

NDA-CDS 2 2024

LIVE

GK

POLITY

CLASS 12



RUBY MA'AM



31 May 2024 Live Classes Schedule

8:00AM	31 MAY 2024 DAILY CURRENT AFFAIRS	RUBY MA'AM
10:00AM	31 MAY 2024 DAILY DEFENCE UPDATES	DIVYANSHU SIR

AFCAT 2 2024 LIVE CLASSES

10:00AM	REASONING - FIGURE COMPLETION	RUBY MA'AM
1:00PM	MATHS - MENSURATION - CLASS 1	NAVJYOTI SIR
2:30PM	STATIC GK - FOLK DANCES & FESTIVALS OF INDIA	DIVYANSHU SIR
5:30PM	ENGLISH - ANTONYMS - CLASS 1	ANURADHA MA'AM

NDA 2 2024 LIVE CLASSES

10:00AM	MATHS - ANALYTICAL GEOMETRY 3D - CLASS 1	NAVJYOTI SIR
11:30AM	GK - POLITY - CLASS 12	RUBY MA'AM
4:00PM	GS - BIOLOGY MCQ - CLASS 4	SHIVANGI MA'AM
5:30PM	ENGLISH - ANTONYMS - CLASS 1	ANURADHA MA'AM

CDS 2 2024 LIVE CLASSES

11:30AM	GK - POLITY - CLASS 12	RUBY MA'AM
1:00PM	MATHS - MENSURATION - CLASS 1	NAVJYOTI SIR
4:00PM	GS - BIOLOGY MCQ - CLASS 4	SHIVANGI MA'AM
5:30PM	ENGLISH - ANTONYMS - CLASS 1	ANURADHA MA'AM



Q. With reference to the Keshvanand Bharati Case, the Supreme Court of India mandated that ___:

- 1. Basic features of the constitution of India are not amendable at all**
- 2. Fundamental Rights are counted in the basic features**

Which among the above statements is / are correct?

- A. Only 1
- B. Only 2
- C. Both 1 & 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

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A. Only 1

B. Only 2

C. Both 1 & 2

D. Neither 1 nor 2 and expressed in the Preamble.

In the Keshvanand v. State of Kerala, 1973, the judgment upheld that the basic features are not amendable at all, though, curiously, fundamental rights are not included in the list of basic features as formulated by the majority and expressed in the Preamble.

Q. Who among the following had voiced for a demand for Constituent Assembly based on adult Franchise?

- A. K Kamraj
- B. Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- C. Sardar Patel
- D. C Rajagopalachari

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On 15th November 1939 C. Rajagopalachari voiced the demand for a Constituent Assembly based on adult franchise.

Q. The recommendations of the Simon Commission were incorporated in which of the following?

- A. Government of India Act, 1935
- B. Mountbatten Plan
- C. Indian Independence Act, 1947
- D. August Offer

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Q. The decision of an inferior court or tribunal can be quashed when there is an error of law, by issuing a writ of which of the following nature?

- A. Mandamus
- B. Prohibition
- C. Certiorari
- D. None of them

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A. Mandamus

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C. Certiorari

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Certiorari is kind of prerogative writ which orders the removal of a suit from an inferior court to a higher court. A writ to Certiorari and Prohibition are sought together so that the inferior court or tribunal operates within its jurisdiction and does not usurp jurisdiction.

Q. Which of the following is incorrect about Indian Independence Act?

- A. It provided for the partition of India
- B. It abolished the office of Viceroy
- C. Freedom to princely states to join the Dominion of India or the Dominion of Pakistan or to remain
- D. British monarch retained his right to veto bills for certain period

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The British monarch was deprived of his right to veto bills or ask for reservation of certain bills for his approval after this act.

Q. Who was the first Governor General of Bengal?

- A. William Bentinck
- B. Warren Hastings
- C. Lord Cornwallis
- D. Sir John Shore

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Under the Regulating Act of 1773, the Governor of Bengal became the Governor-General of Bengal. The first such Governor-General was Lord Warren Hastings.

Q. Which of the following Articles in Part III of the Constitution are related to Right to freedom of Religion?

- A. Article 16 to 19
- B. Article 19 to 22
- C. Article 23 & 24
- D. Article 25 to 28

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A. Article 16 to 19

B. Article 19 to 22

C. Article 23 & 24

D. Article 25 to 28

The Right to Freedom of Religion is enshrined in Constitution from Article 25 to 28. No person can be compelled to practice any religion. Freedom of conscience and free profession, practice and propagation of religion is ensured by the Constitution of India.

Q. The Parliament can make any law for the whole or any part of India for implementing international treaties?

- A. With the consent of all the states
- B. With the consent of majority of states
- C. With the consent of state concerned
- D. Without the consent of any state

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Art 253- Parliament has power to make any law for the whole or any part of the country or territory of India for implementing any treaty, agreement or convention with any other country or any decision made at any international conference, association or other body without the consent of any state.

Q. In what way does the Indian Parliament exercise control over the administration?

- A. Through Parliamentary Committee
- B. Through Consultative Committee of various ministers
- C. By making the administration send periodic reports
- D. By compelling the executives to issue writs

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Q. Consider the following statements:

1. A Constitutional amendment inserting a regulation in the Ninth Schedule can be challenged on the ground of violation of basic structure of the Constitution.

2. Any legislation enacted by Parliament cannot be successfully challenged for affecting the basic structure of the Constitution.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

A. Only 1

B. Only 2

C. Both 1 and 2

D. Neither 1 nor 2

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- C. Both 1 and 2
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Q. Rajya Sabha can delay the Finance bill sent for its consideration by the Lok Sabha for a maximum period of

- A. One month
- B. One Year
- C. Seven days
- D. Fourteen days

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A. One month

B. One Year

C. Seven days

D. Fourteen days

Rajya Sabha can delay the Finance Bill sent for its consideration by the Lok Sabha for a maximum period of fourteen days.

Q. Who amongst the following is not entitled to take part in the activities of Lok Sabha?

- A. The Comptroller and Auditor General of India
- B. The Attorney General of India
- C. The Solicitor General
- D. The Secretary to President of India

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- B. The Attorney General of India
- C. The Solicitor General
- D. The Secretary to President of India**

The secretary to the president of India is not entitled to take part in the activities of Lok Sabha. Other can take part.

Q. In which house is the presiding officer not a member of that house?

- A. Lok Sabha
- B. Rajya Sabha
- C. Vidhana Sabha
- D. Vidhana parishad

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The Vice-President of India is ex-officio Chairman of Rajya Sabha.

Q. Which of the Following PM faced the greatest number of No Confidence Motions?

- A. Rajiv Gandhi
- B. Indira Gandhi
- C. Lal Bahadur Shastri
- D. P V Narsimha Rao

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- A. Rajiv Gandhi
- B. Indira Gandhi**
- C. Lal Bahadur Shastri
- D. P V Narsimha Rao
- Prime Minister Indira Gandhi faced the most no confidence motions (15), followed by Lal Bahadur Shastri and P. V. Narasimha Rao (three each), Morarji Desai (two) and Jawaharlal Nehru, Rajiv Gandhi, Atal Bihari Vajpayee, Narendra Modi (one each).

Q. 'Zero Hour' in political jargon refers to

- A. Suspended motion
- B. Question hour
- C. Adjourned time
- D. Question-answer session

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'Zero Hour' in Political jargon refers to question answer session. Zero Hour in Parliament starts at 12 noon during which members raise matters of importance, especially those that cannot be delayed.

Q. In terms of Parliamentary terminology, What do we call a rule of legislative procedure under which a further debate on a motion can be stopped?

- A. Closure
- B. Guillotine
- C. Expunction
- D. Recess

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Q. When an ordinary Bill is referred to a joint sitting of both the Houses of Indian Parliament, it must be passed by a

- A. simple majority of the total number of members of both the Houses present and voting
- B. two-third majority of the total number of members of both the Houses
- C. simple majority of the total number of members of both the Houses
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Q. In both the Houses of Parliament under the automatic vote recorder system each member casts his vote from the seat allotted to him.

- 1. Green button represents AYES**
- 2. Red button represents ABSTAIN**
- 3. Black button represent NOES**

Which of the above is/are correct?

- A. 1 only
- B. 1 and 2 only
- C. 2 and 3 only
- D. 1 and 3 only

Q. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below :

Assertion (a) : The President of India can return any bill passed by Parliament of reconsideration of the Houses.

Reason (R) : The President cannot return money bills to the Parliament for reconsideration of the Houses.

- A. Both A and R are individually true, and R is the correct explanation of A
- B. Both A and R are individually true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- C. A is true but R is false
- D. A is false but R is true

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Q. The Constitution of India vests the executive powers of the Indian Union in which of the following?

- A. The prime minister
- B. The president
- C. The council of ministers
- D. The parliament

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Article 53 - The executive power of the Union shall be vested in the President and shall be exercised by him either directly or through officer's subordinate to him in accordance with this Constitution.

Q. The President can be impeached on the grounds of violating the Constitution by

- A. The Chief Justice of India
- B. The Vice-President of India
- C. The Speaker of the Lok Sabha
- D. The two Houses of Parliament

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Q. List-I (Power of President)

- A. Power to grant pardon**
- B. Executive power of the Union**
- C. Power to appoint Prime Minister**
- D. Appointment of Attorney-General**

List-II (Relevant Provision)

- 1. Article 76**
- 2. Article 75**
- 3. Article 53**
- 4. Article 72**

A B C D

- A. 4 2 3 1**
- B. 4 3 2 1**
- C. 1 2 3 4**
- D. 1 3 2 4**

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- 1. Article 76**
- 2. Article 75**
- 3. Article 53**
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A. 4 2 3 1

B. 4 3 2 1

C. 1 2 3 4

D. 1 3 2 4

Q. Which of the following are not mentioned in the Constitution of India?

1. Council of Ministers

2. Collective Responsibility

3. Resignation of Ministers

4. Office of the Deputy Prime Minister

A. 1 and 2

B. 2 and 3

C. 3 and 4

D. 1 and 3

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4. Office of the Deputy Prime Minister

A. 1 and 2 Chapter I (Executive) of Part V of the Constitution

B. 2 and 3 (Union) (Article 74 - 78) deals with President,

C. 3 and 4 Vice-President, Council of Ministers (COM)

headed by Prime Minister and Attorney General.

D. 1 and 3

Q. Which of the statements given below are not correct regarding censure motion:

- 1. It need not state the ground on which it is based**
- 2. It can be moved only against the council of ministers and not against an individual minister.**
- 3. No leave of house is required to move this motion**
- 4. It is in the discretion of the government to find time and fix a date for its discussion.**

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 2, 3 and 4 only
- C. 1, 3 and 4 only
- D. 1, 2, 3 and 4

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A. 1 and 2 only

It must state the grounds on which it is based.

B. 2, 3 and 4 only

Censure motion can be moved against the council of ministers or an individual minister or a group of

C. 1, 3 and 4 only

Ministers. "Censure" is meant to show disapproval

D. 1, 2, 3 and 4

and does not result in the resignation of ministers.

Q. Which one of the following is part of the Electoral College for the election of the president of India but does not form part of the forum for his impeachment?

- A. Lok Sabha
- B. Rajya Sabha
- C. State Legislative Councils
- D. State legislative Assemblies

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Q. Who among the following Prime Ministers of India were defeated by a vote of No Confidence ?

1. Morarji Desai

2. Viswanath Pratap Singh

3. H.D. Deve Gowda

4. Atal Bihari Vajpayee

A. 1,2, 3 and 4

B. 1, 2 and 3 only

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D. 1 and 4 only

Morarji Desai was 4th Prime Minister of India between 1977 and 1979 leading the government formed by the Janata Party.

Q. Department of Official Language (Raj Bhasha Vibhag) comes under which one of the following Ministries?

- A. Ministry of Culture
- B. Ministry of Home Affairs
- C. Ministry of Human Resource Development
- D. Ministry of Information and Broadcasting

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Q. In India, the Supreme Command of the Armed Forces is, vested in the President. This means that in the exercise of this power

- A. he/she cannot be regulated by law
- B. he/she shall be regulated by law
- C. during war, the President seeks advice only from the Chiefs of the Armed Forces
- D. during war, the President can suspend the Fundamental Rights of citizens

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According to Article 53(b) of the Indian Constitution the supreme

command of the Defense Forces of the Union shall be vested in the

President and the exercise thereof shall be regulated by law.

Q. If the Prime Minister is a member of the Rajya Sabha

- A. He/she must get elected to the Lok Sabha within 6 months
- B. He/she can declare the government's policies only in the Rajya Sabha
- C. He/she cannot take part in the voting when a vote of no confidence is under consideration
- D. He/she cannot take part in the budget deliberation in the Lok Sabha

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Q. The impeachment of the President of India can be initiated in

- A. either house of the Parliament
- B. a joint sitting of both houses of the Parliament
- C. the Lok Sabha alone
- D. the Rajya Sabha alone

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Under Article 61, the President of India can be removed from the office by a process of impeachment for the violation of the Constitution. The impeachment is to be initiated by either House of Parliament.

Q. Which one of the following types of bureaucracy exhibits a bias towards party interests?

- A. Guardian bureaucracy
- B. Caste bureaucracy
- C. Patronage bureaucracy
- D. Merit bureaucracy

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Patronage System is a practice in which a political party, after winning an election, gives government civil service jobs to its supporters, friends and relatives as a reward for working toward victory, and as an incentive to keep working for the party.

Q. Which of the following statements are correct about the Vice - Presidents of India and America?

(1) Both the Vice-Presidents are elected for a fixed term.

(2) They are the presiding officers of the upper house.

(3) They appoint the committees of the house.

(4) They have a casting vote in case of a tie.

A. (1), (2) and (4)

B. (2) and (3)

C. (1), (2) and (3)

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- A. (1), (2) and (4) Vice-Presidents of India and America are
B. (2) and (3) elected for a fixed term. They both are the
C. (1), (2) and (3) presiding officers of the upper house, and
they have a casting vote in case of a tie.
D. (1), (2), (3) and (4)

Q. Under which of the following conditions security deposits of a candidate contesting for a Lok Sabha seat is returned to him/her?

- 1. The nomination made by the candidate if found to be invalid.**
- 2. The candidate has withdrawn his/her nomination even though it is found valid.**
- 3. The candidate lost the polls but secured 1/6th of the total number of valid votes polled in that election.**

- A. 1 and 2
- B. Only 3
- C. 2 and 3
- D. All of these

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A. 1 and 2

B. Only 3

C. 2 and 3

D. All of these

The deposit made by a candidate shall be returned if the following conditions are satisfied: -

- (i) the candidate is not shown in the list of contesting candidates, either his nomination was rejected or after his nomination was accepted, he withdrew his candidature; or
- (ii) he dies before the commencement of the poll; or
- (iii) he is elected; or
- (iv) he is not elected but gets more than $\frac{1}{6}$ th of the total number of valid votes polled by all the candidates at the election.



Q. Right to vote and to be elected in India is a

- A. Fundamental Right
- B. Natural Right
- C. Constitutional Right
- D. Legal Right

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- D. Legal Right

Right to vote in elections is an important constitutional right. one of the important decisions of the framers of India Constitution was to guarantee every adult citizen in India, the right to vote. [Article 326]

Q. Which of the statements given below is/are correct?

1. In the election for Lok Sabha or State Assembly, the winning candidate must get at least 50 per cent of the votes polled, to be declared elected.

2. According to the provisions laid down in the Constitution of India, in Lok Sabha, the Speaker's post goes to the majority party and the Deputy Speaker's to the Opposition.

A. 1 only

B. 2 only

C. Both 1 and 2

D. Neither 1 nor 2

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- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2**
- India has first past the post system wherein a candidate who wins the election may not. (Need to) get majority (50%+1) votes.
 - Since the 11th Lok Sabha, there has been a consensus that the Speaker comes from the ruling party (or ruling alliance) and the post of Deputy Speaker goes to the main opposition party.

Q. For election to the Lok Sabha, a nomination paper can be filed by

- A. anyone residing in India.
- B. a resident of the constituency from which the election is to be contested.
- C. any citizen of India whose name appears in the electoral roll of a constituency.
- D. any citizen of India.

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To contest any election, person must be CITIZEN of India. This eliminates A and B. Any citizen of India, then could be a minor (below 18 years also) then he cannot contest election. So, “D” also wrong. Hence, we are left with answer “C”.

Q. Which among the following is not a part of the electoral reforms?

- A. Installation of electronic voting machines
- B. Appointment of election Commissioner
- C. Registration of Political parties
- D. Disqualifying the offenders

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A. Installation of electronic voting machines

B. Appointment of election Commissioner

C. Registration of Political parties

D. Disqualifying the offenders

Electoral reforms is change in electoral systems to improve how public desires are expressed in election results, Installation of electronic voting machines is not the parts of such reforms.

Q. Who among the following was the chairperson of the Provincial Constitution Committee of the Constituent Assembly?

- A. Jawaharlal Nehru
- B. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- C. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
- D. J.B. Kripalani

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B. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

C. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

D. J.B. Kripalani

The constituent assembly appointed several committees to deal with different tasks of constitution. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was the chairperson of the Provincial Constitution Committee.

Q. How many members can be nominated to Lok Sabha by President ?

A. 0

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

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A. 0

B. 2

C. 3

D. 4

Prior to Constitution (104th) Amendment Act, 2019, article 331 provided for representation of the Anglo-Indian Community in Lok Sabha; and empowered President to nominate for 2 seats in Lok Sabha on the advice of Government of India. This provision is no more there after 104th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2019.

Q. Which among the following constitution is like Indian Constitution because of a strong center?

- A. USA
- B. Canada
- C. England
- D. Japan

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A. USA

B. Canada

C. England

D. Japan

The strong center in Indian Federal system is a feature that is borrowed from Canada. The expression “Union of States” is also from Canada.

Q. What fraction of Rajya Sabha members retire after every two years?

A. $\frac{2}{3}$

B. $\frac{1}{3}$

C. $\frac{1}{2}$

D. $\frac{1}{6}$

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A. $2/3$

B. $1/3$

C. $1/2$

D. $1/6$

Rajya Sabha is a permanent House and is not subject to dissolution.

However, one-third Members of Rajya Sabha retire after every second year.

Q. The constitution of India derives its ultimate authority from ____?

- A. Supreme Court of India
- B. Parliament of India
- C. People of India
- D. Constituent Assembly of India

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The Constitution draws its authority from the people and has been promulgated in the name of the people. This is evident from the Preamble which states “We the people of India ... do hereby adopt, enact and give to ourselves this Constitution.”

Q. Which amendment of the constitution added Administrative Tribunals?

- A. 42nd amendment act
- B. 44th amendment act
- C. 46th amendment act
- D. 49th amendment act

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A. 42nd amendment act

B. 44th amendment act

C. 46th amendment act

D. 49th amendment act

Constitution (42nd) Amendment added a new part XIVA to the Constitution for Tribunals: Administrative Tribunals (Art 323A) and Tribunals for other purpose (Art 323B).

Q. “Test of reasonableness ” is a very important consequence under the following articles?

- A. Article 13
- B. Article 14
- C. Article 15
- D. Article 16

Q. “Test of reasonableness ” is a very important consequence under the following articles?

A. Article 13

B. Article 14

C. Article 15

D. Article 16

An important consequence of Article 14, that is Right to Equality is Test of reasonableness. This means that classification that is unreasonable is open to challenge and to this extent the policy of legislation is open to judicial decisions.

Q. The provision for having a Finance Commission to sort out the revenue-sharing arrangement between states and the Centre is part of the Constitution under which among the following articles?

- A. Article 275
- B. Article 280
- C. Article 282
- D. Article 285

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A. Article 275

B. Article 280

C. Article 282

D. Article 285

Q. Under which act, the legislative council was given the power of discussing the budget in the British Indian Parliament?

- A. Indian Councils Act, 1861
- B. Government of India Act, 1858
- C. Indian Councils Act, 1892
- D. Government of India Act, 1909

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Increased the number of additional members in the central and provincial legislative councils but maintained the official majority in them. Increased the functions of legislative councils and gave them the power of discussing the budget and addressing questions to the executive.

Q. Which of the following depicts correct sequence in the context of Preamble of the Constitution of India?

- A. Democratic – Secular – Sovereign – Republic – Socialist
- B. Sovereign – Socialist – Democratic – Republic – Secular
- C. Sovereign – Socialist – Democratic – Secular – Republic
- D. Sovereign – Socialist – Secular – Democratic – Republic

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- B. Sovereign – Socialist – Democratic – Republic – Secular
- C. Sovereign – Socialist – Democratic – Secular – Republic
- D. Sovereign – Socialist – Secular – Democratic – Republic**

The correct sequence depicted in the Preamble of the Constitution of India is as follows: “We, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a SOVEREIGN SOCIALIST SECULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC...”

Q. Which of the following amendment is related to the formation of cooperative societies?

- A. 97th Amendment Act of 2011
- B. 42nd Amendment Act of 1976
- C. 44th Amendment Act of 1974
- D. 86th Amendment Act of 2002

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C. 44th Amendment Act of 1974

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The 97th Amendment Act of 2011 requires the state to promote voluntary formation, autonomous functioning, democratic control and professional management of co-operative societies (Article 43 B).

Q. The First Five Year Plan (1951-1956) was drafted by :

- A. P C Mahalanobis
- B. K N Raj
- C. J C Kumarappa
- D. Jawaharlal Nehru

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Kakkadan Nandanath Raj was a veteran Indian economist. He is popularly known as K. N. Raj.

Q. Consider the following statements: The Governor of a State has the power to appoint:

- 1. Judges of the High Court**
- 2. Members of the State Public Service Commission**
- 3. Members of the State Finance Commission**
- 4. The Accountant General**

Which of the following of these statements are correct -

- A. 2 & 3
- B. 1 & 2
- C. 1, 3 & 4
- D. 1, 2, 3 & 4

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However, the Governor cannot remove the members of the State Public Service Commission as they can only be removed by an order of the President.

Q. From the Constitution of which country, the provision of Federation was borrowed while framing the Constitution of India –

- A. UK
- B. USA
- C. Canada
- D. Switzerland

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It was from the Canadian Constitution that India borrowed a quasi-federal form of government (a federal system with a strong central government) & the idea of Residual Powers.

Q. Which of the following is NOT a correct statement with respect to Freedom of speech and expression in India?

- A. It is enshrined in Part III of the Constitution
- B. It is not an absolute right to express one's thoughts freely
- C. It can not be curtailed by legislation
- D. It can be suspended in emergency

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Since this right is not absolute, it can be curtailed by legislation by parliament.

During emergency, Article 19 is eclipsed by the superior right of the State to enact laws abrogating freedoms of a citizen (under Article 358).

Q. Supreme Court has made Right to Free Education as the part of which among the following rights?

- A. Right to life
- B. Right against Exploitation
- C. Right to freedom of speech and expression
- D. Cultural and Educational Rights

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- D. Cultural and Educational Rights

The “right to education” flows from the “enforceable right to life and personal liberty” guaranteed by the Constitution under Article 21. This is because there can not be a dignified life or realization of other rights of the person if he / she has no adequate education.

Q. In the _____ judgement, the Supreme Court fixed the upper limit for the combined reservation quota i.e., should not exceed 50% of seats.

- A. Indra Sawhney & Others vs Union of India, 1992
- B. Olga Tellis v. Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1985
- C. Vishaka State of Rajasthan, 1997
- D. D.K. Basu v. State of West Bengal

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Q. _____ empowers both Centre and the states to provide 10% reservation to the EWS category of society in government jobs and educational institutions.

- A. 103rd CAA 2019
- B. 104th CAA 2020
- C. 102nd CAA 2018
- D. 101st CAA 2016

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It introduced economic reservation by amending Articles 15 and 16. It inserted Article 15 (6) and Article 16 (6) in the Constitution to allow reservation for the economically backward in the unreserved category.

Q. The _____ Schedule contains a list of central and state laws which cannot be challenged in courts.

- A. 7th
- B. 8th
- C. 9th
- D. 10th

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Added by the 1st CAA, 1951 it had 13 laws to the Schedule. Subsequent amendments in various years have taken the number of protected laws to 284 currently.

Q. Consider the Following:

- 1. Steering Committee - Rajendra Prasad**
- 2. Fundamental Rights Sub-Committee - J.B. Kripalani**
- 3. Union Constitution Committee - Jawahar Lal Nehru.**
- 4. Provincial Constitution Committee - Sardar Vallabhbai Patel**

Which among the above is wrongly matched?

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 4 only
- C. 2 and 3 only
- D. None

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Q. Consider the following statements:

1. Dr. Sachchidanand Sinha was elected as the Provisional President of the Constituent Assembly.

2. H.C. Mukherjee was elected as the Vice-President of the Constituent Assembly.

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

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Q. Which of the following statements about the formation of the Constituent Assembly is / are correct?

- 1. The members of the Constituent Assembly were chosen based on the provincial elections of 1946.**
- 2. The Constituent Assembly did not include representatives of the Princely States.**
- 3. The discussions within the Constituent Assembly were not influenced by opinions expressed by the public.**
- 4. In order to create a sense of collective participation, submissions were solicited from the public.**

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Q. The Mandal Commission was constituted during the tenure of which among the following prime ministers?

- A. Indira Gandhi
- B. Morarji Desai
- C. Rajiv Gandhi
- D. V P Singh

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A. Indira Gandhi

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Dec 1978: Morarji Desai of the Janata Party, announced the formation.

Dec 1980: Submitted its report to President N. S. Reddy.

Aug 1990: V. P. Singh announced its implementation.

Q. Consider the following statements about the Preamble of the Constitution and state which of them are correct with the help of given codes:

- 1. The objective resolution proposed by Pt. Nehru ultimately became the Preamble.**
- 2. It is not justiciable in nature.**
- 3. It cannot be amended.**
- 4. It cannot override the specific provisions of the Constitution.**

- A. Only 1 and 2
- B. Only 1, 2 and 4
- C. Only 1, 2 and 3
- D. Only 2, 3 and 4

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In *Keshvanand Bharti* it was laid down by the Supreme Court that the Preamble of the Indian Constitution is amended only those parts of the preamble which contain basic features could not be amended.

Q. The Preamble of the Indian constitution adopted on 26th November 1949 did not include the terms :

- 1. Socialist**
- 2. Secular**
- 3. Integrity**
- 4. Republic**

- A. 1, 2 and 3
- B. 2, 3 and 4
- C. 1, 2 and 4
- D. 3 and 4

Q. The Preamble of the Indian constitution adopted on 26th November 1949 did not include the terms :

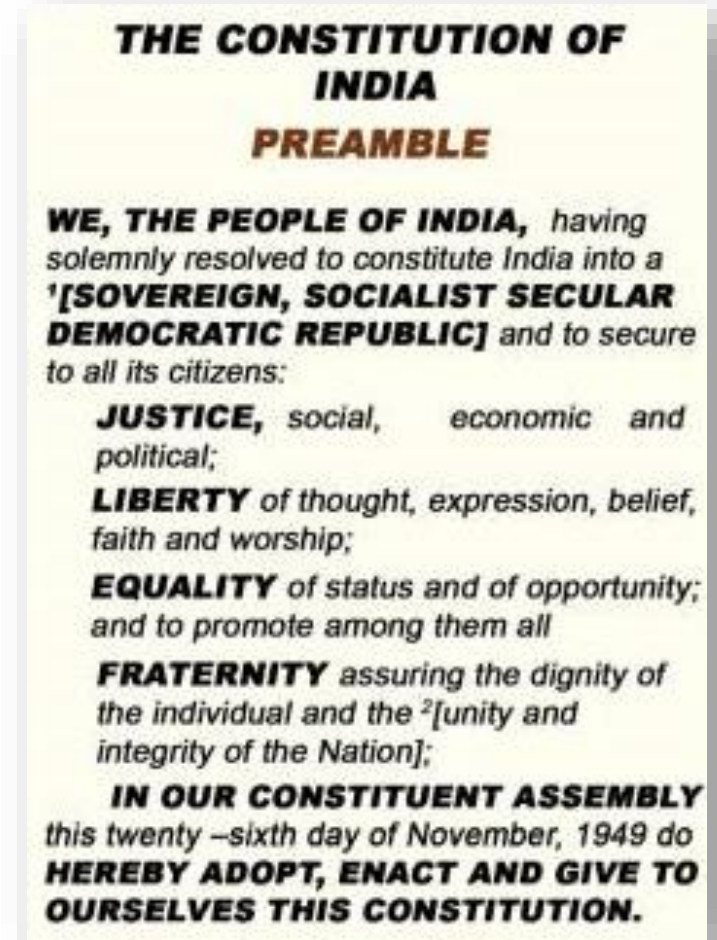
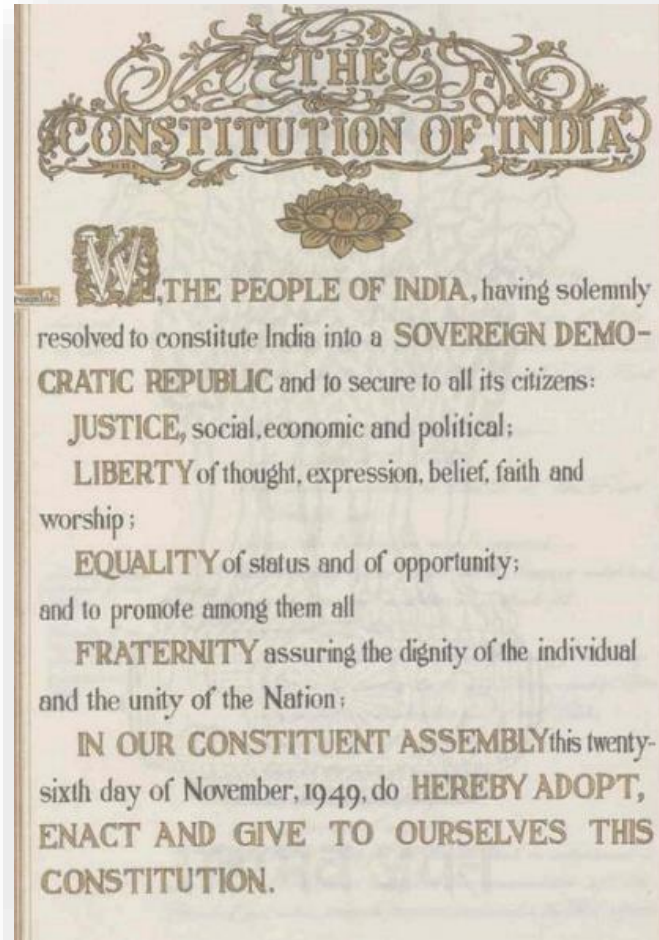
1. Socialist
2. Secular
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Q. The Preamble is useful in constitutional interpretation because it:

- A. uses value loaded words
- B. contains the real objective and philosophy of the constitution makers
- C. is a source of power and limitation
- D. gives and exhaustive list of basic features of the Constitution

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The preamble is useful in constitutional interpretation because it contains the real objective and philosophy of the constitution makers.

Q. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

List-I

(State)

A. Goa

B. Haryana

C. Meghalaya

D. Sikkim

List-II

(Full Statehood Granted In)

1. 1966

2. 1972

3. 1976

4. 1987

A B C D

A. 3 1 2 4

B. 4 2 1 3

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These are the new states and Union territories created after 1956.

Q. Consider the following statements:

1. Quo-warranto is a very powerful instrument for safeguarding against the usurpation of public offices.

2. A High Court can issue a mandamus to compel a court or judicial tribunal to exercise its jurisdiction when it has refused to exercise it.

Which of the statement given above is/are correct?

A. Only 1

B. Only 2

C. Both 1 and 2

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