



All India Civil Services Coaching Centre

(Under the aegis of Government of Tamil Nadu)

NCERT Polity

Answer Key Explanation

Maximum Questions: 100

Maximum Marks: 200

1. Answer: (c)

Explanation: The features of the Regulating Act, 1773, were as follows:

1. It designated the Governor of Bengal as the 'Governor General of Bengal' and created an Executive Council of 4 members to assist him. The first such Governor General was Lord Warren Hastings.
2. It made the Governors of the Bombay and Madras Presidencies subordinate to the Governor General of Bengal, unlike earlier, when the 3 Presidencies were independent of one another.
3. It provided for the establishment of a Supreme Court at Calcutta (1774), comprising one Chief Justice and 3 other judges.
4. It prohibited the servants of the Company from engaging in any private trade, or accepting presents or bribes from the 'natives'.
5. It strengthened the control of the British Government over the Company, by requiring the Court of Directors (the governing body of the Company) to report on its revenue, civil and military affairs in India.

2. Answer: (c)

Explanation:

The features of Charter Act, 1833 were as follows:

1. It made the Governor-General of Bengal as the Governor-General of India and vested in him all civil and military powers. Thus,

the act created, for the first time, Government of India having authority over the entire territorial area possessed by the British in India. Lord William Bentick was the first Governor-General of India.

2. It deprived the Governor of Bombay and Madras of their legislative powers. The Governor-General of India was given exclusive legislative powers for the entire British India. The laws made under the previous acts were called as Regulations, while laws made under this act were called as Acts.
3. It ended the activities of the East India Company as a commercial body, which became a purely administrative body. It provided that the Company's territories in India were held by it in trust for His Majesty, His heirs and successors'.
4. The Charter Act of 1833 attempted to introduce a system of open competition for selection of civil servants and stated that the Indians should not be debarred from holding any place, office and employment under the Company. However, this provision was negated after opposition from the Court of Directors.

3. Answer: (b)

Explanation:

The features of the Indian Councils Act of 1892 were as follows –

1. It increased the number of additional (non-official) members in the Central and

the Provincial Legislative Councils, but maintained the official majority in them.

2. It increased the functions of the Legislative Councils and gave them the power of discussing the Budget and addressing questions to the executive.
3. It provided for the nomination of some non-official members of the (a) Central Legislative Council by the Viceroy, on the recommendation of the Provincial Legislative Councils and the Bengal Chamber of Commerce; and (b) that of the Provincial Legislative Councils by the Governors, on the recommendation of the District Boards, Municipalities, Universities, Trade Associations, Zamindars and Chambers.

The Act made a limited and indirect provision for the use of election in filling up some of the non-official seats, both in the Central and the Provincial Legislative Councils. The word "election" was, however, not used in the Act. The process was described as nomination made on the recommendation of certain bodies.

4. Answer: (c)

Explanation:

The Government of India Act of 1919 Act is also known as the Montagu Chelmsford Reforms (Montagu was the Secretary of State for India and Lord Chelmsford was the Viceroy of India).

The features of this Act were as follows:

1. It relaxed the central control over the provinces by demarcating and separating the Central and the Provincial Subjects. The Central and the Provincial Legislatures were authorized to make laws on their respective list of subjects. However, the structure of government continued to be centralized and unitary.
2. It further divided the Provincial Subjects into 2 parts— 'Transferred' and 'Reserved'.

The Transferred Subjects were to be administered by the Governor with the aid of the Ministers responsible to the Legislative Council. The Reserved Subjects, on the other hand, were to be administered by the Governor and his Executive Council, without being responsible to the Legislative Council. This dual scheme of governance was known as 'dyarchy'.

3. It introduced, for the first time, bicameralism and direct elections in the country. Thus, the Indian Legislative Council was replaced by a bicameral legislature, consisting of an Upper House (The Council of State) and a Lower House (The Legislative Assembly). The majority of members of both the Houses were chosen by direct election.
4. It required that 3 of the 6 members of the Viceroy's Executive Council (other than the Commander-in-Chief) were to be Indians.
5. It extended the principle of communal representation by providing separate electorates for Sikhs, Indian Christians, Anglo-Indians and Europeans.
6. It granted franchise to a limited number of people on the basis of property, tax or education.
7. It created a new office of the High Commissioner for India in London and transferred to him some of the functions hitherto performed by the Secretary of State for India.
8. It provided for the establishment of a Public Service Commission. Hence, a Central Public Service Commission was set up in 1926 for recruiting the civil servants.
9. It separated, for the first time, Provincial Budgets from the Central Budget and authorized the Provincial Legislatures to enact their Budgets.
10. It provided for the appointment of a Statutory Commission to inquire into

and report on its working after 10 years of its coming into force.

The Government of India Act, 1935, extended the principle of communal representation by providing separate electorates for the depressed classes (Scheduled Castes), women and labour (workers).

5. Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- It was in 1934 that the idea of a Constituent Assembly for India was put forward for the first time by M.N. Roy, a pioneer of Communist Movement in India.
- In 1935, the Indian National Congress (INC), for the first time, officially demanded a Constituent Assembly to frame the Constitution of India.
- In 1938, Jawaharlal Nehru, on behalf the INC, declared that 'the Constitution of free India must be framed, without outside interference, by a Constituent Assembly elected on the basis of adult franchise'.
- The demand was finally accepted in principle by the British Government, in what is known as the 'August Offer' of 1940.
- In 1942, Sir Stafford Cripps, a Member of the Cabinet, came to India with a draft proposal of the British Government on the framing of an independent Constitution to be adopted after World War II.
- The Cripps Proposals were rejected by the Muslim League, which wanted India to be divided into 2 autonomous states, with 2 separate Constituent Assemblies.
- Finally, a Cabinet Mission was sent to India. While it rejected the idea of 2 Constituent Assemblies, it put forth a scheme for the Constituent Assembly which more or less satisfied the Muslim League.

6. Answer: (b)

Explanation: option b is the correct answer. Statement 1 is incorrect.

- In western model of secularism which is inspired mainly by the American model, separation of religion and state is understood as mutual exclusion.
- The state will not intervene in the affairs of religion and, in the same manner, religion will not interfere in the affairs of the state.
- Each has a separate sphere of its own with independent jurisdiction.
- No policy of the state can have an exclusively religious rationale. No religious classification can be the basis of any public policy.
- Statement 2 is correct. In western model of secularism, the state cannot aid any religious institution. It cannot give financial support to educational institutions run by religious communities. It also cannot hinder the activities of religious communities, for example, if a particular religion forbids the entry of some of its members in the sanctum of its temple, then the state has no option but to let the matter rest exactly where it is.
- Statement 3 is correct. There is little scope for community-based rights or minority rights. There is no scope for the idea that a community has the liberty to follow practices of its own choosing. When strict separation of the state from the church is emphasized the issues of inter-religious and minority rights got neglected.

Source: Class 11 -Political Theory NCERT. Chapter 8. Page 7

7. Answer: (d)

Explanation: option d is the correct answer.

- Statement 1 is incorrect. Theocratic state does lacks separation between religious and political institutions. On the other hand, it is secular state that state allows separation between religious and political institutions. Theocratic states, such as the Papal states of Europe in medieval times or in recent times the Taliban-controlled state, lacking

separation between religious and political institutions.

- Statement 2 is correct. Theocratic states are known for their hierarchies, and oppressions. They are reluctant to allow freedom of religion to members of other religious groups. If we value peace, freedom and equality, religious institutions and state institutions must be separated.
- Statement 3 is correct. A state governed directly by a priestly order is called theocratic state. It is government by divine guidance or by officials who are regarded as divinely guided.
- Statement 4 is correct. In many theocracies, government leaders are members of the clergy, and the state's legal system is based on religious law.

Source: Class 11 -Political Theory NCERT. Chapter 8, page 4

8. Answer: (a)

Explanation: Option a is the correct answer.

- Option 1 and 2 are correct. The concept of equality implies that all people, as human beings, are entitled to the same rights and opportunities to develop their skills and talents, and to pursue their goals and ambitions.
- This means that in a society people may differ with regard to their choices and preferences. They may also have different talents and skills which results in some being more successful in their chosen careers than others.
- Option 3 is incorrect. It is not the lack of equality of status or wealth or privilege that is significant but the inequalities in people's access to such basic goods, as education, health care, safe housing, that make for an unequal and unjust society.

Source: Political Theory, NCERT XI, Chapter-3, Pg. 36

9. Answer: (b)

Explanation: Option b is the correct answer.

- Statement 1 is incorrect. Feminism is a political doctrine of equal rights for women and men. Feminism is only trying to provide a level playing field to women, not give them extra privileges. Feminists are those men and women who believe that many of the inequalities we see in society between men and women are neither natural nor necessary and can be altered so that both women and men can lead free and equal lives.
- Statement 2 is correct. According to feminists, inequality between men and women in society is the result of patriarchy. This term refers to a social, economic and cultural system that values men more than women and gives men power over women. Feminists show us that much of the inequality between men and women is produced by society and not by nature.
- Statement 3 is incorrect. Patriarchy is based on the assumption that men and women are different by nature and that this difference justifies their unequal positions in society.
- Feminists question this way of thinking by making a distinction between "sex" i.e. biological difference between men and women, and "gender" which determines the different roles that men and women play in society.
- For instance, the biological fact that only women can become pregnant and bear children does not require that only women should look after children after they are born.

Source: Political Theory, NCERT XI, Chapter-3, Pg. 42

10. Answer: (a)

Explanation: Option a is the correct answer.

- Statement 1 is correct. Fundamental duties promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India and ensures renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women.
- Statement 2 is correct. Directive principles under Article 39(a) secures equally the right to an adequate means of livelihood for both men and women.
- Statement 3 is incorrect. Article 42 under DPSP and not fundamental rights, directs the State to make provision for securing justice and humane conditions of work and for maternity relief.
- Statement 4 is incorrect. Article 243D (3) under Part IX provides not less than one-third (including the number of seats reserved for women belonging to the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes) of the total number of seats to be filled by direct election in every Panchayat to be reserved for women.

Source:

http://mospi.nic.in/sites/default/files/reports_and_publication/cso_social_stactices_division/Constitutional&Legal_Rights.pdf

11. Answer: d

Explanation: Option d is correct

- Statement 1 is correct. The Indian Constitution has established an integrated single judicial system with the Supreme Court at the top and the state high courts below it.
- This single system of courts enforces both the Central laws as well as the state laws. This is one of the unitary features of the Indian Constitution. In US, on the other hand, there is a double system of courts whereby the federal laws are enforced by the federal judiciary and the state laws by the state judiciary.
- Statements 2 and 3 are correct. In India, we have an integrated judicial system, this

also means that the decisions made by higher courts are binding on the lower courts.

- Another way to understand this integration is through the appellate system that exists in India. This means that a person can appeal to a higher court if they believe that the judgment passed by the lower court is not just.

Source: Laxmikanth, Chapter 13
NCERT VIII, Social and political life, Chapter 5,

12. Answer: (a)

Explanation: Option a is correct.

- Essentially, federalism is an institutional mechanism to accommodate two sets of polities—one at the regional level and the other at the national level.
- Each government is autonomous in its own sphere. Although the concept of federalism has been different in different contexts of USA or Germany, but there are a few common concepts associated with federalism. –

- 1) **Dual citizenship** – a resident is a citizen of the entire union or country as well as a citizen of the state or province in which he is living. USA is one such example.
- 2) **Written constitution** - The details of this dual system of government are generally spelt out in a written constitution, which is considered to be supreme and which is also the source of the power of both sets of government.
- 3) **Division of powers** - It is an essential feature of the federal constitution and division of power is done by the Constitution itself. The Constitution clearly demarcates and defines the power of the Union and the States. Both governments are independent in their rights, powers, and jurisdiction.

4) **Independent (and not integrated) judiciary** - To prevent conflicts between the centre and the State, there is an independent judiciary to settle disputes. The judiciary has the powers to resolve disputes between the central government and the States on legal matters about the division of power.

- With reference to integrated judiciary, the Supreme Court stands at the top of the integrated judicial system in the country. Below it, there are high courts at the state level. Under a high court, there is a hierarchy of subordinate courts, that is, district courts and other lower courts.
- This single system of courts enforces both the central laws as well as the state laws, unlike in USA, where the federal laws are enforced by the federal judiciary and the state laws are enforced by the state judiciary.
- The model of federalism that India has adopted is not completely federal like USA but is quasi-federal in nature which has also included elements of parliamentary form of democracy which has more of a centralizing tendency.

Source: NCERT Class XI Indian Constitution At Work Ch-7 Federalism;

13. Answer: (a)

Explanation: Option a is correct.

- Statement 1 is correct. As per the constitution of India, the people of India of a single citizenship, that is, they are just the citizen of India but in the case of USA, the people of USA have dual citizenships of both the country as well as the states in which they are born.
- Statement 2 is incorrect. In the US constitution, residuary powers lie with the individual state. Thus, the US Constitution says, "the powers not delegated to the

United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States are reserved to the States". But in the Indian Constitution the power to make laws with respect to residuary subjects (i.e., the matters which are not enumerated in any of the three lists) is vested in the Parliament.

- USA has a presidential form of government and India has a parliamentary form of government.

Source: NCERT Class XI Indian Constitution At Work Ch-7 Federalism

14. Answer: (b)

Explanation: Option b is correct.

- The concurrent list on the other hand has subjects in which both Parliament and state legislatures have jurisdiction. However, the Constitution provides federal supremacy to Parliament on concurrent list items in case of a conflict.
- Union list – defence, banking State list – land, police Concurrent list – education, forest, trade unions. Thus, statement b is correct.
- Residuary powers – union legislature alone has the power to legislate on such matters which are not listed in any of the three lists.

Source: NCERT Class XI Indian Constitution At Work Ch-7 Federalism

15. Answer: (a)

Explanation: Option a is correct.

- The Constitution provides for a three-fold distribution of legislative subjects between the Centre and the states, viz., List-I (the Union List), List-II (the State List) and List-III (the Concurrent List) in the Seventh Schedule.
- Option 1 and 2 are correct. Disaster management and computer software as a field of legislation does not find mention in either List II or List III, nor does any

particular entry in List I specifically deal with this.

- Therefore, it falls under residuary powers. Option 3 and 4 are incorrect. Currency and coinage and foreign affairs come under Union List.
- Residuary powers, put simply, refer to the power of jurisdiction upon subjects that are not mentioned in the state or concurrent list. The union government enjoys exclusive jurisdiction over such subjects.
- Article 248 of the constitution clearly states, "The Union Parliament has exclusive power to make any law with respect to any matter not enumerated in the Concurrent List or the State List."

Seventh Schedule:

- It contains three lists- Union List, State List and Concurrent List.
 - 1) The union list details the subjects on which Parliament may make laws while the state list details those under the purview of state legislatures.
 - 2) The concurrent list on the other hand has subjects in which both Parliament and state legislatures have jurisdiction. However, the Constitution provides federal supremacy to Parliament on concurrent list items in case of a conflict.

Source: NCERT Class XI Indian Constitution At Work Ch-7 Federalism

<https://www.thehindu.com/opinion/op-ed/riding-roughshod-over-state-governments/article31568039.ece>

NCERT class 10, ch 2

16. Answer: (d)

Explanation: Option d is correct.

The following features of the Constitution makes our polity with a strong central government.

1. Parliament has the power to alter the name of a state. The Parliament is empowered to form a new State by separation of territory from any State or by uniting two or more States. It can also alter the boundary of any State.
 2. Emergency provisions - The Constitution has certain very powerful emergency provisions, which can turn our federal polity into a highly centralized system once emergency is declared. During an emergency, power becomes lawfully centralised. Parliament also assumes the power to make laws on subjects within the jurisdiction of the States.
 3. Office of Governor - Governor has certain powers to recommend dismissal of the State government and the dissolution of the Assembly. Besides, even in normal circumstances, the Governor has the power to reserve a bill passed by the State legislature, for the assent of the President. This gives the central government an opportunity to delay the State legislation and also to examine such bills and veto them completely.
 4. The central government may choose to give instructions to the State government as per Article 257. According to Article 257, the executive power of the Union shall also extend to the giving of directions to a State as to the construction and maintenance of means of communication declared in the direction to be of national or military importance.
- The framers of the Constitution believed that we required a federal constitution that would accommodate diversities. But they

also wanted to create a strong centre to stem disintegration and bring about social and political change. It was necessary for the centre to have such powers.

Source: NCERT Class XI Indian Constitution At Work Ch-7 Federalism

17. Answer: (b)

Explanation: Option b is correct.

- Overweight male cabin crew are allowed to get promotion in the national airlines but their women colleagues who gain weight are penalised.
- In the above situation, the Fundamental Right under Article 16 of the Constitution of India is violated. Article 16 provides for equality of opportunity for all citizens in matters of employment or appointment to any office under the State.
- No citizen can be discriminated against or be ineligible for any employment or office under the State on grounds of only religion, race, caste, sex, descent, place of birth or residence.
- In this case the person is being discriminated based on her sex only.

Source: NCERT Class-XI Indian Constitution at work chapter-2 Rights in the constitution page-34

18. Answer: (d)

Explanation: Option d is correct.

- The harm principle says that people should be free to act as they wish unless their actions cause harm to somebody else. Statement 1 is incorrect.
- Harm Principle means that there should be a constrain on a person from acting in a way that may cause harm to other. It was first proposed by English philosopher John Stuart Mill. It means people should be free to act in the way they want, however their actions should not cause harm to somebody else.

- Phrase “Your freedom to swing your fist ends where my nose begins” reflects the sentiment of the harm principle. Statement 2 is incorrect.
- The Right to Freedom (and not right to Protection of Life) is the reflection of the harm principle. Also, in the constitutional discussions in India, ‘Reasonable Restrictions’ is the term used for justifiable constraints on the freedom of individuals.
- For example, State can impose reasonable restrictions on the exercise of right of assembly on two grounds, namely, sovereignty and integrity of India and public order including the maintenance of traffic in the area concerned.

Source: NCERT XI, Political theory, chapter 2

19. Answer: (a)

Explanation: Option a is correct.

- Socialism is an economic and political system based on public ownership of the means of production. Socialist economies tend to lean heavily towards public sector to create economic equality.
- Option a is correct. Democratic socialism holds faith in a ‘mixed economy’ where both public and private sectors co-exist side by side. As the Supreme Court says, ‘Democratic socialism aims to end poverty, ignorance, disease and inequality of opportunity.
- Indian socialism is a blend of Marxism and Gandhism, leaning heavily towards Gandhian socialism’ Option b is incorrect. Capitalist Democracy (and not democratic socialism) follows the ideals of market and capital economy and pursues the path of globalization towards economic integration of domestic markets.
- Option c is incorrect. Communistic socialism, also known as ‘state socialism’, (and not democratic socialism) involves the nationalisation of all means of

production and distribution and the abolition of private property.

- Option d is incorrect. In a purely socialist system (and not democratic socialism), all legal production and distribution decisions are made by the government, and individuals rely on the state for everything from food to healthcare. The government determines the output and pricing levels of these goods and services.

Source: NCERT XI, Political theory, chapter 3

20. Answer: (d)

Explanation: Option d is correct.

- Statement 1 is correct: - Article 29 in the Constitution of India provides for the Protection of interests of minorities.
- Article 29 provides that any section of the citizens residing in any part of India having a distinct language, script or culture of its own, shall have the right to conserve the same.
- Statement 2 is correct : - No citizen shall be denied admission into any educational institution maintained by the State or receiving aid out of State funds on grounds only of religion, race, caste, or language (Article 29).
- Statement 3 is correct: - Cultural and Educational Rights safeguards the rights of linguistic, cultural, and religious minorities. Articles 29 and 30 deals with the cultural and educational rights of Indian citizens. Fundamental Rights under Article 15, 16, 19, 21, Article 29 and Article 30 are available only to Citizens of India and not to foreigners.

Source: Laxmikanth, Fundamental Rights, Chapter 7, Cultural and Educational Rights of Minorities NCERT IX, Democratic Politics, chapter 5

21. Answer: (d)

Explanation: Option d is correct

- Right to Constitutional Remedies (Article 32) provides the right to remedies for the enforcement of fundamental rights. This makes the fundamental rights real.
- A mere declaration of fundamental rights in the Constitution is meaningless, useless and worthless without provisions of enforcement, in case of violation.
- That is why Dr. Ambedkar called Article 32 as the most important article of the Constitution– ‘an Article without which this constitution would be a nullity. **It is the very soul of the Constitution and the very heart of it’.**

Source: NCERT IX, Democratic Politics, chapter 5

22. Answer: (a)

Explanation: Option a is correct.

- Statement 1 is correct. Article 16 of the constitution provides for equality of opportunity for all citizens in matters of employment or appointment to any office under the State.
- Article 16(4) of the constitution explicitly clarifies that a policy like reservation will not be seen as a violation of right to equality. The state is permitted to make reservation in favour of, any backward class, if they are not adequately represented.
- Statement 2 is incorrect. The text of the Preamble of the Constitution of India explicitly provides for equality of status and equality of opportunity to all its citizens.

The Preamble - WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a SOVEREIGN SOCIALIST SECULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC and to secure to all its citizens: JUSTICE, social, economic and political; LIBERTY of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship; EQUALITY of status and of opportunity; and to promote among them all FRATERNITY assuring the dignity of the

individual and the unity and integrity of the Nation;

IN OUR CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY this twenty-sixth day of November, 1949, do HEREBY ADOPT, ENACT AND GIVE TO OURSELVES THIS CONSTITUTION.

Source: NCERT Class-XI Indian constitution at work Chapter-2 page-33

23. Answer: (c)

Explanation: Option c is correct.

- Article 51A of the Constitution enlists Fundamental duties. It shall be the duty of every citizen of India—

1. to abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthem;
2. to cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired our national struggle for freedom;
3. to uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India;
4. to defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so;
5. to promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India transcending religious, linguistic and regional or sectional diversities; to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women;
6. to value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture;
7. to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wild life, and to have compassion for living creatures;
8. to develop the scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform;
9. to safeguard public property and to abjure violence;

10. to strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity so that the nation constantly rises to higher levels of endeavour and achievement;

11. who is a parent or guardian to provide opportunities for education to his child or, as the case may be, ward between the age of six and fourteen years. 'To protect the weaker sections from social injustice' is not listed as a Fundamental Duty.

24. Answer: (d)

Explanation: Option d is correct.

- Statement 1 is incorrect.
- In AK Gopalan v/s State of Madras, Supreme court said that Preventive detention does not violate right to life and personal liberty if specific safeguards are provided.
- As Article 22 met all the procedural safeguards like not extending detention beyond 3 months unless advisory board provide sufficient reports for this, informing the person the ground of detention, providing an opportunity of representation against the detention order etc. So, it does not violate Article 21.
- Statement 2 is incorrect. The 44th Amendment act of 1978 has reduced the period of detention without obtaining the opinion of the advisory board from 3 months to 2 months.
- However, this provision has not yet been brought into force, hence, the original period of three months still continues. Also, if an advisory board reports sufficient cause for an extension, its 3-month period can also be extended.
- Statement 3 is incorrect. Both the Parliament and state legislature have rights to make laws for preventive detention as the maintenance of law and order, security etc. come in the concurrent list. So, the Parliament has exclusive right to make laws for preventive detention only in cases

related to defence, foreign affairs and security of India.

- Both the Parliament and state legislature have rights to make laws for cases related to security of state, maintenance of public order and maintenance of supplies and essential services.

Source: NCERT Class-XI Indian constitution at work Chapter-2 page-35

25. Answer: (a)

Explanation: Option a is correct.

- The following Fundamental rights are being violated in the above instance –
- Article 17 within Right to Equality abolish any form of Untouchability, so in this case discouraging children of caste groups associated with scavenging from pursuing education is a form of untouchability.
- Article 19 (f) within Right to Freedom i.e., it provides for the right to practice any profession or to carry on any occupation, but in this case, the people were being forced to their former job and they were denied other jobs which is their right to practice any profession they want.
- Article 24 within Right to Exploitation also prohibits the employment of children below 14 years of age in hazardous factories. In this case nothing is being done to prohibit the employment of children in these factories and by discouraging them to pursue education, these children have no option to work in these hazardous activities of scavenging. So, this right is also being violated.
- Not Article 30 as it is related to minorities, but Article 29 of Cultural and Educational right is being violated as according to this right no children can be denied admission into any educational institution maintained by the State or receiving aid out of State funds.
- The Indian Constitution does not recognize property right as a Fundamental Right. In the

year 1977, with the enactment of the 44th amendment the right to acquire, hold, and dispose of property as a Fundamental Right.

- However, in another part of constitution, Article 300(A) was inserted to affirm that no person shall be deprived of his property save by authority of law. The result is that the right to property as a fundamental right is now substituted as a statutory right.

Source: NCERT Class-XI Indian constitution at work Chapter-2 page-35 to 39

26. Answer: (b)

Explanation: Option b is correct.

- Statement 1 is incorrect.
- The freedom of religion is not an unlimited right, though it gives the right to profess, follow and propagate any religion of their choice.
- The government can impose restrictions on the practice of freedom of religion in order to protect public order, morality or health.
- Statement 2 is correct. Yes, freedom of religion includes right to propagate religion which means propagation people to convert from one religion to other. But it does not mean forcible conversion. It involves the right to spread information about our religion and thus attracts others.
- Statement 3 is incorrect. State –run institutions are not allowed to give religious instruction, they are not allowed to preach any religious education and nor they will favour persons of any religion. However religious instruction is permitted on a voluntary basis in the institutions recognised by the state and the institutions receiving aid from the state

Source: NCERT Class-XI Indian constitution at work Chapter-2 page-38, 39,

27. Answer: (d)

Explanation: Option d is correct.

- Pair 1 is correctly matched. Habeas Corpus purpose is to bring the arrested person

before the court. It can also order to set free an arrested person if the grounds of arrest are satisfactory.

- Pair 2 is incorrectly matched. Mandamus is issued to a public official to perform his official duties that he has failed to perform. It can't be issued to any private person or body to enforce a departmental instruction.
- Pair 3 is incorrectly matched. Prohibition writs are only preventive, not curative. This means it forbid the lower court from exceeding its jurisdiction that it does not possess.
- It does not squash the order of lower court. This function is done by issuing writs of certiorari.
- Pair 4 is correctly matched. Quo-warranto is issued by court to prevent illegally occupying of public office by a person.

Source: NCERT Class-XI Indian constitution at work Chapter-2 page-41

28. Answer: d

Explanation: Option d is correct.

- Statement 1 is incorrect.
- The 44th Amendment Act 1978 of the Constitution of India inserted a new article 300A titled as Right to Property which was made a Constitutional right under this article. Though Right to property is removed as a Fundamental Right but it is still present as a Constitutional right.
- Article 300A requires the state to follow due procedure and authority of law to deprive a person of his or her private property. This article provides restrictions on the State that it cannot take anybody's property without the force of law also interpreted can be deprived of the force of law.
- The word of law here means a validly enacted law which is just, fair, and reasonable.
- Statement 2 is incorrect. In 1978, 44th amendment Act to the constitution removed the right to property from the list of

fundamental rights and converted to a simple legal right under article 300A.

- Necessary amendments for this purpose were made to article 19 and article 31. It would, however, be ensured that the removal of property from the list of fundamental rights would not affect the right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice.

Source: <https://legislative.gov.in/constitution-forty-fourth-amendment>

NCERT XI, Constitution at work (CHAPTER-RIGHTS IN THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION)

29. Answer: (b)

Explanation: Option b is the correct answer.

- Statement 1 is incorrect: "Zero Hour" is the time immediately followed by the Question Hour.
- It starts at around 12 noon (hence the name) and members can, with prior notice to the Speaker, raise issues of importance during this time.
- In Zero Hour, members are free to raise any matter that they think is important (though the ministers are not bound to reply).
- Statement 2 is correct: The first hour of every sitting of Parliament is generally reserved for the asking and answering of questions and is known as question hour.
- The question hour is the most effective method of keeping vigil on the executive and the administrative agencies of the government.
- During question hour, along with ministers, questions can also be asked to the private members.

Source: Indian Constitution at Work by NCERT; Page # 115

30. Answer: (b)

Explanation: Option b is the correct answer.

- Option 1 is correct: Secularism (freedom of religious belief and practice) has been declared as a part of Basic Structure in Kesavananda Bharati case, 1973; Indira Gandhi Election case, 1975; S.R. Bommai case, 1994, etc.
- Option 2 is incorrect: Policy of reservations and affirmative action for improvement in status and welfare of vulnerable sections of society is important government responsibility and fundamental right, but it has not been declared to be a part of Basic Structure in any doctrine until now.
- Option 3 is correct: Federal structure (non-interference in powers and legislative competence of states) has been declared to be a part of Basic Structure of the constitution in many judgements like Kesavananda Bharati case, 1973; S.R. Bommai case, 1994, etc.
- Option 4 is correct: Freedom and dignity of the individual is part of basic structure of the constitution. The basic foundation of the constitution is the dignity and the freedom of its citizens which is of supreme importance and cannot be destroyed by any legislation of parliament.
- Option 5 is correct: Effective access to Justice is part of the basic Structure, according to the ruling in Central Coal Fields case. In India, the Preamble to the Constitution, and many other provisions believe in Supremacy of the Constitution, which acts as a strong check on the powers of the Parliament. This feature has been declared as a part of Basic Structure of the Constitution in judgments like Kesavananda Bharati case, 1973.

Source: Class XI NCERT Indian Constitution at Work, Ch-9;

31. Answer: a

Explanation: Option a is the correct answer.

- Statement 1 is correct. According to the Constitution - Article 125, 146, 221, only the

salaries, allowances, pensions and administrative expenses of the Supreme Court and the pensions of High Court judges are charged on the Consolidated Fund of India.

- The salaries, allowances and administrative expenses of the High Court are charged on the Consolidated Fund of State.
- This provision makes the functional expenses of the judiciary non votable by the legislature, thus making the judiciary financially independent.
- Statement 2 is incorrect: According to Article 138, the Constitution allows the Parliament to increase the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, but the Parliament is not allowed to curtail, i.e., reduce the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.
- This saves the judiciary from being stopped from checking legislative excesses or curtailment of fundamental rights, by changing the areas of applicability of their powers.
- Statement 3 is incorrect: The retired judges of the Supreme Court are banned from pleading, or practicing law in any manner in any Court, or in front of any authority within the territory of India. This helps keep the judges impartial in their decisions as they don't have the temptation of pleasing any future employer.
- The jurisdiction of High Courts mentioned in the Constitution cannot be changed, However the High Court's power and jurisdictions in other regards can be changed - by both the Parliament and the State Legislature.
- Judges are not barred from holding other posts such as MPs/ MLAs or Governor under any Constitutional provision or law.

Source: NCERT Class 11th - Indian Constitution at Work, Ch-6;

32. Answer: (c)

Explanation: Option c is the correct answer.

- Statement 1 is incorrect. A person who is not a member of either House of Parliament can also be appointed as a minister. But, within six months, he must become a member (either by election or by nomination) of either House of Parliament, otherwise, he ceases to be a minister.
- Statement 2 is correct. The Council of Ministers cannot exist without the Prime Minister. The Council comes into existence only after the Prime Minister has taken the oath of office. The death or resignation of the Prime Minister automatically brings about the dissolution of the Council of Ministers but the demise, dismissal or resignation of a minister only creates a ministerial vacancy
- Statement 3 is correct. The principle of collective responsibility indicates that if a minister does not agree with a policy or decision of the cabinet, he or she must either accept the decision or resign. It is binding on all ministers to pursue or agree to a policy for which there is collective responsibility.
- The most important feature of parliamentary executive is that the executive is routinely under the control and supervision of the legislature. The principle of collective responsibility ensures this.
- Collective responsibility is based on the principle of the solidarity of the cabinet. It implies that a vote of no confidence even against a single minister leads to the resignation of the entire Council of Ministers.

Source: NCERT Class 11 – Indian Constitution at Work – Chapter 4 – Pages 91, 92

33. Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- In a referendum, people vote on the desirability of a constitution. The Indian Constitution was never subjected to such a referendum. But nevertheless, the

Constitution carried enormous public authority because it had the consensus and backing of leaders who were themselves popular. The people adopted it as their own by abiding by its provisions. So, statement 1 is correct.

- Not all the provisions of the Constitution were adopted unanimously. Usually, an attempt was made to reach a consensus with the belief that provisions were agreed upon by all. However, many provisions were subjected to the vote. Only one provision of the Constitution was passed without virtually any debate i.e., the introduction of universal suffrage. So, statement 2 is not correct.
- 284 members of the Constituent Assembly out of a total of 299 were actually present on 26th November 1949 and appended their signature to the Constitution as it was finally passed.
- So, statement 3 is not correct. Therefore, option (a) is the correct answer.

34. Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- The Proportional Representation (PR) system refers to an electoral system in which the distribution of seats corresponds closely with the proportion of the total votes cast for each party.
- This is a more complicated but representative system than the first-past-the-post (FPTP) system, which is used in India. If a party gets 40% of the total votes, for example, a perfectly proportional system would allow it to get 40% of the seats.
- Some countries used a combination of the proportional representation system and the FPTP system.
- In India, PR system has been adopted on a limited scale for indirect elections. The Constitution prescribes the PR system for the election of President, Vice President, and for

the election to the Rajya Sabha and Vidhan Parishads (Legislative Councils of states).

- So, points 1, 2, 3 and 4 are correct.
- There is no PR system for the elections of Urban Local Bodies like Municipal Corporation.
- So, point 5 is not correct. Therefore, option (c) is the correct answer.

35. Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- Article 324 of the Indian Constitution provides for an independent Election Commission. The Election Commission of India can either be a single member or a multi-member body. Till 1989, the Election Commission was single member. Since 1993, it has remained multi-member. So, statement 1 is not correct.
- The Chief Election Commissioner and Election Commissioners are appointed by the President of India on the advice of the Council of Ministers. So, statement 2 is not correct.
- The Chief Election Commissioner (CEC) presides over the Election Commission, but does not have more powers than the other Election Commissioners. The CEC and other Election Commissioners have equal powers to take all decisions relating to elections as a collective body. So, statement 3 is correct.
- To assist the Election Commission of India there is a Chief Electoral Officer in every state. The State Election Commissioners work independently of the Election Commission of India and each has its own sphere of operation.
- The State Election Commissioners are primarily responsible for the conduct of local body elections. So, statement 4 is correct. Therefore, option (b) is the correct answer.

36. Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- The President can send back the advice given by the Council of Ministers and ask the Council to reconsider the decision. In doing this, the President acts at his (or her) own discretion. Although, the Council can still send back the same advice and the President would then be bound by that advice. So, point 1 is correct.
- The President also has veto power by which he can withhold or refuse to give assent to ordinary bills (other than Money Bill and Constitutional Bill) passed by the Parliament.
- There is no mention in the Constitution about the time limit within which the President must act on the bill. This means that the President at her/his discretion can just keep the bill pending with him without any time limit. So, point 2 is correct.
- When after an election, no leader has a clear majority in the Lok Sabha, the President can decide whom to appoint as the Prime Minister. In such a situation, the President has to use his own discretion in judging who really may have the support of the majority or who can actually form and run the government. So, point 3 is correct.
- While promulgating President's rule in a state, the President has no discretionary powers and she/he acts on the advice of the Council of Ministers. So, point 4 is not correct. Therefore, option (c) is the correct answer.

37. Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- The Seventh Schedule of the Constitution specifies three lists namely, Union List, State List and Concurrent List.
- The Union list contains 100 subjects, the state list contains 61 subjects, and the concurrent list contains 52 subjects.

- Agriculture, public health, trade and commerce are covered under the State List. So, point 1, point 2 and point 4 are correct.
- Education and Forests are listed as subjects in Concurrent Lists. So, point 3 and point 5 are not correct.
- Ports is listed as a subject in Union List. So, point 6 is not correct.
- Some of the important subjects mentioned in the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India are given in the table- Therefore, option (b) is the correct answer.

38. Answer: (d)

Explanation:

- The Constitution (73rd Amendment) Act, 1992 has added a new part IX consisting of 16 Articles and the Eleventh Schedule to the Constitution.
- The amendment made a provision for the mandatory creation of the Gram Sabha. The Gram Sabha would comprise all the adult members registered as voters in the Panchayat area. Its role and functions are decided by State legislation. So, statement 1 is correct.
- All the three levels of Panchayati Raj institutions are elected directly by the people. The term of each Panchayat body is five years. If the State government dissolves the Panchayat before the end of its five-year term, fresh elections must be held within six months of such dissolution. So, statement 2 is correct.
- One third of the positions in all panchayat institutions are reserved for women. Further, reservation of one-third of the seats for women is not merely in the general category of seats but also within the seats reserved for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and backward castes. So, statement 3 is correct.
- The provisions of the 73rd amendment were not made applicable to the areas inhabited by the tribal populations in many States of India. In 1996, a separate act, the Panchayat

(Extension of the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 or PESA, was passed extending the provisions of the Panchayat system to these areas. So, statement 4 is correct. Therefore, option (d) is the correct answer.

39. Answer: (d)

Explanation:

- Statement 1 is correct: Constitution specifies the structure, organisation, powers and functions of both the Central and state governments and prescribes the limits within which they must operate. Thus, it avoids the misunderstandings and disagreements between the two.
- Statement 2 is incorrect: All the laws made in India are codified separate from the constitution and maintained in a law book. They need not be a part of the constitution.
- Statement 3 is incorrect: Even in the UK where there is no written constitution, people enjoy several fundamental rights. However, only because our fundamental rights are written in the constitution, it is difficult to amend and change them as per the wishes of the political executive.

40. Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- Statement 2 is correct: One seat was to be allotted for every million population. (proportion to their respective population) Three principal communities- Muslims, Sikhs and General (all except Muslims & Sikhs)
- Statement 1 is incorrect: Each Province and each Princely State or group of States were allotted seats proportional to their respective population roughly in the ratio of 1:10,00,000. As a result, the Provinces (that were under direct British rule) were to elect 292 members while the Princely States were allotted a minimum of 93 seats.
- Statement 3 is incorrect: Members of each community in the Provisional Legislative Assembly elected their own representatives

by the method of proportional representation with single transferable vote.

representative democracy, is of two kinds—parliamentary and presidential.

41. Answer: (d)

Explanation:

- Statement 1 is correct: The election is similar to that of president but the members of state legislature are not part of the electoral college.
- Statement 2 is correct: The vice president may be removed from his office by a resolution of Rajya Sabha passed by a majority and agreed to by the Lok Sabha.
- Statement 3 is correct: Vice president remains as the president only till election is conducted and new president takes charge.

42. Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- Statement 1 is incorrect: The Parliament has the power of discussing and enacting changes to the Constitution. The constituent powers of both the houses are similar. All constitutional amendments have to be approved by a special majority of both Houses.
- Statement 2 is correct: The Parliament is the highest forum of debate in the country. There is no limitation on its power of discussion. Members are free to speak on any matter without fear.

43. Answer: (d)

Explanation: Option (d) is correct:

- Democracy is of two types—direct and indirect. In direct democracy, the people exercise their supreme power directly as is the case in Switzerland. There are four devices of direct Democracy, namely, Referendum, Initiative, Recall and Plebiscite.
- Indirect democracy, on the other hand, the representatives elected by the people Exercise the supreme power and thus carry on the government and make the laws. This Type of democracy, also known as

44. Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- Statement 1 is correct. The Constituent Assembly was composed roughly along the lines suggested by the Plan proposed by the Committee of the British Cabinet, known as the Cabinet Mission.

According to this plan:

- Each Province and each Princely State or group of States were allotted seats proportional to their respective population roughly in the ratio of 1:10,00,000. As a result, the Provinces (that were under direct British rule) were to elect 292 members while the Princely States were allotted a minimum of 93 seats.
- The seats in each Province were distributed among the three central communities, Muslims, Sikhs and general, in proportion to their respective populations. Members of each community in the Provisional Legislative Assembly elected their representatives by the method of proportional representation with a single transferable vote.
- The method of selection in the case of representatives of Princely States was to be determined by consultation.
- Statement 2 is incorrect. In the Constituent Assembly only one provision of the Constitution was passed without virtually any debate: the introduction of universal suffrage (meaning that all citizens reaching a certain age would be entitled to become voters irrespective of religion, caste, education, gender or income). So, while the members felt no need at all to discuss the issue of who should have the right to vote, every other matter was seriously discussed and debated.

- Statement 3 is incorrect. The members of the Constituent Assembly were elected by indirect election by the members of the Provincial Legislative Assemblies. The members to the Provincial Legislative Assemblies had been elected in early January 1946.

45. Answer: (b)

Explanation: Statement 1 is incorrect:

- Constitution does not specify the basic tenets as it does not mention anywhere about the basic structure. This theory is given by judiciary of India that looks into the spirit rather than the letter.
- Statement 2 is correct: Parliament has the power to amend any part of the Constitution except those which form the part of basic structure.
- Statement 3 is incorrect: Judiciary has not explicitly defined the basic structure of the India Constitution. However, it has given various interpretation from time to time in its judgement.
- Statement 4 is correct: The theory found its first expression in the Kesavananda Bharti case and has been discussed in subsequent judgments.

46. Answer: (a)

Explanation: Statement 1 is incorrect:

- Universal Adult Suffrage is not applicable to Rajya Sabha election.
- Statement 2 is incorrect: Voter can give preference in Rajya Sabha election not in Lok Sabha.
- Statement 3 is correct: Every voter has equal vote for both Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha.
- Statement 4 is incorrect: The winner in Rajya Sabha has to secure Electoral quota which is equal to the vote by every voter.

47. Answer: (d)

Explanation:

- Statement 1 is incorrect: The States Reorganization Commission in its report accepted that the boundaries of the state should reflect the boundaries of different languages.
- On the basis of its report the States Reorganization Act was passed in 1956.
- Statement 2 is incorrect: This led to the creation of 14 states and six union territories. Gujarat and Maharashtra were created in 1960 and Punjab and Haryana were separated from each other in 1966.

48. Answer: (d)

Explanation:

- Statement 1 is correct: Karpooori Thakur, was a pioneer in raising voice for reservations for backward castes in North India.
- Statement 2 is incorrect: Mandal Commission was second Backward Class Commission since Independence.
- Statement 3 is incorrect: It was 'Indira Sahane case' in which the decision of Mandal commissions recommendations was challenged in the Supreme court of India.

49. Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- Statement 1 is incorrect: Constituencies in the Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies have reservation only for SCs and STs, it doesn't extend to OBCs.
- Statement 2 is incorrect: Number of reserved seats is determined on basis of most recent census, at time of formation of Delimitation Commission. For e.g. presently number of reserved constituencies are determined by 2001 census as Delimitation Commission was formed in 2002.
- Statement 3 is correct: The reserved constituencies are determined by Delimitation Commission.
- Statement 4 is incorrect: The next delimitation exercise is due by 2026. The ban on readjustment was extended for 25 years

from year 2000 up to year 2026 by 84th Constitutional Amendment Act of 2001

50. Answer: (b)

Explanation: Statements 1 is correct and 2 is not correct:

- All the three levels (village, intermediate and district) of Panchayati Raj institutions, members are elected directly by the people.
- The term of each Panchayat body is five years. If the State government dissolves the Panchayats before the end of its five- year term, fresh elections must be held within six months of such dissolution.
- Statement 3 is correct: The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act provides for reservation for not less than one-third of the total number of seats for women (including the number of seats reserved for women belonging to SCs and STs).
- Further, not less than one-third of the total number of offices of Chairpersons in the panchayats at each level shall be reserved for women.

51. Answer: (a)

Explanation: Statement 1 is correct.

- The Parliament is not involved in the process of appointment of judges. Political opinions of the person or his/her political loyalty is not the criteria for appointments to Judiciary.
- Statement 2 is correct. The Judiciary has the power to penalize those who are found guilty of contempt of court. This authority of the court is seen as an effective protection to the judges from unfair criticism.
- Statement 3 is correct. Security of tenure ensures that judges can function without fear or favour. The Constitution prescribes a very difficult procedure for removal of

judges under Article 124(4); Impeachment of Judges.

- Statement 4 is incorrect. The Parliament does not control expenses of Judiciary. The salaries and allowances of Judges and other administrative expenses are charged on the Consolidated Fund not subject to vote in the Legislature

52. Answer: (b)

Explanation: Statement 1 is correct:

- To keep regular and effective check on the Executive, legislators as people's representatives need to work effectively and fearlessly. Hence, no action can be taken against a member for whatever the member may have said in the Parliament. This is known as Parliamentary Privilege.
- Statement 2 is incorrect: The presiding officer of the Legislature (Speaker in the case of Lok Sabha and Chairman in Rajya Sabha) has final powers in deciding matters of breach of privilege and not the President of India.
- Statement 3 is correct: The main purpose of such privileges is to enable legislators to represent people and exercise effective control over the Executive; which may exercise arbitrary and unlimited powers with the support of majority party. So, it helps in preventing Parliamentary democracy turn into Cabinet Dictatorship.

53. Answer: (c)

Explanation: Statement 1 is correct:

- Countries with large size and much diversity usually prefer two houses of the national legislature to give representation to all sections of the society and all geographical regions.
- Statement 2 is correct: Under Article 169 of the Indian Constitution State governments has been given the option of establishing either a unicameral or bicameral legislature (Legislative Council as second house). They

can do so by passing a resolution in Legislative Assembly, sending it to parliament for ratification.

- Statement 3 is incorrect: Presently, seven states have formed legislative councils; thus, have bicameral legislative set up. Earlier; six states i.e., Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Uttar Pradesh had legislative councils but recently Telangana was added to the list.
- Odisha is planning to form a legislative council or Vidhan Parishad.
- Tamil Nadu government had passed a law to set up a Legislative Council but the subsequent government withdrew it after coming to power in 2010.
- Proposals to create Legislative Councils in Rajasthan and Assam are pending in Parliament.

54. Answer: (d)

Explanation: The options 1, 2, and 4 are incorrect.

- As the Presiding Officer of the House, the Speaker has power to adjourn (not prorogue, as it is the President who prorogues the Houses) the sitting until there is quorum (The minimum number of members of the House of Parliament required to be present for a parliamentary proceeding to start is called Quorum, which is not less than 1/10 of the total strength of the House).
- The Speaker presides over the joint sitting, which is summoned by the President to settle the deadlock between the Houses of Parliament. However, when the President addresses the House in a joint sitting, he himself presides it over, not the Speaker of the Lok Sabha.
- Even though the Speaker of the Lok Sabha does not vote in the first instance, he can still exercise his vote in order to resolve a deadlock, thus the Speaker has a casting

vote. This makes the position of the Speaker impartial.

55. Answer: (c)

Explanation: Both are correct statements.

- During our freedom struggle, the leaders of the freedom movement had realised the importance of rights and demanded that the British rulers should respect the rights of the people.
- The Motilal Nehru committee had demanded a bill of rights as far back as in 1928.

56. Answer: (c)

Explanation: Both are correct statements. The practice of untouchability is one of the crudest manifestations of inequality.

- This has been abolished under the Right to Equality. The same right also provides that the state shall confer no title on a person except those who excel themselves in military or academic field.
- Thus, Right to Equality strives to make India a true democracy by ensuring a sense of equality of dignity and status among all its citizens.

57. Answer: (b)

Explanation: Statement 1 is incorrect:

- Sometimes a person can be arrested simply out of an apprehension that he or she is likely to engage in unlawful activity and imprisoned for some time without following the mentioned procedure in the Constitution.
- Statement 2 is correct: This is known as preventive detention. It means that if the government feels that a person can be a threat to law and order or to the peace and security of the nation, it can detain or arrest that person.
- This preventive detention can be extended only for three months.

58. Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- Statement 1 is incorrect: Under the Constitutional arrangements, no one is guilty unless the court has found that person guilty of an offence.
- It is also necessary that a person accused of any crime should get adequate opportunity to defend herself or himself.
- To ensure a fair trial in courts, the Constitution has provided three rights:
- Statement 2 is correct: no person would be punished for the same offence more than once
- Statement 3 is correct: no law shall declare any action as illegal from a backdate, and
- no person shall be asked to give evidence against himself or herself.

59. Answer: (a)

Explanation: Statement 1 is correct:

- Under FPTP, the country is divided into small geographical units called constituencies or districts.
- Statement 2 is incorrect: Under proportional representation system, large geographical areas are demarcated as constituencies.
- The entire country may be a single constituency but not always.

60. Answer: (c)

Explanation: Option c is correct:

- Acquisition and Termination of Citizenship.
- All types of majorities other than the absolute, effective or simple majority are known as special majority.
- Special majority is of 4 types, with different clauses.
 - ✓ **Type 1** -Special Majority as Per Article 249.
 - ✓ **Type 2** -Special Majority as per Article 368.

- ✓ **Type 3** - Special Majority as per Article 368 + 50 percent state ratification by a simple majority.
- ✓ **Type 4** - Special Majority as per A 61.

61. Answer: (d)

Explanation: Option d is correct:

- All the above individuals shaped and influenced the liberal character of the Indian Constitution.
- Indian liberalism has two streams. The first stream began with Rammohan Roy.
- He emphasised individual rights, particularly the rights of women.
- The second stream included thinkers like K.C. Sen, Justice Ranade and Swami Vivekananda.
- They introduced the spirit of social justice within orthodox Hinduism.

62. Answer: (c)

Explanation: Statement 1 is correct:

- In a parliamentary system, the Prime Minister is the Head of Government.
- Most parliamentary systems have a president or a monarch who is the nominal Head of state.
- Statement 2 is correct: In such a system, the role of the President or Monarch is primarily ceremonial and the Prime Minister along with the cabinet wields effective power.
- Countries with such system are Germany, Italy, Japan, United Kingdom as well as Portugal.

63. Answer: (d)

Explanation: All of the are correct statements:

- In spheres, including passing of non-money bills, constitutional amendments, and impeaching the President and removing the Vice President the powers of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha are co-equal.

64. Answer: (d)

Explanation: All of the above statements are

correct:

- The legislature in the Parliamentary system ensures executive accountability at various stages: policy making, implementation of law or policy and during and post-implementation stage.

The legislature does this through the use of a variety of devices:

- Deliberation and discussion
- Approval or Refusal of laws
- Financial control
- No confidence motion

65. Answer: (a)

Explanation: Statement 2 is incorrect:

- The Parliament cannot discuss the conduct of the judges except when the proceeding to remove a judge is being carried out.
- This gives the judiciary independence to adjudicate without fear of being criticised.
- The judiciary has the power to penalise those who are found guilty of contempt of court.
- Statement 1 is correct: This authority of the court is seen as an effective protection to the judges from unfair criticism.

66. Answer: (b)

Explanation: Statement 1 is incorrect:

- USSR was one of the world's super powers, but after 1989 it simply broke up into several independent countries.
- Statement 2 is correct: One of the major reasons for its break up was the excessive centralisation and concentration of power, and the domination of Russia over other regions with independent languages and cultures of their own e.g., Uzbekistan.

67. Answer: (c)

Explanation: Option c is correct:

- Canada came very close to a territorial break up between the English-speaking and the French-speaking regions

of that country but somehow it managed to take along the dissented section of demography.

- In past, countries like Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, and Pakistan also had to face a division of the country.

68. Answer: (c)

Explanation: Three Challenges

- Statement 1 is correct: Broadly, independent India faced three kinds of challenges. The first and the immediate challenge was to shape a nation that was united, yet accommodative of the diversity in our society. India was a land of continental size and diversity. Its people spoke different languages and followed different cultures and religions.
- At that time, it was widely believed that a country full of such kinds of diversity could not remain together for long. The partition of the country appeared to prove everyone's worst fears.
- There were serious questions about the future of India: Would India survive as a unified country? Would it do so by emphasising national unity at the cost of every other objective? Would it mean rejecting all regional and sub-national identities? And there was an urgent question: How was integration of the territory of India to be achieved?
- Statement 2 is correct: The second challenge was to establish democracy. You have already studied the Indian Constitution. You know that the Constitution granted fundamental rights and extended the right to vote to every citizen.
- India adopted representative democracy based on the parliamentary form of government. These features ensure that the political competition would take place in a democratic framework.
- A democratic constitution is necessary but not sufficient for establishing a democracy.

The challenge was to develop democratic practices in accordance with the Constitution.

- Statement 3 is correct: The third challenge was to ensure the development and well-being of the entire society and not only of some sections. Here again the Constitution clearly laid down the principle of equality and special protection to socially disadvantaged groups and religious and cultural communities. The Constitution also set out in the Directive Principles of State Policy the welfare goals that democratic politics must achieve. The real challenge now was to evolve effective policies for economic development and eradication of poverty.

69. Answer: (a)

Explanation: Option a is correct:

- “Tomorrow we shall be free from the slavery of the British domination. But at midnight India will be partitioned. Tomorrow will thus be a day of rejoicing as well as of mourning.”
- Mahatma Gandhi 14 August 1947, Kolkata.

70. Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- We should begin to work in that spirit and in course of time all these angularities of the majority and minority communities, the Hindu community and the Muslim community – because even as regards Muslims you have Pathans, Punjabis, Shias, Sunnis and so on and among the Hindus you have Brahmins, Vaishnavas, Khatri, also Bengalees, Madrasis, and so on – will vanish.
- ... You are free; you are free to go to your temples, you are free to go to your mosques or to any other place of worship in this State of Pakistan. You may belong to any religion or caste or creed – that has

nothing to do with the business of the State.

- Mohammad Ali Jinnah, Presidential Address to the Constituent Assembly of Pakistan at Karachi, 11 August 1947.

71. Answer: (b)

Explanation: On 14-15 August 1947, not one but two nation- states came into existence – India and Pakistan.

- This was a result of ‘partition’, the division of British India into India and Pakistan.
- The drawing of the border demarcating the territory of each country marked the culmination of political developments that you have read about in the history textbooks.
- Statement 1 is incorrect: According to the ‘two- nation theory’ advanced by the Muslim League, India consisted of not one but two ‘people’, Hindus and Muslims.
- That is why it demanded Pakistan, a separate country for the Muslims.
- Statement 2 is correct: The Congress opposed this theory and the demand for Pakistan.
- But several political developments in 1940s, the political competition between the Congress and the Muslim League and the British role led to the decision for the creation of Pakistan.

72. Answer: (d)

Explanation: Consequences of partition

- The year 1947 was the year of one of the largest, most abrupt, unplanned and tragic transfer of population that human history has known. There were killings and atrocities on both sides of the border.
- Statement 2 is incorrect: In the name of religion people of one community ruthlessly killed and maimed people of the other community.

- Statement 1 is incorrect: Cities like Lahore, Amritsar and Kolkata became divided into 'communal zones'. Muslims would avoid going into an area where mainly Hindus or Sikhs lived; similarly, the Hindus and Sikhs stayed away from areas of Muslim predominance.

73. Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- Next month Gandhiji moved to Delhi where large scale violence had erupted.
- Statement 1 is correct: He was deeply concerned about ensuring that Muslims should be allowed to stay in India with dignity, as equal citizens.
- He was also concerned about the relations between India and Pakistan.
- Statement 2 is incorrect: He was unhappy with what he saw as the Indian government's decision not to honour its financial commitments to Pakistan.
- With all this in mind he undertook what turned out to be his last fast in January 1948.
- As in Kolkata, his fast had a dramatic effect in Delhi.
- Communal tension and violence reduced.
- Muslims of Delhi and surrounding areas could safely return to their homes.
- The government of India agreed to give Pakistan its dues.

74. Answer: (a)

Explanation: Integration of Princely States

- British India was divided into what were called the British Indian Provinces and the Princely States.
- Statement 1 is correct: The British Indian Provinces were directly under the control of the British government.
- On the other hand, several large and small states ruled by princes, called the Princely States, enjoyed some form of control over

their internal affairs as long as they accepted British supremacy.

- This was called paramountcy or suzerainty of the British crown.
- Statement 2 is incorrect: Princely States covered one-third of the land area of the British Indian Empire and one out of four Indians lived under princely rule.

75. Answer: b

Explanation:

- Statement 1 is incorrect: The interim government took a firm stance against the possible division of India into small principalities of different sizes. The Muslim League opposed the Indian National Congress and took the view that the States should be free to adopt any course they liked.
- Statement 2 is correct: Sardar Patel was India's Deputy Prime Minister and the Home Minister during the crucial period immediately following Independence.
- He played a historic role in negotiating with the rulers of princely states firmly but diplomatically and bringing most of them into the Indian Union.
- It may look easy now.
- But it was a very complicated task which required skilful persuasion.
- For instance, there were 26 small states in today's Orissa.
- Saurashtra region of Gujarat had 14 big states, 119 small states and numerous other different administrations.

76. Answer: (c)

Explanation: Hyderabad

- Statement 1 is correct: Hyderabad, the largest of the Princely States was surrounded entirely by Indian territory. Some parts of the old Hyderabad state are today parts of Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra

Pradesh. Its ruler carried the title, 'Nizam', and he was one of the world's richest men.

- Statement 2 is correct: The Nizam wanted an independent status for Hyderabad. He entered into what was called the Standstill Agreement with India in November 1947 for a year while negotiations with the Indian government were going on.

77. Answer: (b)

Explanation: Statement 1 is incorrect:

- A few days before Independence, the Maharaja of Manipur, Bodhachandra Singh, signed the Instrument of Accession with the Indian government on the assurance that the internal autonomy of Manipur would be maintained.
- Statement 2 is correct: Under the pressure of public opinion, the Maharaja held elections in Manipur in June 1948 and the state became a constitutional monarchy.
- Statement 3 is correct: Thus, Manipur was the first part of India to hold an election based on universal adult franchise.

78. Answer: (a)

Explanation: The movement gathered momentum as a result of the Central government's vacillation.

- Statement 1 is correct: Potti Sriramulu, a Congress leader and a veteran Gandhian, went on an indefinite fast that led to his death after 56 days.
- This caused great unrest and resulted in violent outbursts in Andhra region.
- People in large numbers took to the streets.
- Many were injured or lost their lives in police firing.
- In Madras, several legislators resigned their seats in protest.
- Statement 2 is incorrect: Finally, the Prime Minister announced the formation of a separate Andhra state in December 1952.

79. Answer: (b)

Explanation:

- The socialists believed in the ideology of democratic socialism which distinguished them both from the Congress as well as from the Communists.
- Statement 1 is incorrect: They criticised the Congress for favouring capitalists and landlords and for ignoring the workers and the peasants.
- Statement 2 is correct: But the socialists faced a dilemma when in 1955 the Congress declared its goal to be the socialist pattern of society. Thus, it became difficult for the socialists to present themselves as an effective alternative to the Congress.
- Some of them, led by Rammanohar Lohia, increased their distance from and criticism of the Congress party. Some others like Asoka Mehta advocated a limited cooperation with the Congress.

80. Answer: (d)

Explanation:

- The Socialist Party went through many splits and reunions leading to the formation of many socialist parties.
- These included the Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party, the Praja Socialist Party and Samyukta Socialist Party.
- Jayaprakash Narayan, Achyut Patwardhan, Asoka Mehta, Acharya Narendra Dev, Rammanohar Lohia and S. M. Joshi were among the leaders of the socialist parties.
- Many parties in contemporary India, like the Samajwadi Party, the Rashtriya Janata Dal, Janata Dal (United) and the Janata Dal (Secular) trace their origins to the Socialist Party.

81. Answer: (d)

Explanation:

- The Bhartiya Jana Sangh was different from other parties in terms of ideology and programmes.
- It emphasised the idea of one country, one culture and one nation and believed that the country could become modern, progressive and strong on the basis of Indian culture and traditions
- Statement 1 is correct: The party called for a reunion of India and Pakistan in Akhand Bharat.
- The party was in forefront of the agitation to replace English with Hindi as the official language of India and was also opposed to the granting of concessions to religious and cultural minorities.
- Statement 2 is correct: The party was a consistent advocate of India developing nuclear weapons especially after China carried out its atomic tests in 1964.

82. Answer: (c)

Explanation: Statement 1 is correct:

- The Swatantra Party was against land ceilings in agriculture, and opposed cooperative farming and state trading.
- It was also opposed to the progressive tax regime and demanded dismantling of the licensing regime.
- It was critical of the policy of non-alignment and maintaining friendly relations with the Soviet Union and advocated closer ties with the United States.
- The Swatantra Party gained strength in different parts of the Country by way of merger with numerous regional parties and interests.
- Statement 2 is correct: It attracted the landlords and princes who wanted to protect their land and status that was being threatened by the land reforms legislation.
- The industrialists and business class who were against nationalisation and the licensing policies also supported the party.

- Its narrow social base and the lack of a dedicated cadre of party members did not allow it to build a strong organisational network.

83. Answer: (c)

Explanation: Shyama Prasad Mukherjee (1901-1953):

- Statement 1 is correct: Leader of Hindu Mahasabha; founder of Bharatiya Jana Sangh; Minister in Nehru's first cabinet after independence; resigned in 1950 due to differences over relations with Pakistan;
- Statement 2 is correct: Member of Constituent Assembly and later, the first Lok Sabha; was opposed to India's policy of autonomy to Jammu & Kashmir; arrested during Jana Sangh's agitation against Kashmir policy; died during detention.

84. Answer: (c)

Explanation: Statement 1 is correct:

- The Second FYP stressed on heavy industries.
- Statement 3 is correct: It was drafted by a team of economists and planners under the leadership of P.C. Mahala Nobis.
- If the first plan had preached patience, the second wanted to bring about quick structural transformation by making changes simultaneously in all possible directions.
- Before this plan was finalised, the Congress party at its session held at Avadi near the then Madras city, passed an important resolution.
- Statement 2 is correct: It declared that 'socialist pattern of society' was its goal.
- This was reflected in the second plan.
- The government imposed substantial tariffs on imports in order to protect domestic industries.
- Such protected environment helped both public and private sector industries to grow.

- As savings and investment were growing in this period, a bulk of these industries like electricity, railways, steel, machineries and communication could be developed in the public sector.
- Indeed, such a push for industrialisation marked a turning point in India's development.

85. Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- In the agrarian sector, this period witnessed a serious attempt at land reforms.
- Perhaps the most significant and successful of these was the abolition of the colonial system of zamindari.
- This bold act not only released land from the clutches of a class that had little interest in agriculture, it also reduced the capacity of the landlords to dominate politics.
- Attempts at consolidation of land – bringing small pieces of land together in one place so that the farm size could become viable for agriculture – were also fairly successful.
- But the other two components of land reforms were much less successful.
- Statement 2 is correct: Though the laws were made to put an upper limit or 'ceiling' to how much agricultural land one person could own, people with excess land managed to evade the law.
- Statement 1 is correct: Similarly, the tenants who worked on someone else's land were given greater legal security against eviction, but this provision was rarely implemented.

86. Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- Statement 1 is correct: Verghese Kurien, nicknamed the 'milkman of India', played a crucial role in the story of Gujarat

Cooperative Milk and Marketing Federation Ltd that launched Amul.

- Based in Anand, a town in Gujarat, Amul is a dairy cooperative movement joined by about 2 and half million milk producers in Gujarat.
- The Amul pattern became a uniquely appropriate model for rural development and poverty alleviation, spurring what has come to be known as the White Revolution.
- Statement 2 is incorrect: In 1970 the rural development programme called Operation Flood was started.
- Operation Flood organised cooperatives of milk producers into a nationwide milk grid, with the purpose of increasing milk production, bringing the producer and consumer closer by eliminating middlemen, and assuring the producers a regular income throughout the year.
- Operation Flood was, however, not just a dairy programme.
- It saw dairying as a path to development, for generating employment and income for rural households and alleviating poverty.
- The number of members of the cooperative has continued to increase with the numbers of women members and Women's Dairy Cooperative Societies also increasing significantly.

87. Answer: (c)

Explanation: Option c is correct.

- Article 51 of the Indian Constitution lays down some Directive Principles of State Policy on 'Promotion of international peace and security'.

"The State shall endeavour to –

- Promote international peace and security
- Maintain just and honourable relations between nations
- Foster respect for international law and treaty obligations in the dealings of organised people with one another; and

- Encourage settlement of international disputes by arbitration.”

88. Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- The first Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru played a crucial role in setting the national agenda.
- He was his own foreign minister.
- Thus, both as the Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister, he exercised profound influence in the formulation and implementation of India’s foreign policy from 1946 to 1964.
- Option c is correct: The three major objectives of Nehru’s foreign policy were to preserve the hard-earned sovereignty, protect territorial integrity, and promote rapid economic development.
- Nehru wished to achieve these objectives through the strategy of non-alignment.
- There were, of course, parties and groups in the country that believed that India should be more friendly with the bloc led by the US because that bloc claimed to be pro-democracy.
- Among those who thought on these lines were leaders like Dr Ambedkar.
- Some political parties, which were opposed to communism, also wanted India to follow a pro-US foreign policy.
- These included the Bharatiya Jan Sangh and later the Swatantra Party.
- But Nehru possessed considerable leeway in formulating foreign policy.

89. Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- In 1950, China took over control of Tibet.
- Large sections of the Tibetan population opposed this takeover.
- India tried to persuade China to recognise Tibet’s claims for independence.
- When the Panchsheel agreement was signed between India and China in 1954, through

one of its clauses about respecting each other’s territorial integrity and sovereignty, India conceded China’s claim over Tibet.

- Statement 1 is correct: The Tibetan spiritual leader Dalai Lama accompanied the Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai during the official Chinese visit to India in 1956.
- He informed Nehru about the worsening situation in Tibet.
- But China had already assured India that Tibet will be given greater autonomy than enjoyed by any other region of China.
- Statement 2 is correct: In 1958, there was armed uprising in Tibet against China’s occupation.
- This was suppressed by the Chinese forces.

90. Answer: (b)

Explanation: Sino-Indian relations since 1962

- It took more than a decade for India and China to resume normal relations.
- Statement 2 is correct: It was in 1976 that full diplomatic relations were restored between the two countries.
- Atal Behari Vajpayee was the first top level leader (he was then External Affairs Minister) to visit China in 1979.
- Statement 1 is incorrect: Later, Rajiv Gandhi became the first Prime Minister after Nehru to visit China.
- Since then, the emphasis is more on trade relations between the two countries.

91. Answer: (d)

Explanation:

Fast Forward India’s Nuclear Programme

- India has opposed the international treaties aimed at non-proliferation since they were selectively applicable to the non-nuclear powers and legitimised the monopoly of the five nuclear weapons powers.
- Statement 1 is incorrect: Thus, India opposed the indefinite extension of the NPT in 1995

and also refused to sign the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT).

- Statement 2 is incorrect: India conducted a series of nuclear tests in May 1998, demonstrating its capacity to use nuclear energy for military purposes.
- Pakistan soon followed, thereby increasing the vulnerability of the region to a nuclear exchange.
- The international community was extremely critical of the nuclear tests in the subcontinent and sanctions were imposed on both India and Pakistan, which were subsequently waived.
- India's nuclear doctrine of credible minimum nuclear deterrence professes "no first use" and reiterates India's commitment to global, verifiable and non-discriminatory nuclear disarmament leading to a nuclear weapons free world.

92. Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- Statement 1 is correct:

Indira Gandhi (1917 - 1984):

- Prime Minister of India from 1966 to 1977 and 1980 to 1984;
- daughter of Jawaharlal Nehru;
- participated in the freedom struggle as a young Congress worker;
- Congress President in 1958;
- Statement 2 is correct: minister in Shastri's cabinet from 1964-66, led the Congress party to victory in 1967, 1971 and 1980 general elections;
- credited with the slogan 'garibi hatao', victory in 1971 war and for policy initiatives like abolition of Privy Purse, nationalisation of banks, nuclear test and environmental protection; assassinated on 31 October 1984.

93. Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- Statement 1 is correct: K. Kamaraj (1903-1975):
- Freedom fighter and Congress President; Chief Minister of Madras (Tamil Nadu); having suffered educational deprivation, made efforts to spread education in Madras province;
- Statement 2 is correct: introduced mid-day meal scheme for schoolchildren; in 1963 he proposed that all senior Congressmen should resign from office to make way for younger party workers— this proposal is famous as the 'Kamaraj plan.'

94. Answer: (a)

Explanation:

- Yet, hereditary privileges were not consonant with the principles of equality and social and economic justice laid down in the Constitution of India.
- Nehru had expressed his dissatisfaction over the matter time and again.
- Statement 1 is correct: Following the 1967 elections, Indira Gandhi supported the demand that the government should abolish privy purses.
- Statement 2 is incorrect: Morarji Desai, however, called the move morally wrong and amounting to a 'breach of faith with the princes'.

95. Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- Statement 1 is correct: In March 1974 students came together in Bihar to protest against rising prices, food scarcity, unemployment and corruption.
- Statement 2 is correct: After a point they invited Jayaprakash Narayan (JP), who had given up active politics and was involved in social work, to lead the student movement.
- He accepted it on the condition that the movement will remain non-violent and will not limit itself to Bihar.

- Thus the students' movement assumed a political character and had national appeal.
- People from all walks of life now entered the movement.
- Jayaprakash Narayan demanded the dismissal of the Congress government in Bihar and gave a call for total revolution in the social, economic and political spheres in order to establish what he considered to be true democracy.
- A series of bandhs, gehraos, and strikes were organised in protest against the Bihar government.
- The government, however, refused to resign.

96. Answer: (d)

Explanation:

- Option d is correct: Charu Majumdar (1918-1972): Communist revolutionary and the leader of the Naxalbari uprising; participated in the Tebhaga movement before independence; left the CPI and founded the Communist Party of India (Marxist-Leninist); believed in the Maoist path of peasant rebellion and defended revolutionary violence; died in police custody.

97. Answer: (d)

Explanation: Declaration of Emergency

- Statement 1 is incorrect: On 12 June 1975, Justice Jagmohan Lal Sinha of the Allahabad High Court passed a judgment declaring Indira Gandhi's election to the Lok Sabha invalid.
- This order came on an election petition filed by Raj Narain, a socialist leader and a candidate who had contested against her in 1971.
- The petition, challenged the election of Indira Gandhi on the ground that she had used the services of government servants in her election campaign.

- Statement 2 is incorrect: The judgment of the High Court meant that legally she was no more an MP and therefore, could not remain the Prime Minister unless she was once again elected as an MP within six months.
- On June 24, the Supreme Court granted her a partial stay on the High Court order – till her appeal was decided, she could remain an MP but could not take part in the proceedings of the Lok Sabha.

98. Answer: (d)

Explanation:

- Statement 1 is correct: Chaudhary Charan Singh (1902-1987): Prime Minister of India between July 1979 - January 1980; freedom fighter; active in the politics of Uttar Pradesh; proponent of rural and agricultural development; left Congress party and founded Bharatiya Kranti Dal in 1967;
- Statement 2 is correct: twice Chief Minister of U.P.; later he was one of the founders of the Janata Party in 1977 and became Deputy Prime Minister and Home Minister (1977-79); founder of Lok Dal.

99. Answer: (c)

Explanation:

- statement 1 is correct: The failure of the Cripps Mission embittered the Indian people. The congress now decided to take active steps to compel the British to accept the Indian demand for independence. It passed the famous 'Quit India' resolution and proposed the starting of a nonviolent mass struggle under Gandhi's leadership.
- statement 2 is correct. In the very beginning of the movement, Gandhi and other leaders were arrested and Congress was declared illegal. A spontaneous movement of protest arose everywhere, giving expression to the pent-up anger of the people. Left leaderless and without any organisation, the people reacted in any manner they could. In many

places, people took to violent actions. They attacked the symbols of British authority.

- statement 3 is correct. The government crackdown was most severe and within a few months, revolt of 1842 was crushed. Still, it demonstrated the depth that nationalist feelings had reached the country and the great capacity for sacrifice that the people had developed. Movement had spread to hitherto untouched areas. It was more violent than ever before. In many areas, martial law had to be imposed to suppress it. It was proven that the normal administration could not be carried out without martial law if such events occurred once again.

affairs of the Union or of any State except for appointment in such services and posts as the Central Government may specify.

Polity Topic: Basics of the Constitution Sub-topic: Salient Features

100. Answer: (d)

Explanation:

- Rights to Overseas Citizen of India Cardholder
- An overseas citizen of India cardholder shall not be entitled to the following rights (which are conferred on a citizen of India):
- He shall not be entitled to the right to equality of opportunity in matters of public employment.
- He shall not be eligible for election as President.
- He shall not be eligible for election as Vice-President.
- He shall not be eligible for appointment as a Judge of the Supreme Court.
- He shall not be eligible for appointment as a Judge of the High Court.
- He shall not be entitled for registration as a voter.
- He shall not be eligible for being a member of the House of the People or of the Council of States.
- He shall not be eligible for being a member of the State Legislative Assembly or the State Legislative Council.
- He shall not be eligible for appointment to public services and posts in connection with