



IYACHAMY ACADEMY

Institute for Competitive Exam

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ZERO TO HERO -Free Test Series for CSE-2024

Prelims Test 1 -10 | 01 | 2024.

Polity + January Current Affairs 2023

Time Allowed: Two Hours

Maximum Marks: 200

INSTRUCTIONS

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5. You have to mark all your responses *ONLY* on the separate Answer Sheet provided. See directions in the Answer Sheet.
6. All items carry equal marks.
7. Before you proceed to mark in the Answer Sheet the response to various items in the Test Booklet, you have to fill in some particulars in the Answer Sheet as per instructions sent to you with your Admission Certificate.
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9. Sheets for rough work are appended in the Test Booklet at the end.
10. **Penalty for wrong answers :**
THERE WILL BE PENALTY FOR WRONG ANSWERS MARKED BY A CANDIDATE IN ALL THE QUESTIONS.
 - (i) There are four alternatives for the answer to every question. For each question for which a wrong answer is given by the candidate, **one-third** of the marks assigned to that question will be deducted as penalty.
 - (ii) If a candidate gives more than one answer, it will be treated as a **wrong answer** even if one of the given answers happens to be correct and there will be same penalty as above to that question.
 - (iii) If a question is left blank, i.e., no answer is given by the candidate, there will be **no penalty** for that question.

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Current Affairs – January -2023

1. Consider the following statements about the RoDTEP Scheme:
- (1) It is a scheme for remission of duties and taxes on exported agricultural products only.
- (2) The RoDTEP Scheme was extended to the pharmaceuticals, chemicals, and iron & steel sectors in 2022.
- How many of the statements given above are correct?
- (a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2
2. Which of the following acts in India is responsible for punishing those who commit acts of vandalism against public property?
- (a) Public Safety Act, 1981
(b) Prevention of Damage to Public Property Act, 1984
(c) National Security Act, 1980
(d) Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967
3. Consider the following statements about the China-Bhutan border dispute:
- (1) Bhutan and China share a 300 km-long border.
- (2) The Doklam area is a significant point of contention in the Bhutan-China border dispute.
- How many of the statements given above are correct?
- (a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2
4. Consider the following statements regarding the Indus Waters Treaty (IWT) between India and Pakistan:
- (1) India recently sent a notice to Pakistan proposing the abolition of the 1960 Indus Waters Treaty.
- (2) The modification notice invokes Article XII (3) of the treaty, which allows modifications through a duly ratified treaty.
- 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
5. Consider the following statements regarding the Village Defence Committees (VDCs) in Jammu and Kashmir:
- (1) The VDCs have been renamed as Village Defence Guards (VDG).
- (2) The primary purpose of VDCs is to provide financial support to villagers.
- How many of the statements given above are correct?
- (a) Only one
(b) Only two
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2
6. Consider the following statements about Fourth Generation Warfare (4GW):
- (1) 4GW primarily focuses on physically destroying the enemy.

(2) The goal of 4GW is to collapse the enemy internally through non-linear, undefined conflict.

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

7. Which one of the following is not correct about the Sustainable Aquaculture In Mangrove Ecosystem (SAIME) initiative?

- (a) The initiative was started in 2019 as a community-based initiative of sustainable shrimp cultivation.
- (b) It is a government-led initiative focusing solely on economic benefits.
- (c) The initiative is being conceived by NGO Nature Environment and Wildlife Society (NEWS) and Global Nature Fund (GNF) Naturland Bangladesh Environment and Development Society (BEDS).
- (d) Under the initiative, farmers cultivate shrimp and also contribute to restoring the mangrove.

8. Consider the following statements about BharOS:

- (1) BharOS is an indigenous mobile operating system developed by Google.
- (2) It comes with No Default Apps (NDA), meaning users are not forced to use apps they may not be familiar with.
- (3) BharOS supports Native Over The Air (NOTA) updates, ensuring the device runs the latest version of the OS.

How many of the above statements are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two

- (c) All three
- (d) None.

9. Which one of the following best reflects the chief purpose of the National Financial Reporting Authority (NFRA)?

- (a) To regulate the financial transactions of multinational corporations.
- (b) To ensure high quality audits and prevent conflicts of interest in audit firms.
- (c) To oversee the monetary policy of the country.
- (d) To provide loans and financial assistance to startups.

10. With reference to American Foulbrood (AFB), consider the following statements:

- (1) AFB is a viral disease affecting honeybee populations.
- (2) The USDA has granted a conditional license for a vaccine to curb AFB.
- (3) AFB can infect colonies and usually results in the death of the brood at the pre-pupal or pupal stage.

How many of the above statements are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None.

11. Which one of the following is not correct about Abyei?

- (a) Abyei is an oil-rich region near the demarcation line dividing Sudan and South Sudan.
- (b) Abyei is a major industrial hub in the Middle East.

(c) The Indian Army has developed its largest contingent of women peacekeepers in a UN mission at Abyei.

(d) Abyei is a contentious region due to its location and resources.

12. Consider the following statements about India's trade with China in 2021 and 2022:

Statement-I: India's trade deficit with Beijing crossed the \$100 billion mark for the first time in 2022.

Statement-II: India's exports to China increased by 37.6% from 2021 to 2022.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

(a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct.

(b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are incorrect.

(c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect.

(d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct.

Indian Polity

13. Given the recent debates around the balance of power between the Centre and the States in India, which one of the following statements is not in accordance with the provisions related to Federalism as enshrined in the Indian Constitution?

(a) The Constitution establishes a dual polity consisting of the Union at the Centre and the States at the periphery, each endowed with sovereign powers to be exercised in the field assigned to them respectively by the Constitution.

(b) The Constitution of India provides for a clear division of powers between the Centre and the States, with the Union List for the Centre, the State List for the States, and the Concurrent List for both.

(c) The Residuary powers, which include subjects not mentioned in any of the three lists, are vested exclusively in the State Governments.

(d) In case of a conflict between Union and State laws, the Constitution mandates that the law made by the Union Government shall prevail.

Court judgement in 2017 declaring it a Fundamental Right, analyze the following statements:

Statement-I:

The Right to Privacy is an intrinsic part of the Right to Life and Personal Liberty under Article 21 and applicable to all citizens.

Statement-II:

The Right to Privacy is absolute and cannot be curtailed by any law made by the state under any circumstances.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

(a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I

(b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, but Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I

(c) Statement-I is correct, but Statement-II is incorrect

(d) Statement-I is incorrect, but Statement-II is correct

14. Considering the evolving nature of the Right to Privacy in the Indian context, especially after the landmark Supreme

15. In light of recent amendments and judicial interpretations, which one of the following best reflects the core

principle of the Constitution's 'Basic Structure' doctrine, a concept that has been a cornerstone in preserving the ethos of the Indian Constitution?

(a) It implies that certain features of the Constitution are so essential that they cannot be abrogated or destroyed.

(b) It signifies the supremacy of the Parliament in amending any part of the Constitution including fundamental rights.

(c) It relates primarily to the federal nature of the Constitution, protecting only the division of power between the Centre and the States.

(d) It is a rigid structure that prohibits any amendments to the Constitution.

16. In the context of the recent discussions on electoral reforms in India, consider the following statements:

(1) The Election Commission of India has the authority to cancel elections in case of booth capturing and other electoral malpractices.

(2) The Representation of the People Act, 1951, allows the Election Commission to use Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs) for the conduct of elections.

(3) There has been a proposal to link Aadhaar with voter IDs to ensure greater transparency and reduce electoral fraud.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one

(b) Only two

(c) All three

(d) None

17. With the ongoing debate about the implementation of the Uniform Civil Code in India, consider the following

statements in the context of the Indian Constitution:

(1) The Directive Principles of State Policy, specifically Article 44, mandate the state to implement the Uniform Civil Code throughout the country.

(2) The implementation of the Uniform Civil Code is aimed at replacing personal laws based on the scriptures and customs of each major religious community in India with a common set governing every citizen.

(3) The Supreme Court of India has repeatedly directed the Parliament to frame a Uniform Civil Code.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one

(b) Only two

(c) All three

(d) None

18. Reflecting on the recent constitutional amendments and their impact, consider the following pairs:

Constitutional Amendment: Impact

(1) 101st Amendment: Introduction of Goods and Services Tax (GST) in India

(2) 104th Amendment: Extension of reservation for SCs and STs in the Lok Sabha and state assemblies

(3) 102nd Amendment: Provided constitutional status to the National Commission for Backward Classes

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(a) Only one

(b) Only two

(c) All three

(d) None

19. Which one of the following statements is not accurate about the Indian federal system as established by the Constitution of India?

(a) The Constitution of India provides a dual system of governments with a clear division of powers between the Union and the States, enlisted in the Seventh Schedule.

(b) In the event of a conflict between Union and State laws, the Constitution grants supremacy to the laws made by the State Legislature.

(c) Residuary powers, which include subjects not enumerated in any of the three Lists, are vested in the Union Government.

(d) The Governor of a state in India is appointed by the President and acts as the constitutional head of the State.

20. Considering the characteristics of the Parliamentary system in India, analyze the following statements:

Statement-I:

The Prime Minister is the head of the Government and holds the most authoritative position in the system.

Statement-II:

The President of India, as the ceremonial head of state, exercises powers on the advice of the Council of Ministers, headed by the Prime Minister.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

(a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I

(b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, but Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I

(c) Statement-I is correct, but Statement-II is incorrect

(d) Statement-I is incorrect, but Statement-II is correct

21. Which one of the following best describes the nature of the political system in India as per the Constitution?

(a) A presidential system with a clear separation of powers between the executive and the legislature

(b) A parliamentary democracy where the majority party leader in the legislature is appointed as the Prime Minister

(c) A unitary system where all powers are concentrated in the hands of the Central Government

(d) A direct democracy where citizens directly participate in law-making and governance

22. In the context of the Panchayati Raj system in India, consider the following statements:

(1) The Panchayati Raj institutions are granted constitutional status by the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992.

(2) The Act mandates three-tier Panchayati Raj system in all States and Union Territories.

(3) The members of the Panchayats are elected directly by the people.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one

(b) Only two

(c) All three

(d) None

23. Reflecting on the Judiciary system in India, consider the following statements:

(1) The Constitution of India provides for a unified judiciary with the Supreme Court at the apex.

(2) The judges of the High Court and the Supreme Court are appointed by the President of India.

(3) The Supreme Court has the power of judicial review and can declare a law unconstitutional if it violates any part of the Constitution.

How many of the above statements are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None

24. Consider the following pairs regarding Constitutional Bodies and their functions:

Constitutional Body: Function

(1) Election Commission: Conduct of elections to the Parliament and State Legislatures and the offices of the President and Vice-President

(2) Comptroller and Auditor General: Auditing the accounts of the Union and States and to ensure that the public money is used efficiently

(3) Attorney General: The highest legal advisor to the Government of India and represents the government in legal matters

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None

25. Which one of the following statements is not true regarding the historical

underpinnings of the Indian Constitution?

(a) The Government of India Act, 1935, was a significant influence on the Indian Constitution, particularly in the areas of federal structure, judiciary, and administration.

(b) The Indian Independence Act, 1947, laid down the framework for the constituent assembly to draft the Constitution of India.

(c) The Simon Commission, formed in 1927, was widely accepted by Indian leaders and played a crucial role in the constitutional development of India.

(d) The Cabinet Mission Plan of 1946 proposed a federal structure with a strong center, which was largely incorporated into the Indian Constitution.

26. Considering the milestones in the constitutional development of India, analyze the following statements:

Statement-I:

The Motilal Nehru Report of 1928 was the first attempt by Indians to draft a constitutional framework for the country.

Statement-II:

The Poona Pact of 1932, signed between Mahatma Gandhi and Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, was primarily focused on the representation of Dalits in the future legislative assemblies.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

- (a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I
- (b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, but Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I
- (c) Statement-I is correct, but Statement-II is incorrect

(d) Statement-I is incorrect, but Statement-II is correct

27. Which one of the following best describes the impact of the Quit India Movement of 1942 on the constitutional development of India?

(a) It led directly to the formation of the Constituent Assembly.

(b) It resulted in the British government announcing the end of British rule in India.

(c) It intensified the demand for complete independence, eventually leading to the formation of the Constituent Assembly.

(d) It had little impact on the constitutional development as it was a movement focused on immediate independence.

28. In the context of the Indian Constitution's formation, consider the following statements:

(1) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly.

(2) The Constituent Assembly took more than three years to complete its work on the Constitution.

(3) The Constitution of India was adopted on 26th January 1950, marking the completion of the constitutional development process.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one

(b) Only two

(c) All three

(d) None

29. Reflecting on the Round Table Conferences in the early 1930s, consider the following statements:

(1) The first Round Table Conference was attended by Mahatma Gandhi representing the Indian National Congress.

(2) The third Round Table Conference resulted in the passing of the Government of India Act, 1935.

(3) These conferences were a series of peace talks to discuss constitutional reforms in India.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one

(b) Only two

(c) All three

(d) None

30. Consider the following pairs:

Historical Events: Impact on Constitutional Development

(1) Cripps Mission: Proposed an Indian Union with full dominion status

(2) August Offer: Offered limited self-government after the Second World War

(3) Indian National Army Trials: Led to the Cabinet Mission Plan

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(a) Only one

(b) Only two

(c) All three

(d) None

31. Which one of the following statements is not true regarding the fundamental rights as enshrined in the Indian Constitution?

(a) Fundamental Rights are guaranteed to all citizens of India and are justiciable in nature, enforceable by the courts.

(b) Right to Property was originally a part of the Fundamental Rights but was later removed by the 44th Amendment Act.

(c) The Right to Equality guarantees equality before the law and prohibits discrimination on various grounds including religion and caste.

(d) Fundamental Rights are absolute and cannot be restricted under any circumstance.

32. Considering the structure of the Indian Constitution, analyze the following statements:

Statement-I:

The Indian Constitution is the longest written constitution of any sovereign country in the world.

Statement-II:

One of the reasons for the length of the Constitution is the incorporation of detailed administrative provisions, often found in statutory laws of other countries.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

(a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I

(b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, but Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I

(c) Statement-I is correct, but Statement-II is incorrect

(d) Statement-I is incorrect, but Statement-II is correct

33. Which one of the following best describes the Directive Principles of

State Policy as per the Indian Constitution?

(a) They are justiciable and enforceable by the courts.

(b) They serve as guidelines to the central and state governments in making laws and policies.

(c) They have predominance over the Fundamental Rights in case of conflict.

(d) They are mandatory for the government to implement.

34. In the context of the Secular nature of the Indian Constitution, consider the following statements:

(1) The Constitution explicitly mentions the word 'Secular' in the Preamble.

(2) It prohibits the state from discriminating against any citizen on the grounds of religion.

(3) The state is allowed to establish a religion of its own.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one

(b) Only two

(c) All three

(d) None

35. Reflecting on the federal structure of the Indian Constitution, consider the following statements:

(1) The Constitution clearly divides powers between the Union and the States through three lists – Union, State, and Concurrent Lists.

(2) In the case of a conflict between Union and State laws, the law made by the State Legislature prevails.

(3) Residuary powers, i.e., matters not enumerated in any of the three Lists, are vested in the State Governments.

How many of the above statements are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None

36. Consider the following pairs:

Feature of Constitution: Description

- (1) Parliamentary System: Executive is responsible to the Legislature
- (2) Integrated Judiciary: A three-tier court system with the Supreme Court at the top
- (3) Universal Adult Suffrage: Voting rights to all citizens aged 18 years and above, irrespective of their economic status, religion, caste, and gender

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None

37. Which of the following statements about the Preamble of the Indian Constitution is not true?

- (a) The Preamble declares India to be a Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic Republic.
- (b) The terms 'Socialist' and 'Secular' were part of the original Preamble as adopted in 1950.
- (c) The Preamble is a part of the Constitution and can be amended under Article 368.
- (d) The Preamble reflects the aspirations and values on which the Indian Constitution is based.

38. Regarding the evolution of the Preamble, consider the following statements:

Statement-I:

The Objectives Resolution, moved by Jawaharlal Nehru, formed the basis of the Preamble.

Statement-II:

The Preamble was adopted after the rest of the Constitution was finalized.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

- (a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I
- (b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, but Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I
- (c) Statement-I is correct, but Statement-II is incorrect
- (d) Statement-I is incorrect, but Statement-II is correct

39. Which one of the following best encapsulates the core values expressed in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution?

- (a) Federalism, Parliamentary System, and Judicial Independence
- (b) Justice, Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity
- (c) Directive Principles of State Policy, Fundamental Duties, and Secularism
- (d) Presidential System, Unitary Government, and Adult Suffrage

40. In the context of key phrases and concepts in the Preamble, match the following:

Phrase/Concept: Explanation

- (1) Sovereign (A) Government elected by the people, for the people

(2) Secular (B) Absence of a hereditary or nominated ruler

(3) Democratic (C) Equal respect for all religions

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None

41. Reflecting on the legal significance and judicial interpretation of the Preamble, consider the following statements:

(1) The Preamble cannot be used to interpret ambiguous areas of the Constitution.

(2) In the Kesavananda Bharati case, the Supreme Court held that the Preamble is a part of the Constitution.

(3) The Preamble has been amended only once since the adoption of the Constitution.

How many of the above statements are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None

42. Consider the following pairs:

Key Phrase in Preamble: Significance

(1) Justice (A) Upholding the dignity and unity of the nation

(2) Liberty (B) Ensuring fair and impartial laws and administration

(3) Fraternity (C) Providing a range of freedoms to the citizens

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None

43. Which one of the following is not true regarding Article 1 of the Indian Constitution?

(a) It declares India as a Union of States.

(b) It permits the formation of new states and alteration of areas, boundaries, or names of existing states.

(c) The term 'Union of States' implies that the states have an inherent right to secede from the Union.

(d) It establishes India as a Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic Republic.

44. Considering the constitutional framework for territorial changes, analyze the following statements:

Statement-I:

The Parliament can by law form a new state, increase the area of any state, diminish the area of any state, alter the boundaries, or change the name of any state.

Statement-II:

Any bill that aims to change the territorial boundaries of a state requires the prior recommendation of the President before being presented in the Parliament.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

(a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I

- (b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, but Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I
- (c) Statement-I is correct, but Statement-II is incorrect
- (d) Statement-I is incorrect, but Statement-II is correct
45. Which one of the following best describes the significance of the State Reorganization Act, 1956?
- (a) It was primarily based on the linguistic reorganization of states.
- (b) It led to the creation of separate states for every major linguistic group in India.
- (c) It abolished the distinction between Part A, B, C, and D states.
- (d) It resulted in the creation of Union Territories without legislatures.
46. In the context of the recent creation of Union Territories of Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh, consider the following statements:
- (1) The reorganization was enacted by a constitutional amendment.
- (2) Article 370 of the Constitution, granting special status to Jammu & Kashmir, was abrogated simultaneously.
- (3) The creation of these Union Territories marked the first instance of a state in India being converted into Union Territories.
- How many of the above statements are correct?
- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None
47. Reflecting on the role of the judiciary in territorial disputes, consider the following cases:
- (1) The Berubari Union case, which dealt with the exchange of enclaves between India and Pakistan.
- (2) The Sutlej Yamuna Link Canal dispute, involving the states of Punjab and Haryana.
- (3) The Belgaum border dispute, involving Maharashtra and Karnataka.
- How many of the above cases are examples of the judiciary's role in resolving territorial disputes?
- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None
48. Consider the following pairs:
- Constitutional Amendment: Impact on Territorial Reorganization
- (1) 7th Amendment: Facilitated the reorganization of states on a linguistic basis.
- (2) 31st Amendment: Increased the number of seats for Sikkim in the Parliament.
- (3) 101st Amendment: Creation of Telangana as a separate state.
- How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?
- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None
49. Which of the following is not true regarding the concept of citizenship as per the Indian Constitution?

(a) The Constitution of India provides a single citizenship for the whole of India.

(b) Dual citizenship is allowed under the Indian Constitution.

(c) The Constitution initially identified four ways of acquiring citizenship.

(d) Citizenship is listed in the Union List under the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution.

50. Considering the Citizenship Act of 1955, analyze the following statements:

Statement-I:

The Act primarily defines five ways in which Indian citizenship can be acquired: birth, descent, registration, naturalization, and incorporation of territory.

Statement-II:

The Act allows for citizenship by naturalization to be acquired by a foreign national who has resided in India for a minimum of eleven years.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

(a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I

(b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, but Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I

(c) Statement-I is correct, but Statement-II is incorrect

(d) Statement-I is incorrect, but Statement-II is correct

51. Which one of the following best describes the impact of the Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 1986?

(a) It granted citizenship to all persons born in India regardless of the nationality of their parents.

(b) It introduced the necessity of one parent being an Indian citizen for children born in India to acquire citizenship by birth.

(c) It allowed dual citizenship for persons of Indian origin living abroad.

(d) It simplified the process of acquiring citizenship by naturalization.

52. In the context of the recent debates on the National Register of Citizens (NRC) and the Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2019 (CAA), consider the following statements:

(1) The CAA 2019 provides a pathway to Indian citizenship for illegal migrants from Pakistan, Bangladesh, and Afghanistan, belonging to certain religious minorities.

(2) The NRC process is aimed at identifying illegal migrants residing in India irrespective of their religion.

(3) The CAA 2019 applies retroactively to all religious minorities who entered India before 2015.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one

(b) Only two

(c) All three

(d) None

53. Reflecting on the relationship between fundamental rights and citizenship, consider the following statements:

(1) Some fundamental rights in the Indian Constitution are exclusively available to Indian citizens.

(2) The right to equality before the law and the equal protection of laws under Article 14 is limited to Indian citizens.

(3) The rights against exploitation under Articles 23 and 24 are applicable to both citizens and non-citizens.

How many of the above statements are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None

54. Consider the following pairs:

Provisions/Amendments: Impact on Citizenship

- (1) Article 9 of the Constitution: Prohibition of dual citizenship in India
- (2) 61st Constitutional Amendment, 1989: Reduction in the voting age from 21 years to 18 years
- (3) Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2003: Introduction of the concept of Overseas Citizenship of India (OCI)

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None

55. Which of the following statements is not true about the concept and importance of Fundamental Rights in the Indian Constitution?

- (a) Fundamental Rights are considered the cornerstone of the Indian Constitution, essential for the development of every individual and the nation.
- (b) These rights are absolute and cannot be limited or curtailed under any circumstance.
- (c) Fundamental Rights are enforceable by the courts, ensuring legal remedy if they are violated.

(d) They apply only to citizens of India and not to foreign nationals.

56. Regarding the six categories of Fundamental Rights in the Indian Constitution, identify the incorrect match:

- (1) Right to Equality - Articles 14 to 18
- (2) Right to Freedom - Articles 19 to 22
- (3) Right against Exploitation - Articles 23 to 24
- (4) Cultural and Educational Rights of Minorities - Articles 29 to 30
- (5) Right to Property - Articles 31 to 32

Which of the above is incorrectly matched?

- (a) 1
- (b) 2
- (c) 3
- (d) 5

57. Which one of the following best describes the distinction between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy?

- (a) Fundamental Rights are enforceable by law, whereas Directive Principles are non-justiciable and not enforceable by any court.
- (b) Fundamental Rights apply only to citizens, while Directive Principles apply to both citizens and non-citizens.
- (c) Directive Principles can override Fundamental Rights during times of national emergency.
- (d) Fundamental Rights are part of the original Constitution, while Directive Principles were added later through amendments.

58. Reflecting on the evolution of Fundamental Rights in the Indian

context, consider the following statements:

(1) The Right to Property was initially a Fundamental Right but was later removed from the list of Fundamental Rights.

(2) The Right to Education was added to the Fundamental Rights through the 86th Constitutional Amendment.

(3) The introduction of the Right to Privacy as a Fundamental Right was through a constitutional amendment.

How many of the above statements are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None

59. In light of recent events and judicial decisions, consider the following developments related to Fundamental Rights:

(1) The Supreme Court's declaration of the Right to Internet Access as a part of the Right to Freedom of Expression.

(2) The decriminalization of homosexuality by reading down Section 377 of the Indian Penal Code.

(3) The inclusion of the Right to Clean Environment as a part of the Right to Life under Article 21.

How many of the above developments are accurate reflections of changes or interpretations related to Fundamental Rights?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None

60. Consider the following pairs:

Fundamental Right: Key Amendment/Case Law

(1) Right to Education: 86th Constitutional Amendment

(2) Right to Privacy: Justice K.S. Puttaswamy (Retd.) vs Union of India

(3) Right to Information: Central Information Commission vs State of Manipur

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None

61. Which one of the following is not true about 'Equality before law and equal protection of laws' as per Article 14 of the Indian Constitution?

- (a) It guarantees that all citizens will be treated equally before the law.
- (b) It allows for affirmative action by the state for disadvantaged groups.
- (c) It implies the absolute and same treatment of all citizens in all circumstances.
- (d) It forms the basis for laws against discrimination and unequal treatment.

62. Regarding affirmative action and special provisions for backward classes, which one of the following statements is incorrect?

- (a) The Constitution provides for reservation of seats in educational institutions and government jobs.
- (b) The Mandal Commission report extended the reservation policy to Other Backward Classes (OBCs).
- (c) Affirmative action policies in India are temporary measures and must be abolished after a certain period.

(d) The Supreme Court has capped the total reservation quota at 50%.

63. In the context of freedom of speech and expression, consider the following statements:

(1) The Supreme Court in the Maneka Gandhi case expanded the scope of personal liberty under Article 21 to include freedom of speech and expression.

(2) Reasonable restrictions on freedom of speech and expression can be imposed on the grounds of sovereignty and integrity of India, public order, decency, and morality.

(3) Freedom of press is explicitly mentioned under Article 19 of the Constitution.

How many of the above statements are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None

64. With regard to the Sabarimala judgment, which one of the following best describes its significance in the context of religious freedom in India?

(a) It upheld the practice of barring women of a certain age group from entering the Sabarimala temple.

(b) It declared that the practice of barring women was a violation of the right to equality and religious freedom.

(c) It affirmed that freedom of religion under Article 25 is absolute and cannot be restricted.

(d) It ruled that all religious practices are beyond the scope of judicial review.

65. Reflecting on the landmark cases related to equality, which of the following judgments is correctly matched with its impact?

(1) Kesavananda Bharati: Established the basic structure doctrine, including the right to equality.

(2) Indira Sawhney (Mandal Commission): Upheld the extension of reservations to OBCs and introduced the concept of the 'creamy layer'.

(3) Shah Bano Case: Ruled that Article 15's non-discrimination clause applies to personal laws.

How many of the above judgments are correctly matched?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None

66. In the context of reasonable restrictions on Fundamental Rights under Article 19, which one of the following is not considered a valid ground for imposing restrictions?

- (a) National Security
- (b) Public Health
- (c) Hate Speech
- (d) Economic Stability

67. Which one of the following statements is incorrect regarding Cultural and Educational Rights as mentioned in Articles 29 and 30 of the Indian Constitution?

(a) Article 29 ensures protection of the interests of minorities by allowing them to preserve their language, script, and culture.

(b) Article 30 gives all religious and linguistic minorities the right to

establish and administer educational institutions of their choice.

(c) These rights are exclusively applicable to religious minorities and do not extend to linguistic minorities.

(d) Both articles aim to preserve the rich heritage and diversity of Indian culture by protecting minority rights.

68. In the context of the Right to Constitutional Remedies under Article 32, which one of the following is not a type of writ issued by the Supreme Court?

- (a) Habeas Corpus
- (b) Mandamus
- (c) Per Curiam
- (d) Certiorari

69. Regarding Public Interest Litigation (PIL), consider the following statements:

(1) PIL allows any individual or group to file a petition in the High Court or the Supreme Court on behalf of those whose rights are affected.

(2) The concept of PIL originated in the Indian judicial system and was later adopted by other countries.

(3) PIL can only be filed against State and Central government agencies and not against private entities.

How many of the above statements are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None

70. Consider the following pairs:

Writ: Purpose

(1) Habeas Corpus: To direct a person, usually a public official, to perform a duty they are obliged to perform

(2) Mandamus: To produce a person who has been detained, before a court, especially to secure their release unless lawful grounds are shown for their detention

(3) Quo Warranto: To inquire into the legality of the claim of a person to a public office

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None

71. Which one of the following statements about secularism in the Indian Constitution is not correct?

(a) The Constitution explicitly states that India is a secular state.

(b) Secularism in India implies equal treatment of all religions by the state.

(c) The state has the power to intervene in religious affairs for the sake of social welfare.

(d) Secularism in India allows the state to establish a religion of its own.

72. Consider the following statements:

Statement-I:

In the Maneka Gandhi vs Union of India case, the Supreme Court held that the right to travel abroad is part of the right to personal liberty under Article 21.

Statement-II:

The Maneka Gandhi judgment expanded the interpretation of Article 21 to include various freedoms under Article 19, thus intertwining the rights

of life and personal liberty with the freedom of speech and expression.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

(a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I

(b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, but Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I

(c) Statement-I is correct, but Statement-II is incorrect

(d) Statement-I is incorrect, but Statement-II is correct

73. Which one of the following best reflects the impact of secularism on religious rights in India?

(a) It restricts religious practices to maintain public order and morality.

(b) It prohibits any discrimination based on religion by the state.

(c) It allows the state to financially support religious institutions.

(d) It mandates religious education in public schools.

74. In the context of the Sabarimala judgment, consider the following statements:

(1) The judgment upheld the right of women of all age groups to enter the Sabarimala temple, citing the right to equality and non-discrimination.

(2) The Supreme Court ruled that the practice of barring women was a violation of the right to freedom of religion.

(3) The judgment was unanimous, with all judges agreeing on the final decision.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one

(b) Only two

(c) All three

(d) None

75. With reference to landmark cases on freedom in India, consider the following pairs:

Case: Significance

(1) Aruna Roy vs Union of India: Right to education as a fundamental right

(2) Arun Shourie vs Union of India: Freedom of the press in the context of defamation laws

(3) Shreya Singhal vs Union of India: Freedom of speech and expression on the internet

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(a) Only one

(b) Only two

(c) All three

(d) None

76. Consider the following events:

(1) The amendment of Article 370 and its impact on secularism in Jammu & Kashmir

(2) The Supreme Court's interpretation of the right to wear hijab in educational institutions

(3) The introduction of the Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2019, and its alignment with secular principles

How many of the above events are directly related to the discourse on secularism in India?

(a) Only one

(b) Only two

(c) All three

(d) None

77. Which one of the following is not correct about the Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSPs) in the Indian Constitution?

(a) DPSPs are guidelines for the central and state governments to frame laws and policies.

(b) Unlike Fundamental Rights, DPSPs are enforceable by the courts.

(c) DPSPs aim to create social and economic conditions under which citizens can lead a good life.

(d) They are included in Part IV of the Constitution, from Articles 36 to 51.

78. Considering the difference between DPSPs and Fundamental Rights, analyze the following statements:

Statement-I:

Fundamental Rights are justiciable and enforceable by the courts, whereas DPSPs are non-justiciable and not enforceable by courts.

Statement-II:

While Fundamental Rights provide civil and political rights, DPSPs are mostly focused on social and economic rights.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

(a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I

(b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, but Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I

(c) Statement-I is correct, but Statement-II is incorrect

(d) Statement-I is incorrect, but Statement-II is correct

79. Which one of the following best describes the classification of DPSPs into Social, Economic, Gandhian, and Political principles?

(a) They are officially classified in the Constitution under these categories.

(b) This classification is based on the nature of the principles and their focus areas.

(c) Only Social and Economic principles are part of the original Constitution, while Gandhian and Political principles were added later.

(d) Each category of DPSP is enforceable by different legal mechanisms.

80. In the context of the non-justiciable nature of DPSPs and their role in shaping government policy, consider the following statements:

(1) DPSPs have been used as a benchmark for assessing the performance of various governments in India.

(2) The non-justiciable nature of DPSPs means they have no legal significance or role in policy formulation.

(3) DPSPs have often been cited in Supreme Court judgments as guiding principles.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one

(b) Only two

(c) All three

(d) None

81. Reflecting on the effectiveness of DPSPs in achieving social and economic goals, consider the following events:

(1) The implementation of the Goods and Services Tax (GST) as a step

towards the Gandhian principle of a uniform economic arena.

(2) The Right to Education Act, 2009, fulfilling the directive of providing free and compulsory education for children.

(3) The push for environmental conservation as part of achieving a balance between development and ecology.

How many of the above events are aligned with the objectives of DPSPs?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None

82. Consider the following pairs:

DPSP: Related Constitutional Provision

(1) Equal pay for equal work: Article 39(d)

(2) Promotion of international peace: Article 51

(3) Right to work, education, and public assistance: Article 41

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None

83. Which one of the following statements about the origin of Fundamental Duties in the Indian Constitution is incorrect?

- (a) Fundamental Duties were part of the original Constitution of India, adopted in 1950.
- (b) They were added by the 42nd Amendment Act in 1976.

(c) The inclusion of Fundamental Duties was inspired by the Constitution of the Soviet Union.

(d) The Sardar Swaran Singh Committee's recommendations led to the incorporation of Fundamental Duties.

84. Considering the significance of Fundamental Duties in promoting national unity and integrity, analyze the following statements:

Statement-I:

Fundamental Duties are instrumental in reminding citizens of their responsibilities towards the nation.

Statement-II:

The enforcement of Fundamental Duties is crucial for maintaining national unity and integrity.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

- (a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I
- (b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, but Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I
- (c) Statement-I is correct, but Statement-II is incorrect
- (d) Statement-I is incorrect, but Statement-II is correct

85. Which one of the following best describes the distinction between Fundamental Duties and Fundamental Rights in the Indian Constitution?

- (a) Fundamental Duties are mandatory for every citizen, whereas Fundamental Rights are optional.
- (b) Fundamental Rights are justiciable and enforceable by the courts, whereas Fundamental Duties are non-justiciable.

(c) Fundamental Rights are provided to protect citizens from state action, while Fundamental Duties are obligations on the state.

(d) Fundamental Duties apply only to Indian citizens, while Fundamental Rights apply to all persons, including foreigners.

86. In the context of the non-justiciable nature of Fundamental Duties, consider the following statements:

(1) Despite being non-justiciable, Fundamental Duties have been used by courts as a tool to interpret laws and policies.

(2) The non-justiciable nature means that Fundamental Duties cannot be enforced by any legal mechanism.

(3) Non-compliance with Fundamental Duties can lead to penal actions as prescribed by law.

How many of the above statements are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None

87. Reflecting on the recent events related to Fundamental Duties, consider the following developments:

(1) The government's emphasis on the Swachh Bharat Abhiyan as a fulfillment of the duty to protect and improve the natural environment.

(2) The promotion of digital literacy campaigns in line with the duty to develop scientific temper and spirit of inquiry.

(3) The implementation of measures to combat COVID-19, invoking the duty to safeguard public health.

How many of the above developments align with the objectives of Fundamental Duties?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None

88. Consider the following pairs:

Fundamental Duty:	Related Constitutional Provision
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(1) To uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity, and integrity of India:	Article 51A(a)
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(2) To promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood:	Article 51A(e)
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(3) To protect and improve the natural environment:	Article 51A(g)
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How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None

89. Which one of the following is not true about the amendment process of the Indian Constitution under Article 368?

(a) An amendment requires a special majority in both Houses of Parliament.

(b) Some amendments require ratification by at least half of the state legislatures.

(c) An amendment can be initiated in either House of Parliament.

(d) The President can veto an amendment bill.

90. Considering the types of amendments to the Indian Constitution, analyze the following statements:

Statement-I:

Amendments requiring a simple majority are related to the adjustment of state boundaries.

Statement-II:

Amendments involving a special majority and ratification by states are reserved for more significant changes, like those affecting federal structure.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

(a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I

(b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, but Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I

(c) Statement-I is correct, but Statement-II is incorrect

(d) Statement-I is incorrect, but Statement-II is correct

91. Which one of the following best reflects the evolution of the amendment process in the Indian Constitution?

(a) The amendment process has remained unchanged since the adoption of the Constitution.

(b) The 24th Amendment clarified that any part of the Constitution could be amended.

(c) The original Constitution did not include provisions for its amendment.

(d) The basic structure doctrine has always been a part of the Constitution.

92. In the context of the Basic Structure Doctrine, consider the following statements:

(1) The Basic Structure Doctrine was established in the Kesavananda Bharati case.

(2) It implies that certain features of the Constitution, like federalism and secularism, cannot be amended.

(3) The Basic Structure Doctrine is explicitly mentioned in the text of the Constitution.

How many of the above statements are correct?

(a) Only one

(b) Only two

(c) All three

(d) None

93. Reflecting on key amendments to the Indian Constitution, consider the following pairs:

Amendment: Key Feature

(1) 42nd Amendment: Introduction of the Basic Structure Doctrine

(2) 44th Amendment: Restoration of some rights and provisions curtailed by the 42nd Amendment

(3) 101st Amendment: Introduction of the Goods and Services Tax (GST)

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

(a) Only one

(b) Only two

(c) All three

(d) None

94. Consider the following events:

(1) The amendment of Article 370 and its implications for federalism and autonomy.

(2) The introduction of the Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2019, and its

compatibility with the Basic Structure Doctrine.

(3) The implementation of the GST regime and its impact on the cooperative federalism model.

How many of the above events are directly related to the discussion on the amendment process and the Basic Structure Doctrine?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None

95. Which one of the following statements about the composition of the Supreme Court of India is incorrect?

- (a) The Supreme Court consists of the Chief Justice of India and a maximum of 33 other judges.
- (b) The judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by the President of India.
- (c) The retirement age of the Supreme Court judges is 65 years.
- (d) A person must have served as a judge in a High Court for at least five years to be eligible for appointment as a Supreme Court judge.

96. Considering the jurisdiction of the Indian Judiciary, analyze the following statements:

Statement-I:

The original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court includes cases involving disputes between different states of India.

Statement-II:

Appellate jurisdiction of the High Courts extends to both constitutional and civil cases.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

(a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I

(b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, but Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I

(c) Statement-I is correct, but Statement-II is incorrect

(d) Statement-I is incorrect, but Statement-II is correct

97. Which one of the following best describes the role of judicial activism in upholding fundamental rights and the Constitution?

(a) Judicial activism oversteps the boundaries of judicial powers and infringes upon the functions of the legislature.

(b) It involves proactive measures by the judiciary to uphold the rights of citizens and ensure the proper implementation of laws.

(c) Judicial activism is limited to the interpretation of laws and does not involve the protection of fundamental rights.

(d) It primarily focuses on penalizing government officials for misconduct.

98. In the context of the challenges and criticisms faced by the Supreme Court of India, consider the following statements:

(1) The process of appointing judges has been criticized for lacking transparency.

(2) There is a growing concern over the backlog of pending cases in the Supreme Court.

(3) The Supreme Court has been criticized for its reluctance to engage in judicial activism.

How many of the above statements are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None

99. Reflecting on current events related to the Supreme Court, consider the following developments:

- (1) The introduction of a new system for the appointment of judges to increase transparency.
- (2) The Supreme Court's decision on the Ayodhya dispute and its impact on secularism.
- (3) The Supreme Court's intervention in environmental issues like air pollution and river cleaning.

How many of the above developments are recent examples of the judiciary's involvement in national issues?

- (a) Only one

- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None

100. Consider the following pairs:

Court: Function

- (1) Supreme Court: Review of laws and statutes
- (2) High Courts: Judicial review and writ jurisdiction
- (3) Subordinate Courts: Trials of civil and criminal cases

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None

