WBCS (Main) Exam. Paper – V Practice Set

Answers with Explanation

1. (c)
2. (a)
3. (d) These are the new states and Union territories created after 1956.
4. (c) Under the citizenship Act 1955, a person cannot be a citizen of India by Nationalisation.
5. (c) Mandamid's for “we order,” a writ (more modernly called a “writ of mandate”) which orders a public agency or governmental body to perform an act required by law when it has neglected or refused to do so. A writ of prohibition is a writ directing a subordinate to stop doing something the law prohibits.
6. (b) The Preamble reads:
   - 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, political;
   - Liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship;
   - Equality of status and opportunity; and to promote among them all;
   - Fraternity, assuring the dignity ofthe individual and the unity and integrity of the nation.
7. (a)
8. (a) Such Laws can be passed by a simple majority and by the ordinary legislative process.
9. (a) Another linguistic Provinces committee consisted of Jawahar Lal Nehru, Sardar Vallahbhai Patel and Pattabhi Sitaramayya, submitted its report in April 1949 and formally rejected language as the basis for reorganization of states.
10. (b) Indian Constitution is the lengthiest of all the written constitution of the world. It is largely based on Government of India Act 1935.
11. (b) Finance, property Contracts and Suits are mentioned in part XII. The union territory in Part V, The executive of states in part IV and Relation of states in part XI of the constitution.
12. (b) Following are the features of Indian secularism:
    1. The state should not have any religion of its own.
    2. All the religions shall be equally protected by the state.
    3. Free exercise of right to freedom of religion.
    4. State shall not discriminate against any particular religion. It means that the state shall not prefer, favour or disfavour any particular religion viz-a-viz others.
    5. Religious tolerance.
13. (b) Forms of Oaths and Affirmations are the subject of Third Schedule.
14. (d) The constitution of India establishes a federal system of Government. It contains all the usual features of the Federation.
15. (c) Seats allocated to each British province were to be decided among the three principal communities Muslim, Sikhs and general (all except Muslims and Sikhs), in proportion to their population. The chairman of the Union constitution committee was Jawaharlal Nehru. The total strength of constituent Assembly was to be 389. Drafting Committee was consisted of seven members.
16. (c) Dr. Sachchidanand Sinha – Provisional president of the Constituent assembly.
    H.C Mukharjee – Vice President of the Constituent Assembly.
17. (d) The constitution doesn’t mention direct control by the people such as referendum, initiative and recall.
18. (b) The Government of India Act 1935 introduced the provincial autonomy and provided for an all India federation. Indian Councils Act of 1909 – The right of separate electorate was given to the Muslims.
    Government of India Act, 1919: The Act provided a dual form of government (a “dyarchy”) for the major provinces.
    - The government of India act 1858: The Company’s territories in India were to be vested in the Queen, the Company ceasing to exercise its power and control over these territories. India was to be governed in the Queen’s name.
19. (b) Government of India Act of 1858: The Council of Secretary of State was to compromise 8-to-12 people, three of them Indian.
    Indian Council Act 1861: It made a beginning of representative institutions by associating Indians with the law-making process Indian

Council Act 1909: This Act is also known as Morley-Minto Reforms (Lord Morley was the then Secretary of State for India and Lord Minto was the then Viceroy of India).
Government of India Act 1919 : The Act provided a dual form of government (a "dyarchy") for the major provinces.

20. (b)
21. (a)
22. (a)
23. (c) Under the constitutional (Ninety-second amendment) Act, four languages Bodo, Dogri, Santhali and Maithali were added to languages under the eight schedule of the constitution of India thereby raising the total number of languages listed in the schedule to 22.
24. (a) Article 54 – Election of the president.
Article 75 – Appointment of the PM and council of ministers.
Article 164 – Appointment of the CM and council of Ministers of a state.
25. (a) Parliament supervises the Activities of the executives with the help of its committees like committees on Govt. assurance, committees on subordinate legislation, committees on petition etc. Considering the volume of legislation to be handled by the Parliament, committees have been established to transact a good deal of the legislation.
Parliamentary Committees are of two kinds - Standing Committees and ad hoc Committees. The former are elected or appointed periodically and they work on a continuous basis. The latter are appointed on an ad hoc basis as need arises and they cease to exist as soon as they complete the task assigned to them.
26. (d) The labour force of an economy is known as the activity rate (also called participation rate). It is shown in per cent and always as a proportion of an economy. The concept of the 'demographic dividend' is related to this rate.
27. (a) Gilts are bonds issued by certain, national governments. The term is of British origin and originally referred to the debt securities issued by the Bank of England, which had a gilt (or gilded) edge. Hence, they are called gilt-edged securities, or gilts for short. The term is also sometimes used in Ireland and some British Commonwealth Countries, South Africa and India. The term "Gilt Account" is also a term used by the RBI of India to refer to a constituent account maintained by a custodian bank for maintenance and servicing of dematerialised Government Securities owned by a retail customer.
28. (a) A dual economy is the existence of two separate economic sectors within one country, divided by different levels of development, technology, and different patterns of demand. The concept was originally created by Julius Herman Boeke to describe the coexistence of modern and traditional economic sectors in a colonial economy.
29. (a) For example, reduction in the weight of a packet of chocolate sold at the same price as before. This may take place in quality, too.
30. (a) When the total expenditures of a government is equal to the taxes and other receipts it is a balanced budget. All budgets with either deficits or surpluses are unbalanced.
31. (c) The interest paid on bonds is known as 'coupon' or 'coupon rate'. Bonds and debentures both are the instruments of raising long-term capital but while the former is supported by collateral in the former is supported by collateral in the form of immovable property, the latter are not.
32. (b) Government of India is divesting its share from public sector undertakings. Most of government undertakings were incurring losses during the pre liberalization period. Hence, after the introduction of new economic policy in 1991, government started downsizing its share in PSU. But the process of disinvestment is very slow due to host of legal and political hurdles.
33. (d) Quaternary sector is characterized by the intellectual persons or individuals or group of individual. It includes the research and development activities. Mining and quarrying and fishing are concerned with primary sector activities.
34. (a) With the introduction of Economic liberalisation requirement for government licensing has been abolished except for a small list of strategic and potentially hazardous industries and a few industries which are reserved for the small scale sector. For most industries however industrial investment has been effectively delicensed and investors are free to set up new units or expand existing units subject only to environmental clearances.

35. (d) Banks are required to investment a portion of their statutory liquidity ratio besides CRR. Statutory liquidity ratio (SLR) is the Indian government term for reserve requirement that the commercial banks in India require to maintain in the form of gold, cash or government approved recurities before providing credit to the customers. SLR is determined and maintained by Reserve Bank of India in order to control the expansion of bank credit.

36. (a) Deficit financing is a pragmatic tool of economic development and has been used by Indian govt. to obtain necessary resources to finance the five year plans.

37. (a) When a government's total expenditure exceeds the revenue that it generates (excluding money from borrowings). Deficit differs from debt, which is an accumulation of yearly deficits. A fiscal deficit is regarded by some as a positive economic event.

38. (b) Open market operation : When RBI buys/sells securities in open market, in case of OMO, first party permanently sells the Government security to second party. Second party is free to do whatever it wants with that security.

39. (b) Inflation redistributes wealth from creditors to debtors i.e., lenders suffer and borrowers benefit out of inflation. Bond holders = this person has lend money (to debtors) and received bond in return. So he is lender, he suffers, by the way they haven't specifically used the word – "inflation indexed bonds", hence we cannot say inflation benefits the bond-holders.

40. (a) In India a large number of farmers are illiterate and know little about scientific-agriculture, prices of primary products are lower than those of manufactured products and Investment in agriculture has been lower when compared to investment in industry. All these reasons are responsible for lower rural income.

41. (d) The Minimum Alternative Tax (MAT) was introduced for the first time in the Budget for the year 1996-97. Minimum alternate tax or MAT is a tax levied on firms/ companies or limited liability partnership (LLPs) making abundant profits as well as distributing dividend to its shareholders who leveraging on the features of the Indian Taxation system do not contribute towards the government's taxation kitty. Thus, for such corporates a minimal tax amounting to some fixed percentage of book profits i.e. profits according to accounting records is charged as minimal alternative tax (MAT).

42. (d) National Income is the Net National product at the factor cost. (NI = NNP at factor cost = NNP at market price – Indirect taxes + subsidies)

43. (d) Human Development Report the HDI combines three dimensions: A long and healthy life: Life expectancy at birth, Education index: Mean years of schooling and Expected years of schooling and A decent standard of living: GNI per capita (PPP US$).

44. (d) Expenditure incurred on the non-development plans is called non-plan expenditure which includes subsidies, interest payments etc. Non-plan revenue expenditure is accounted for by interest payments, subsidies, wage and salary payments to government employees, grants to States and Union Territories governments, pensions, police, economic services in various sectors, other general services such as tax collection, social services, and grants to foreign governments. Non-plan capital expenditure mainly includes defence, loans to public enterprises, loans to States, Union Territories and foreign governments.

45. (a) Fiscal Deficit: When a government's total expenditure exceed the revenue that it generates (excluding money from borrowings). Deficit differs from debt, which is an accumulation of year deficits.

46. (a) Marginal Standing Facility (MSF) is the rate at which scheduled banks could borrow funds overnight from the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) against approved government securities. Banks can borrow funds through MSF during acute cash shortage (considerable shortfall of liquidity). This measure has been introduced by RBI to regulate short-term asset liability mismatch more effectively and the borrowing is within Statutory liquidity requirements. The Marginal Standing Facility (MSF) is pegged 100bps or 1 % above the Repo Rate.

47. (a) The Goods and Services Tax (GST) is a Value Added Tax (VAT) replacing all indirect taxes levied on goods and services by the Indian Central and State governments. India is a federal republic, and the GST is thus

implemented concurrently by the central and state governments as the Central GST and the State GST respectively. Exports will be zero-rated and imports will be levied the same taxes as domestic goods and services adhering to the destination principle.

48. (c) A progressive tax is a tax in which the tax rate increases as the taxable base amount increases Regarding progressive tax, marginal tax rate should be increasing and it should be more than average tax rate.

49. (b) GDP deflator is An economic metric that accounts for inflation by converting output measured at current prices into constant-dollar GDP. The GDP deflator shows how much a change in the base year's GDP relies upon changes in the price level.

50. (d) Basel III (or the Third Basel Accord) is a global, voluntary regulatory standard on bank capital adequacy, stress testing and market liquidity risk. So all the given statements are correct.

51. (a) The Tarapore Committee on capital account convertibility had laid down a three year, three phase schedule for allowing convertibility. It laid down three pre-conditions: (a) fiscal consolidation implying that the centre's fiscal deficit should come down to 3.5 per cent of GDP; (b) a mandated inflation target; and (c) strengthening of the financial system to (i) involve a near complete clampdown on activities of weak banks, (ii) major cut in the CRR, and (iii) complete deregulation of interest rates.

52. (c) An important function of the Reserve Bank of India is to act as Government banker, agent and adviser. The Reserve Bank is agent of Central Government and of all State Governments in India excepting that of Jammu and Kashmir. State Government transactions are carried out by RBI in terms of the agreement entered into with the State Governments in terms of section 21 A of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

53. (c) The Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) was established in 1964 by the government of India under an act of the Indian Parliament called the IDBI Act. On December 15, 2003, the Indian Parliament approved the conversion of Industrial Development Bank of India's (IDBI) into a universal bank. The government's move was significant given the fact that the Development Financial Institution (DFI) had been struggling to sustain its growth in recent times. In India, the Development Financial Institutions were established and developed by Government of India and Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to meet the specific needs of the industry and were traditionally engaged in long term financing, as their main objective was to take care of the investment needs of industries and to contribute to a better industrial climate.

54. (c) Postal Life Insurance was started on 01.02.1884 as a welfare measure for the employees of Posts & Telegraphs Department under Government of India dispatch No. 299 dated 18 October, 1882 to the Secretary of State. Due to popularity of its schemes, various departments of Central and State Governments were extended its benefits. Now Postal Life Insurance is open for employees of all central and state government departments, nationalised banks, public sector undertakings, financial institutions, local municipalities and District councils and educational institutions aided by the Government.

55. (a) The principal source of States own tax revenues is sales tax which accounts for about 60 per cent of the total. The other major components of States own tax revenues according to their revenue share are State excise, registration and stamp duty, motor vehicle and passenger tax, electricity duty, land revenues, profession tax, entertainment taxes and other sundry taxes. In the wake of economic reforms, several States competitively announced various tax concessions, especially sales tax concessions, to attract private investments. These tax wars resulted in considerable reduction in the buoyancy of growth of tax revenues of the States without commensurate gains in terms of private investment.

56. (d) The immediate effect of devoting a larger share of national output to investment is that the economy devotes a smaller share to consumption; that is, "living standards" as measured by consumption fall. The higher investment rate means that the capital stock increases more quickly, so the growth rates of output and output per worker rise. According to Smith, in a developing economy, both income level and capital stock rise. In addition

to this, the rate of capital accumulation also shows a tendency to increase. This leads to increase in the capital stock in successive periods as investment keeps on increasing. Another important factor which contributes to the progress of an economy is the successive decline in the incremental capital-output ratio due to the influence of capital on the productivity of labour. অ্যাচিভার্স

57. (c) The proceeds of income tax are compulsorily shareable between the Centre and the States. It is imposed and collected by the Central government but the proceeds are shared between the both. The share of the states in the net proceeds of income tax has varied from 55 per cent as under the First Finance Commission to 85 per cent as under the ninth Commission. regarding criterion for fixation of the shares of individual states, the percentage of the net proceeds of income tax assigned to them, the first to seventh finance commissions recognised 'population' and contribution to be the relevant factors. So a major portion of the proceeds of income tax goes to the states. But, the truth is they are shared between the centre and the states.

58. (b) India Brand Equity Foundation is a Trust established by the Ministry of Commerce with the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) as its associate. IBEF's primary objective is to promote and create international awareness of the Made in India label in markets overseas and to facilitate the dissemination of knowledge of Indian products and services. Towards this objective IBEF works closely with stakeholders across government and industry. IBEF works with a network of stakeholders – domestic and international – to promote Brand India.

59. (c) When the government expenditure exceeds revenues, the government is having a budget deficit. Thus the budget deficit is the excess of government expenditures over government receipts (income). When the government is running a deficit, it is spending more than it's receipts. Budgetary Deficit is the difference between all receipts and expenditure of the government, both revenue and capital. This difference is met by the net addition of the treasury bills issued by the RBI and drawing down of cash balances kept with the RBI. So when it is estimated, drawing down of cash balances is excluded.

60. (a) Value Added Tax (VAT) is a tax applied on the value that is added to goods and services at each stage in the production and distribution chain. It forms part of the final price the consumer pays for the goods or services. On the domestic market, VAT is collected in stages, by registered manufacturers, wholesalers, retailers and services providers. It is only individuals and firms registered with the VAT Service who can charge VAT on their supplies. However, the collection of the tax at more than one stage does not lead to duplication of the tax. VAT is designed to ensure that most forms of consumer spending are taxed evenly and fairly. VAT is not a tax on the seller for it is the buyer who pays the tax. VAT will not be an additional tax, but a replacement for some existing indirect taxes. It will be a broad-based, comprehensive and simplified system of taxation on transactions. VAT will improve, simplify and modernize tax system. অ্যাচিভার্স

61. (b) Varada Grameena Bank is a Regional Rural Bank (RRB) named after the Wardha River which is one of the biggest rivers in Vidarbha region in India. It is one of those banks which were amalgamated and newly opened. It has been serving Kumta in Karnataka, providing excellent banks service to those in need.

62. (d) In India, there are some regulations and restrictions with regard to establishing industries in certain categories. This is done by making it mandatory to obtain licenses before setting up such an industry. The Licence Raj which continued till 1991 (liberalization was introduced) was a result of India's decision to have a planned economy where all aspects of the economy are controlled by the state and licences are given to a select few. Up to 80 government agencies had to be satisfied before private companies could produce something and, if granted, the government would regulate production. The Industrial Policy Resolution 1956 aimed at the removal of regional disparities through development of regions with low industrial base. The Indian economy was then guided by the socialistic model of planned development rather than being guided by profit.

63. (d) Statutory Liquidity Ratio refers to the amount that the commercial banks require to maintain in the form gold or government approved securities before providing credit to the customers. Here by approved securities we

mean, bond and shares of different companies. Statutory Liquidity Ratio is determined and maintained by the Reserve Bank of India in order to control the expansion of bank credit. Statutory liquidity ratio is the amount of liquid assets such as precious metals (Gold) or other approved securities, that a financial institution must maintain as reserves other than the cash. In a growing economy banks would like to invest in stock market, not in Government Securities or Gold as the latter would yield less returns. One more reason is long term Government Securities (or any bond) are sensitive to interest rate changes. But in an emerging economy interest rate change is a common activity.

64. (d) The Ninth Plan recognised the integral link between rapid economic growth and the quality of life of the mass of the people. Ensuring environmental sustainability of the development process through social mobilisation and participation of people at all level was one of the specific objectives of the Ninth Plan as approved by the National Development Council. In the Ninth Plan document, policies and programmes during the Eighth Plan period were reviewed, shortcomings identified and new policy framework suggested overcoming the shortcomings and ensuring sustainability of the development process not only in economic terms but also in terms of social and environmental factors.

65. (b) A merchant bank is a financial institution which provides capital to companies in the form of share ownership instead of loans. It is a bank that deals mostly in (but is not limited to) international finance, long-term loans for companies and underwriting. Merchant banks do not provide regular banking services to the general public.

66. (c) The reserve requirement (or cash reserve ratio) is a central bank regulation that sets the minimum reserves each commercial bank must hold (rather than lend out) of customer deposits and notes. These required reserves are normally in the form of cash stored physically in a bank vault (vault cash) or deposits made with a central bank. The required reserve ratio is sometimes used as a tool in monetary policy, influencing the country's borrowing and interest rates by changing the amount of funds available for banks to make loans with. The main objective of minimum reserves is the stabilisation of money market rates. Minimum reserves allow credit institutions to smooth out fluctuations in liquidity such as those caused by the demand for banknotes.

67. (d) In economics, inflation is a rise in the general level of prices of goods and services in an economy over a period of time. Economists generally agree that high rates of inflation and hyperinflation are caused by an excessive growth of the money supply. Low or moderate inflation may be attributed to fluctuations in real demand for goods and services, or changes in available supplies such as during scarcities, as well as to growth in the money supply. However, the consensus view is that a long sustained period of inflation is caused by money supply growing faster than the rate of economic growth.

68. (b) In terms of Section 22 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, the RBI has been given the statutory function of note issue on a monopoly basis. The note issue in India was originally based upon "Proportional Reserve System". When it became difficult to maintain the re-serve proportionately, it was replaced by "Minimum Reserve System''. According to the RBI Amendment Act of 1957, the bank should now maintain a minimum reserve of Rs.200 crore worth of gold coins, gold bullion and foreign securities of which the value of gold coin and bullion should be not less than Rs.115 crore.

69. (b) In terms of Section 22 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, the RBI has been given the statutory function of note issue on a monopoly basis. The note issue in India was originally based upon "Proportional Reserve System". The Government of India issues rupee coins in the denomination of Rs.1, 2, and 5 to public. These coins are required to be circulated to public only through Reserve Bank under Section 38 of the RBI Act.

70. (d) Interest rates are the main determinant of investment on a macroeconomic scale. The current thought is that if interest rates increase across the board, then investment decreases, causing a fall in national income. However, the Austrian School of Economics sees higher rates as leading to greater investment in order to

earn the interest to pay the depositors. Higher rates encourage more saving and thus more investment and thus more jobs to increase production to increase profits. Higher rates also discourage economically unproductive lending such as consumer credit and mortgage lending.

71. (b) Credit Control is an important tool used by Reserve Bank of India, a major weapon of the monetary policy used to control the demand and supply of money (liquidity) in the economy. Central Bank administers control over the credit that the commercial banks grant. Such a method is used by RBI to bring "Economic Development with Stability". It means that banks will not only control inflationary trends in the economy but also boost economic growth which would ultimately lead to increase in real national income with stability.

72. (b) Some of the taxes of the central government are:
Taxes on income other than agricultural income; Duties of customs including export duties; Duties of excise on tobacco and other goods manufactured or produced in India except (i) alcoholic liquor for human consumption, and (ii) opium, Indian hemp and other narcotic drugs and narcotics, but including medicinal and toilet preparations containing alcohol or any substance; Corporation Tax; Taxes on capital value of assets, exclusive of agricultural land, of individuals and companies, taxes on capital of companies; Estate duty in respect of property other than agricultural land; etc. Central tax means taxes that are levied and collected by the central government.

73. (d) IDBI Bank Limited is an Indian financial service company headquartered Mumbai, India. RBI categorised IDBI as an "other public sector bank". It was established in 1964 by an Act of Parliament to provide credit and other facilities for the development of the fledgling Indian industry. The Industrial Development Bank of India (IDBI) was established on 1 July, 1964 under an Act of Parliament as a wholly owned subsidiary of the Reserve Bank of India. In 16 February, 1976, the ownership of IDBI was transferred to the Government of India and it was made the principal financial institution for coordinating the activities of institutions engaged in financing, promoting and developing industry in the country.

74. (d) Planning and control are two basic and interrelated managerial functions. They are so interrelated that they can be and often are considered as being one function. Planning is the preparation activity while control is the post-operation function. Both of them are so closely related that they are treated as Siamese twins. Planning sets the objectives, goals, targets on the basis of available resources with their given constraints. Control is the integral part of effective planning. Similarly control involves assessment of the performance, such assessment can be made effectively only when some standard of are set in advance.

75. (b) The Constitution of India has a number of other provisions relevant to stamp duties. Of these, Article 246 and the Seventh Schedule are relevant in regard to the legislative power to levy Stamp duties. Article 268 states that stamp duties and such duties of excise on medicinal and toilet preparations as are mentioned in the Union List shall be levied by the Government of India but shall be collected (a) in the case where such duties are leviable within any Union Territory, by the Government of India, and (b) in other cases, by the States within which such duties are respectively leviable. It further states that proceeds in any financial year of any such duty leviable within any State shall not form part of the Consolidated Fund of India, but shall be assigned to that State.

76. (d) Five writs – Habeas Corpus, Mandamus, Prohibition, Quo Warranto and Certiorari – are issued by the Supreme Court and High Courts.

77. (c) The essential feature of democracy is giving prominence to the citizen. One of the key features of democracy is that by the people, from the people and to the people. People occupy the centre stage here.

78. (b) Mandamus is a judicial remedy which is in the form of an order from a superior court to any government subordinate court, corporation or public authority to do or forbear from doing some specific act which that body is obliged under law to do or refrain from doing, as the case may be, and which is in the nature of public duty and in certain cases of a statutory duty.

79. (c) The Constitution originally provided for the right to property under Articles 19 and 31.

The Forty Forth Amendment of 1978 deleted the right to property from the list of fundamental rights. অ্যাচিভার্স

80. (b) The Forty-second Amendment of the Constitution of India, enacted in 1976, laid down the Fundamental Duties of Indian citizens to the nation. The amendment inserted Article 51A to create a new part called IV-A in the Constitution, which prescribed the fundamental duties to the citizens.

81. (a) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act or Right to Education Act (RTE), which was passed by the Indian parliament on 4 August, 2009, describes the modalities of the importance of free and compulsory education for children between 6 and 14 in India under Article 21A of the Indian Constitution. India became one of 135 countries to make education a fundamental right of every child when the act came into force on 1 April, 2010. অ্যাচিভার্স

82. (d) Right to equality is one of the six fundamental rights recognized by the constitution of India. It includes equality before law, prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth, and equality of opportunity in matters of employment, abolition of untouchability and abolition of titles.

83. (b) The Fundamental Rights can be suspended during the Emergency under Article 359 of the Constitution by the President of India. During national emergency, these rights can be suspended but not those conferred in articles 20 and 21.

84. (d) Right to constitutional remedies empowers the citizens to move a court of law in case of any denial of the fundamental rights. This procedure of asking the courts to preserve or safeguard the citizens' fundamental rights can be done in various ways. The courts can issue various kinds of writs. These writs are habeas corpus, mandamus, prohibition, quo warranto and certiorari. The Indian judiciary, in a number of cases has effectively resorted to the writ of habeas corpus to secure release of a person from illegal detention, thereby protecting their fundamental right of life and liberty.

85. (b) In 1967, in Golak Nath vs. The State of Punjab, a bench of eleven judges (such a large bench constituted for the first time) of the Supreme Court deliberated as to whether any part of the Fundamental Rights provisions of the constitution could be revoked or limited by amendment of the constitution. This question had previously been considered in Shankari Prasad v. Union of India and Sajjan Singh v. State of Rajasthan. In both cases, the power to amend the rights had been upheld on the basis of Article 368. Six years later in 1973, thirteen judges of the Supreme Court, including then Chief Justice Sikri, heard arguments in Kesavananda Bharati v. The State of Kerala and thus considered the validity of the 24th, 25th and 29th amendments, and more basically the correctness of the decision in the Golak Nath case. This time, the court held, by the thinnest of margins of 7-6, that although no part of the constitution, including fundamental rights, was beyond the amending power of Parliament (thus overruling the 1967 case), the "basic structure of the Constitution could not be abrogated even by a constitutional amendment". অ্যাচিভার্স

86. (c) The Directive Principles of State Policy are guidelines to the central and state governments of India, to be kept in mind while framing laws and policies. These provisions, contained in Part IV of the Constitution of India.

87. (b) Any person born in India, on or after 26 January, 1950 but prior to the commencement of the 1986 Act on 1 July, 1987, is a citizen of India by birth. The Central Government may, on an application, register as a citizen of India under section 5 of the Citizenship Act 1955 any person (not being an illegal migrant) if he belongs to certain categories. Persons born outside India on or after 26 January, 1950 but before 10 December, 1992 are citizens of India by descent if their father was a citizen of India at the time of their birth.

88. (b) The term "mandamus" literally means "command." Mandamus is a judicial remedy which is in the form of an order from a superior court to any government subordinate court, corporation or public authority to do or forbear from doing some specific act which that body is obliged under law to do or refrain from doing, as the case may be, and which is in the nature of public duty and in certain cases of a statutory duty. অ্যাচিভার্স

89. (d) The principles have been inspired by the Directive Principles given in the Constitution of Ireland and also by the principles of Gandhism; and relate to social justice, economic

welfare, foreign policy, and legal and administrative matters. The makers of the Constitution of India were influenced by the Irish nationalist movement. Hence, the Directive Principles of the Indian constitution have been greatly influenced by the Directive Principles of State Policy. অ্যাচিভার্স

90. (c) The Fundamental Duties of citizens were added to the Constitution by the 42nd Amendment in 1976, upon the recommendations of the Swaran Singh Committee that was constituted by the government earlier that year.

91. (a) A secular state is a concept of secularism, whereby a state or country purports to be officially neutral in matters of religion, supporting neither religion nor irreligion. A secular state also claims to treat all its citizens equally regardless of religion, and claims to avoid preferential treatment for a citizen from a particular religion/non-religion over other religions/ non-religion. Secular states do not have a state religion or equivalent, although the absence of a state religion does not guarantee that a state is secular. অ্যাচিভার্স

92. (c) Habeas corpus means “you must present the person in court”. It is a writ (legal action) which requires a person under arrest to be brought before a judge or into court. This ensures that a prisoner can be released from unlawful detention, in other words, detention lacking sufficient cause or evidence.

93. (a) The Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976 added ten Fundamental Duties of Indian citizens to the nation in Part IV of the Constitution. These duties, set out in Part IV–A of the Constitution (under a constitutional amendment) concern individuals and the nation. Like the Directive Principles, they are not legally enforceable. অ্যাচিভার্স

94. (c) Article 9 of the Indian Constitution deals with persons voluntarily acquiring citizenship of a foreign State. It states that no person shall be a citizen of India by virtue of article 5, or be deemed to be a citizen of India by virtue of article 6 or article 8, if he has voluntarily acquired the citizenship of any foreign State.

95. (a) The Directive Principles of State Policy are guidelines to the central and state governments of India to establish a just society in the country. The principles relate to social justice, economic welfare, foreign policy, and legal and administrative matters.

96. (a) The fundamental rights were included in the First Draft Constitution (February 1948), the Second Draft Constitution (17 October, 1948) and final Third Draft Constitution (26 November, 1949) prepared by the Drafting Committee. The fundamental rights were included in the constitution right from its beginning because they were considered essential for the development of the personality of every individual and to preserve human dignity. অ্যাচিভার্স

97. (a) The preamble makes it very clear when it says that 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.” The enacting words "We, the people of India... in our constituent assembly... do here by adopt, enact and give to ourselves this constitution", signifies the democratic principle that power ultimately rests in the hands of the people. It also emphasizes that the constitution is made by and for the Indian people and is not given to them by any outside power (such as the British Parliament).

98. (a) The Indian Constitution does not recognize property right as a fundamental right. In the year 1977, the 44th amendment eliminated the right to acquire, hold and dispose of property as a fundamental right. However, in another part of the 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. অ্যাচিভার্স

99. (a) Civil rights include the ensuring of peoples' physical and mental integrity, life and safety; protection from discrimination on grounds such as physical or mental disability, gender, religion, race, national origin, age, status as a member of the uniformed services, sexual orientation, or gender identity; and individual rights such as privacy, the freedoms of thought and conscience, speech and expression, religion, the press, and movement. Right to public offices means that no citizen should be prohibited to hold any public office under the State on the grounds of religion, caste, race, sex or language or any of them. It is a civil right.

100. (c) Civic duty is the respon-sibilities of a citizen. Such duties expect one to be a good citizen, obey the laws, serve in the military in time of need, pay taxes, be active in community activities that are supportive of something positive. These are the types of things that enable masses of people to live in close proximity and prosper.

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