Special Incumbents (Exemption):

- ❖ Speaker/Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha
- ❖ Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha
- ❖ Speaker/Deputy Speaker of the State Legislative Assembly
- ❖ State Legislative Assembly Speaker/Vice-Speaker
- ❖ These office bearers can leave the party on their election and will not be disqualified if they do not join any party during their tenure.

3. Defection Petition:

- ❖ Member of Lok Sabha → Petition to the Speaker.





(12) Supreme Court

1. Consider the following statements and select the **true** ones:

- (A) Supreme Court Advocates on Record Association v. Union of India (2015) The bench was headed by Justice J.S. Kehar.
- (B) Hiralal J. Kania was the first Chief Justice of the Federal Court.
- (C) ADM Jabalpur v. Shivkant Shukla case deals with the writ of habeas corpus.
- (D) Under Article 138 of the Constitution, Parliament can enlarge the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

Select the correct answer using the codes given:

- (1) Only (A), (B) and (C)
- (2) Only (A), (C) and (D)
- (3) Only (C) and (D)
- (4) None of the above
- (5) Question not attempted

Answer: (2)

Explanation:-

(A)	Supreme Court Advocates-on-Record Association v. Union of India – “Fourth Judges Case” (2015): This case, also known as the Fourth Judges Case, was heard by a five-judge Constitution Bench headed by Justice J.S. Khehar. On 16 October 2015, the Supreme Court, by a 4:1 majority, declared the Ninety-ninth Amendment of the Constitution of India and the National Judicial Appointments Commission (NJAC) unconstitutional, thereby restoring the Collegium System for the appointment of judges. Following the striking down of the NJAC, the Memorandum of Procedure (MoP) was formulated with respect to the appointment of judges. The MoP is a document that lays down the procedure for the appointment of judges to the Supreme Court and High Courts, and is prepared through mutual agreement between the Government of India and the Collegium.
(B)	Hiralal J. Kania was not the first Chief Justice of the Federal Court. The Federal Court was established in 1937 under the Government of India Act, 1935. Its first Chief Justice was Sir Maurice Gwyer, whereas Hiralal J. Kania was

	the fourth and last Chief Justice of the Federal Court and the first Chief Justice of independent India (CJI).
(C)	ADM Jabalpur v. Shivkant Shukla – “Habeas Corpus Case” (1976): During the Emergency (1975), the enforcement of Article 21 was suspended under Article 359(1). During this period, many persons were detained under the MISA (Maintenance of Internal Security Act). The detenus approached the High Courts by filing Habeas Corpus petitions, which were entertained by the High Courts. The Union Government challenged these decisions before the Supreme Court. Judgment: By a 4:1 majority (Chief Justice A.N. Ray, Justice M.H. Beg, Justice Y.V. Chandrachud and Justice P.N. Bhagwati), the Supreme Court held that during the Emergency, when the enforcement of Article 21 had been suspended, a person had no right to seek a Habeas Corpus writ. Justice H.R. Khanna, in his historic dissent, held that the right to life and personal liberty is protected not only by the Constitution but also by the principles of Natural Law and the Rule of Law, and therefore cannot be completely taken away.
(D)	Under Article 138 of the Constitution, Parliament may enlarge the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. This Article empowers Parliament to extend the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

2. Consider the following statements and select the **incorrect** ones:

- (A) In 2019, Parliament increased the number of Supreme Court judges, including the Chief Justice of India, from 31 to 34.
- (B) In ADM Jabalpur vs. Shivkant Shukla, Justice H.R. Khanna ruled against suspending the right to life and liberty.
- (C) The pay scale of the Chief Justice of India is ₹2,50,000 per month.



(13) Election Commission of India

1. Consider the following statements:

- (A) The Election Commission was originally a single-member body.
 (B) The establishment and functions of the Election Commission are described under Articles 324 to 329 of the Constitution.

Select the correct answer using the codes below:

- (1) Only (A) is correct.
 (2) Only (B) is correct.
 (3) Both (A) and (B) are correct.
 (4) Neither (A) nor (B) is correct.
 (5) Question not attempted

Answer: (3)

Explanation:-

(A) ☒	The Election Commission was originally a single-member body. From 1950 to 15 October 1989, it consisted only of the Chief Election Commissioner.
(B) ☒	The establishment, structure, and functions of the Election Commission are provided under Articles 324 to 329 of the Constitution. These provisions are contained in Part XV (Elections) of the Constitution.

Election Commission

Constitutional Basis

- ❖ The establishment and functions of the Election Commission are described under Articles 324 to 329 of the Constitution.
- ❖ Article 324 of the Constitution deals with the establishment and composition of the Election Commission.
- ❖ Accordingly, the Election Commission may consist of a Chief Election Commissioner (CEC) and other Election Commissioners.
- ❖ This is contained in Part XV of the Constitution.

Structure

- ❖ **1950 to 15 October 1989:**
 - Originally, the Election Commission had a provision for only one Election Commissioner. That is, the Commission was a single-member body.
- ❖ **October 16, 1989:**
 - The minimum voting age was reduced from 21 years to 18 years.
 - As the workload increased, the President appointed two additional Election Commissioners.
 - From October 16, 1989, to January 1, 1990, it became a three-member body (one CEC + two ECs).

❖ January 2, 1990:

- The posts of two Election Commissioners were abolished.
- From January 2, 1990, to September 30, 1993, it became a single-member body.
- The Commission again became a single-member body.

❖ From 01 October 1993 to present:

- From October 1, 1993, it became a three-member body.
- Two Election Commissioners were reappointed.
- Since then, the Commission has functioned as a permanent multi-member body.

❖ Current Structure

- The Commission consists of three members:
 - 1. Chief Election Commissioner (CEC)
 - 2. Election Commissioners (ECs)
- All Commissioners have equal powers.
- In case of disagreement, decisions are taken by majority vote.

2. Consider the following statements:

- (A) In the 18th Lok Sabha general elections, the Samajwadi Party won 37 seats and secured a 4.37% vote share.
 (B) The Election Commission of India launched the SWEEP program in 2009 to promote voter education, awareness, and literacy.

Choose the correct answer using the following codes:

- (1) Only (A) is correct.
 (2) Only (B) is correct.
 (3) Both (A) and (B) are correct.
 (4) Neither (A) nor (B) is correct.
 (5) Question not attempted

Answer: (4)

Explanation:-

(A) ☒	In the 18th Lok Sabha General Elections, the Samajwadi Party won 37 seats, but its vote share was 4.58%, not 4.37%. The 4.37% vote share belonged to the All India Trinamool Congress (AITC).
(B) ☒	The SWEEP (Systematic Voters' Education and Electoral Participation) programme was launched by the Election Commission of India in 2014, not in 2009, to promote voter education, awareness, and electoral literacy.



(14) NITI Aayog

1. Consider the following statements related to NITI Aayog and select the **correct** statements:

- (A) On 15 August 2014, Prime Minister Narendra Modi announced the dissolution of the Planning Commission and the establishment of NITI Aayog in its place.
- (B) NITI Aayog is a body of the Government of India established by an executive resolution (Union Cabinet).
- (C) It has the power to implement policies.
- (D) It does not have the power to allocate funds; this power is under the Finance Ministry.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

Answer- (2)

Explanation:-

(A) ☒	On 15 August 2014, Prime Minister Narendra Modi announced the replacement of the Planning Commission with NITI Aayog, which was formally established on 1 January 2015.
(B) ☒	NITI Aayog is a non-constitutional and non-statutory body established by a Cabinet resolution. It functions as the successor to the Planning Commission and acts as a major policy think tank of the Government of India.
(C) ☒	NITI Aayog does not have the power to implement policies. It only works as an advisory and strategic policy-making body and promotes cooperative federalism.
(D) ☒	NITI Aayog does not have the authority to allocate funds. Fund allocation is handled by the Ministry of Finance and related budgetary processes. NITI Aayog mainly focuses on policy formulation, not financial distribution.

2. Select the **incorrect** statements related to NITI Aayog:

- (A) NITI Aayog can have a maximum of 4 part-time members, who are taken from leading universities and research institutes.
- (B) The Chief Executive Officer (CEO) of NITI Aayog is appointed by the Prime Minister for a fixed tenure and has the status equivalent to that of a Secretary-level officer.
- (C) The Vice-Chairperson of the Commission is a member of the Cabinet.
- (D) The Governing Council of NITI Aayog includes the Chief Ministers of all the states, the Chief Ministers of Union Territories with Legislative Assemblies (like Delhi and Puducherry), and the Lieutenant Governors of the remaining Union Territories.

Select the correct answer from the code given below

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

Answer - (3)

Explanation:-

(A) ☒	NITI Aayog can have a maximum of 2 part-time members, not 4. These members are usually drawn from leading universities and research institutions.
(B) ☒	The CEO of NITI Aayog is appointed by the Prime Minister and holds the rank equivalent to a Secretary to the Government of India.
(C) ☒	The Vice-Chairperson of NITI Aayog is equivalent to a Cabinet Minister, but is not a member of the Cabinet. Hence, the statement is incorrect.
(D) ☒	The Governing Council of NITI Aayog includes all Chief Ministers of States, Chief Ministers of Union Territories with legislatures, and Lt. Governors/Administrators of other Union Territories.

**(15) Central Vigilance Commission**

1. Consider the following statements:

- (A) The Central Vigilance Commission is a statutory body from the beginning.
(B) The Central Vigilance Commission does not conduct any investigation on its own.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below :

- (1) Only (A) is correct.
(2) Only (B) is correct.
(3) Both (A) and (B) are correct.
(4) Neither (A) nor (B) is correct.
(5) Question not attempted

Answer- (2)

Explanation:-

(A) ✗	The Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) was not a statutory body from its inception. It was initially established in 1964 through an executive resolution and was given statutory status only later by the CVC Act, 2003.
(B) ✓	The CVC does not itself conduct investigations. It supervises and directs investigations through agencies like the CBI or Chief Vigilance Officers (CVOs).

Additional information

Formation and Background:

- ❖ Year Formed: 1964
- ❖ Basis of formation: An executive resolution passed by the Central Government.
- ❖ Recommending Committee: Santhanam Committee (1962-64), aimed at the prevention of administrative corruption
- ❖ CVC is not under any Ministry/Department of the Government of India.
- ❖ It is an independent body which is answerable only to the Parliament.
- ❖ CVC does not conduct any investigation on its own.
- ❖ To check this:
 - gives instructions to the CBI (Central Bureau of Investigation), or
 - Gets the matter investigated in Government offices through Chief Vigilance Officers (CVOs).
- ❖ The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) was established on April 1, 1963, by a resolution of the Ministry of Home Affairs on the

recommendations of the Santhanam Committee on Prevention of Corruption.

Statutory Status:

- ❖ Initially, CVC was neither a constitutional nor a statutory body.
- ❖ The CVC was granted statutory status by the CVC Act, 2003.
- ❖ This Act came into force on 11 September 2003.

2. Consider the following statements:

- (A) The service conditions and salary of the Central Vigilance Commissioner are the same as those of the Chairman of the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC).
(B) The Central Vigilance Commission is a multi-member body consisting of one Central Vigilance Commissioner and a maximum of two Vigilance Commissioners.
(C) The Central Vigilance Commission Act came into force on 11 September 2003.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below :

- (1) Only (A) and (B) are correct.
(2) Only (B) and (C) are correct.
(3) Only (A) and (C) are correct.
(4) Only (A), (B), and (C) are correct.
(5) Question not attempted

Answer- (4)

Explanation:-

(A) ✓	The salary and service conditions of the Central Vigilance Commissioner are similar to those of the Chairman of the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC).
(B) ✓	The Central Vigilance Commission is a multi-member body consisting of one Central Vigilance Commissioner (Chairperson) and up to two Vigilance Commissioners.
(C) ✓	The Central Vigilance Commission Act came into force on 11 September 2003, after which the CVC was granted statutory status.

The Central Vigilance Commissioner

Year of Formation	1964
Basis of Formation	Executive Resolution passed by the Central Government

**(19) Federalism / Centre-State Relations**

1. Consider the following statements:

- (A) In the S.R. Bommai case (1994), the Supreme Court held that federalism is the basic structure of the Indian Constitution and that states are not satellites of the Centre but are constitutional units in their own right.
- (B) According to Article 1(2)(a), India includes all territories acquired by treaty, legal proceedings, foreign cession, conquest in war or acquisition of land without title.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (1) Only (A) is correct.
 (2) Only (B) is correct.
 (3) Both (A) and (B) are correct.
 (4) Neither (A) nor (B) is correct.
 (5) Question not attempted

Answer- (1)

Explanation:-

(A)	In S.R. Bommai v. Union of India (1994), the Supreme Court held that federalism is a part of the Basic Structure of the Indian Constitution. The States have their own constitutional existence and are not merely agents or satellites of the Centre. They are supreme within their respective spheres of jurisdiction.
(B)	Acquired Territories are mentioned under Article 1(3)(c) and not under Article 1(2)(a). The Territory of India also includes territories acquired through treaty, cession by legal process, cession by a foreign power, conquest, or occupation of terra nullius.

Additional information

Indian federal system of government:

- ❖ The Government of India Act, 1935 envisaged a federal system, but it could not be implemented because the princely states did not join it.
- ❖ The Simon Commission (1927–28) and the Butler Committee (1927–30) supported an All-India Federation.
- ❖ The Cabinet Mission Plan (1946) proposed a loose federation with greater powers vested in the states.
- ❖ The Constituent Assembly, considering the prevailing circumstances, adopted a federal system with a strong bias towards the Centre.

- ❖ In the Objectives Resolution, Nehru envisaged a federation in which the constituent states would remain autonomous units and possess residuary powers.

Territory of India

- ❖ The Indian territory is made up of three parts –
 1. States – 28
 2. Union Territories – 8
 3. Acquired Territories

Difference between Indian Union and Indian Territory

- ❖ Union of India – It includes only those states which are partners in the distribution of power.
- ❖ Territory of India – It includes all those areas over which the sovereignty of India extends (States + Union Territories + Acquired Territories).

2. Consider the following statements:

- (A) The acquired territories of Pondicherry, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Goa, Daman and Diu were incorporated through legal, military and treaty mechanisms, and were granted Union Territory status through constitutional amendments.
- (B) Pondicherry joined India de facto in 1954 and de jure in 1962 and was granted Union Territory status by the First Schedule Amendment, while Goa, Daman and Diu became Union Territories only after Operation Vijay in 1961.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (1) Only (A) is correct.
 (2) Only (B) is correct.
 (3) Both (A) and (B) are correct.
 (4) Neither (A) nor (B) is correct.
 (5) Question not attempted

Answer- (3)

Explanation:-

(A)	The acquired territories of Puducherry, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Goa, Daman and Diu were integrated into India through legal, military and treaty methods, and they were subsequently granted the status of Union Territories through Constitutional Amendments.
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**(20) Union Public Service Commission**

1. Consider the following statements related to the Union Public Service Commission:

- (A) Presently, the Chairman of the Commission is Ajay Kumar, who is working since the year 2025.
- (B) The first Indian Chairman of the Commission after independence was R. N. Banerjee.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (1) Only (A) is correct.
- (2) Only (B) is correct.
- (3) Both (A) and (B) are correct.
- (4) Neither (A) nor (B) is correct.
- (5) Question not attempted

Answer- (3)

Explanation:-

(A) ☒	The current Chairman of UPSC is Ajay Kumar, who has been serving since 2025 (former Defence Secretary, IAS 1985 batch).
(B) ☒	After independence, the first Indian Chairman of UPSC was R. N. Banerjee (1949–1955).

**List of Chairmen of the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC)
(1926 - 2026)**

S. No.	Name	Tenure	Background
1	Sir Ross Barker	1926 – 1932	UPSC First chairman; British ICS officer.
5	H. K. Kripalani	1947 – 1949	Involved in the initial transition to independent rule.
6	R. N. Banerjee	1949 – 1955	The first Indian chairman after independence.
7	N. Govindarajan	1955	The shortest tenure.
12	A. R. Kidwai	1973 – 1979	Later served as governor of several states.
16	Rose Million Bathew (Kharbuli)	1992 – 1996	UPSC's first woman chairman

32	Dr Pradeep Kumar Joshi	2020 – 2022	
33	Dr. Manoj Soni	2023 – 2024	
34	Preeti Sudan	2024 – 2025	
35	Ajay Kumar	2025– present	IAS officer (1985 batch); former Defence Secretary.

2. Consider the following statements:

- (A) The provisions relating to the Union Public Service Commission were amended by the 15th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1963.
- (B) The tenure of the Chairman and Members of the Union Public Service Commission is 6 years or till the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (1) Only (A) is correct.
- (2) Only (B) is correct.
- (3) Both (A) and (B) are correct.
- (4) Neither (A) nor (B) is correct.
- (5) Question not attempted

Answer- (3)

Explanation:-

(A) ☒	The 15th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1963 did make relevant changes related to the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC), particularly regarding arrangements when the Chairman is unable to perform duties or the post is vacant. Hence, the statement is correct.
(B) ☒	As per Article 316(2), the Chairman and Members of the UPSC hold office for 6 years or until the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier. Hence, the statement is correct.

Additional information

Article 316: Appointment and Term of Office of Members

❖ **Article 316(2) - Tenure:**

- Union Public Service Commission: 6 years or until the age of 65, whichever is earlier.
- State/Joint Public Service Commission: 6



**(23) Urban and rural local government**

1. Consider the following statements:
- (A) Lord Ripon is called the 'Father of Local Self-Government in India'.
- (B) The Government of India Act of 1919 gave legal form to local self-government.
- Which of the above statements is/are correct?
- (1) Only (A) is correct.
- (2) Only (B) is correct.
- (3) Both (A) and (B) are correct.
- (4) Neither (A) nor (B) is correct.
- (5) Question not attempted

Answer- (3)**Explanation:-**

(A) ☒	Lord Ripon is regarded as the "Father of Local Self-Government in India." Through his 1882 Resolution, he promoted the development of municipalities, district boards, and panchayats.
(B) ☒	The Government of India Act, 1919 (Montagu–Chelmsford Reforms) gave a statutory (legal) status to local self-government and included it under the Transferred Subjects.

Evolution of the concept of local government in India

- ❖ **Early Development:** The British first established the Madras Town Council in 1667, which was subsequently elevated to the status of a Municipal Corporation in 1687.
- ❖ **Inception in Rajasthan:** Rajasthan's first municipality was established in Mount Abu in 1864.
- ❖ **Lord Mayo's Decentralization Proposal (1870):** Initiated the process of decentralization to foster the development of local governance.
- ❖ **Lord Ripon's Contribution (1882):** Lord Ripon (1880–1884)—often hailed as the 'Father of Local Self-Government in India'—established District Boards, Village Panchayats, and *Nyaya Panchayats* (Judicial Panchayats). His Resolution of 1882 is regarded as the 'Magna Carta' of local self-government.
- ❖ **Royal Commission (1907):** Constituted under the chairmanship of Hobhouse, this Commission submitted its report on local self-government in 1909.
- ❖ **Government of India Act, 1919 (Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms):** This Act accorded a statutory status to local

self-government and classified it as a 'Transferred Subject.'

- ❖ **Bikaner's Initiative:** Bikaner was the first princely state in Rajasthan to enact a Village Panchayat Act in 1928. Subsequently, Jaipur, Sirohi, Bharatpur, and Karauli also enacted their respective Village Panchayat Acts.

2. Consider the following statements related to local self-government:
- (A) In July 1989, the Rajiv Gandhi government introduced the 64th Constitutional Amendment Bill for local bodies and the 65th Constitutional Amendment Bill for urban bodies in the Lok Sabha, which, though passed there, could not be passed in the Rajya Sabha due to the controversy over the increasing interference of the Centre in the federal structure.
- (B) The 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Bills were passed in the Lok Sabha in 1992 by the Rajiv Gandhi government.
- (C) After the 73rd Constitutional Amendment, Karnataka was the first state to implement the Panchayati Raj Act.
- (D) The first Panchayati Raj elections were held in Madhya Pradesh.

How many of the above statements are **true**?

- (1) 1
- (2) 2
- (3) 3
- (4) 4
- (5) Question not attempted

Answer- (3)**Explanation :-**

(A) ☒	In July 1989, the Rajiv Gandhi government introduced the 64th and 65th Constitutional Amendment Bills in the Lok Sabha for rural and urban local bodies respectively. The Lok Sabha passed them, but they could not be passed in the Rajya Sabha due to concerns over increased central interference in the federal structure.
(B) ☒	The 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Bills were introduced and passed in 1992 under the P.V. Narasimha Rao government, not the Rajiv Gandhi government.

**(25) Citizen's Charter**

1. Consider the following statements-

- (A) The Citizen's Charter system was implemented for the first time in India in 1997 by the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies.
- (B) The 'Sevottam' model is related to the Citizen's Charter.
- (C) The Citizens' Charter is a citizen-centric framework to ensure quality, standards, equity, choice, accountability, value, transparency and training in governance.
- (D) The responsibility for effective implementation and coordination of the 'Citizens' Charter' in India has been entrusted to the 'Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions'.

How many of the above statements is/are **true**?

- (1) 1
- (2) 2
- (3) 3
- (4) 4

(5) Question not attempted

Answer- (3)

Explanation:-

(A) ☒	In 1997 the first Citizen's Charter initiative in India was introduced by the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies.
(B) ☒	The Sevottam model is related to the Citizen's Charter and focuses on improving service delivery quality, grievance redressal, and service standards.
(C) ☐	The basic principles of the Citizen's Charter include quality, standards, choice, accountability, value, and transparency, but "equality" and "training" are not its defined core principles.
(D) ☒	The implementation and coordination of the Citizen's Charter in India is handled by the Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances (DARPG) under the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions.

Introduction of Citizen's Charter in India

- ❖ The Citizens' Charter was first discussed at a conference of Chief Secretaries in 1996. This conference was held in New Delhi.
- ❖ In 1997, a conference of Chief Ministers was held

in New Delhi under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister, where the Citizens' Charter was extensively discussed. The main theme of this conference was "Responsible and Accountable Administrative System."

- ❖ The Citizens' Charter system was first implemented in India in 1997 by the Ministry of Food and Civil Supplies, which operates under the Government of India.
- ❖ The Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances (DARPG) released a concise compilation (book and CD) of all Citizens' Charters on May 14, 2003.
- ❖ Regional Seminars (2001-02): Held in Hyderabad, Mussoorie, Bhopal, and Guwahati. Experiences were shared by 24 States/Union Territories and 15 Central Departments.

❖ The Sevottam model in India

- The Government of India has developed the "Sevottam" model to make the Citizens' Charter more effective. It has three pillars:
 1. First Pillar: Effective Implementation of the Citizens' Charter.
 2. Second Pillar: Public Grievance Redressal System.
 3. Third Pillar: Service Delivery Capability.

6 Basic Principles of the Citizens' Charter

1. **Quality**
2. **Standard**
3. **Option**
4. **Responsibility**
5. **Value**
6. **Transparency**

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

- (A) The concept of a civil charter was first attempted in America.
- (B) The "Charter Mark Scheme" was considered as a citizens' charter in Britain.
- (C) At present, the Citizen Charter is not statutory in India.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:



**(27) Comptroller and Auditor General of India (Removed from the RAS Preliminary Examination)**

1. Consider the following statements:

- (A) The CAG can be removed on the same procedure and grounds on which removal of High Court Judges is done.
- (B) The duties, powers and conditions of service of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India are based on the Comptroller and Auditor General (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) Act, 1951.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below :

- (1) Only (A) is correct.
- (2) Only (B) is correct.
- (3) Both (A) and (B) are correct.
- (4) Neither (A) nor (B) is correct.
- (5) Question not attempted

Answer- (4)

Explanation:-

(A) ✗	The CAG is removed not in the manner of High Court judges, but in the same manner as Supreme Court judges (by special majority of Parliament on grounds of misbehaviour or incapacity and removal by the President).
(B) ✗	The duties, powers and service conditions of the CAG are not based on the CAG Act, 1951; they are based on the Comptroller and Auditor General (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) Act, 1971.

Additional information

Comptroller and Auditor General of India

- ❖ Under Article 148, the independent constitutional post of CAG (Comptroller and Auditor General of India) has been established.
- ❖ It is called Comptroller and Auditor General of India in short.
- ❖ It is the head of the Indian Audit and Accounts Department.
- ❖ Its job is to monitor the financial activities of the Central and State Governments by becoming the guardian of public finance.
- ❖ It is based on the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) Act, 1971.

Removal from office:

- ❖ The CAG enjoys constitutional protection to serve his fixed term of office.
- ❖ The CAG can be removed on the same grounds and procedure as that of the Judges of the

Supreme Court, namely:

- He can be removed by the President on the ground of misbehaviour or incapacity, after a resolution is passed by both the Houses of Parliament with a special majority.
- ❖ He does not, therefore, hold office during the pleasure of the President, though he is appointed by the President.

Process of removal

❖ For which posts it is applicable

- Judges of High Court and Supreme Court.
- Chief Election Commissioner.
- Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG).

❖ Grounds of removal

- Misbehavior, Misuse of office, Incapacity

❖ Procedure

- Resolution must be passed by the Parliament.
- The resolution will be passed only when:
 - More than 50% of the total members of the House vote.
 - 2/3 of the members present and voting must support it.

❖ Use of the word impeachment

- The word 'impeachment' has not been used in the Constitution in the case of judges, Chief Election Commissioner and CAG.
- The word 'impeachment' is used only for the process of removing the President.

❖ To remove the President:

- 2/3 special majority of the members present and voting in both the houses of the Parliament is required. This procedure applies only to the President and not to any other position.

2. Consider the following statements:

- (A) The Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) receives a salary equal to that of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.
- (B) The tenure of the Comptroller and Auditor General is 5 years or till the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below: