**Test 4**

**25-05-2024**

**1. Consider the following statements about Directive Principles of State Policy:**

1. They are fundamental in the governance of the country.

2. The 24th Constitutional Amendment Act has made them non-enforceable by any court.

3. They explicitly direct for separation of Judiciary from the executives.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

(a) 2 and 3 only

(b) 1 only

(c) 1 and 3 only

(d) 1, 2 and 3

**2. Consider the following statements about Directive Principles of State Policy:**

1. For determining the validity of any law, Directive Principles may be considered to be ‘reasonable’ in relation to Article 14 and Article 19.

2. In the Minerva Mills case, the Supreme Court has held that in case of question between fundamental rights and directive principles, fundamental rights should be given primacy.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

**3. Consider the following pairs of Directive Principles and Article of the Constitution:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Directive Principle | Article of the Constitution |
| Promotion of international  peace and security | Article 51 |
| Separation of judiciary from  executive | Article 50 |
| Organisation of village  panchayats | Article 42 |
| Provision for maternity  relief | Article 40 |

Which of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(a) 1 and 3 only

(b) 1 and 2 only

(c) 1, 2 and 3 only

(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

**4. Consider the following statements about Article 38 of the Constitution**:

1. It directs the State to promote the welfare of the people.

2. It provides for equal pay for equal work for both men and women.

3. The Article has been amended only once by 44th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1978.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 3 only

(b) 2 and 3 only

(c) 1 only

(d) 2 only

**5. Consider the following statements:**

1. According to the Constitution of India, the right to form a cooperative society is a fundamental right.

2. The 95th Amendment Act added a new Directive Principle of State Policy relating to cooperative societies.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) None of the above

**6. Which of the following are considered as a basic structure of the Indian Constitution?**

1. Social Justice

2. Free and fair elections

3. Supremacy of fundamental rights over Directive Principles of State Policy

4. Supremacy of the Parliament.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

(a) 1 and 2 only

(b) 1, 2 and 3 only

(c) 1, 2 and 4 only

(d) 3 and 4 only

**7. Which of the following Directive Principles is not added by way of amendment of the constitution:**

(a) To secure opportunities for healthy development of children

(b) To promote equal justice and to provide free legal aid to the poor

(c) To secure equitable distribution of material resources of the community for the common good

(d) To minimise inequalities in income, status, facilities and opportunities

**8. Which of the following Directive Principles is /are Socialistic Principle:**

1. To promote equal justice and to provide free legal aid to the poor

2. To make provision for just and humane conditions of work

3. To promote cottage industries on cooperative basis in rural areas

4. To promote the educational and economic interests of SCs,STs, and other weaker sections of the society

Select the correct answer from the code given below:

(a) 2 and 3 only

(b) 1 and 2 only

(c) 1,2 and 4 only

(d) 1 and 3 only

**9. Which of the following Directive principles are not enshrined in part IV of the constitution:**

1. Claims of the members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes to services.

2. To promote the educational and economic interests of SCs, STs, and other weaker sections

3. Maintain just and honourable relations between nations

Select the correct answer from the code given below:

(a) 1 and 3 only

(b) 2 and 3 only

(c) 1 only

(d) 1 and 2 only

**10. Consider the following statements**

1. Directive Principle of State Policy is the direction of the people to the state.

2. The ideal of justice–social, economic and political–has been taken from the Russian Revolution

Select the correct answer from the code given below

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

**11. Directive Principles of State Policy resemble the “instrument of instructions” contained in which of the following acts?**

a) Government of India Act, 1919

b) Government of India Act, 1935

c) Act for the better Government of India, 1858

d) The Indian councils Act, 1909

**12. Consider the following Directive Principles of State Policy:**

1. To promote equal justice and to provide free Legal Aid to the poor

2. To secure a living wage for all workers

3. To organise agriculture and animal husbandry on modern and scientific lines

4. To prohibit consumption of intoxicating drinks and drugs which are injurious to Health

Which of the above Directive Principles can be considered to be socialist in nature?

(a) 1 and 2 only

(b) 1 and 3 only

(c) 3 and 4 only

(d) 2 and 4 only

**13. With reference to the Directive Principles of State Policy, which of the following statements is not correct?**

(a) The Directive Principles along with the fundamental rights embody the philosophy of the constitution.

(b) The Directive Principles puts an obligation on the government to undertake certain measures for the Welfare of the people.

(c) They are non-justiciable and hence Courts cannot use Directive Principles to determine the constitutional validity of a law.

(d) It is possible for Directive Principles to be in direct conflict with fundamental rights of citizens.

**14. Consider the following Directive Principles of State Policy:**

1. To provide early childhood care and education for all children until the age of

six years.

2. To protect and improve the environment and to safeguard forests and wildlife.

3. To separate the Judiciary from the executive in the public services of the state

4. To promote professional management of Cooperative societies.

Which of the above Directive Principles can be considered as liberal intellectual principles?

(a) 1, 2 and 3 only

(b) 2, 3 and 4 only

(c) 1, 2 and 4 only

(d) 1, 3 and 4 only

**15. With reference to the Directive Principle of State Policy, consider the following**

**statements:**

1. They facilitate stability and continuity in domestic and foreign policies in political, economic and social spheres in spite of the changes of the party in power.

2. They have helped the courts in exercising their power of judicial review.

3. In the Constitution, there are no directives outside the Directive Principles chapter.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only

(b) 2 and 3 only

(c) 1 only

(d) 1,2 and 3

**16. According to Article 51 of the Constitution of India, The State shall endeavour to**

1. promote international peace and security.

2. maintain just and honourable relations between nations.

3. provide relief to other nations during times of emergencies.

4. encourage settlement of international disputes by arbitration.

5. Foster respect for local laws.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

(a) 1, 2 and 5 only

(b) 1, 2 and 4 only

(c) 2, 3 and 4 only

(d) 1, 4 and 5 only

**17. Which of the following provisions finds mention in both Directive Principles of State Policy and Fundamental duties?**

(a) Providing opportunities for education to children between the age of 6 and 14 years

(b) Protecting and improving the natural environment.

(c) Renouncing practices derogatory to the dignity of women

(d) Developing scientific temper, humanism and spirit of enquiry and reform

**18. Consider the following statement regarding Article 39 of the constitution:**

1. It directs the state to minimize inequalities in income, status, facilities and opportunities.

2. It directs the state to secure equitable distribution of material resources of the community for the common goods.

3. It directs the state to secure the prevention of concentration of wealth and means of production.

Select the Correct answer from the code given below:

(a) 1 and 2 only

(b) 1 and 3 only

(c) 2 and 3 only

(d) 1, 2 and 3

**19. Which of the following provisions are part of the Directive Principles of State Policy?**

1. To provide opportunity for education to child or ward between the age of six to

fourteen years.

2. To value and preserve the rich heritage of the country’s compost culture.

3. To protect monuments, places and objects of artistic or historic interest which are declared to be of national importance.

Select the Correct answer from the code given below:

(a) 1 and 2 only

(b) 1 and 3 only

(c) 3 only

(d) 2 and 3 only

**20. Consider the following statements about the Directive Principle of the State Policy:**

1. They serve as a crucial test for the performance of the government.

2. They are intended to fill in the vacuum in Part III of the constitution by providing for political and economic rights.

3. Legislative action is required for its implementation.

Select the Correct answer from the code given below:

(a) 1 and 2 only

(b) 1 and 3 only

(c) 2 and 3 only

(d) 1, 2 and 3

**21. Which of the following statements about Directive Principles of State Policy is incorrect?**

(a) These principles are fundamental in the governance of the country.

(b) To protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wildlife and have compassion for living creatures is a directive principle.

(c) Law giving effect to a Directive Principles may be considered to be ‘reasonable’ in relation to Article 14 and Article 19 to save such law from being unconstitutional.

(d) They explicitly direct the separation of judiciary from the executive.

**22. Consider the following events with reference to history of Indian Constitution:**

1. Minerva Mills Case

2. Insertion of directive to secure opportunities for healthy development of children.

3. Provisioning for separation of judiciary from the executive under the Constitution.

4. Provision for consequential seniority in reservation in promotion in favour of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Which of the following is correct chronological order?

(a) 2-3-1-4

(b) 1-2-3-4

(c) 3-2-1-4

(d) 3-2-4-1

23. Which of the following is not a provision under Directive Principles of the State

Policy?

1. Provision for just and humane conditions of work

2. Preserve the rich heritage of the country’s composite culture

3. Protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India

4. Raise the level of nutrition and standard of living

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

(a) 1 and 2 only

(b) 1 and 4 only

(c) 2 and 3 only

(d) 3 and 4 only

**24. According to Article 36 the term state has the same meaning as in part III of the constitution dealing with Fundamental Rights, which of the following bodies is included in state?**

1. Parliament.

2. Councils of Ministers

3. Public sector enterprise

4. Municipal corporation

5. National Tiger Conservation Authority

Select the correct answer using codes given below:

(a) 1 and 2 only

(b) 1, 2, 3 and 4 only

(c) 1, 3 and 4 only

(d) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

**25. Which of the following Directive principles of state policy added through 86th Amendment Act 2002?**

1. States to provide early childhood care and education for all children until they complete the age of 6 years.

2. To secure opportunities for the healthy development of children.

3. To take steps to secure the participation of workers in the management of industries.

4. State to promote voluntary formation, autonomous functioning, democratic control and professional management of co-operative societies.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

(a) 1, 2 and 3 only

(b) 1 and 4 only

(c) 2, 3 and 4 only

(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

**26. Which of the following Directive principles of state policy can be listed in Gandhian principles?**

1. To promote cottage industries on the individual or co-operation basis in rural areas.

2. To secure opportunities for the healthy development of children.

3. To prohibit the consumption of intoxicating drinks and drugs.

4. To promote equal justice and to provide free legal aid to the poor.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

(a) 1 and 2 only

(b) 2 and 3 only

(c) 1, 3 and 4 only

(d) 1 and 3 only

**27. Consider the following statements regarding Directive principles of state policy.**

1. It was borrowed from the American constitution and enumerated in Part IV.

2. It is legally binding on legislative and executive organs of the Central and state governments.

3. It is fundamental in governance of the nation and promotes welfare of the people.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only

(b) 3 only

(c) 2 and 3 only

(d) 1, 2 and 3

**28. Which one of the following embodies the concept of a Welfare of state and not that of a Police 'states'?**

(a) Integrated Judiciary

(b) Fundamental Duties

(c) Directive principles of state policy

(d) Preamble

**29. Which of the following Directive Principles of State policy (DPSPs) have been given precedence over fundamental rights under Article 14 and Article 19?**

(a) Article 39(b) and article 39(c)

(b) Article 28 and Article 51

(c) Article 44 and Article 49

(d) Article 34 and Article 38

**30. With the reference to the Directive Principles of State policy part IV of the Indianm Constitution, consider the following statements:**

1. To secure for all citizens a uniform civil code.

2. To organize agriculture and animal husbandry on modern and scientific lines.

3. To protect and improve the environment and to safeguard forest and wildlife.

4. To promote equal justice and to provide free legal aid to the poor.

Which of the directive principles given above are based on liberal ideology?

(a) 1 and 2 only

(b) 2 and 4 only

(c) 1, 3 and 4 only

(d) 1, 2 and 3 only

**31. With the reference to the Directive Principles of State policy part IV of the Indian Constitution, consider the following statements:**

1. To organise agriculture and animal husbandry on modern and scientific lines.

2. To promote equal justice and to provide free legal aid to the poor.

3. To secure the right to work, to education and to public assistance in cases of unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement.

4. To make provision for just and humane conditions of work and maternity relief.

Which of the directive principles given above are based on Socialistic ideology?

(a) 1, 2 and 4 only

(b) 2, 3 and 4 only

(c) 1 and 2 only

(d) 3 and 4 only

**32. Makers of our Constitution made the Directive Principles non-justiciable because -**

1. Diversity and backwardness of the country acting as a blockage for their implementation.

2. At the time of independence India had inadequate financial resources at the

disposal of the state.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

**33. Who among the following described Directive Principles of state policy and Fundamental Rights as the ‘Conscience of the Constitution’.**

(a) B.R Ambedkar

(b) Rajendra Prasad

(c) Alladi Krishnaswamy Iyer

(d) Granville Austin

**34. With the reference to the Uniform civil code (UCC), Consider the following statements:**

1. Under Article 44 of the Indian constitution, the state shall impose UCC throughout the territory of India.

2. At present, Goa is the only state with a Uniform civil code.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

**35. With the reference to Directive Principles of State policy, consider the following statements:**

1. They have helped the courts in exercising their power of judicial review.

2. They are like an ‘Instrument of Instructions’ or general recommendations addressed to all authorities in the Indian Union.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

**36. Other than the Fundamental Rights, which of the following parts of the Constitution of India reflect/reflects the principles and provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948)?**

1. Preamble

2. Directive Principles of State Policy

3. Fundamental Duties

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

(a) 1 and 2 only

(b) 2 only

(c) 1 and 3 only

(d) 1, 2 and 3

**37. Which among the following are considered as directives outside Part IV of the Indian Constitution?**

1. Development of the Hindi language

2. Claims of SCs and STs to services

3. Instruction in mother tongue

Select the correct answer using codes given below:

(a) 1 and 2 only

(b) 2 and 3 only

(c) 2 only

(d) 1, 2 and 3

**38. Which of the following parts of the constitution is/are non- justiciable by the court?**

1. Directive Principles of State policy

2. Fundamental duties

3. Preamble

4. Fundamental Rights

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

(a) 1 and 4 only

(b) 3 and 4 only

(c) 1, 2 and 3 only

(d) 2 and 3, 4 only

**39. Which of the following statements about Fundamental Duties under Part IV-A is correct?**

(a) They were inserted into the Constitution on the recommendations of Swaran Singh Committee and Verma Committee.

(b) Duty to pay taxes is not a Fundamental Duty.

(c) This Part is applicable to citizens and noncitizens equally.

(d) They are inspired by the Irish Constitution.

**40. Which of the following is a fundamental duty provided under Article 51A of the Constitution?**

(a) To promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India.

(b) Protection and improvement of environment and safeguarding of forests and wildlife.

(c) Provision for just and humane conditions of work.

(d) Secure a social order for the promotion of welfare of the people.

**41. Consider The following Constitution:**

1. The Fundamental Duties in the Indian Constitution are inspired by the Japanese Constitution.

2. The Fundamental Duties have not been amended since its inception.

Which of the above statement/s is/ are correct?

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

**42. Which of the following is/are Fundamental duty/duties incorporated in the constitution of India by the 42nd constitutional amendment act?**

1. To value and preserve the rich heritage of the country’s composite culture

2. Protect and improve the environment and safeguard forests and wildlife.

3. Parents or guardians should provide opportunities for education to their child or ward between the age of six to fourteen years.

Select the correct answer from the code given below:

(a) 1 only

(b) 1 and 2 only

(c) 2 only

(d) 2 and 3 only

**43. Which of the following is/are Fundamental duty/duties of Citizens in India?**

1. To protect monuments, places and objects of artistic or historic interest which are declared to be of national importance.

2. To protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes,rivers and wildlife and to have compassion for living creatures.

Select the correct answer from the code given below:

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 only

(c) Neither 1 or 2

(d) Both 1 and 2

**44. Which of the following is fundamental duty enshrined in Part IV-A of Constitution:**

(a) To protect monuments, places and objects of artistic or historic interest which are declared to be of national importance

(b) Provide early childhood care and education for all children until the age of six years.

(c) To safeguard public property and abjure violence.

(d) To Pay taxes and contribute to the development of the nation.

**45. Which of the following have been described as the Conscience of Constitution by the Granville Austin:**

1. Preamble

2. Fundamental right

3. Directive Principles of State Policy

4. Fundamental Duty

Select the correct answer from the code given below:

(a) 1 and 2 only

(b) 1, 2 and 3 only

(c) 2 and 3 only

(d) 1 and 3 only

**46. What is the rationale behind framing the fundamental duties in Indian Constitution?**

1. Rights and duties of the citizens are correlative and inseparable.

2. Their inclusion helped to strengthen democratic system in the country.

3. They serve as a warning against the antinational and antisocial activities

Select the correct answer from the code given below:

(a) 1 and 2 only

(b) 2 and 3 only

(c) 1 and 3 only

(d) 1,2 and 3

**47. Which of the following provision/s is/are included in part IV A of the constitution:**

1. To safeguard public property and to abjure violence.

2. It is the duty of citizen to uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India

3. To organise agriculture and animal husbandry on modern and scientific lines.

Select the Correct answer from the code given below:

(a) 1 and 2 only

(b) 1 and 3 only

(c) 3 only

(d) 2 and 3 only

**48. Protection of wild life comes under which of the following in the Constitution of India?**

1. Fundamental duties

2. Directive Principles

3. Seventh Schedule

Select the correct action from given codes below.

(a) 1 and 2 only

(b) 2 and 3 only

(c) 1, 2 and 3

(d) 1 and 3 only

**49. Safeguarding the public Property, developing scientific temper and promoting communal harmony come under which of the following?**

(a) Fundamental Rights

(b) Directive principles of state policies

(c) Center - state relation

(d) None of these

**50. Which of the following is/are not a Fundamental Duty of the citizen?**

1. To uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India.

2. To exercise our Universal Adult Franchise at the time of general elections.

3. To value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture.

Select the correct option from the codes given below:

(a) 1 and 2 only

(b) 2 and 3 only

(c) 1, 2 and 3

(d) 1 and 3 only

**51. Which of the following is/are correct in regarding the 86th constitutional amendment?**

1. The 12th Fundamental Duty was incorporated by the 86th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2002.

2. The 86th Constitutional Amendment Act, puts duty on parents or guardians to provide opportunities for education to their Child or Ward in the age of 6 to 14.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) None of the above

**52. The Fundamental Duties were included in the Constitution with the idea of -**

(a) Giving more importance to Fundamental Rights.

(b) Curbing subversive and unconstitutional activities.

(c) Preventing abuse of Fundamental Rights.

(d) Giving more power to the executive.

**53. Consider the following statements:**

1. Verma Committee on Fundamental Duties of the Citizens (1999) identified the existence of legal provisions for the implementation of some of the Fundamental duties .

2. One of the Fundamental Duties of every citizen of India is to pay taxes so as to maintain a vibrant democracy in India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) None of the above

**54. Recently, the Supreme Court of India issued an order, allowing the deportation of Rohingyas from Indian territory. While making its case before the court, the government of India had argued that the Rohingyas were illegal migrants who had crossed the border. In regard to Rohingya,**

which of the following statements is/are incorrect ?

1. They can enjoy the right to life under article 21 of the Indian constitution.

2. They are expected to uphold moral duties like fundamental duties under article 51A of the Indian constitution.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 only

(c) 1 and 2 both

(d) None of the above

**55. Sardar Swaran Singh committee is associated with which of the following?**

(a) Addition of fundamental duties to the constitution.

(b) Formation of new states viz. Punjab and Haryana

(c) Anti - Drug movement in Punjab state

(d) It was formed for satluj river water dispute between Punjab and Haryana

**56. With reference to the Indian polity, which of the following is not correct?**

(a) The 25th Constitutional Act came to be challenged before the Supreme Court in Kesavananda Bharati case (1973).

(b) Art. 31-c was introduced by the 25th Constitutional Act which gave Art. 39(b) and 39(c) precedence over fundamental Rights.

(c) Art. 40 deals with organizing village Panchayats as units of self government.

(d) Art. 44 says that the state shall endeavor to safeguard public property and to abjure violence.

**57. Which of the following parts of the Indian Constitution uphold the idea of ‘fraternity’?**

1. Preamble

2. Fundamental Rights

3. Fundamental Duties

Select the correct action from given codes below:

(a) 1 only

(b) 1, 2 and 3

(c) 3 only

(d) 1 and 3 only

**58. With reference to the Fundamental Duties mentioned in Indian constitution, Consider the following statements:**

1. They promote a sense of discipline and commitment among the citizens.

2. They help the courts in examining and determining the constitutional validity of a law.

Which of the statements given above is/are incorrect?

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

**59. Which of the following legal provisions has a bearing on the Fundamental duties in India?**

1. Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act, 1971.

2. Right to Education Act 2009.

3. Representation of People Act 1951.

Select the correct answer using codes given below:

(a) 1, 2 and 3

(b) 2 and 3 only

(c) 1 and 2 only

(d) 1 and 3 only

**60. Consider the following statements:**

1. The 1st Constitutional Amendment Act, 1951 added the Ninth Schedule

2. 1st constitutional amendment also provided that all laws made by the state legislature under article 31A are immune from judicial review.

3. In the Keshvananda Bharati (1973) case Supreme Court allowed the Judicial Review of the laws placed under Ninth Schedule before 24th April 1973.

Select the Correct answer from the codes given below:

(a) 1 only

(b) 1 and 2 only

(c) 1 and 3 only

(d) 1, 2 and 3

**61. Consider the following statements regarding the amendment to the Constitution of India:**

1. The amendment to the provisions related to the federal structure must be ratified by half of the states by a special majority.

2. Amendments regarding delimitation of constituencies require ratification of half of the states.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 only

(c) 1 and 2

(d) None of the above

**62. Consider the following statements regarding the amendment to the Constitution of India:**

1. Amendments can be initiated by both the ministers and the private members.

2. Joint sitting can be initiated to resolve a deadlock on the issue of Constitutional amendment.

3. 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, made it mandatory for the President to give assent to the Constitutional Amendment Bills.

4. Rajya Sabha has equal powers with respect to Lok Sabha in case of Constitutional Amendment Bills.

Select the incorrect answer from the codes given below:

(a) 1 and 4 only

(b) 2 and 3 only

(c) 2 and 4 only

(d) 3 only

**63. Which of the following provision require special majority of the Parliament along with the ratification of states for their amendment:**

1. Citizenship

2. Enlarging the Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

3. Article 368

4. Official Language

5. Any of the list in Seventh Schedule

6. Goods and Services Tax Council

Select the Correct answer from the codes given below:

(a) 1, 2 and 4 only

(b) 3, 5 and 6 only

(c) 1, 3, 5 and 6 only

(d) 2, 3, 5 and 6 only

**64. Consider the following pairs:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Constitutional Amendments | Related to |
| 1. 100th  Constitutional  Amendment Act: | National Judicial  Appointment  Commission |
| 2. 101st  Constitutional  Amendment Act: | Goods and Services Tax |
| 3. 102nd  Constitutional  Amendment Act: | Reservation of seats in  Parliament |

Which of the above pairs is/are correctly matched?

(a) 1 and 2 only

(b) 2 and 3 only

(c) 2 only

(d) None of the above

**65. Consider the following statements regarding the 24th Constitutional Amendment Act:**

1. It excluded the Constitutional Amendment from the purview of laws under Article 13.

2. The Supreme Court in the Golaknath case upheld the validity of the 24th Constitutional Amendment Act.

3. 24th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1971 accorded precedence to Article 39(b) and

(c) over Article 14 and 19.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 and 3 only

(c) 1 and 3 only

(d) 3 only

**66. Consider the following statements:**

1. 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act brought about changes in the Preamble, Directive Principles and the Fundamental Duties.

2. 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976 added Article 31C to the Constitution.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

**67. Consider the following statements:**

1. Unlike the constitution of India, the Constitution of the United States of America gives the Lower House of the Parliament the sole power to impeach the President.

2. Contrary to the United States of America, no president has ever faced impeachment proceedings in India.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) None of the Above

**68. Which one of the following is most appropriate regarding the amendment to the constitution.**

(a) Constitutional Amendment Acts cannot be introduced in the Rajya Sabha.

(b) Election’s procedure of the Parliament and the State Legislatures require assent of the State legislatures.

(c) State legislatures must ratify a Constitutional Amendment Bill within 6 months.

(d) Changes in Salaries and Allowances of the MPs amounts to a Constitutional Amendment outside Article 368.

**69. With reference to the Indian constitution, consider the following statements-**

1. All the provisions of the Indian Constitution can be easily amended by the

Parliament.

2. Some provisions of the Constitution can be amended by a simple majority of the

parliament.

3. The provisions relating to Use of the English language in Parliament requires a Special Majority of Parliament for amendment.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 3 only

(b) 2 only

(c) 2 and 3 only

(d) All of the above

**70. Consider the following statements:**

1. 52nd Constitutional Amendment Act added the Tenth Schedule to the Constitution.

2. 86th Constitutional Amendment Act provided special provisions for the backward classes in all educational institutions.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

**71. Consider the following statements:**

1. 103rd Constitutional Amendment Act made changes in Articles 14, 15 and 16 of the Constitution.

2. 86th Constitutional Amendment Act added Article 21A to the Constitution.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

**72. Consider the following statements:**

1. 86th Constitutional Amendment Act made changes in the fundamental rights only.

2. 44th Constitutional Amendment Act dealt with promoting equal justice and providing

free legal aid to the poor.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

**73. Consider the following statements:**

1. 101st Constitutional Amendment Act imposed concurrent power of taxation on the Centre and the states.

2. Goods and Services Tax council was created by an order of the President.

3. An amendment to the Goods and Services Tax Council requires a Constitutional amendment under Article 368.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

(a) 1 and 3 only

(b) 2 and 3 only

(c) 1, 2 and 3

(d) None of the above

**74. Which of the following is least appropriate regarding the amenability of the Constitution?**

(a) For a constitution to be a living document, it must be unfrozen and alterable.

(b) Rigidity is accorded to the provisions that are central to the Constitution.

(c) Amenability calls for changes in the rights and powers of the federal units in a flexible manner.

(d) Sovereignty of elected representatives of Parliament is the basis of amendment procedure.

**75. Consider the following bodies:**

1. NITI Aayog

2. Special Officer for linguistic minorities

3. National Commission for Backward classes

4. Goods and Services Tax council

5. Central Information commission

Which among the above bodies have been inserted to the Constitution by way of its amendment?

(a) 1, 2 and 4 only

(b) 2,3 and 4 only

(c) 3, 4 and 5 only

(d) 2, 3, 4 and 5

**76. Consider the following pairs:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Constitutional  Amendment | Related Schedule |
| 1. 91st Constitutional  Amendment Act: | Tenth Schedule |
| 2. 71st Constitutional  Amendment Act: | Eighth Schedule |
| 3. 97th Constitutional  Amendment Act: | second Schedule |
| 4. 89th Constitutional  Amendment Act: | Sixth Schedule |

Which of the above pairs is/are correctly matched?

(a) 1 and 3 only

(b) 2 and 3 only

(c) 1 and 2 only

(d) 3 and 4 only

**77. Consider the following statements:**

1. Rearrangement of items amongst the three lists in the seventh schedule of the Constitution does not require Constitution amendment.

2. The State Finance Commission was added to the Constitution by way of amendment to the Constitution.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

**78. Consider the following statements about 42nd constitutional amendment act:**

1. The Act made provision for establishment of administrative tribunals.

2. The Act did away with the requirement of quorum in the parliament and the state legislatures.

3. It deleted the right to property from the list of Fundamental Rights and made it only a legal right.

Select the correct answer from the code given below

(a) 1 and 2 only

(b) 1 and 3 only

(c) 2 and 3 only

(d) 1, 2 and 3

**79. Consider the following statements regarding the Constitutional Amendment Bill when it is passed by both Houses of Parliament:**

1. The President must give the assent to the bill.

2. The President can withhold assent to the bill.

3. The President can return the bill for reconsideration to the Parliament.

4. The bill doesn’t require the assent of the President if it is passed with a special majority of the Parliament and the ratification of half the State legislature.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 and 3 only

(c) 2 and 4 only

(d) 4 only

**80. Which one of the following Constitutional amendment acts added the Ninth Schedule to the Indian Constitution?**

(a) 14th amendment act of 1962

(b) 4th amendment act of 1955

(c) 17th amendment act of 1964

(d) 1st amendment act of 1951

**81. Which Constitutional Amendment act of the Indian constitution made ‘The right to Property’ only a legal Constitutional right?**

1. 44th Constitutional Amendment Act

2. 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act

3. 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act

4. 34th Constitutional Amendment Act

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 only

(c) 3 only

(d) 1 and 4 only

**82. Consider the following statements with reference to the Private Member bill:**

1. It is a bill introduced by a member of parliament, who is not a minister.

2. Private member bills are only restricted to bills proposed by the members of the opposition party in Parliament.

3. The constitutional amendment bill introduced by a private member requires prior permission of the president.

4. Till date, no private member bill has become a law.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 and 3 only

(c) 2 and 4 only

(d) All of the above

**83. Consider the following statements with reference to the legislative bill and constitutional amendment bill of Indian Constitution:**

1. There is no provision of joint sitting for the constitutional amendment bill.

2. The President can withhold an accent to the legislative bill.

3. The Constitution cannot be amended by simple majority.

4. The Constitutional amendment bill can be introduced in either houses of Parliament and in state legislatures.

Which of the statements given above is/are incorrect?

(a) 3 only

(b) 1 and 3 only

(c) 3 and 4 only

(d) 1, 2 and 4 only

**84. The Constitutional 73rd Amendment Act, 1992 provides for which of the following provisions?**

1. It provided for mandatory reservation for Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes in every panchayat.

2. It granted constitutional status and protection to the Panchayati raj institutions.

3. It provided for the establishment of the State Finance Commission.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

a) 1 only

b) 1 and 2

c) 2 and 3 only

d) All of the above

**85. Which of the following provisions in the Indian Constitution can be amended by Simple Majority of the two Houses of Parliament outside the scope of Article 368?**

1. Citizenship-acquisition and termination.

2. Fifth Schedule-administration of scheduled areas and scheduled tribes.

3. Formation of new states and alteration of areas, boundaries or names of existing states.

4. Conferment of more jurisdiction on the Supreme Court.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

(a) 1 and 2

(b) 2 and 3

(c) 1, 3 and 4

(d) All of the above

**86. Which of the following provisions in the Indian Constitution can be amended by the Special Majority of Parliament and Consent of States?**

1. Election of the President and its manners.

2. Extent of the executive power of the Union and the states.

3. Distribution of legislative powers between the Union and the states.

4. Any of the lists in the Seventh Schedule.

5. Use of English language in Parliament.

6. Abolition or creation of legislative councils in states.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

(a) 1 , 3 and 6 only

(b) 2 , 4 and 5 only

(c) 1 , 3 , 4 and 6 only

(d) 1, 2 , 3 and 4 only

**87. Consider the following statements with reference to the Constitutional amendment and the role of state legislature:**

1. The state legislatures can initiate a bill or proposal for amending the Constitution in respect of fundamental rights.

2. Only in a few cases, when the consent of the state legislatures is required, then the consent of only half of them is sufficient to pass the constitutional amendment bill.

3. The Constitution prescribes the time frame of 6 months within which the state legislatures should ratify or reject an amendment submitted to them.

Which of the statements given above is/are incorrect?

(a) 1 only

(b) 3 only

(c) 1 and 2 only

(d) 1 and 3 only

**88. Consider the following statements with reference to the 42nd Constitutional amendment act of 1976:**

1. It added three new words i.e. socialist, secular and unity to the Preamble.

2. It added the Directive Principles of promoting equal justice and providing free legal aid to the poor (Article 39 A).

3. It added 10 Fundamental Duties for the citizens on recommendations of the Swaran Singh Committee.

Which of the statements given above is/are incorrect?

(a) 1 only

(b) 3 only

(c) 1 and 3 only

(d) 1, 2 and 3 only

**89. Consider the following statements with reference to the Constitutional 86th Amendment Act of 2002:**

1. A new article 21A was inserted which made ‘Right to Education’ a Fundamental Right for children in the range of 6-14 years.

2. It made education for all children below 6 years a Directive Principle for State Policy (DPSP).

3. There was no change in Fundamental Duties.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only

(b) 2 and 3 only

(c) 1 and 3 only

(d) All of the above

**90. Under which of the following Constitution Amendment Acts, Four new languages namely ‘Bodo, Santhali, Maithili and Dongi’ were added to the list of languages under the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution of India, thereby raising their number to 22 languages?**

1. 92nd Constitutional amendment Act

2. 52nd Constitutional amendment Act

3. 69th Constitutional amendment Act

4. 99th Constitutional amendment Act

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 only

(c) 3 only

(d) 1 and 4 only

**91. Consider the following statements:**

1. The 44th Amendment to the Constitution of India introduced an Article placing the election of the Prime Minister beyond judicial review.

2. The Supreme Court of India struck down the 99th Amendment to the Constitution of India as being violative of the independence of the judiciary.

3. The 24th Amendment to the Constitution of India made the president bound by the advice of the cabinet.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 only

(c) 1 and 3 only

(d) 2 and 3 only

**92. The Ninth Schedule was introduced in the Constitution of India during the prime Ministership of:**

(a) Jawaharlal Nehru

(b) Indira Gandhi

(c) Lal Bahadur Shastri

(d) Morarji Desai

**93. Consider the following amendment acts with their provisions:**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Acts | Provisions |
| 1. 71st  Constitutional  amendment  act | Added Konkani, Manipuri,  and Nepali languages |
| 2. 104th  Constitutional  amendment  act | Provided Constitutional  Status to the National Backward  Classes (NCBC) |
| 3. 52nd  Constitutional  amendment  act | Added a new Tenth  Schedule |
| 4. 101st  Constitutional  amendment  act | Introduced the Goods and  Services Tax |

Which of the pairs given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 and 3 only

(c) 1 and 3 only

(d) 1, 3 and 4 only

**94. Consider the following statements regarding procedure of amendment:**

1. An amendment of the Constitution can be initiated only by the Parliament.

2. In case of a disagreement between the two Houses, there is a provision for holding a joint sitting for the passage of the amendment bill.

3. The President cannot reject the amendment bill passed by the Parliament.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 only

(c) 2 and 3 only

(d) 1 and 3 only

**95. Which of the following provisions of the Constitution can be amended by the Simple majority in Parliament?**

1. Abolition or creation of legislative councils in states.

2. Directive Principles of State Policy

3. Use of English language in Parliament.

Select the correct answer using codes given below.

(a) 1, 2 and 3

(b) 2 and 3 only

(c) 1 and 2 only

(d) 1 and 3 only

**96. With reference to the Indian constitution, which of the following are considered as parts of the basic Structure of the Indian Constitution?**

1. Welfare state

2. Secular character of the Constitution

3. Powers of Subordinate Courts

4. Effective access to justice

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

(a) 1, 2 and 3 only

(b) 2 and 4 only

(c) 1, 2 and 4 only

(d) 1, 3 and 4 only

**97. With reference to India as a Union of States, consider the following statements.**

1. Indian federation is a union of states as it is not the result of an agreement among the states like the American Federation.

2. The states have no right to secede from the federation as it is an indestructible union.

Which of the above statement/s is/are correct?

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

**98. Consider the following statements.**

1. Parliament can legislate to form new states or alter the areas of the state or alter boundaries of existing states only after getting consent from the concerned state.

2. The Constitution guarantees the territorial integrity of a state in India.

Which of the above statement/s is/are correct?

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) None of the above.

**99. Consider the following statements with respect to Article 3 of the Constitution:**

1. A bill for diminishing the area of any state can be introduced in the Parliament only with the prior recommendation of the concerned state governor.

2. President has to refer the bill for increasing the area of state to the concerned state legislature for expressing its view within a specific time period.

3. The President is bound by the view of the state legislature if views are received in

time.

Which of the above statement/s is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 2 only

(b) 2 only

(c) 1 and 3 only

(d) 3 only

**100. Consider the following statements with regard to state reorganisation committees in India.**

1. The JVP committee rejected language as the basis for reorganisation of states.

2. Dhar commission recommended organisation of states on administrative convenience.

3. The Fazl Ali Commission accepted language as the basis of reorganisation of states.

Which of the above statement/s is/are correct?

(a) 1 only

(b) 1 and 2 only

(c) 2 and 3 only

(d) 1, 2 and 3