

R.C. Reddy IAS Study Circle
TEST BOOKLET
APPSC GROUP-1 SERVICES 2026
Paper -1 (General Studies)
(PRELIMINARY SECTIONAL TEST -1)
POLITY: CONSTITUTION, POLITY, SOCIAL JUSTICE AND
INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

1. Correct Answer & Explanation (3)

- The Regulating Act of 1773 was a major milestone in the constitutional history of British India. The book describes it as an Act of “great constitutional importance.”
- Its most important significance was that it was the “first step taken by the British Government to control and regulate the affairs of the East India Company in India.”
- It also laid the foundations of central administration in India. The Governor of Bengal was designated as the Governor-General of Bengal, assisted by an Executive Council of four members. Warren Hastings became the first Governor-General of Bengal.
- The Act further strengthened centralisation by making the Governors of Bombay and Madras subordinate to the Governor-General of Bengal, whereas earlier the three presidencies were independent of one another.

2. Correct Answer & Explanation (1)

- The Pitt’s India Act of 1784 clearly distinguished between the commercial and political functions of the East India Company. This separation was one of the important features of the Act.
- The Act introduced a system of “double government”. Under this arrangement, the Court of Directors continued to manage the commercial affairs of the Company.
- At the same time, a new body called the Board of Control was created to manage the political affairs of the Company. Therefore, the Act did not abolish the Court of Directors; rather, it divided responsibilities between the two bodies.
- Statement II is incorrect. The Act specifically allowed the Court of Directors to manage the commercial affairs. Therefore, its authority over the Company's commercial functions was retained and not completely abolished.
- The Board of Control, on the other hand, was empowered to “supervise and direct all operations of the civil and military government or revenues” of the British possessions in India.
- Concept to remember:
⇒ Court of Directors → Commercial affairs;
⇒ Board of Control → Political affairs.

3. Correct Answer & Explanation (1)

- The Charter Act of 1833 made the Governor-General of Bengal the Governor-General of India and vested in him all civil and military powers. Lord William Bentinck was the first Governor-General of India.

- The Act ended the activities of the East India Company as a commercial body. After this, the Company became a purely administrative body. The Act further provided that the Company's territories in India were held "in trust for His Majesty, His heirs and successors."
- The Act was also an important step in centralisation in British India. It deprived the Governors of Bombay and Madras of their legislative powers and gave the Governor-General of India exclusive legislative powers for the entire British India.

4. Correct Answer & Explanation (4)

- The Constituent Assembly was constituted in November 1946 under the scheme formulated by the Cabinet Mission Plan. The plan provided a specific composition for the Assembly.
- Out of the total 389 seats, 296 seats were allotted to British India, while 93 seats were allotted to the princely states.
- The 296 seats allotted to British India were further distributed as follows:
- 292 members were to be drawn from the eleven Governors' Provinces.
- 4 members were to come from the four Chief Commissioners' Provinces, one from each.
- The seats were allotted broadly according to population, with roughly one seat for every million population. The seats in British provinces were further divided among the three principal communities—Muslims, Sikhs and General—in proportion to their population.
- It is important to distinguish 389 from 299. The Assembly originally had a proposed strength of 389 in 1946, but after the Muslim League members from areas included in Pakistan withdrew, the strength came down to 299.

5. Correct Answer & Explanation (3)

- The members representing the British Indian provinces were indirectly elected. The book clearly states that the Constituent Assembly was "partly elected and partly nominated" and that its members were "indirectly elected by the members of the provincial assemblies".
- The representatives of the provinces were elected by the members of the respective provincial legislative assemblies. The election was conducted through proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote.
- The representatives of the princely states were not elected. The Cabinet Mission Plan provided that they were to be "nominated by the heads of the princely states."

6. Correct Answer & Explanation (2)

- On December 13, 1946, Jawaharlal Nehru moved the historic 'Objectives Resolution' in the Constituent Assembly. The Resolution laid down the "fundamentals and philosophy of the constitutional structure."
- The Objectives Resolution declared the resolve to establish India as an "Independent Sovereign Republic" and outlined the broad principles that were to guide the future Constitution. It also emphasised justice, equality, freedom, safeguards for minorities and the integrity of the territory.
- Most importantly, its modified version forms the Preamble of the present Constitution. Therefore, the Preamble reflects the fundamental philosophy and objectives originally expressed through the Objectives Resolution.
- The connection is also explicitly mentioned in the chapter on the Preamble, where the book states that the Preamble is based on the "Objectives Resolution", drafted and moved by Pandit Nehru, and adopted by the Constituent Assembly.

7. Correct Answer & Explanation (3)

- The Constituent Assembly adopted the Constitution on 26 November 1949. This date is observed as Constitution Day (Samvidhan Divas) in India.
- The Constitution came into force on 26 January 1950, marking the beginning of the Republic of India.
- The Constitution was not adopted on 26 January 1950. It had already been adopted on 26 November 1949; 26 January 1950 is the date on which it came into force.

8. Correct Answer & Explanation (2)

- The Indian Constitution is described as a “synthesis of both” rigidity and flexibility. A rigid Constitution requires a special procedure for amendment, while a flexible Constitution can be amended like ordinary laws. India adopts both approaches.
- Under Article 368, some provisions require a special majority of Parliament, while certain provisions additionally require ratification by half of the states. At the same time, some provisions can be amended by a simple majority of Parliament through the ordinary legislative process.
- India has a federal system with a unitary bias, combining federal features like division of powers, a written Constitution, constitutional supremacy, an independent judiciary and bicameralism with unitary features such as a strong Centre, single citizenship, integrated judiciary, centrally appointed Governors, All-India Services and emergency provisions. It follows the British Parliamentary System, not the Presidential System.

9. Correct Answer & Explanation (1)

- The Indian Constitution borrowed several important features from foreign constitutions and the Government of India Act, 1935.
- Fundamental Rights were inspired by the US Constitution, while the Directive Principles of State Policy were borrowed from the Irish Constitution and aim to establish social and economic democracy.
- The Parliamentary system, along with the Rule of Law, cabinet system, legislative procedure, single citizenship, parliamentary privileges and bicameralism, was influenced by the British Constitution.
- The Federal Scheme was mainly derived from the Government of India Act, 1935, which also influenced the office of Governor, judiciary, Public Service Commissions, emergency provisions and administrative arrangements.

10. Correct Answer & Explanation (1)

- Collective responsibility of the executive to the legislature is a basic feature of the parliamentary system. The book describes it as the “bedrock principle of parliamentary government.” The ministers are collectively responsible to Parliament in general and to the Lok Sabha in particular, under Article 75.
- Although the Indian parliamentary system is largely based on the British pattern, the Indian Parliament is not sovereign in the same sense as the British Parliament.
- “the Indian Parliament is not a sovereign body like the British Parliament.” This is because India has a written Constitution, constitutional limitations and judicial review. Parliament exercises its powers within the framework of the Constitution.
- India therefore represents a synthesis of parliamentary sovereignty and judicial supremacy. The Supreme Court can declare parliamentary laws unconstitutional through judicial review, while Parliament can amend a major portion of the Constitution through its constituent power.

11. Correct Answer & Explanation (3)

- Single citizenship is a unitary feature of the Indian Constitution. Unlike a typical federation where citizens may have both national and state citizenship, India provides for single citizenship for the entire country.
- The Constitution establishes “single citizenship” as one of the unitary or non-federal features of the Indian constitutional system. This strengthens the sense of common national identity and avoids separate state citizenship.
- India’s Constitution contains several federal features, including bicameralism, where the Rajya Sabha represents the states; constitutional supremacy, which establishes a written Constitution and division of powers between the Union and states; and an independent judiciary, which interprets the Constitution and resolves disputes between the Union and states.
- However, it also has unitary features, such as a strong Centre, single Constitution, single citizenship, flexibility, integrated judiciary, centrally appointed Governors, All-India Services and emergency provisions. These features give the Indian Constitution a federal structure with a unitary bias, balancing state autonomy with national unity and administrative integration.

12. Correct Answer & Explanation (2)

- Under Article 352, a National Emergency can be proclaimed when the security of India or any part of it is threatened by war, external aggression or armed rebellion. The Constitution permits proclamation even before the actual occurrence if there is an imminent danger.
- President’s Rule is imposed under Article 356 when there is a failure of constitutional machinery in a state. The President can issue a proclamation when satisfied that the government of the state cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.
- President’s Rule is popularly known as “State Emergency” or “Constitutional Emergency.” Article 365 also provides a related ground where a state fails to comply with or give effect to directions from the Centre.
- Under Article 360, the President can proclaim a Financial Emergency when a situation arises in which the financial stability or credit of India or any part of its territory is threatened.

13. Correct Answer & Explanation (4)

- The Preamble indicates the source of authority of the Constitution. It states “We, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA”, signifying that the Constitution derives its authority from the people of India.
- The Preamble declares the nature of the Indian State as “Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic.” These words describe the basic character of the Indian polity.
- The Preamble specifies justice, liberty, equality and fraternity as the objectives of the Constitution. It further explains justice as social, economic and political; liberty as relating to thought, expression, belief, faith and worship; and equality as equality of status and opportunity.
- The Preamble stipulates November 26, 1949, as the date of adoption of the Constitution. Its final line states: “IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY this twenty-sixth day of November, 1949, do HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT AND GIVE TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION.”

14. Correct Answer & Explanation (1)

- The 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976 added the words “Socialist”, “Secular” and “Integrity” to the Preamble of the Indian Constitution.

- Before this amendment, the Preamble described India as a “Sovereign Democratic Republic.” The 42nd Amendment changed this to “Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic” and added the expression “unity and integrity of the Nation.”
- The amendment therefore made certain principles that were already reflected in the Constitution more explicit in the Preamble. For example, the book notes that even before the word “Socialist” was formally added, the Constitution contained socialist content through certain Directive Principles of State Policy.
- Similarly, although “Secular” was added to the Preamble in 1976, the Constitution already contained provisions guaranteeing freedom of religion under Articles 25 to 28.
- 44th Amendment did not add these words. The 52nd Amendment is associated with the anti-defection provisions, while the 86th Amendment introduced the constitutional provision relating to the Right to Education.

15. Correct Answer & Explanation (1)

- In the *Berubari Union case* (1960), the Supreme Court specifically held that the Preamble was not a part of the Constitution. However, the Court recognised its importance as a key to understanding the general purposes behind the constitutional provisions.
- The Court observed that where the language of an Article was ambiguous or capable of more than one meaning, assistance could be taken from the objectives contained in the Preamble. Thus, although it was not considered a part of the Constitution at that time, it had interpretative significance.
- Statement II is also correct. In the landmark *Kesavananda Bharati case* (1973), the Supreme Court rejected its earlier opinion and held that the Preamble is a part of the Constitution.
- The Court further held that the Preamble is of “extreme importance” and that the Constitution should be read and interpreted in the light of the “grand and noble vision” expressed in it.
- The Court also clarified that the Preamble can be amended under Article 368, but its basic features cannot be altered. Thus, the fundamental elements contained in the Preamble are protected as part of the Constitution's basic structure.
- Therefore, the judicial position changed from *Berubari Union* (1960) → Preamble not part of Constitution to *Kesavananda Bharati* (1973) → Preamble is part of Constitution.

16. Correct Answer & Explanation (3)

- The term “Republic” indicates that India has an elected head of the State, the President. The President is indirectly elected for a fixed period of five years.
- In a monarchy, the head of the State enjoys a hereditary position and comes into office through succession. In contrast, in a republic, the head of the State is elected, either directly or indirectly, for a fixed period. Thus, the republican character excludes hereditary succession to the office of the head of State.
- The concept of Republic also signifies that political sovereignty is vested in the people and not in a single individual like a king. It also means the absence of a privileged class, with public offices being open to every citizen without discrimination.
- The word “Republic” does not necessarily imply a presidential form of government. India is a republic but follows a parliamentary system of government. The President is the head of the State, while the real executive is the Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister.

- The book specifically distinguishes the Indian system from the American presidential system: “The American form of government is called the presidential system of government and what the Indian Constitution adopted is the Parliamentary system.”

17. Correct Answer & Explanation (2)

- The term “democratic” in the Preamble has a broader meaning than merely political democracy. The book specifically states that the term “democratic” is used in the Preamble in the broader sense embracing not only political democracy but also social and economic democracy.
- Political democracy is reflected through institutions such as universal adult franchise, periodic elections, rule of law and independence of judiciary. The Indian Constitution provides for representative parliamentary democracy, under which the executive is responsible to the legislature for its policies and actions.
- Social democracy is connected with the principles of liberty, equality and fraternity. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar emphasised that “Political democracy cannot last unless there lies at the base of it social democracy.” Social democracy recognises liberty, equality and fraternity as interconnected principles.
- Economic democracy forms the other dimension of the broader democratic ideal. The Constitution seeks to establish social and economic democracy particularly through the Directive Principles of State Policy, which aim at establishing a welfare state.
- Therefore, the Preamble's conception of “democratic” is not restricted to the political sphere. It encompasses political, social and economic dimensions.

18. Correct Answer & Explanation (3)

- Some Fundamental Rights are available only to citizens, while others are available to both citizens and foreigners. For example, the rights under Articles 15, 16, 19, 29 and 30 are available only to citizens.
- Fundamental Rights are not absolute. The book specifically states that “the Fundamental Rights are not absolute and subject to reasonable restrictions.” These restrictions are imposed to balance individual liberty with larger public interests.
- Fundamental Rights are justiciable in nature, meaning they are enforceable by the courts in case of their violation. An aggrieved person can directly approach the Supreme Court, which can issue writs for the restoration of these rights.
- Fundamental Rights can be amended by Parliament through a Constitutional Amendment Act, but Parliament's amending power is subject to the basic structure doctrine. In the Kesavananda Bharati case (1973), the Supreme Court established that Parliament cannot alter the basic structure of the Constitution.

19. Correct Answer & Explanation (4)

- Article 14 guarantees equality before law and equal protection of laws to “any person” within the territory of India. Therefore, its protection is available not only to citizens but also to foreigners. The expression “any person” is important because Article 14 does not restrict this right to citizens.
- Article 19 guarantees certain freedoms specifically to citizens of India. These include freedom of speech and expression, peaceful assembly, association, movement, residence and profession. Therefore, foreigners cannot claim the rights guaranteed under Article 19.
- The book makes an important distinction between Fundamental Rights available to both citizens and foreigners and those available only to citizens. Rights under Articles 14, 20, 21 and

22 are available to both citizens and foreigners, whereas rights under Articles 15, 16, 19, 29 and 30 are available only to citizens.

- This distinction is important for examination questions: “person” generally indicates wider applicability, whereas “citizen” restricts the protection to Indian citizens.
- Therefore, Article 14 is available to citizens as well as foreigners, while Article 19 is available only to citizens.

20. Correct Answer & Explanation (1)

- Habeas Corpus is the writ specifically intended to secure the release of a person who has been unlawfully detained. The term literally means “to have the body of.” It is an important safeguard against arbitrary or illegal detention.
- The writ requires the person or authority who has detained an individual to produce the detained person before the court, so that the court can examine whether the detention is legally justified.
- If the court finds that the detention is illegal or without sufficient legal authority, it can order the immediate release of the detained person.
- Habeas Corpus is therefore closely connected with the protection of personal liberty. Fundamental Rights are justiciable, meaning they are enforceable by courts, and the Supreme Court and High Courts can issue writs for their protection.
- The Supreme Court under Article 32 and High Courts under Article 226 can issue five writs: Habeas Corpus, Mandamus, Prohibition, Certiorari and Quo-Warranto.
- The other writs have different purposes:
- Mandamus → commands a public authority to perform its legal duty.
- Prohibition → prevents a lower court or tribunal from exceeding its jurisdiction.
- Certiorari → transfers a case or quashes an order of a lower court/tribunal.
- Quo-Warranto → questions the legality of a person's claim to a public office.

21. Correct Answer & Explanation (2)

- Article 13 deals with laws that are inconsistent with or in derogation of Fundamental Rights. The term “law” is understood broadly and includes various forms of law made by competent authorities. Therefore, an ordinance can fall within the scope of Article 13 and can be examined for inconsistency with Fundamental Rights.
- Article 13 also covers customs or usages having the force of law. Thus, a custom cannot claim immunity from constitutional scrutiny merely because it is not enacted as legislation. If such a custom or usage is inconsistent with a Fundamental Right, it can be examined under Article 13.
- The basic purpose of Article 13 is to establish the principle of judicial review of laws violating Fundamental Rights. The book states that “all laws that are inconsistent with or in derogation of any of the fundamental rights shall be void.” The Supreme Court and High Courts can declare such laws unconstitutional and invalid.
- A constitutional amendment is not treated as an ordinary law under Article 13. The constitutional position regarding amendments and Fundamental Rights has developed through Supreme Court decisions, particularly the Kesavananda Bharati case, where Parliament's amending power was held to be subject to the basic structure limitation.

22. Correct Answer & Explanation (3)

- The concept of “equality before law” is of British origin. It is associated with the Rule of Law developed by British jurist A.V. Dicey. It means the absence of special privileges and the equal subjection of all persons to the ordinary law of the land.
- The concept of “equal protection of laws” has been taken from the American Constitution. It means that persons who are similarly situated should receive similar treatment under the law and that “like should be treated alike without any discrimination.”
- Article 14 does not prohibit all forms of classification. It prohibits class legislation, but permits reasonable classification of persons, objects and transactions by law. Therefore, classification itself is not unconstitutional.
- Reasonable classification is permissible under Article 14. However, the classification “should not be arbitrary, artificial or evasive.” It must be based on an intelligible differential and substantial distinction. Thus, the Constitution allows legitimate differentiation while preventing arbitrary discrimination.
- Article 14 therefore combines two ideas: equality before law as a negative concept and equal protection of laws as a positive concept. Both aim at establishing equality of legal status, opportunity and justice.

23. Correct Answer & Explanation (1)

- The Right to Property ceased to be a Fundamental Right through the 44th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1978. Originally, the right to acquire, hold and dispose of property was protected as a Fundamental Right under Article 19(1)(f), while Article 31 dealt with compulsory acquisition of property. The 44th Amendment removed these provisions from Part III.
- After its removal from the list of Fundamental Rights, the Right to Property was given a separate constitutional status under Article 300-A. It is now a constitutional/legal right, rather than a Fundamental Right.
- Article 300-A provides that “No person shall be deprived of his property save by authority of law.” Therefore, deprivation of property must have the authority of a valid law.
- The book distinguishes rights outside Part III from Fundamental Rights. It specifically lists Article 300-A among the constitutional or legal rights and states that “No person shall be deprived of his property save by authority of law.”
- This distinction is important: violation of a Fundamental Right allows a person to directly approach the Supreme Court under Article 32, whereas Article 300-A is not itself a Fundamental Right.
- Thus, the Right to Property is no longer a Fundamental Right, but it continues to enjoy constitutional protection under Article 300-A.

24. Correct Answer & Explanation (3)

- The Supreme Court has recently linked meaningful digital access with the Right to Life and Personal Liberty under Article 21, particularly where access to essential public services and entitlements increasingly depends on digital platforms.
- This reflects the broader interpretation of Article 21, which extends beyond mere physical existence to include conditions necessary for living with dignity.
- Article 14 — Right to Equality: Protects equality before law and equal protection of laws, but is not the primary constitutional basis in this context.
- Article 19(1)(a) — Freedom of Speech and Expression: In *Anuradha Bhasin v. Union of India* (2020), the Supreme Court recognised that freedom of speech and expression through the

internet is constitutionally protected under Article 19(1)(a). This is distinct from the more recent digital-access/essential-services context.

- Article 32 — Right to Constitutional Remedies: Provides the right to approach the Supreme Court for enforcement of Fundamental Rights; it is not the substantive right underlying digital access.

25. Correct Answer & Explanation (2)

- Article 33 empowers Parliament to restrict or abrogate the application of Fundamental Rights to members of the armed forces, para-military forces, police forces, intelligence agencies and analogous forces. The objective is to ensure the proper discharge of their duties and the maintenance of discipline among them.
- Importantly, the power under Article 33 belongs only to Parliament and not to State Legislatures. Parliament has exercised this power through laws such as the Army Act, Navy Act, Air Force Act and Police Forces (Restriction of Rights) Act.
- Article 34 deals with restrictions on Fundamental Rights while martial law is in force in any area within the territory of India. It also empowers Parliament to indemnify government servants or other persons for acts done in connection with the maintenance or restoration of order in an area where martial law was in force.
- Article 35 specifically provides that the power to make laws giving effect to certain specified Fundamental Rights shall vest only in Parliament and not in State Legislatures. This ensures uniformity throughout India.
- The book also summarises the distinction clearly: laws under Article 35 can be made “only by the Parliament and not by state legislatures.”

26. Correct Answer & Explanation (3)

- Article 25 deals with freedom of conscience and the right to freely profess, practise and propagate religion. The protection is available to all persons, subject to public order, morality, health and other constitutional limitations.
- Article 26 deals with the freedom to manage religious affairs. It gives every religious denomination the right to establish and maintain institutions for religious and charitable purposes, manage its own affairs in matters of religion, own and acquire property, and administer such property according to law.
- Article 27 provides freedom from taxation for promotion of any particular religion. It states that no person shall be compelled to pay any tax, the proceeds of which are specifically appropriated for the promotion or maintenance of any particular religion or religious denomination.
- Article 28 does not deal with cultural and educational rights of minorities. It deals with freedom as to attendance at religious instruction or religious worship in certain educational institutions.
- The cultural and educational rights are covered under Articles 29 and 30. Article 29 protects the interests of sections of citizens having a distinct language, script or culture, while Article 30 gives religious and linguistic minorities the right to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice.
- To remember:
- Article 25 → Freedom of conscience & religion
- Article 26 → Management of religious affairs
- Article 27 → Freedom from religious taxation

- Article 28 → Religious instruction/worship in educational institutions
- Articles 29–30 → Cultural & educational rights

27. Correct Answer & Explanation (1)

- Section 3 of the SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 specifies various offences of atrocities against members of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and prescribes punishment for them.
- Section 14 provides for the establishment of Special Courts and Exclusive Special Courts for the speedy trial of offences under the Act.
- Section 18A specifically provides that no preliminary inquiry is required for registration of an FIR under the Act. It also states that prior approval is not required for the arrest of a person accused under the Act, where necessary.

28. Correct Answer & Explanation (1)

- Welfare measures such as Thalliki Vandanam can be framed within the broader objective of achieving social and economic welfare, which is reflected in the Directive Principles of State Policy.
- Article 38 directs the State to promote the welfare of the people by securing a social order informed by social, economic and political justice and to minimise inequalities.
- Directive Principles are not enforceable by any court. Under Article 37, they are fundamental in the governance of the country, but their provisions are not enforceable through courts in the same manner as Fundamental Rights.

29. Correct Answer & Explanation (1)

- The Directive Principles of State Policy are conventionally classified into three broad categories on the basis of their content and direction: Socialistic, Gandhian and Liberal-intellectual. The Constitution itself, however, does not contain any such classification.
- Socialistic Principles. These principles reflect the ideology of socialism. They aim at providing social and economic justice and establishing a welfare state. Examples include securing adequate means of livelihood, equitable distribution of material resources, equal pay for equal work, free legal aid and humane conditions of work.
- Gandhian Principles. These principles are based on Gandhian ideology and represent the programme of reconstruction associated with Gandhi during the national movement. They include organisation of village panchayats, promotion of cottage industries, protection of weaker sections, prohibition of intoxicating drinks and preservation of cattle.
- Liberal-intellectual Principles. These principles represent the ideology of liberalism. They include a uniform civil code, early childhood care and education, modern and scientific agriculture and animal husbandry, environmental protection, and protection of monuments and places of historic interest.

30. Correct Answer & Explanation (3)

- Article 40 of the Constitution directs the State to organise village panchayats and endow them with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as units of self-government.
- Article 39: Deals with principles relating to adequate means of livelihood, distribution of material resources, prevention of concentration of wealth, etc.
- Article 43: Promotes a living wage and decent conditions of work for workers.
- Article 44: Provides for a Uniform Civil Code for citizens.

31. Correct Answer & Explanation (3)

- Article 39A was inserted by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976. It deals with equal justice and free legal aid, directing the State to ensure that opportunities for securing justice are not denied to any citizen because of economic or other disabilities.
- Article 43A was also inserted by the 42nd Amendment Act, 1976. It directs the State to take steps to secure the participation of workers in the management of industries. The book places Article 43A under the Socialistic Principles of the Directive Principles.
- Article 48A was inserted by the 42nd Amendment Act, 1976. It deals with the protection and improvement of the environment and safeguarding forests and wildlife. The book classifies this provision under the Liberal-Intellectual Principles.
- Article 43B was not inserted by the 44th Amendment. It was introduced later by the 97th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2011, relating to the promotion of cooperative societies. The book includes Article 43B under the Gandhian Principles, alongside village panchayats and cottage industries.

32. Correct Answer & Explanation (1)

- Article 37 declares that the Directive Principles are “fundamental in the governance of the country.” This gives them constitutional importance even though they are not enforceable by courts.
- Article 37 further states that “it shall be the duty of the State to apply these principles in making laws.” Thus, the State is constitutionally expected to keep the Directive Principles in view while formulating laws and policies.
- However, an important distinction must be remembered: Directive Principles are non-justiciable. This means they are not legally enforceable by the courts for their violation, and the government cannot be compelled by a court to implement them.
- Therefore, the duty under Article 37 is a constitutional duty, but not one that can ordinarily be enforced through a court order. The book explains that the Directive Principles consequently impose a “moral obligation on the state authorities for their application”, while their real force or sanction is political, through public opinion.
- The Directive Principles aim at promoting social and economic democracy and seek to establish a “welfare state” in India. Thus, Article 37 establishes their importance in governance while maintaining their non-justiciable character.

33. Correct Answer & Explanation (2)

- The Directive Principles are non-justiciable in nature, meaning they are not legally enforceable by the courts for their violation. Therefore, the government cannot be compelled by a court to implement them.
- Although the Directive Principles are non-justiciable, they can still play an important role in judicial interpretation. The book states that the Directive Principles “help the courts in examining and determining the constitutional validity of a law.” If a law seeks to give effect to a Directive Principle, the court may consider it “reasonable” in relation to Article 14 or Article 19 and thus uphold the law.
- This demonstrates that non-justiciability does not mean that the Directive Principles have no constitutional significance. They provide important constitutional objectives that may guide the courts while examining legislation.

- Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles are not constitutionally unrelated. Both form important parts of the constitutional scheme and together seek to realise the broader objectives of the Constitution.
- The Supreme Court recognised this relationship in the *Minerva Mills* case (1980), holding that “the Indian Constitution is founded on the bedrock of the balance between the Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principles.”
- Thus, Fundamental Rights primarily promote political democracy, while Directive Principles seek to promote social and economic democracy. The Constitution seeks a balance between the two rather than treating them as unrelated compartments.

34. Correct Answer & Explanation (3)

- The Directive Principle relating to a Uniform Civil Code (UCC) is contained in Article 44 of the Indian Constitution.
- Article 44 states that “The State shall endeavour to secure for the citizens a Uniform Civil Code throughout the territory of India.” Thus, the provision directs the State to work towards a common civil code applicable to citizens.
- Article 44 is part of Part IV — Directive Principles of State Policy. Like other Directive Principles, it is non-justiciable, meaning it is not directly enforceable by courts. However, Article 37 declares that the Directive Principles are fundamental in the governance of the country and that it is the duty of the State to apply them in making laws.
- The other options deal with different Directive Principles:
- Article 43 → Living wage, decent standard of life and social and cultural opportunities for workers.
- Article 45 → Early childhood care and education for children below six years.
- Article 48 → Organisation of agriculture and animal husbandry.

35. Correct Answer & Explanation (4)

- Equal pay for equal work is classified under the Socialistic Principles. It is contained in Article 39(d). The book specifically states that the State should secure “equal pay for equal work for men and women” as part of its socialistic objectives.
- Free legal aid is also a Socialistic Principle, contained in Article 39A. The book states that the State should “promote equal justice and to provide free legal aid to the poor.” This reflects the objective of securing social and economic justice.
- Participation of workers in the management of industries is classified as a Socialistic Principle under Article 43A. The book specifically includes the objective “to take steps to secure the participation of workers in the management of industries.”
- Promotion of international peace and security is not a Socialistic Principle. It is contained in Article 51 and falls under the Liberal-Intellectual Principles. The Socialistic Principles focus primarily on social and economic justice, reduction of inequalities and welfare-state objectives.

36. Correct Answer & Explanation (1)

- The original Constitution did not provide for Fundamental Duties of citizens. The book clearly states that the original Constitution contained Fundamental Rights but not Fundamental Duties. The framers did not consider it necessary to incorporate the Fundamental Duties of citizens in the Constitution.
- Fundamental Duties were subsequently added to the Constitution by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976, during the period of Internal Emergency. The amendment was based

on the recommendations of the Swaran Singh Committee, which recommended the inclusion of a separate chapter on Fundamental Duties.

- The Fundamental Duties were incorporated as Part IV-A of the Constitution, containing Article 51-A. Originally, the 42nd Amendment added ten Fundamental Duties. Subsequently, the 86th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2002 added one more duty, taking the total to eleven.
- The Fundamental Duties were inspired by the Constitution of the erstwhile USSR. The book notes that socialist constitutions gave importance to both the rights and duties of citizens.
- Like the Directive Principles, Fundamental Duties are non-justiciable in nature. They serve as a reminder that while citizens enjoy their rights, they also have duties towards their country, society and fellow citizens.

37. Correct Answer & Explanation (3)

- The Swaran Singh Committee was constituted in 1976 to make recommendations regarding Fundamental Duties. It recommended the inclusion of a separate chapter on Fundamental Duties in the Constitution. The 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976 subsequently added Part IV-A containing Article 51A.
- The Committee recommended that "Duty to pay taxes should also be a Fundamental Duty of the citizens." However, this recommendation was not accepted and was therefore not included in the Constitution.
- All recommendations were not incorporated into the Constitution. The book specifically states that certain recommendations of the Committee were not accepted by the Congress Party and hence, not incorporated in the Constitution.
- For example, apart from the duty to pay taxes, the Committee had recommended that Parliament should be empowered to provide penalty or punishment for non-compliance with Fundamental Duties. This was also not incorporated.
- There was also a difference in the number of duties proposed. The Swaran Singh Committee suggested eight Fundamental Duties, whereas the 42nd Amendment Act, 1976 included ten Fundamental Duties.

38. Correct Answer & Explanation (2)

- In the Harish Rana case, the Supreme Court reaffirmed that the right to die with dignity is a part of the Right to Life under Article 21 of the Constitution. This principle was earlier recognised in Common Cause v. Union of India (2018), particularly in the context of terminally ill or permanently incapacitated patients and withdrawal of life-sustaining treatment.
- However, recognition of the right to die with dignity does not legalise active euthanasia in India. The Court distinguishes between passive euthanasia, which involves withholding or withdrawing life-sustaining medical treatment under prescribed safeguards, and active euthanasia, which involves a positive act intended to cause death. Active euthanasia remains unlawful.
- Thus, Statements I and II are correct, while Statement III is incorrect.

39. Correct Answer & Explanation (4)

- Fundamental Duties are confined to citizens only and do not extend to foreigners. Fundamental Rights, which extend to all persons whether citizens or foreigners.
- Fundamental Duties are not directly enforceable by courts. Like the Directive Principles, they are non-justiciable. The Constitution does not provide for their direct enforcement by the courts, and there is no legal sanction against their violation merely as Fundamental Duties.

- Although courts cannot directly enforce the Fundamental Duties, Parliament is free to enforce them by suitable legislation. This is an important distinction: non-justiciable does not mean that the duties can never have legal consequences. Parliament can enact laws that give effect to particular duties.
- Article 51A(g) specifically requires every citizen “to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wildlife and to have compassion for living creatures.” Thus, environmental protection is expressly included among the Fundamental Duties.

40. Correct Answer & Explanation (1)

- The 86th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2002 added the eleventh Fundamental Duty to the Constitution. Before this amendment, there were ten Fundamental Duties, which had been inserted by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976.
- The eleventh Fundamental Duty relates to providing opportunities for education to a child or ward between the age of six and fourteen years. It was added as Article 51A(k).
- Article 51A that it shall be the duty of every citizen “to provide opportunities for education to his child or ward between the age of six and fourteen years.” The text also specifically notes that “This duty was added by the 86th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2002.”
- This amendment is significant because it added an education-related duty corresponding with the constitutional recognition of education for children in the 6–14 age group. However, for this question, the key point is simply that the 86th Amendment added the eleventh Fundamental Duty and that the duty concerns providing educational opportunities to one's child or ward between six and fourteen years.

41. Correct Answer & Explanation (3)

- Fundamental Duties contain both moral and civic obligations of citizens. They remind citizens that the enjoyment of rights must be accompanied by responsibilities towards the nation, society and fellow citizens.
- Fundamental Duties are meant for citizens only, and therefore they are not applicable to foreigners residing in India.
- Fundamental Duties are non-justiciable. The Constitution does not provide for their direct enforcement by courts. There is no legal sanction against their violation as such and that they are not directly enforceable by the courts.
- However, their non-justiciable nature does not mean that Parliament cannot give them legal effect. Parliament is free to enforce them through suitable legislation. Thus, while a citizen cannot normally be taken to court merely for violating a Fundamental Duty, legislation may impose legal consequences in specific circumstances.
- The Fundamental Duties were added to the Constitution by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976, on the recommendation of the Swaran Singh Committee. They are contained in Part IV-A under Article 51A.

42. Correct Answer & Explanation (3)

- Article 368 lays down the procedure for amendment of the Constitution. The power to initiate an amendment to the Constitution lies with Parliament. Therefore, a Constitutional Amendment Bill can be introduced in either House of Parliament—Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha.
- Option (1) is incorrect because the Bill need not originate only in the Lok Sabha. There is no such exclusive power given to the Lok Sabha for constitutional amendments.

- Option (2) is also incorrect because the Rajya Sabha does not have exclusive power to initiate Constitutional Amendment Bills.
- Option (4) is incorrect because State Legislatures cannot initiate a Constitutional Amendment Bill. Power to initiate an amendment to the Constitution lies with Parliament and that state legislatures cannot initiate any bill or proposal for amending the Constitution.
- A crucial distinction is that, in a few cases, the ratification of at least half of the State Legislatures is required after Parliament has passed the amendment. However, this does not give State Legislatures the power to initiate the amendment.
- Further, a Constitutional Amendment Bill must be passed by each House separately. There is no provision for a joint sitting to resolve a disagreement between the two Houses.

43. Correct Answer & Explanation (2)

- Under Article 368, a Constitutional Amendment Bill must be passed by a special majority in each House of Parliament.
- This requires:
 - A majority of the total membership of that House.
 - A two-thirds majority of the members present and voting.
- Both conditions must be satisfied simultaneously. Therefore, merely obtaining two-thirds of those present and voting is not sufficient.
- Example: If a House has 500 total members, at least 251 votes are required to satisfy the majority of total membership condition. At the same time, the "Yes" votes must constitute at least two-thirds of those present and voting.

44. Correct Answer & Explanation (1)

- Parliament can form new States or alter the areas, boundaries or names of existing States under Articles 2 and 3 by a simple majority. Such laws are expressly not treated as constitutional amendments under Article 368.
- Fundamental Rights can be amended only through the constitutional amendment procedure under Article 368, subject to the Basic Structure doctrine.
- Parliament can provide for the creation or abolition of State Legislative Councils under Article 169 by a simple majority. The concerned State Legislature must first pass a resolution by the required special majority, but Parliament's subsequent law is passed by a simple majority.

45. Correct Answer & Explanation (2)

- Under the proviso to Article 368(2), certain constitutional amendments require a special majority in Parliament plus ratification by at least one-half of the State Legislatures.
- Amendments to provisions relating to the election of the President require ratification by at least half of the States.
- Amendments affecting the distribution of legislative powers between the Union and the States require State ratification.
- Changes to the representation of States in Parliament require ratification by at least half of the States.
- The formation or alteration of States is governed by Articles 2 and 3. Such legislation is passed by a simple majority and does not require ratification by half of the States.

46. Correct Answer & Explanation (3)

- Under Article 368, a Constitutional Amendment Bill must be passed by each House of Parliament separately with the required special majority. The Constitution does not provide for bypassing this requirement through a joint sitting.

- There is no provision for a joint sitting of Parliament to resolve a disagreement over a Constitutional Amendment Bill. The joint-sitting mechanism under Article 108 applies to ordinary Bills, not Constitutional Amendment Bills.

47. Correct Answer & Explanation (2)

- Under Article 368(2), once a Constitutional Amendment Bill has been duly passed by the required special majority of Parliament, the President shall give assent to the Bill. The President does not have the discretion to withhold assent.
- Unlike an ordinary Bill under Article 111, the President cannot return a Constitutional Amendment Bill to Parliament for reconsideration. The President's role is constitutionally limited once the amendment has been duly passed.
- Where an amendment concerns provisions specified in the proviso to Article 368(2), ratification by at least one-half of the State Legislatures is required before the Bill is presented to the President for assent.

48. Correct Answer & Explanation (3)

- In *Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala* (1973), the Supreme Court first clearly established the Basic Structure doctrine. The Court held that although Parliament has wide powers to amend the Constitution under Article 368, it cannot alter or destroy its basic structure.
- *Golaknath* (1967): Held that Parliament could not amend Fundamental Rights.
- *Minerva Mills* (1980): Reaffirmed and strengthened the Basic Structure doctrine, particularly the limited amending power of Parliament.
- *Shankari Prasad* (1951): Upheld Parliament's power to amend Fundamental Rights.

49. Correct Answer & Explanation (2)

- In *Shankari Prasad v. Union of India* (1951), the Supreme Court held that Parliament could amend Fundamental Rights through a constitutional amendment. It also held that a constitutional amendment was not "law" within the meaning of Article 13.
- In *I.C. Golaknath v. State of Punjab* (1967), the Supreme Court reversed this position and held that Parliament could not amend Fundamental Rights if such amendment abridged or took them away. The Court treated constitutional amendments as "law" for the purposes of Article 13.

50. Correct Answer & Explanation (4)

- In *Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala* (1973), the Supreme Court upheld the validity of the 24th Constitutional Amendment, which affirmed Parliament's power to amend the Constitution.
- The Court held that Fundamental Rights can be amended by Parliament through the constitutional amendment procedure, subject to the Basic Structure limitation.
- Parliament cannot destroy or alter the Basic Structure of the Constitution. The judgment established the Basic Structure doctrine, placing substantive limits on the amending power.

51. Correct Answer & Explanation (2)

- In *Indira Nehru Gandhi v. Raj Narain* (1975), the Supreme Court invalidated Clause (4) of Article 329A, inserted by the 39th Constitutional Amendment, which sought to place the election disputes of certain high constitutional office-holders beyond ordinary judicial scrutiny.
- The Court recognised free and fair elections as an essential feature of the Constitution's Basic Structure.

- The 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976 attempted to strengthen Parliament's amending power, including through Section 55, which sought to give Article 368 an unrestricted character.
- In *Minerva Mills v. Union of India* (1980), the Supreme Court struck down the attempt to make Parliament's amending power unlimited. It reaffirmed that limited amending power itself is part of the Basic Structure.

52. Correct Answer & Explanation (1)

- The *Minerva Mills Ltd. v. Union of India* (1980) case is particularly significant for establishing that limited amending power of Parliament itself is part of the Basic Structure of the Constitution.
- *Minerva Mills* (1980): Held that Parliament's power to amend the Constitution is limited and cannot be used to destroy its Basic Structure.
- *Golaknath* (1967): Held that Parliament could not amend Fundamental Rights, a position later modified by *Kesavananda Bharati*.
- *Berubari Union* (1960): Primarily concerned the cession of Indian territory and the role of the Preamble.
- *Waman Rao* (1981): Reaffirmed the Basic Structure doctrine and established 24 April 1973 as the relevant cut-off date.

53. Correct Answer & Explanation (3)

- In *Waman Rao v. Union of India* (1981), the Supreme Court reaffirmed the Basic Structure doctrine laid down in *Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala* (1973).
- The Court drew a cut-off date of 24 April 1973, the date of the *Kesavananda Bharati* judgment. Constitutional amendments made on or after 24 April 1973 could be examined against the Basic Structure doctrine.

54. Correct Answer & Explanation (3)

- Constitutional supremacy is recognised as a feature of the Basic Structure. Parliament derives its powers from the Constitution and cannot exercise unlimited constituent power.
- The power of judicial review is an essential part of the Basic Structure. Courts can examine constitutional amendments and legislative or executive actions for constitutional validity.
- India does not follow absolute parliamentary sovereignty as found in the traditional British model. Parliament's powers are subject to the Constitution, judicial review and the Basic Structure limitation.
- The Supreme Court has recognised free and fair elections as an essential feature of the Basic Structure, notably in *Indira Nehru Gandhi v. Raj Narain* (1975).

55. Correct Answer & Explanation (1)

- The Preamble is a part of the Constitution. In *Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala* (1973), the Supreme Court held that the Preamble is part of the Constitution and can be amended.
- Amendments to the Preamble must follow the constitutional amendment procedure under Article 368.
- However, Parliament's power to amend the Constitution is not unlimited. An amendment cannot alter or destroy the Basic Structure of the Constitution.
- The 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976 amended the Preamble by adding the words "Socialist," "Secular," and "Integrity".

56. Correct Answer & Explanation (4)

- Parliamentary form of government — British Constitution: India adopted the parliamentary system, including the principles of a nominal and real executive, cabinet government and collective responsibility, from the British constitutional system.
- Fundamental Rights — US Constitution: The idea of Fundamental Rights in the Indian Constitution was influenced by the US Constitution, particularly the Bill of Rights.
- Directive Principles of State Policy — Irish Constitution: The Directive Principles were inspired by the Directive Principles of Social Policy in the Irish Constitution.
- Fundamental Duties — USSR Constitution: Fundamental Duties were influenced by the Soviet (USSR) Constitution and were added to the Indian Constitution through the 42nd Constitutional Amendment, 1976.

57. Correct Answer & Explanation (2)

- The Constituent Assembly was not elected on the basis of universal adult franchise. Its members were largely elected indirectly by the provincial legislative assemblies, while representatives of princely states were nominated by their rulers.
- Despite its indirect and limited electoral basis, the Constituent Assembly functioned through extensive debates, deliberations and reasoned arguments. Members discussed and scrutinised constitutional provisions before adopting them.

58. Correct Answer & Explanation (2)

- The Supreme Court has not recognised access to the internet itself as a standalone Fundamental Right under Article 19. However, constitutionally protected freedoms exercised through the internet can receive protection under Article 19.
- The Supreme Court has recognised that access to essential services through digital means can have a constitutional dimension under Article 21, particularly when denial of such access affects dignity and access to basic entitlements.
- In *Anuradha Bhasin v. Union of India* (2020), the Supreme Court held that freedom of speech and expression through the internet is protected under Article 19(1)(a). This protection remains subject to reasonable restrictions permitted by the Constitution.

59. Correct Answer & Explanation (4)

- Union Powers Committee — Jawaharlal Nehru: Nehru chaired the Union Powers Committee, which examined the distribution of powers between the Union and the provinces.
- Provincial Constitution Committee — Sardar Patel: Patel chaired this committee, which dealt with the constitutional structure of the provinces.
- Advisory Committee on Fundamental Rights — Sardar Patel: Patel chaired the Advisory Committee, which dealt with Fundamental Rights, minorities, tribal areas and excluded areas.
- Drafting Committee — B. R. Ambedkar: Ambedkar chaired the Drafting Committee responsible for preparing the draft Constitution.

60. Correct Answer & Explanation (2)

- G. V. Mavalankar was associated with the Constituent Assembly and served as the Speaker of the Constituent Assembly (Legislative). After the Constitution came into force, he became the first Speaker of the Lok Sabha in 1952.
- Dr. Rajendra Prasad — President of the Constituent Assembly and later the first President of India.
- B. R. Ambedkar — Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly.
- Jawaharlal Nehru — Chairman of the Union Powers Committee and Union Constitution Committee; later the first Prime Minister of India