

**ANSWERS KEYS**

1	c	26	a	51	a	76	d
2	c	27	b	52	a	77	c
3	a	28	c	53	d	78	d
4	d	29	a	54	c	79	a
5	b	30	c	55	d	80	c
6	d	31	d	56	a	81	d
7	d	32	c	57	b	82	d
8	d	33	d	58	c	83	d
9	b	34	c	59	c	84	b
10	b	35	b	60	a	85	b
11	d	36	a	61	b	86	b
12	c	37	b	62	c	87	d
13	b	38	d	63	d	88	b
14	a	39	d	64	a	89	a
15	b	40	d	65	b	90	a
16	a	41	a	66	d	91	d
17	c	42	a	67	b	92	b
18	b	43	c	68	a	93	a
19	b	44	a	69	b	94	c
20	a	45	d	70	b	95	c
21	a	46	a	71	d	96	d
22	c	47	d	72	c	97	d
23	c	48	b	73	b	98	a
24	b	49	a	74	c	99	b
25	c	50	b	75	d	100	c

1. (C) Both are Correct statements
  - COD was created to manage the Commercial affairs of the Company
  - BOC was created to manage the political affairs
2. (C) Under the Government of India Act, 1919, the Indian Legislature was made more representative and for the first time bicameral. The Government of India Act, 1935, prescribed a federation taking the Provinces and the Indian States as units.
3. (A) Fundamental Duties are adopted from USSR.
4. (D) Government of India Act, 1909 Introduced separate communal electorates for Muslims.
5. (B) A republic is a country where power is held by the people or the representatives that they elect
6. (D) All are correct statements
7. (D) It provided for the establishment of the Supreme Court at Calcutta.
8. (D) All are correct statements
9. (B)
10. (B)
11. (D)
12. (C) Both the Dhar commission and JVP committee rejected language as the basis for the reorganization of states. Fazl Ali's commission broadly accepted language as the criteria for the reorganization of states, however, it rejected one-language - state policy.
13. (B) In general elections to Lok Sabha, the entire country is divided into smaller constituencies. Then people choose representatives for each constituency. This is called an area based system of representation.
 

In direct elections, first past the post system is followed in India. Whereas, in indirect elections proportional representation is followed. E.g. election to Rajya Sabha, presidentship etc.

The presidential election is held as per the system of proportional representation by means of single transferable vote, every elector has as many preferences as the candidates contesting the elections. The winning candidate has to secure the required quota of votes to be declared elected, i.e., 50% of valid votes polled +1
14. (A)
15. (B) Champakam Dorairajan Case, 1951 - In this case, Supreme Court ruled that in case of any conflict between FRs and DPSPs, FRs would prevail. It declared that DPSPs have to conform to and run as subsidiaries to the fundamental right. However, it also held that FRs could be amended by the Parliament through constitutional amendment acts. This led to the First, Fourth, and Seventeenth Amendment Act to implement some of the DPSPs
- Kesavanand Bharti case, 1973 - In this case, Supreme Court declared the second provision of Article 31C as unconstitutional and invalid on the ground that judicial review is a basic feature of the Constitution. This led to the enactment of the 42nd Amendment Act which gave legal primacy and supremacy to the DPSPs over FRs conferred by Articles 14, 19, and 21.
16. (A) Proclamation of emergency is done under Article 351 and the President suspends correct to move to the court under Article 359
17. (C) For nomination for the Presidential election, the candidate should have at least 50 proposers and 50 seconders. Each candidate will deposit Rs. 15000 as security deposit in the Reserve Bank of India. This amount is forfeited if the candidate is unable to obtain 1/6th of the total votes polled. Before 1997, the number of proposers and approvers was ten each and the security amount was Rs. 2,500. It was extended in 1997 to discourage candidates who do not contest elections seriously. Hence option (c) is correct.
18. (B) The 44th Amendment Act of 1978 has introduced this protection to eliminate the possibility of the Prime Minister speaking and taking decisions alone in this context. The 38th Amendment Act of 1975 had kept the declaration of national emergency out of the scope of judicial review, but this provision was abolished by the 44th Amendment Act of 1978. Additionally, in the Minerva Mills case (1980), the Supreme Court had said that the proclamation of national emergency can be challenged in the court on the ground that it is made entirely on the basis of external influence and unrelated facts or on the basis of lack of

discretion or dogmatism. Hence, statement 3 is not correct.

19. (B) If the Parliament again presents this bill to the President without any amendments or with amendments, then the President will have to give his assent. Thus, the President has veto power in respect of bills passed by the Parliament, 10 i.e. he can reserve the bill for his assent. There are two reasons for giving this power to the President - (a) to prevent Parliament from making hasty and not properly considered legislation, and; (b) To stop any unconstitutional legislation.

20. (A) Under the provisions of Article 356 of the Indian Constitution, President's rule can be declared by the President in the event of failure of the constitutional machinery in the states. When the President's rule is imposed, the Chief Minister and the Council of State Ministers are dissolved. The President can suspend or dissolve the Assembly. If the assembly is dissolved, new elections are held. The President can suspend or dissolve local bodies, but it is not mandatory. Hence, option (a) is correct.

21. (A) The Constitution has made a three-tier arrangement in the Seventh Schedule regarding legislative subjects between the Center and the States - List I (Union List), List II (State List) and List III (Concurrent List).

According to the Seventh Schedule of the Indian Constitution, public health and sanitation, hospitals, and dispensaries are placed in the State List. Census has been made a subject of the Union List under Article 246 of the Indian Constitution. The subject of enforcement of weights and measures was moved from the State List to the Concurrent List by the 42nd Amendment of the Constitution. This rule is effective from 1987. Hence, option (a) is correct.

22. (C)

23. (C) The Citizenship Act (1955) provides for acquisition and termination after the coming into force of the Constitution. This Act has been amended four times so far. These amendments are as follows:

1. Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 1986
2. Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 1992
3. Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2003

4. Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2005

24. (B)

25. (C)

26. (A)

27. (B) The Preamble of the Indian Constitution is based on the 'Objective Resolution' drafted and introduced by Pandit Nehru and adopted by the Constituent Assembly. It was amended by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976, which inserted the words socialist, secular and integrity.

28. (C)

29. (A) Originally (1949), the Constitution had a Preamble, 395 Articles (divided into 22 Parts), and 8 Schedules. Various amendments made since 1951 have deleted about 20 Articles and one Part (Part-VII), and added about 85 Articles, four Parts (4A, 9A, 9B, and 14A), and four Schedules (9, 10, 11, 12). No other constitution in the world has so many Articles and Schedules.

30. (C) The parliamentary system is also known as the 'Westminster' form of government, responsible government and cabinet government. The Constitution establishes the parliamentary system not only at the Center but also in the states. Features of the parliamentary system in India - de facto and The presence of nominal executives, power of the majority party, joint accountability of the executive before the legislature, membership of ministers in the legislature, leadership of the Prime Minister or Chief Minister and dissolution of the lower house (Lok Sabha or Assembly).

Although the Indian parliamentary system is largely based on the British parliamentary system, there are some fundamental differences between the two. For example, unlike the British Parliament, the Indian Parliament is not sovereign. Apart from this, the head of India is an elected person (republic), whereas in Britain there is a succession system. In any parliamentary system, be it India or Britain, the role of the Prime Minister has become very important.

31. (D) The Preamble was first included in the American Constitution and subsequently many other countries adopted it, including India. Preamble is called the introduction or introduction of the Constitution. This contains the essence of the Constitution. Renowned jurist and constitutional expert

N.A. Palkhiwala has called the Preamble 'the introduction letter of the Constitution'. The Preamble of the Indian Constitution is based on the 'Objective Resolution' drafted and introduced by Pandit Nehru and adopted by the Constituent Assembly. The Preamble of the Indian Constitution was inspired by the Preamble of the United States Constitution. It was amended by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976, which inserted the words socialist, secular and integrity.

32. (C) It deprived the Governors of Madras and Bombay of legislative power. The Governor General of India was given unlimited powers of legislature throughout British India. Under this, the laws made earlier were called regulatory laws and the laws made under the new law were called Acts. Hence, statement 2 is incorrect.

33. (D) In the formation of the Constituent Assembly, the members of the Constituent Assembly were not elected on the basis of universal suffrage. Elections were held in the provinces of India in the winter of 1945–46. After this, the provincial parliaments elected the members of the Constituent Assembly. Congress was influential in the new Constituent Assembly. In the provincial elections, the Congress won a landslide victory in the general constituencies and the Muslim League got most of the reserved Muslim seats. But the League considered it appropriate to boycott the Constituent Assembly and continued the demand for Pakistan by making another constitution. Hence, statements 1 and 2 both are incorrect.

34. (C) The Parliament as well as the State Legislature has the right to make laws for compulsory acquisition and requisition of private property by the Government. The 44th Amendment Act (1978) also abolished the constitutional duty to bear compensation in this regard except in two situations, namely, first, when the Government acquires the land of minority institutions and second, when the Government acquires the land of an individual which is for his personal cultivation. It should be owned, acquired and the land should be within the legal limit.

35. (B) Article 25 of the Indian Constitution gives Sikhs the right to wear kirpans. For Sikhs, wearing a kirpan is considered a religious responsibility. Guru Gobind Singh, the tenth Guru of the Sikhs, had made five things mandatory for the Sikhs – Kesh, Kada, Kirpan, Kangha and Kachcha. Article 26 allows religious denominations to establish and administer institutions for religious or charitable purposes. Subjects are also free to manage the affairs of the institution according to their religion. Article 27 exempts any institution or person from paying tax on expenditure incurred for maintaining or promoting his religion. Article 28, No person attending a State or State-aided educational institution may be forced to participate in religious activity on the premises.

36. (A) A lame-duck session is the last session of the present Lok Sabha before the formation of the new Lok Sabha. Those members of the present Lok Sabha who are not elected to the new Lok Sabha are called 'Lame-Ducks'.

37. (B) In the means of parliamentary proceedings, the first hour of Parliament is for Question Hour. During this, members ask questions and usually the Minister answers. There are three types of questions – Starred, Unstarred and short information type. Starred questions are answered orally and after this supplementary questions are asked. On the other hand, in case of Unstarred questions, a written report is necessary, Hence, supplementary questions cannot be asked after this. Short notice questions are those questions which are asked by giving at least 10 days' notice. These are also answered orally.

38. (D)

39. (D) The Constitution does not provide any specific procedure for the election and appointment of the Prime Minister. Article 75 only says that the President will appoint the Prime Minister. However, this does not mean that the President is free to appoint any person as Prime Minister. According to the parliamentary system of government, the President appoints the leader of the party having majority in the Lok Sabha as the Prime Minister, but if no party has a clear majority in the Lok Sabha, then the

President can exercise his personal discretion in appointing the Prime Minister. In this situation, the President usually appoints the leader of the largest party or coalition as the Prime Minister and asks him to obtain a vote of confidence in the House within 1 month.

40. (D) Parliament can increase or decrease the area of a state. For example, in 2014, Parliament created the state of Chhattisgarh, taking some territory from the state of Madhya Pradesh. Hence, statement 1 is incorrect

A different process was adopted to accede both Junagadh and Kashmir to India. A referendum was held for Junagadh to join India and Kashmir was included in India through the Instrument of Accession. Hence, statement 2 is incorrect

Creation of new states, change in area and names will not be considered as amendments under Article 368. Instead, it will be considered an amendment under Article-3. Article-3 states the territorial extent of the Union. Hence, statement 3 is incorrect

41. (A) The Regulating Act of 1773 has immense constitutional significance, as: (a) It was the first step taken by the British Government towards regularizing and controlling the operations of the East India Company in India, (b) It was the first time that the Company The administrative and political functions of the Government were recognised, and; (c) By this the foundation of central administration in India was laid. By this Act, the Governor of Bengal was named 'Governor General of Bengal' and a four-member Executive Council was formed to assist him. It is noteworthy that the first such Governor General was Lord Warren Hastings. Hence, statement 1 is correct.

Under the Act, a Supreme Court was established in Calcutta in 1774, consisting of a Chief Justice and three other judges. Under this, the company's employees were banned from doing personal business and accepting gifts and bribes from Indian people. Hence, statement 2 is correct.

By this Act, the British Government strengthened its control over the Company through the 'Court of Directors' (governing body of the Company). It was made

necessary to give information about its revenue, civil and military affairs in India to the British Government. Hence, statement 3 is correct.

42. (A) The Constituent Assembly was formed on November 1946 under the proposals suggested by the Cabinet Mission Plan. The first meeting of the Constituent Assembly was held on December 9, 1946. Hence, statement 1 is incorrect.

The Muslim League boycotted the meeting and stressed the demand for a separate Pakistan. Therefore only 211 members participated in the meeting. Hence, statement 2 is incorrect.

Like France, the senior most member of this assembly, Dr. Sachchidanand Sinha, was elected the temporary president of the assembly. Later, on December 11, 1946, Dr. Rajendra Prasad and H.C. Mukherjee was elected the President and Deputy President of the Constituent Assembly respectively. Sir B.N. Rai was appointed the Constitutional Advisor of the Assembly. Hence, statement 3 is correct.

43. (C)

44. (A)

45. (D)

46. (A)

47. (D)

48. (B) According to Article 200, when a bill passed by both the Houses of the State Legislature is presented before the Governor, the Governor can reserve the bill for the consideration of the President in addition to giving or withholding his assent to it. According to Article 201, when a Bill is reserved by the Governor for the consideration of the President, the President shall declare whether he assents to the Bill or withholds the assent.

49. (A) Semi-federal government is a mixture of federal and unitary governments. It is a system of government that balances the need for regional autonomy and a strong central authority. It allows for the sharing of power between the central government and regional governments. The Indian Constitution is considered semi-federal. Federalist theorist KC Wheare has considered the Indian Constitution as semi-federal. The term semi-federal implies that the Indian Constitution has both federal and

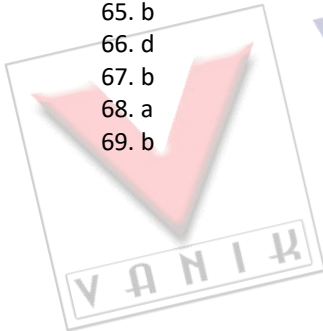
unitary features. The Indian Constitution is federal, but it was not created by any contract between independent nations. It was formed by combining the princely states that were already part of independent unitary India.

50. (B) The order of the following Presidents of India is as follows:

1. VarahagiriVenkataGiri
2. Dr. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed
3. B.D. Jatti (caretaker)
4. NeelamSanjiva Reddy

51. a
52. a
53. d
54. c
55. d
56. a
57. b
58. c
59. c
60. a
61. b
62. c
63. d
64. a
65. b
66. d
67. b
68. a
69. b

70. b
71. d
72. c
73. b
74. c
75. d
76. d
77. c
78. d
79. a
80. c
81. d
82. d
83. d
84. b
85. b
86. b
87. d
88. b
89. a
90. a
91. d
92. b
93. a
94. c
95. c
96. d
97. d
98. a
99. b
100. c



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