

EVA STALIN IAS ACADEMY – BEST IAS COACHING IN CHENNAI

12/24, Muthurangan Muthali St, West Tambaram, Chennai - 600045

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Q1. Directive Principles of State Policy was designed by the members of the Constituent Assembly to ensure:

- A. Greater social and economic reform
- B. Political reforms
- C. Ensure voting rights to people.
- D. Increase international peace and co-operation

A - Explanation:

In addition to Fundamental Rights, the Constitution also has a section called Directive Principles of State Policy. This section was designed by the members of the Constituent Assembly to ensure greater social and economic reform, and to serve as a guide to the independent Indian State to institute laws and policies that help reduce the poverty of the masses.

Hence option a) is correct.

Q2. Directive Principles contains:

- 1. The goals and objectives that we as a society should adopt
- 2. Certain rights that individuals should enjoy apart from the Fundamental Rights
- 3. Certain policies that the government should adopt

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- A. 3 only
- B. 1 and 2 only
- C. 1 and 3 only
- D. All of the above

D - Explanation:

The chapter on Directive Principles lists mainly three things:
the goals and objectives that we as a society should adopt;
certain rights that individuals should enjoy apart from the Fundamental Rights; and
certain policies that the government should adopt.

Q3. The Directive Principles in the Indian Constitution resemble which of the following colonial enactments?

- A. Codes enacted under Act of 1919
- B. Instrument of Instructions enacted under Independence Act, 1947
- C. Instrument of Instructions enumerated in the Government of India Act of 1935

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D. Duties of State enumerated in the Morley-Minto Act of 1909

C - Explanation:

The Directive Principles resemble the ‘Instrument of Instructions’ enumerated in the Government of India Act of 1935. In the words of Dr B R Ambedkar, “the Directive Principles are like the instrument of instructions, which were issued to the Governor-General and to the Governors of the colonies of India by the British Government under the Government of India Act of 1935. What is called Directive Principles is merely another name for the instrument of instructions. The only difference is that they are instructions to the legislature and the executive”.

Q4. Which of the following statements are a correct comparison between Fundamental Rights(FR) and Directive Principle of State Policy (DPSPs):

1. FRs are justiciable while DPSPs are not.
2. FRs help the Courts to determine the constitutionality of a law, while the DPSPs do not.

Select the correct answer using the code below

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

A - Explanation:

Fundamental Rights are justiciable and help to determine the constitutionality of a law. The Directive Principles are non-justiciable in nature, that is, they are not legally enforceable by the courts for their violation. Therefore, the government (Central, state and local) cannot be compelled to implement them. Nevertheless, the Constitution (Article 37) itself says that these principles are fundamental in the governance of the country and it shall be the duty of the State to apply these principles in making laws.

The Directive Principles, though non-justiciable in nature, help the courts in examining and determining the constitutional validity of a law. The Supreme Court has ruled many a times that in determining the constitutionality of any law, if a court finds that the law in question seeks to give effect to a Directive Principle, it may consider such law to be ‘reasonable’ in relation to Article 14 (equality before law) or Article 19 (six freedoms) and thus save such law from unconstitutionality.

Q5. Which of the following statements are true relating to Uniform Civil Code (UCC)?

1. It is a Directive Principle of State Policy given under article 44 of Indian Constitution.

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2. Article 25 of the Constitution is a bar to having a Uniform Civil Code
3. It is a Gandhian directive principle.

Select the correct answer using the code below

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 1 only
- D. 3 only

C - Explanation:

It is a DPSP given in Article-44- To secure for all citizens a uniform civil code throughout the country. Clause (2) of Article 25 empowers the State to frame any law to regulate or restrict “secular activity which may be associated with religious practice”-therefore, it is argued, Article 25 is no bar to having a Uniform Civil Code. It is a Liberal- Intellectual principle.

Q6. Which of the following are fundamental duties mentioned in Article 51-A of the Constitution?

1. To develop a spirit of inquiry
2. To respect the National Flag and National Anthem
3. To safeguard Public property
4. To do charitable activities which promote social and economic equity

Select the correct answer using the code below

- A. 3 and 4 only
- B. 1, 2 and 3 only
- C. 1 and 2 only
- D. All of the above

B - Explanation:

According to Article 51 A, it shall be the duty of every citizen of India: to abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthem. It is also a duty to develop scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform.

Q7. Which among the following legal provisions are meant for the implementation of some of the Fundamental Duties enshrined in the constitution of India?

1. Unlawful activities (Prevention) Act

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2. Representation of People Act (1951)

3. Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Amended Act, 2016

Select the correct answer using the code below

A. 1 and 2 only

B. 1 and 3 only

C. 2 and 3 only

D. All the above

A - Explanation:

The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act of 1967 provides for the declaration of a communal organisation as an unlawful association. Hence, statement 1 is correct.

The Representation of People Act (1951) provides for the disqualification of members of the Parliament or a state legislature for indulging in corrupt practice that is, soliciting votes on the ground of religion or promoting enmity between different sections of people on grounds of caste, race, language, religion and so on. So, statement 2 is also correct.

Holding Benami properties cannot be explicitly construed as any Fundamental duty. Hence, statement 3 is wrong.

Q8. Under the Constitution of India, which one of the following is not a fundamental duty?

A. To vote in public elections

B. To develop the scientific temper

C. To safeguard public property

D. To abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals

A - Explanation:

To vote in public elections is not a fundamental duty.

As per the Swaran Singh Committee (that suggested inclusion of fundamental rights); including duty to pay taxes should have been a fundamental duty, but it was not agreed upon. So as per the Direct taxation laws; income and other kinds of taxes are a legal obligation for an Indian citizen as he uses public services, receives social and political security from the state etc.

Q9. Which among the following is true regarding Presidents election in India:

1. The President is elected under the Representation of Peoples Act

2. Electoral college of Presidents election consists of elected members of both Houses of Parliament and elected members of the legislative assemblies of all states, besides Delhi and Puducherry.

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Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

B - Explanation:

The President is elected under the Presidential and Vice-Presidential Elections Act, 1952, and the rules made thereunder, viz. "The Presidential and Vice-Presidential Elections Rules, 1974."

Hence statement 1 is wrong.

Statement 2 is correct. Note that nominated members are not included.

Q10. Which of the following statements are correct:

1. President is the head of the state and is the highest formal authority in the country
2. Prime Minister is the head of the government and actually exercises all governmental powers
3. Parliament consists of the President and two Houses, Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
4. President takes most of the decisions in the Cabinet meetings

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- A. 1, 2 and 3 only
- B. 1, 2 and 4 only
- C. 1, 3 and 4 only
- D. 2, 3 and 4 only

A - Explanation:

President is the head of the state and is the highest formal authority in the country. Prime Minister is the head of the government and actually exercises all governmental powers. He takes most of the decisions in the Cabinet meetings. Parliament consists of the President and two Houses, Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.

The Prime Minister must have the support of a majority of Lok Sabha members. Hence Statement 4 is wrong as PM takes most of the decisions in the cabinet meeting. Answer is A.