

**UPSC Prelims 2020 Test Series**  
**Test 1 Phase 1- Keys and Explanations**

**Answer Keys**

Que	Ans	Que	Ans	Que	Ans	Que	Ans
1	C	26	C	51	C	76	B
2	A	27	B	52	A	77	D
3	C	28	C	53	C	78	B
4	C	29	D	54	D	79	D
5	B	30	B	55	D	80	C
6	B	31	D	56	B	81	D
7	C	32	D	57	D	82	A
8	C	33	C	58	B	83	D
9	A	34	B	59	B	84	C
10	A	35	C	60	A	85	C
11	B	36	B	61	C	86	A
12	C	37	A	62	B	87	D
13	A	38	B	63	C	88	D
14	A	39	C	64	D	89	B
15	C	40	A	65	C	90	C
16	C	41	A	66	B	91	B
17	A	42	D	67	B	92	D
18	A	43	C	68	C	93	B
19	C	44	C	69	D	94	D
20	A	45	C	70	D	95	D
21	A	46	C	71	B	96	A

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22	D	47	D	72	A	97	B
23	D	48	D	73	A	98	C
24	A	49	C	74	B	99	C
25	D	50	B	75	C	100	A

### Explanations

#### Q.1.

Sri Lanka emerged as an independent country in 1948. The leaders of the Sinhala community sought to secure dominance over government by virtue of their majority. As a result, the democratically elected government adopted a series of MAJORITARIAN measures to establish Sinhala supremacy.

In 1956, an Act was passed to recognise Sinhala as the only official language, thus disregarding Tamil. The governments followed preferential policies that favoured Sinhala applicants for university positions and government jobs. A new constitution stipulated that the state shall protect and foster Buddhism. Hence 1 is correct.

Collectively, civil liberties and political rights form the basis of a democratic system of government. But, as was mentioned before, rights aim to protect the well-being of the individual. Political rights contribute to it by making the government accountable to the people, by giving greater importance to the concerns of the individual over that of the rulers and by ensuring that all persons have an opportunity to influence the decisions of the government. Hence 2 is correct...

**Correct Answer is c.**

#### Q.2:

The concept of equality implies that all people, as human beings, are entitled to the same rights and opportunities to develop their skills and talents, and to pursue their goals and ambitions. This means that in a society people may differ with regard to their choices and preferences. They may also have different talents and skills which results in some being more successful in their chosen careers than others.

We cannot live in a world where there are no constraints. We need some constraints or else society would descend into chaos. Therefore every society needs some mechanisms to control violence and settle disputes. So long as we are able to respect each other's views and do not attempt to impose our views on others we may be able to live freely and with minimum constraints. Ideally, in a free society we should be able to hold our views, develop our own rules of living, and pursue our choices.

**Hence correct answer is a.**

**Source:-Political theory 11<sup>th</sup> NCERT.**

### Q.3.:

1. Each Province and each Princely State or group of States were allotted seats proportional to their respective population roughly in the ratio of 1:10,00,000. As a result the Provinces (that were under direct British rule) were to elect 292 members while the Princely States were allotted a minimum of 93 seats.
2. The seats in each Province were distributed among the three main communities, Muslims, Sikhs and general, in proportion to their respective populations.
3. Members of each community in the Provincial Legislative Assembly elected their own representatives by the method of proportional representation with single transferable vote.
4. The method of selection in the case of representatives of Princely States was to be determined by consultation.

Hence all other options get eliminated as they have negative tone. **Therefore c is correct answer.**

**Source- Indian Constitution at work- 11<sup>th</sup> NCERT**

### Q.4.:

1. In the parliamentary form of executive, it is essential that the Prime Minister has the support of the majority in the Lok Sabha. This support by the majority also makes the Prime Minister very powerful. The moment this support of the majority is lost, the Prime Minister loses the office.
2. No Confidence Motion: The most powerful weapon that enables the Parliament to ensure executive accountability is the no-confidence motion. As long as the government has the support of its party or coalition of parties that have a majority in the Lok Sabha, the power of the House to dismiss the government is fictional rather than real. However, after 1989, several governments have been forced to resign due to lack of confidence of the house. Each of these governments lost the confidence of the Lok Sabha because they failed to retain the support of their coalition partners. Hence only in Loksabha no confidence motion can be introduced.
3. Formally, the President appoints the Prime Minister. Normally, in the parliamentary system, a leader who has the support of the majority in the Lok Sabha would be appointed as Prime Minister

Hence 1 and 2 are incorrect.

**Hence c is correct answer.**

**Source- Indian Constitution at work- 11<sup>th</sup> NCERT**

**Q.5.:**

### **The Vice President of India**

The Vice President is elected for five years. His election method is similar to that of the President, the only difference is that members of State legislatures are not part of the electoral college. The Vice President may be removed from his office by a resolution of the Rajya Sabha passed by a majority and agreed to by the Lok Sabha. The Vice President acts as the ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha and takes over the office of the President when there is a vacancy by reasons of death, resignation, removal by impeachment or otherwise.

**Hence correct answer is b.**

**Source- Indian Constitution at work- 11<sup>th</sup> NCERT**

**Q.6.:**

Reasonable restrictions are restriction imposed on individual rights.

**Hence correct answer is b.**

**Q.7.:**

India follows a special method of elections. Under this system:

1. The entire country is divided into 543 constituencies.
2. Each constituency elects one representative; and
3. The candidate who secures the highest number of votes in that constituency is declared elected.

It is important to note that in this system whoever has more votes than all other candidates, is declared elected. The winning candidate need not secure a majority of the votes. This method is called the First Past the Post (FPTP)

system. In the electoral race, the candidate who is ahead of others, who crosses the winning post first of all, is the winner. This method is also called the Plurality System.

This is the method of election prescribed by the Constitution.

**Hence correct answer is b.**

**Source- Indian Constitution at work- 11<sup>th</sup> NCERT**

**Q.8.:**

Let us briefly mention the limitations of the Constitution.

1. First, the Indian Constitution has a centralised idea of national unity.

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2. Second, it appears to have glossed over some important issues of gender justice, particularly within the family.

3. Third, it is not clear why in a poor developing country, certain basic socio-economic rights were relegated to the section on Directive Principles rather than made an integral feature of our fundamental rights.

It is possible to give answers to these limitations, to explain why this happened, or even to overcome them. But that is not our point. We are arguing that these limitations are not serious enough to jeopardise the philosophy of the Constitution.

**Hence correct answer is c.**

**Source- Indian Constitution at work- 11<sup>th</sup> NCERT**

**Q.9.:**

Constitution as Means of Democratic Transformation In the first chapter we have studied the meaning of the term constitution and the need to have a constitution. It is widely agreed that one reason for having constitutions is the need to restrict the exercise of power. Modern states are excessively powerful. They are believed to have a monopoly over force and coercion. What if institutions of such states fall into wrong hands who abuse this power? Even if these institutions were created for our safety and well-being, they can easily turn against us. Experience of state power the world over shows that most states are prone to harming the interests of at least some individuals and groups. If so, we need to draw the rules of the game in such a way that this tendency of states is continuously checked. Constitutions provide these basic rules and therefore, prevent states from turning tyrannical.

Constitutions also provide peaceful, democratic means to bring about social transformation. Moreover, for a hitherto colonised people, constitutions announce and embody the first real exercise of political self-determination. Nehru understood both these points well. The demand for a Constituent Assembly, he claimed, represented a collective demand for full self-determination because; only a Constituent Assembly of elected representatives of the Indian people had the right to frame India's constitution without external interference. Second, he argued, the Constituent Assembly is not just a body of people or a gathering of able lawyers. Rather, it is a 'nation on the move, throwing away the shell of its past political and possibly social structure, and fashioning for itself a new garment of its own making.' The Indian Constitution was designed to break the shackles of traditional social hierarchies and to usher in a new era of freedom, equality and justice.

This approach had the potential of changing the theory of constitutional democracy altogether: according to this approach, constitutions exist not only to limit people in power but to empower those who traditionally have been deprived of it. Constitutions can give vulnerable people the power to achieve collective good.

**Hence correct answer is a.**

**Source- Indian Constitution at work- 11<sup>th</sup> NCERT**

### Q.10.:

Classical liberalism always privileges rights of the individuals over demands of social justice and community values.

The liberalism of the Indian Constitution differs from this version in two ways. First, it was always linked to social justice. The best example of this is the provision for reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Constitution.

**Hence correct answer is a.**

**Source- Indian Constitution at work- 11<sup>th</sup> NCERT**

### Q.11.:

In two decades From 1970 to 1990 saw a large number of amendments. On the other hand, the second graph tells one more story: ten amendments took place between a short span of three years between 1974 and 1976. And again, in just three years.

42<sup>nd</sup> amendment is known as 'mini constitution, in India.

One thing that has had a long lasting effect on the evolution of the Indian Constitution is the theory of the basic structure of the Constitution. You know already that the Judiciary advanced this theory in the famous case of Kesavananda Bharati. This ruling has contributed to the evolution of the Constitution in the following ways:

1. It has set specific limits to Parliament's power to amend the Constitution. It says that no amendment can violate the basic structure of the Constitution;
2. It allows Parliament to amend any and all parts of the Constitution (within this limitation); and
3. It places the Judiciary as the final authority in deciding if an amendment violates basic structure and what constitutes the basic structure.

The Supreme Court gave the Kesavananda ruling in 1973. In the past four decades, this decision has governed all interpretations of the Constitution and all institutions in the country have accepted the theory of basic structure. In fact, the theory of basic structure is itself an example of a living constitution. There is no mention of this theory in the Constitution. It has emerged from judicial interpretation. Thus, the Judiciary and its interpretation have practically amended the Constitution without a formal amendment.

All living documents evolve in this manner through debates, arguments, competition and practical politics. Since 1973, the Court has, in many cases, elaborated upon this theory of basic structure and given instances of what constitutes the basic structure of the Constitution of India. In a sense, the basic structure doctrine has further consolidated the balance between rigidity and flexibility: by saying that certain parts cannot be amended, it has underlined the rigid nature while by allowing amendments to all others it has underlined the flexible nature of the amending process.

**Hence correct answer is b.**

**Source- Indian Constitution at work- 11<sup>th</sup> NCERT**

**Q.12.:**

### **Bill of Rights**

A democracy must ensure that individuals have certain rights and that the government will always recognise these rights. **Therefore it is often a practice in most democratic countries to list the rights of the citizens in the constitution itself.** Such a list of rights mentioned and protected by the constitution is called the 'bill of rights'. A bill of rights prohibits government from thus acting against the rights of the individuals and ensures a remedy in case there is violation of these rights. From whom does a constitution protect the rights of the individual? The rights of a person may be threatened by another person or private organisation. In such a situation, the individual would need the protection of the government. So, it is necessary that the government is bound to protect the rights of the individual. On the other hand, the organs of the government (the legislature, executive, bureaucracy or even the judiciary), in the course of their functioning, may violate the rights of the person.

**Hence correct answer is c.**

**Source- Indian Constitution at work- 11<sup>th</sup> NCERT**

**Q.13.:**

Answering the criticism in the Constituent Assembly, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, the Chairman of the Drafting Committee, said : "One likes to ask whether there can be anything new in a Constitution framed at this hour in the history of the world. More than hundred years have rolled over when the first written Constitution was drafted. It has been followed by many countries reducing their constitutions to writing. What the scope of a constitution should be has long been settled. Similarly, what are the fundamentals of a constitution are recognized all over the world. Given these facts, all constitutions in their main provisions must look similar. The only new things, if there can be any, in a constitution framed so late in the day are the variations made to remove the faults and to accommodate it to the needs of the country. The charge of producing a blind copy of the constitutions of other countries is based, I am sure, on an inadequate study of the Constitution"

Hence statement 4 is not legitimate criticism.

**Therefore correct answer is a.**

**Q.14. :**

1. For loksabha age must be 25 years. and for rajyasabha it is 30 years.
2. For election of MPs proportional representation system is not used.
3. Each citizen possess one vote one value.
4. Winner must get more vote than other competing candidates. Not more than half.

**Hence correct answer is a.**

**Source- Indian Constitution at work- 11<sup>th</sup> NCERT**

**Q.15. -:**

The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha. This provision means that a Ministry which loses confidence. of the Lok Sabha is obliged to resign. The principle indicates that the ministry is an executive committee of the Parliament and it collectively governs on behalf of the Parliament. Collective responsibility is based on the principle of the solidarity of the cabinet. It implies that a vote of no confidence even against a single minister leads to the resignation of the entire Council of Ministers.

Executives are members of parliament appointed by president. They are not elected by parliament.

**Hence correct answer is c.**

**Source- Indian Constitution at work- 11<sup>th</sup> NCERT**

**Q.16.:**

How can the independence of judiciary be provided and protected?

The Indian Constitution has ensured the independence of the judiciary through a number of measures. The legislature is not involved in the process of appointment of judges. Thus, it was believed that party politics would not play a role in the process of appointments. In order to be appointed as a judge, a person must have experience as a lawyer and/or must be well versed in law. Political opinions of the person or his/ her political loyalty should not be the criteria for appointments to judiciary.

The judges have a fixed tenure. They hold office till reaching the age of retirement. Only in exceptional cases, judges may be removed. But otherwise, they have security of tenure. Security of tenure ensures that judges could function without fear or favour. The Constitution prescribes a very difficult procedure for removal of judges.

The Constitution makers believed that a difficult procedure of removal would provide security of office to the members of judiciary.

The judiciary is not financially dependent on either the executive or legislature. The Constitution provides that the salaries and allowances of the judges are not subjected to the approval of the legislature. The actions and decisions of the judges are immune from personal criticisms. The judiciary has the power to penalise those who are found guilty of contempt of court. This authority of the court is seen as an effective protection to the judges from unfair criticism. Parliament cannot discuss the conduct of the judges except when the proceeding to remove a judge is being carried out. This gives the judiciary independence to adjudicate without fear of being criticised.

Transfer of judges of high court is executive function of judiciary. And it is not related to independence of judiciary.

**Hence correct answer is c.**

**Source- Indian Constitution at work- 11<sup>th</sup> NCERT**

**Q.17.**

In any federal country, legal disputes are bound to arise between the Union and the States; and among the States themselves. The power to resolve such cases is entrusted to the Supreme Court of India. It is called original jurisdiction because the Supreme Court alone has the power to deal with such cases.

The Supreme Court is the highest court of appeal. A person can appeal to the Supreme Court against the decisions of the High Court. However, High Court must certify that the case is fit for appeal, that is to say that it involves a serious matter of interpretation of law or Constitution. In addition, in criminal cases, if the lower court has sentenced a person to death then an appeal can be made to the High Court or Supreme Court. Of course, the Supreme Court holds the powers to decide whether to admit appeals even when appeal is not allowed by the High Court. Appellate jurisdiction means that the Supreme Court will reconsider the case and the legal issues involved.

In addition to original and appellate jurisdiction, the Supreme Court of India possesses advisory jurisdiction also. This means that the President of India can refer any matter that is of public importance or that which involves interpretation of Constitution to Supreme Court for advice. However, the Supreme Court is not bound to give advice on such matters and the President is not bound to accept such an advice.

**Hence correct answer is a.**

**Source- Indian Constitution at work- 11<sup>th</sup> NCERT**

**Q.18.**

Constitution specifies how the government will be constituted. It has detailed discussion on this through various articles. It generates degree of trust & coordination between people and state. It also determines the relationship among organs of State.

It helps to realize aspirations of people.

**Hence correct answer is a**

**Source- Indian Constitution at work- 11<sup>th</sup> NCERT**

**Q.19.**

The success of the working of the Indian Constitution lies in resolving these tensions. The Judiciary, in its famous Kesavananda ruling found a way out of the existing complications by turning to the spirit of the Constitution rather than its letter. If you read the Constitution, you will not find any mention of the 'basic structure' of the Constitution. Nowhere does the Constitution say that such and such are part of the basic structure. In this sense, the 'basic structure' theory is the invention of the Judiciary.

**Hence correct answer is c.**

**Source- Indian Constitution at work- 11<sup>th</sup> NCERT**

**Q.20.**

Ideals of preamble are philosophical guides for governance. They are non-justifiable in nature. Means one can not go in court for their enforcement.

Nowhere does the Constitution say that such and such are part of the basic structure. In this sense, the 'basic structure' theory is the invention of the Judiciary.

**Hence correct answer is a.**

**Source- Indian Constitution at work- 11<sup>th</sup> NCERT**

**Q.21.**

Dignity and freedom of the individual, social and economic equality, well-being of all people, unity based on national integrity. This vision has not disappeared. People and leaders alike hold to the vision and hope to realize it. Therefore, the Constitution, based on this vision, has remained an object of respect and authority even after half a century. The basic values governing our public imagination remain intact. Case in point is Fundamental duties which act as source to inculcate values among citizens.

**Hence correct answer is a.**

**Source- Indian Constitution at work- 11<sup>th</sup> NCERT**

**Q.22.**

In a democracy, practices and ideas keep evolving over time and the society engages in experiments according to these. A constitution, which protects democracy and yet allows for evolution of new practices becomes not only durable but also the object of

respect from the citizens. Democracy is as much about checks on arbitrary use of power as it is about the well-being of the people.

Democratic government are more accountable form of government as the rulers have to attend to the needs of the people.

**Hence correct answer is d.**

**Source- Indian Constitution at work- 11<sup>th</sup> NCERT**

**Q.23.**

The Parliament of India is the supreme legislative body of the Republic of India. It is a bicameral legislature composed of the President of India and the two houses: the Rajya Sabha (Council of States) and the Lok Sabha (House of the People).

Hence correct answer is d.

Source- Indian Constitution at work- 11<sup>th</sup> NCERT

**Q.24.**

All powers and authority of sovereign and independent India and its constitution shall flow from the people; republic is where people elect the head of state unlike monarchy where head is hereditary. Secular means no-favour of state for any religious affairs unequally.

Hence correct answer is a

Source- Indian Constitution at work- 11<sup>th</sup> NCERT

**Q.25.**

There is no provision of compulsory passage of bill in one session for ordinary bill.

If there is disagreement between the two Houses on the proposed bill, attempt is made to resolve it through Joint Session of Parliament. In the few instances when joint

sessions of the parliament were called to resolve a deadlock, the decision has always gone in favour of the Lok Sabha.

Hence correct answer is d.

Source- Indian Constitution at work- 11<sup>th</sup> NCERT

**Q.26.**

If it is a money bill, the Rajya Sabha can either approve the bill or suggest changes but cannot reject it. If it takes no action within 14 days the bill is deemed to have been passed. Amendments to the bill, suggested by Rajya Sabha, may or may not be accepted by the Lok Sabha.

Hence correct answer is c.

Source- Indian Constitution at work- 11<sup>th</sup> NCERT

**Q.27.**

All are appointed by president except state election commissioner. Governor appoints SEC in consultation of chief minister of state government.

India has integrated judiciary. Hence all judges of SC and HC are appointed by president on the recommendation of collegium.

Hence b is correct.

**Source- Indian Constitution at work- 11<sup>th</sup> NCERT**

**Q.28.**

**What is defection?**

If a member remains absent in the House when asked by the party leadership to remain present or votes against the instructions of the party or voluntarily leaves the membership of the party, it is deemed as defection.

An amendment to the Constitution was made (52<sup>nd</sup> amendment act) in 1985. This is known as anti-defection amendment. It has also been subsequently modified by the 91st amendment. The presiding officer of the House is the authority who takes final decisions on all such cases. If it is proved that a member has 'defected', then such member loses the membership of the House. Besides, such a person is also disqualified from holding any political office like ministership, etc.

**Hence correct answer is c.**

**Source- Indian Constitution at work- 11<sup>th</sup> NCERT**

**Q.29.**

Amendment to the Constitution requires two different kinds of special majorities: in the

first place, those voting in favour of the amendment bill should constitute at least half of the total strength of that House. Secondly, the supporters of the amendment bill must also constitute two-thirds of those who actually take part in voting. Both Houses of the Parliament must pass the amendment bill separately in this same manner (there is no provision for a joint session). For every amendment bill, this special majority is required.

An amendment bill, like all other bills, goes to the President for his assent, but in this case, the President has no powers to send it back for reconsideration.

Judiciary has no constitutional powers to amend constitution but they have full authority over interpretation. Therefore it is guardian and custodian of constitution.

Parliament can amend any section of constitution. Through Article 2 and 3 as well as with the help of article 368 of constitution.

**Hence correct answer is d.**

**Source- Indian Constitution at work- 11<sup>th</sup> NCERT**

**Q.30.**

Essentially, federalism is an institutional mechanism to accommodate two sets of polities—one at the regional level and the other at the national level. Each government is autonomous in its own

sphere. In some federal countries, there is even a system of dual citizenship. India has only a single citizenship.

1. The people likewise, have two sets of identities and loyalties—they belong to the region as well as the nation, for example we are Gujaratis or Jharkhandis as well as Indians. Each level of the polity has distinct powers and responsibilities and has a separate system of government.

2. The details of this dual system of government are generally spelt out in a written constitution, which is considered to be supreme and which is also the source of the power of both sets of government. Certain subjects, which concern the nation as a whole, for example, defence or currency, are the responsibility of the union or central government. Regional or local matters are the responsibility of the regional or State government.

3. To prevent conflicts between the centre and the State, there is an independent judiciary to settle disputes. The judiciary has the powers to resolve disputes between the central government and the States on legal matters about the division of power.

Therefore 2 is incorrect.

**Hence answer is b.**

**Source- Indian Constitution at work- 11<sup>th</sup> NCERT**

**Q.31.**

The first function of a constitution is to provide a set of basic rules that allow for minimal coordination amongst members of a society.

The second function of a constitution is to specify who has the power to make decisions in a society. It decides how the government will be constituted.

The third function of a constitution is to set some limits on what a government can impose on its citizens. These limits are fundamental in the sense that government may never trespass them.

The fourth function of a constitution is to enable the government to fulfil the aspirations of a society and create conditions for a just society.

Finally, and perhaps even most importantly, a constitution expresses the fundamental identity of a people.

**Hence correct answer is d.**

**Source- Indian Constitution at work- 11<sup>th</sup> NCERT**

**Q.32.**

The 42nd amendment was particularly seen as a wideranging amendment affecting large parts of the Constitution. It was also an attempt to override the ruling of the Supreme Court given in the Kesavananda case. Even the duration of the Lok Sabha was extended from five to six years. In the

chapter on Rights, you have read about Fundamental Duties. They were included in the Constitution by this amendment act. The 42nd amendment also put restrictions on the review powers of the Judiciary. It was said at that time that this amendment was practically a rewriting of many parts of the original Constitution. this amendment made changes to the Preamble, to the seventh schedule of the Constitution and to 53 articles of the Constitution.

**Many MPs belonging to the opposition parties were in jail when this amendment was passed in Parliament. In this backdrop, elections were held in 1977 and the ruling party (Congress) was defeated.** The new government thought it necessary to reconsider these controversial amendments and through the 43rd and 44th amendments, cancelled most of the changes that were effected by the 38th, 39th and the 42nd amendments. The constitutional balance was restored by these amendments.

Hence all are incorrect.

**Correct answer is d.**

**Source- Indian Constitution at work- 11<sup>th</sup> NCERT**

**Q.33.**

The makers of our Constitution knew that independent India was going to face many challenges. Foremost among these was the challenge to bring about equality and well-being of all citizens. They also thought that certain policy direction was required for handling these problems. At the same time, the Constitution did not want future governments to be bound by certain policy decisions.

All are correct except 4. 4 is goal/aspiration not challenge.

**Hence c is correct answer.**

**Source- Indian Constitution at work- 11<sup>th</sup> NCERT**

**Q.34.**

Federalism assures that regional issues and problems will receive adequate attention in policy making. Also promises United social life without losing distinctiveness of various cultures.

While 2 and 4 are contrary to Indian federalism hence not include in provisions of Constitution.

**Hence b is correct answer.**

**Q.35.**

Article 74 (1): There shall be a Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister at the head to aid and advise the President who shall in the exercise of his functions, act in accordance with such advice. Provided that the President may require the Council of Ministers to reconsider such advice, and the President shall act in accordance with the advice tendered after such reconsideration.

The Prime Minister then decides who will be the ministers in the Council of Ministers. The Prime Minister allocates ranks and portfolios to the ministers. Depending upon the seniority and political

importance, the ministers are given the ranks of cabinet minister, minister of State or deputy minister. In the same manner, Chief Ministers of the States choose ministers from their own party or coalition. The Prime Minister and all the ministers have to be members of the Parliament. If someone becomes a minister or Prime Minister without being an MP, such a person has to get elected to the Parliament within six months.

**Hence correct answer is c.**

**Source- Indian Constitution at work- 11<sup>th</sup> NCERT**

**Q.36.**

British Constitution-: First Past the Post, Parliamentary Form of Government, The idea of the rule of law Institution of the Speaker and her/his role Law-making procedure.

Canadian Constitution-: A quasi-federal form of government (a federal system with a strong central government) The idea of Residual Powers.

United States Constitution-: Charter of Fundamental Rights Power of Judicial Review and independence of the judiciary.

French Constitution-: Principles of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity

Irish Constitution Directive Principles of State Policy

**Hence correct answer is b.**

**Source- Indian Constitution at work- 11<sup>th</sup> NCERT**

**Q.37.**

Freedom of religion also includes the freedom of conscience. This means that a person may choose any religion or may choose not to follow any religion.

Freedom of religion becomes a matter of political controversy for yet another reason. The Constitution has guaranteed the right to propagate one's religion. This includes persuading people to convert from one religion to another. However, some people resent conversions on the ground that these are based on intimidation or inducement. The Constitution does not allow forcible conversions. It only gives us the right to spread information about our religion and thus attract others to it.

**Hence correct answer is a.**

**Source- Indian Constitution at work- 11<sup>th</sup> NCERT**

**Q.38.**

1. Each Province and each Princely State or group of States were allotted seats proportional to their respective population roughly in the ratio of 1:10,00,000. As a result the Provinces (that were under direct British rule) were to elect 292 members while the Princely States were allotted a minimum of 93 seats.

2. The seats in each Province were distributed among the three main communities, Muslims, Sikhs and general, in proportion to their respective populations.

3. Members of each community in the Provincial Legislative Assembly elected their own representatives by the method of proportional representation with single transferable vote.

4. The method of selection in the case of representatives of Princely States was to be determined by consultation.

Jinnah and Mahatma Gandhi were not members of constituent assembly.

**Hence correct answer is b**

**Source- Indian Constitution at work- 11<sup>th</sup> NCERT**

**Q.39.**

Fundamental Rights mainly protect the rights of individuals while directive principles ensure the well-being of the entire society. Hence DPSPs require legislation for their implementation while the fundamental rights are automatically enforced.

Unlike the case of fundamental rights, the courts cannot declare a law violative of any of the directive principles as unconstitutional & void.

**Hence correct answer is c.**

**Source- Indian Constitution at work- 11<sup>th</sup> NCERT**

**Q.40.**

Article 1: (1) India, that is Bharat, shall be a Union of States. (2) The States and the territories thereof shall be as specified in the First Schedule.

Hence no state has right to secede. And it is not result of the agreement between states. Instead state have been created out of federal agreement.

**Hence correct answer is a.**

**Source- Indian Constitution at work- 11<sup>th</sup> NCERT**

**Q.41.**

Equality in matters of public employment: Article 16 of the Constitution lays down that the State cannot discriminate against anyone in the matters of employment. All citizens can apply for government jobs, however, there are some exceptions. The Parliament may enact a law stating that certain jobs can be filled only by applicants who are domiciled in the area. This may be meant for posts that require knowledge of the locality and language of the area. The State may also reserve posts for members of backward classes, scheduled castes or scheduled tribes which are not adequately represented in the services under the State to bring up the weaker sections of the society. Also, there a law may be passed that requires that the holder of an office of any religious institution shall also be a person professing that particular religion.

Freedom to reside and settle in any part of the territory of India, subject to reasonable restrictions by the State in the interest of the general public or for the protection of the scheduled tribes because certain safeguards as are envisaged here seem to be justified to protect indigenous and tribal peoples from exploitation and coercion.

Hence answer a is correct.

**Q.42.** Self-explanatory...

**Correct answer is d.**

**Q.43.**

Socialist, secular, integrity were the added words in 42<sup>nd</sup> amendment.

**Hence correct answer c.**

**Q 44:**

Statement 1 is correct. At simplest level we would say that economic inequality exists in a society if there are significant differences in wealth, property or income between individuals or classes. One way of measuring the economic inequality in a society would be to measure the relative differences between richest and the poorest groups.

Statement 2 is correct. Another way could be to estimate the number of people who live below poverty line. Most democracies today try to make equal opportunities available to people in the belief that this would at least give those who have talent and determination to improve their condition.

**Hence correct answer c.**

**Q.45.**

Schedules are lists in the constitution which categorise and tabulate bureaucratic activity and government policy.

First Schedule (Articles 1 and 4) – Lists India's states and territories, changes in their borders and the laws used to make that change.

Second Schedule (Articles 59(3), 65(3), 75(6), 97, 125, 148(3), 158(3), 164(5), 186 and 221) – Lists the salaries of public officials, judges, and the Comptroller and Auditor General.

Third Schedule (Articles 75(4), 99, 124(6), 148(2), 164(3), 188 and 219) – Forms of oaths – Lists the oaths of office for elected officials and judges.

Fourth Schedule (Articles 4(1) and 80(2)) – Details the allocation of seats in the Rajya Sabha (upper house of Parliament) by state or union territory.

Fifth Schedule (Article 244(1)) – Provides for the administration and control of Scheduled Areas[f] and Scheduled Tribes[g] (areas and tribes requiring special protection).

Sixth Schedule (Articles 244(2) and 275(1)) – Provisions made for the administration of tribal areas in Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, and Mizoram.

Seventh Schedule (Article 246) — Central government, state, and concurrent lists of responsibilities

Eighth Schedule (Articles 344(1) and 351) – Official languages

Ninth Schedule (Article 31-B) – Validation of certain acts and regulations[h]

Tenth Schedule (Articles 102(2) and 191(2)) – Anti-defection provisions for members of Parliament and state legislatures.

Eleventh Schedule (Article 243-G) —Panchayat Raj (rural local government)

Twelfth Schedule (Article 243-W) — Municipalities (urban local government)

Hence except 2 and 3 all are correct.

**Therefore correct answer is c.**

### Q.46.

Official Language

part XVII of the Constitution deals with the official language in Articles 343 to 351.

The constitutional provisions dealing with the language of the courts and legislation are as follows:

1. Until Parliament provides otherwise, the following are to be in the English language only:

(a) All proceedings in the Supreme Court and in every high court.

(b) The authoritative texts of all bills, acts, ordinances, orders, rules, regulations and bye-laws at the Central and state levels<sup>4</sup>.

2. However, the governor of a state, with the previous consent of the president, can authorise the use of Hindi or any other official language of the state, in the proceedings in the high court of the state, but not with respect to the judgement, decrees and orders passed by it.

**Hence correct answer is c**

### Q.47.

Article 3 authorises the Parliament to:

(a) 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,

(b) increase the area of any state,

(c) diminish the area of any state,

(d) alter the boundaries of any state, and

(e) alter the name of any state.

**Hence correct answer is d.**

### Q.48.

All are in consonance of idea of democracy.

Hence answer is d

### Q.49.

According to Article 51 A, it shall be the duty of every citizen of India:

(a) to abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthem;

(b) to cherish and follow the noble ideals that inspired the national struggle for freedom;

(c) to uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India;

(d) to defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so;

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(e) to promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India transcending religious, linguistic and regional or sectional diversities and to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women;

(f) to value and preserve the rich heritage of the country's composite culture;

(g) to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wildlife and to have compassion for living creatures;

(h) to develop scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform;

(i) to safeguard public property and to abjure violence;

(j) to strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity so that the nation constantly rises to higher levels of endeavor and achievement; and

(k) to provide opportunities for education to his child or ward between the age of six and fourteen years. This duty was added by the 86<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act, 2002.

Hence correct answer is c.

### Q.50.

The phrase 'Directive Principles of State Policy' denotes the ideals that the State should keep in mind while formulating policies and enacting laws. These are the constitutional instructions or recommendations to the State in legislative, executive and administrative matters.

Fundamental rights are limitations on state's actions.

Hence correct answer is c.

### Q.51.

Constitution has recognised that intercommunity equality was as necessary as equality between individuals. This was because a person's freedom and sense of self-respect was directly dependent upon the status of her community. If one community was dominated by another, then its members would also be significantly less free. If, on the other hand, their relations were equal, marked by an absence of domination, then its members would also walk about with dignity, self-respect and freedom. Thus, the Indian Constitution grants rights to all religious communities such as the right to establish and maintain their educational institutions. Freedom of religion in India means the freedom of religion of both individuals and communities.

Separation of religion in India could not mean mutual exclusion. Why is it so? Because, religiously sanctioned customs such as untouchability deprived individuals of the most basic dignity and self-respect. Such customs were so deeply rooted and pervasive that without active state intervention, there was no hope of their dissolution. The state simply had to interfere in the affairs of religion. Such intervention was not always negative. The state could also help religious communities by giving aid to educational institutions run by them. Thus, the state may help or hinder religious communities depending on which mode of action promotes values such as freedom and equality.

Hence c is correct answer.

Source- Indian Constitution at work- 11<sup>th</sup> NCERT

### Q.52.

They are exercise of process of democratic decentralization. Many would consider local governments, especially gram sabhas, to be the closest examples of direct democracy. But this

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kind of direct democracy cannot be practiced when a decision has to be taken by lakhs and crores of people. That is why rule by the people usually means rule by people's representatives. Hence India follows later one.

Decentralization and grass roots empowerment are the core guiding principles of LSG (73/74 CAA). For e.g. GP can sanction sanitation and welfare projects on their own. This isn't administrative delegation because LSGs are political entities that are elected directly (or indirectly) by people and managed by their representatives. Since it involves election and indirect decision making by people's representatives, there can be no direct democracy (where all decisions are made directly by the people).

**Hence correct answer is a.**

**Source- Indian Constitution at work- 11<sup>th</sup> NCERT**

**Q.53.**

JUSTICE, social, economical and political;

These are the words from preamble

**Hence c is correct answer.**

**Source- Indian Constitution at work- 11<sup>th</sup> NCERT**

**Q.54.**

In direct democracy, citizens have ultimate power. Referendum (plebiscite), initiative and recall.

Power of initiative allows members of the general public to propose specific statutory measures or constitutional reforms.

Power of recall gives the public the power to remove elected officials from office before the end of their term.

**Hence correct answer is d.**

**Q.55.**

Constitution is Article 356, which provides for President's rule in any State. This provision is to be applied, when 'a situation has arisen in which the Government of the State cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution.' It results in the takeover of the State government by the Union government. The President's proclamation has to be ratified by Parliament. President's rule can be extended till three years. The Governor has the power to recommend the dismissal of the State government and suspension or dissolution of State assembly. This has led to many conflicts. It can be revoked by president any time without approval of parliament.

However in this question most appropriate answer is d.

Hence correct answer is d.

**Q.56.**

The practice of untouchability is one of the crudest manifestations of inequality. This has been abolished under the right to equality. The same right also provides that the state shall confer no title on a person except those who excel themselves in military or academic field. Thus right to equality strives to make India a true democracy by ensuring a sense of equality of dignity and status among all its citizens.

Right to Freedom of Religion:- Freedom of conscience and free profession, practice and propagation of religion; Freedom to manage religious affairs; Freedom to pay taxes for promotion of any particular religion; Freedom to attend religious instruction or worship in certain educational institutions.

Right against Exploitation:- Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour; Prohibition of employment of children in hazardous jobs.

Hence correct answer is b.

**Source- Indian Constitution at work- 11<sup>th</sup> NCERT**

**Q.57.**

1. India has no dual citizenship like U.S.A. we have single citizenship which bolsters spirit of fraternity in India.

2. Fundamental duties(e)- To promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India transcending religious, linguistic and regional or sectional diversities; to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women;

3. Article 1: (1) India, that is Bharat, shall be a Union of States.

(2) The States and the territories thereof shall be as specified in the First Schedule.

4. The Preamble has fraternity in 2 things- The dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the nation. The phrase unity and integrity of the nation embraces both the psychological and territorial dimensions of national integration.

All these constitutional provision bolster spirit of fraternity.

Hence correct answer is d

**Source- Indian Constitution at work- 11<sup>th</sup> NCERT**

**Q.58.**

Constitutional amendment under article 368 is prerogative of parliament. Hence it is soul right of parliament.

**Hence correct answer is b.**

**Q.59.**

Voter verifiable paper audit trail (VVPAT) or verifiable paper record (VPR) is a method of providing feedback to voters using a ballotless voting system. A VVPAT is intended as an independent verification system for voting machines designed to allow voters to verify that their vote was cast correctly, to detect possible election fraud or malfunction, and to provide a means to audit the stored electronic results. It contains the name of the candidate (for whom vote has been cast) and symbol of the party/individual candidate.

**Hence correct answer is b.**

**Source- current affairs.**

**Q.60.**

The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha. This provision means that a Ministry which loses confidence of the Lok Sabha is obliged to resign. The principle indicates that the ministry is an executive committee of the Parliament and it collectively governs on behalf of the Parliament.

Collective responsibility is based on the principle of the solidarity of the cabinet. It implies that a vote of no confidence even against a single minister leads to the resignation of the entire Council of Ministers. It also indicates that if a minister does not agree with a policy or decision of the cabinet, he or she must either accept the decision or resign. It is binding on all ministers to pursue or agree to a policy for which there is collective responsibility.

Dissolution of cabinet does not always lead to dissolution of government. Until prime minister does not resigns government is intact.

**Hence correct answer is a.**

**Source- Indian Constitution at work- 11<sup>th</sup> NCERT**

**Q.61.**

**Social Equality:**

Political equality or equality before the law is an important first step in the pursuit of equality but it often needs to be supplemented by equality of opportunities. While the former is necessary to remove any legal hurdles which might exclude people from a voice in government and deny them

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access to available social goods, the pursuit of equality requires that people belonging to different groups and communities also have a fair and equal chance to compete for those goods and opportunities.

For this, it is necessary to minimise the effects of social and economic inequalities and guarantee certain minimum conditions of life to all the members of the society — adequate health care, the opportunity for good education, adequate nourishment and a minimum wage, among other things. In the absence of such facilities it is exceedingly difficult for all the members of the society to compete on equal terms. Where equality of opportunity does not exist a huge pool of potential talent tends to be wasted in a society. In India, a special problem regarding equal opportunities comes not just from lack of facilities but from some of the customs which may prevail in different parts of country, or among different groups. Women, for instance, may not enjoy equal rights of inheritance in some groups, or there may be social prohibitions regarding their taking part in certain kinds of activities, or they may even be discouraged from going in for higher education. In such cases the role of the state has been to offer equal legal rights to all, to make policies to prevent discrimination or harassment of women in public places or employment, to provide incentives to open up education or certain professions to women, and other such measures. But social groups and individuals also have a role to play in raising awareness and supporting those who want to exercise their rights.

**Hence correct answer is c.**

### Q.62.

Decision making in democracy is consultative process. Hence arbitrary decisions can be avoided in democracy.

Corruption is possible due to electoral competition. Its is even possible in all other forms also.

Instable government is another drawback of democracy. As many times coalition government fails to complete full term.

**Hence correct answer is b.**

### Q.63.

All fundamental rights are not sacrosanct hence they can be taken away in special situations mandated by law.

Basic structure is 'Judicial innovation' and fundamental rights are included in it. However that Basic structure does not provide for meaning of 'Fundamental' word.

Finally FR are fundamental because they are most important for all round development of individual.

**Hence most appropriately correct answer is c.**

### Q.64.

Sovereignty of Parliament means supreme power within the state.

While limits on parliament's power are:

1. Written constitution
2. Fundamental Rights,
3. Federal government,
4. Judicial review.

**Hence correct answer is d.**

### Q.65.

Equal treatment for equals. Although there might be broad agreement in modern society about the equal importance of all people it is not a simple matter to decide how to give each person his/her dues. A number of different principles are been put forward in this regards. One of the principles is the principle of treating equals equally. It is considered that all the individuals share certain characteristics as human beings. Therefore they deserve equal rights which are granted in most liberal democracies today include civil rights such as the right to life, liberty and property, political rights like the right to vote, which enable people to participate in the political processes and certain social rights which would include right to enjoy equal opportunities with other members of the society...

**Hence correct answer is c.**

**Source: Chapter 4 of "Political Theory" textbook of class 11**

### Q.66.

Article 1 describes India, that is, Bharat as a 'Union of States' rather than a 'Federation of States'. This provision deals with two things: one, name of the country, and two, type of polity.

The country is described as 'Union' although its Constitution is federal in structure. According to Dr B R Ambedkar, the phrase 'Union of States' has been preferred to 'Federation of States' for two reasons: one, the Indian Federation is not the result of an agreement among the states like the American Federation; and two, the states have no right to secede from the federation. The federation is an Union because it is indestructible.

We have adopted Canadian model of federalism which entails large country with great diversity i.e. National unity + Autonomy requires federal form.

**Hence correct answer is b.**

**Q.67**

### **Consolidated Fund of India**

It is a fund to which all receipts are credited and all payments are debited. In other words, (a) all revenues received by the Government of India; (b) all loans raised by the Government by the issue of treasury bills, loans or ways and means of advances; and all money received by the government in repayment of loans forms the Consolidated Fund of India. All the legally authorised payments on behalf of the Government of India are made out of this fund. No money out of this fund can be appropriated (issued or drawn) except in accordance with a parliamentary law.

**Hence correct answer is b.**

**Q.68.**

5/6 of the total number of members of a legislative council are indirectly elected and 1/6 are nominated by the governor. The members are elected in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of a single transferable vote. The bonafides or propriety of the governor's nomination in any case cannot be challenged in the courts.

The Vice- President's election, like that of the President's election, is held in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote and the voting is by secret ballot.

The representatives of states in the Rajya Sabha are elected by the elected members of state legislative assemblies. The election is held in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote.

**Hence correct answer is c.**

**Q.69.** Self explanatory...

**correct answer is d...**

**Q.70.**

The Directive Principles along with the Fundamental Rights contain the philosophy of the Constitution and is the soul of the Constitution. Granville Austin has described the Directive Principles and the Fundamental Rights as the 'Conscience of the Constitution'

**Hence correct answer is d.**

**Q.71.**

Though the Directive Principles are non-justiciable, the Constitution (Article 37) makes it clear that 'these principles are fundamental in the governance of the country and it shall be the duty of the

state to apply these principles in making laws'. Thus, they impose a moral obligation on the state authorities for their application, but the real force behind them is political, that is, public opinion. As observed by Alladi Krishna Swamy Ayyar, 'no ministry responsible to the people can afford light-heartedly to ignore the provisions in Part IV of the Constitution'. Similarly, Dr B R Ambedkar said in the Constituent Assembly that 'a government which rests on popular vote can hardly ignore the Directive Principles while shaping its policy. If any government ignores them, it will certainly have to answer for that before the electorate at the election time.'

**Hence correct answer is b.**

**Q.72.**

### **Federalism**

by introducing the articles concerning Jammu and Kashmir ( Art. 370) and the North-East (Art. 371), the Indian Constitution anticipates the very important concept of asymmetric federalism. In Indian federalism, the Constitution has created a strong central government. But despite this unitary bias of the Indian Constitution, there are important constitutionally embedded differences between the legal status and prerogatives of different sub-units within the same federation. Unlike the constitutional symmetry of American federalism, Indian federalism has been constitutionally asymmetric.

**Hence correct answer is a.**

**Q.73.**

Dr. Ambedkar considered the right to constitutional remedies as 'heart and soul of

the constitution'. It is so because this right gives a citizen the right to approach a High Court or the Supreme Court to get any of the fundamental rights restored in case of their violation. The Supreme Court and the High Courts can issue orders and give directives to the government for the enforcement of rights.

**Hence correct answer is a.**

**Q.74.**

Article 368: Parliament may in exercise of its constituent power amend by way of addition, variation or repeal any provision of this Constitution in accordance with the procedure laid down in this article.

President has to give assent to constitutional amendment.

**Hence correct answer is a.**

### Q.75.

Constitution is the document which will be limiting the powers of government. Simultaneously powers of government are derived from constitution.

Constitutional supremacy deals with sovereignty of constitution.

**Hence correct answer is c.**

### Q.76.

Following unitary or non-federal features:

1. Strong Centre
2. States Not Indestructible
3. Single Constitution
4. Flexibility of the Constitution
5. No Equality of State Representation
6. Emergency Provisions
7. Single Citizenship
8. Integrated Judiciary
9. All-India Services
10. Integrated Audit Machinery
11. Parliament's Authority Over State List
12. Appointment of Governor
13. Integrated Election Machinery
14. Veto Over State Bills

**Hence correct answer is b.**

### Q.77.

The Preamble reveals four ingredients or components:

1. Source of authority of the Constitution: The Preamble states that the Constitution derives its authority from the people of India.
2. Nature of Indian State: It declares India to be of a sovereign, socialist, secular democratic and republican polity.

3. Objectives of the Constitution: It specifies justice, liberty, equality and fraternity as the objectives.

4. Date of adoption of the Constitution: It stipulates November 26, 1949 as the date.

**Hence correct answer is d.**

### Q.78.

The Fundamental Duties mentioned in Part IVA of the Constitution have been criticised on the following grounds:

The list of duties is not exhaustive as it does not cover other important duties like casting vote, paying taxes, family planning and so on. In fact, duty to pay taxes was recommended by the Swaran Singh Committee.

Hence it is not fundamental duty.

Parliament and state legislature through legislation levy taxes.

**Hence correct answer is b.**

### Q.79.

Parliament's powers and functions can be classified under the following heads:

1. Legislative Powers and Functions
2. Executive Powers and Functions
3. Financial Powers and Functions
4. Constituent Powers and Functions
5. Judicial Powers and Functions
6. Electoral Powers and Functions
7. Other powers and functions.

**Hence correct answer is d.**

### Q.81.

All the statements are correct with respect of legitimacy of constitution.

**Hence correct answer is d.**

### Q.82

**Article 16** provides for equality of opportunity for all citizens in matters of employment or appointment to any office under the State. No citizen can be discriminated against or be ineligible for any employment or office under the State on grounds of only religion, race, caste, sex, descent, place of birth or residence.

There are three exceptions to this general rule of equality of opportunity in public employment:

(a) Parliament can prescribe residence as a condition for certain employment or appointment in a state or union territory or local authority or other authority. As the Public Employment (Requirement as to Residence) Act of 1957 expired in 1974, there is no such provision for any state except Andhra Pradesh and Telangana.

(b) The State can provide for reservation of appointments or posts in favour of any backward class that is not adequately represented in the state services.

(c) A law can provide that the incumbent of an office related to religious or denominational institution or a member of its governing body should belong to the particular religion or denomination.

**Article 18** abolishes titles and makes four provisions in that regard:

(a) It prohibits the state from conferring any title (except a military or academic distinction) on any body, whether a citizen or a foreigner.

(b) It prohibits a citizen of India from accepting any title from any foreign state.

(c) A foreigner holding any office of profit or trust under the state cannot accept any title from any foreign state without the consent of the president.

(d) No citizen or foreigner holding any office of profit or trust under the State is to accept any present, emolument or office from or under any foreign State without the consent of the president.

From the above, it is clear that the hereditary titles of nobility like Maharaja, Raj Bahadur, Rai Bahadur, Rai Saheb, Dewan Bahadur, etc, which were conferred by colonial States are banned by Article 18 as these are against the principle of equal status of all.

**Hence correct answer is a.**

### Q.83.

Article 20 grants protection against arbitrary and excessive punishment to an accused person, whether citizen or foreigner or legal person like a company or a corporation. It contains three provisions in that direction:

(a) No ex-post-facto law: No person shall be (i) convicted of any offence except for violation of a law in force at the time of the commission of the act, nor (ii) subjected to a penalty greater than that prescribed by the law in force at the time of the commission of the act.

(b) No double jeopardy: No person shall be prosecuted and punished for the same offence more than once.

(c) No self-incrimination: No person accused of any offence shall be compelled to be a witness against himself.

**Hence correct answer is d.**

### Q.84.

A semi-presidential system has both a president and a prime minister but unlike the parliamentary system the president may possess significant day-to-day powers. In this system, it is possible that sometimes the president and the prime minister may belong to the same party and at times they may belong to two different parties and thus, would be opposed to each other. Countries with such a system include France, Russia, Sri Lanka, etc.

**Hence correct answer is c.**

### Q.85.

According to M C Setalvad, the former Attorney General of India, the Directive Principles, although confer no legal rights and create no legal remedies, are significant and useful in the following ways:

1. They are like an 'Instrument of Instructions' or general recommendations addressed to all authorities in the Indian Union. They remind them of the basic principles of the new social and economic order, which the Constitution aims at building.
2. They have served as useful beacon-lights to the courts. They have helped the courts in exercising their power of judicial review, that is, the power to determine the constitutional validity of a law.
3. They form the dominating background to all State action, legislative or executive and also a guide to the courts in some respects.
4. They amplify the Preamble, which solemnly resolves to secure to all citizens of India justice, liberty, equality and fraternity.

**Hence correct answer is c.**

### Q.86.

#### DELIMITATION ACT, 2002

Articles 82 and 170 of the Constitution of India provide for readjustment and the division of each State into territorial constituencies (Parliamentary constituencies and Assembly constituencies) on the basis of the 2001 census by such authority and in such manner as Parliament may, by law,

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determine. Further, Articles 330 and 332 of the Constitution of India provide for re-fixing the number of seats reserved for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in the House of the People and Legislative Assemblies of the States on the basis of the 2001 census. The present delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly constituencies is based on the 1971 census.

The uneven growth of population in different constituencies in different parts of the country as well as within the same State as also continuous migration of people / electorate from one place to other especially from rural areas to urban areas have resulted in strikingly differing sizes of electoral constituencies even within the same State. Therefore, the Delimitation Act, 2002, was enacted to set up a Delimitation Commission for the purpose of effecting delimitation on the basis of the 2001 census so as to correct the aforesaid distortion in the sizes of electoral constituencies. The proposed Delimitation Commission would also re-fix the number of seats for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes on the basis of the 2001 census, without affecting total number of seats based on the 1971 census.

The Act sought to lay down certain guidelines as to the manner in which such delimitation would be undertaken. In the Act, the new Delimitation Commission was given the task of carrying out delimitation of Parliamentary and Assembly constituencies. It had been specifically provided that the Delimitation Commission shall endeavour to complete the work within a period not later than July 31, 2008.

The proposed delimitation would apply to every general election to the House of the People or to a State Legislative Assembly held after the final orders of the Commission are published and to every bye-election arising from such general election.

Registration of electors Rules, 1960 provide for the preparation and publication of electoral rolls. Hence election commission looks into this matter.

**Hence correct answer is a.**

**Q.87.**

Local government is government at the village and district level. Local government is about government closest to the common people. Local government is about government that involves the day-to-day life and problems of ordinary citizens. Local government believes that local knowledge and local interest are essential ingredients for democratic decision making. They are also necessary for efficient and people-friendly administration. The advantage of local government is that it is so near the people. It is convenient for the people to approach the local government for solving their problems both quickly and with minimum cost

**Therefore all statement regarding local self government are correct hence answer is d.**

**Q.88.**

Constitution provide peaceful, democratic means to bring about social transformation. Moreover, for a hitherto colonised people, constitutions announce and embody the first real exercise of political self-determination.

The Indian Constitution was designed to break the shackles of traditional social hierarchies and to usher in a new era of freedom, equality and justice.

Constitution exist not only to limit people in power but to empower those who traditionally have been deprived of it. Constitutions can give vulnerable people the power to achieve collective good.

**Hence correct answer is d.**

**Q.89.**

Free society is characterized by

- There are minimum number of constrains in such society.
- Individuals are enabled to develop their capabilities.

**Hence correct answer is b.**

**Q.90.**

**Dimensions of justice**

1. Equal Treatment for Equals.( not treating all equally). e.g. women, disabled etc.
2. Proportionate Justice.
3. Recognition of Special Needs
4. Due consideration of every individual.

**Hence correct answer is c.**

**Q.91.**

No-Confidence Motion Article 75 of the Constitution says that the council of ministers shall be collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha. It means that the ministry stays in office so long as it enjoys confidence of the majority of the members of the Lok Sabha. In other words, the Lok Sabha can remove the ministry from office by passing a no-confidence motion. The motion needs the support of 50 members to be admitted.

**Article 75** clearly states that the council of ministers is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha. This means that all the ministers own joint responsibility to the Lok Sabha for all their acts of omission and commission. They work as a team and swim or sink together. When the Lok Sabha passes a no-confidence motion against the council of ministers, all the ministers have to resign including those ministers who are from the Rajya Sabha. Alternatively, the council of ministers can advise the president to dissolve the Lok Sabha on the ground that the House does not represent the views of the electorate faithfully and call for fresh elections. The President may not oblige the council of ministers that has lost the confidence of the Lok Sabha.

Hence correct answer is b.

**Q.92.**

The Vice-President holds office for a term of five years from the date on which he enters upon his office. However, he can resign from his office at any time by addressing the resignation letter to the President. He can also be removed from the office before completion of his term. A formal impeachment is not required for his removal. He can be removed by a resolution of the Rajya Sabha passed by an absolute majority (ie, a majority of the total members of the House) and agreed to by the Lok Sabha. But, no such resolution can be moved unless at least 14 days' advance notice has been given. Notably, no ground has been mentioned in the Constitution for his removal.

The Vice-President can hold office beyond his term of five years until his successor assumes charge. He is also eligible for re-election to that office. He may be elected for any number of terms.

Hence correct answer is d.

**Q.93.**

All the ideas and events happened before drafting of constitution except communist revolution of china 1949. hence correct answer is b.

**Q.94.**

It shall be the endeavour of every state and every local authority within the state to provide adequate facilities for instruction in the mother-tongue at the primary stage of education to children belonging to linguistic minority groups (Article 350-A in Part XVII).

Hence it is constitutional right of child.

Hence correct answer is d.

**Q.95.**

The functions of each of the standing committees are:

1. To consider the demands for grants of the concerned ministries departments before they are discussed and voted in the Lok Sabha. Its report should not suggest anything of the nature of cut motions
2. To examine bills pertaining to the concerned ministries/departments
3. To consider annual reports of ministries / departments
4. To consider national basic long-term policy documents presented to the Houses.

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The following limitations are imposed on the functioning of these standing committees:

- (i) They should not consider the matters of day-to-day administration of the concerned ministries / departments.
- (ii) They should not generally consider the matters which are considered by other parliamentary committees.

It should be noted here that the recommendations of these committees are advisory in nature and hence not binding on the Parliament.

**Hence correct answer is d.**

**Q.96.**

**Three principles of justice** are: equal treatment for equals, recognition of different efforts and skills while determining rewards and burdens, and provision of minimum standard of living and equal opportunities to the needy.

**Hence correct answer is a.**

**Q.97.**

**Mandamus**

It literally means 'we command'. 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. 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 capacity.

**Hence correct answer is b.**

**Q.98.**

Article 30 grants the following rights to minorities, whether religious or linguistic:

- (a) All minorities shall have the right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice.
- (b) The compensation amount fixed by the State for the compulsory acquisition of any property of a minority educational institution shall not restrict or abrogate the right guaranteed to them. This provision was added by the 44th Amendment Act of 1978 to protect the right of minorities in this regard. The Act deleted the right to property as a Fundamental Right (Article 31).

(c) In granting aid, the State shall not discriminate against any educational institution managed by a minority.

Thus, the protection under Article 30 is confined only to minorities (religious or linguistic) and does not extend to any section of citizens (as under Article 29). However, the term 'minority' has not been defined anywhere in the Constitution.

**Hence correct answer is c.**

### Q.99.

Proportionate Justice

There could be circumstances in which we might feel that treating everybody equally would be unjust. How, for instance, would you react if it was decided in your school that all those who did an exam should get equal marks because they are all students of the same school and did the same exam? Here you might think it would be more fair if students were awarded marks according to the quality of their answer papers and also, possibly, the degree of effort they had put in. In other words, provided everybody starts from the same base line of equal rights, justice in such cases would mean rewarding people in proportion to the scale and quality of their effort. Most people would agree that although people should get the same reward for the same work, it would be fair and just to reward different kinds of work differently if we take into account factors such as the effort required, the skills required, the possible dangers involved in that work, and so on. If we use these criteria we may find that certain kinds of workers in our society are not paid a wage which takes such factors sufficiently into account. For instance, miners, skilled craftsmen, or people in sometimes dangerous but socially useful professions like policemen, may not always get a reward which is just if we compare it to what some others in society may be earning. For justice in society, the principle of equal treatment needs to be balanced with the principle of proportionality.

**Hence correct answer is c.**

### Q.100.

Citizenship has been defined as full and equal membership of a political community.

In the contemporary world, states provide a collective political identity to their members as well as certain rights. Therefore we think of ourselves as Indians, or Japanese, or Germans, depending on the state to which we belong. Citizens expect certain rights from their state as well as help and protection wherever they may travel.

**Hence correct answer is a.**

**Source- 11<sup>th</sup> NCERT, political theory.**