

CUET PG 2026 Political Science Question Paper with Solutions

Time Allowed :3 Hours

Maximum Marks :300

Total questions :75

General Instructions

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them:

1. The Question Paper consists of 75 Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs).
2. Total marks for the exam is 300.
3. The total duration is 90 minutes; a, timer on the screen will display the remaining time, and the exam will automatically submit when the time reaches zero.
4. For every correct answer, 4 marks (+4) will be awarded to the candidate, and a 1 mark (-1) will be deducted for every incorrect answer.
5. Question papers are available in both English and Hindi.

1. Which among the following Schedule was added to the Constitution of India by the 73rd Amendment Act?

- (A) Ninth Schedule
- (B) Tenth Schedule
- (C) Eleventh Schedule
- (D) Twelfth Schedule

Correct Answer: (C) Eleventh Schedule

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1992 was a milestone in Indian governance as it granted constitutional status to Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs).

Its primary goal was to decentralize power and establish rural local self-government across the country.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The Act introduced a new Part IX to the Constitution of India, titled "The Panchayats". Crucially, it added the **Eleventh Schedule**, which enumerates 29 functional items that fall under the jurisdiction of the Panchayats.

For context regarding other options:

- The **Ninth Schedule** was added by the 1st Amendment Act (1951) to protect land reforms from judicial review.
- The **Tenth Schedule**, also known as the Anti-Defection Law, was added by the 52nd Amendment Act (1985).
- The **Twelfth Schedule** was added by the 74th Amendment Act (1992), focusing on urban local bodies (Municipalities).

Step 3: Final Answer:

The Eleventh Schedule was the specific schedule added by the 73rd Amendment Act.

Quick Tip

To remember the sequence, use the "73-74-11-12" rule.

73rd Amendment = 11th Schedule (Village/Rural).

74th Amendment = 12th Schedule (City/Urban).

2. How many days of wage employment is guaranteed in a financial year to every rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work in the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act?

- (A) At least 50 Days
- (B) At least 100 Days
- (C) At least 125 Days
- (D) At least 150 Days

Correct Answer: (B) At least 100 Days

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), enacted in 2005, is one of the world's largest work-guarantee programs.

It creates a legal right to work for rural households to ensure livelihood security.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The Act mandates that the government must provide **at least 100 days** of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every rural household.

This employment is provided to adult members who are willing to perform unskilled manual work.

A key feature of this act is that if an applicant is not provided work within 15 days of demand, they are legally entitled to an unemployment allowance paid by the state.

While some states or specific disaster-hit areas might increase this limit to 150 days under special executive orders, the statutory minimum guarantee remains 100 days.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The statutory guarantee provided by the Act is at least 100 days.

Quick Tip

MGNREGA is a demand-driven scheme, meaning the government is legally obligated to provide work when asked, unlike typical allocation-based schemes.

3. Who coined the term Indian Constitution as a 'social document'?

- (A) Granville Austin
- (B) M. V. Pylee
- (C) Upendra Baxi
- (D) Rajni Kothari

Correct Answer: (A) Granville Austin

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

Scholars often analyze the Indian Constitution not just as a set of laws, but as a framework intended to bring about social change and equity.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Granville Austin, a distinguished American historian and authority on the Indian Constitution, famously described it as a '**social document**'.

In his influential book, "The Indian Constitution: Cornerstone of a Nation", he argued that the core of the document—the Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy—is aimed at achieving a social revolution.

He believed the primary aim of the Constitution was to set the stage for a society that fulfills the basic needs of its people and eliminates traditional hierarchies.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The term was coined by the historian Granville Austin.

Quick Tip

Granville Austin also famously described Indian federalism as "Cooperative Federalism".

Knowing these key academic quotes is essential for higher-level polity exams.

4. What was the duration of the Constituent Assembly?

- (A) Two years, ten months and seventeen days
- (B) Two years, eleven months and seventeen days
- (C) Three years, eleven months and seventeen days
- (D) Four years, eleven months and seventeen days

Correct Answer: (B) Two years, eleven months and seventeen days

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The Constituent Assembly was the body tasked with the monumental responsibility of drafting the legal and political framework of independent India.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The first session of the Constituent Assembly began on **December 9, 1946**.

The Constitution was finally adopted and passed on **November 26, 1949**.

The precise duration of the Assembly's work to complete the draft was **2 years, 11 months, and 18 days**.

In many standard examination formats, "17 days" is listed as the option (as seen in the provided image), which is often considered acceptable depending on whether the first and last days are both counted inclusively.

Comparing the options, Option (B) is the closest and universally accepted answer in this context.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The Assembly took approximately two years, eleven months, and seventeen (or eighteen) days to finalize the Constitution.

Quick Tip

Think of it as "almost 3 years".

3 years minus 13 days gives you the exact count of 2 years, 11 months, and 18 days.

This helps in rejecting options like "three years" or "four years" immediately.

5. Indian Parliament comprises

- (A) The President
- (B) Lok Sabha
- (C) Rajya Sabha
- (D) All of these

Correct Answer: (D) All of these

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The composition of the Union Legislature (Parliament) is explicitly defined in the Indian

Constitution under Article 79.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

According to **Article 79**: "There shall be a Parliament for the Union which shall consist of the **President** and two Houses to be known respectively as the Council of States (**Rajya Sabha**) and the House of the People (**Lok Sabha**)".

It is important to note that while the President is not a member of either House, they are an integral part of the Parliament.

This is because a Bill cannot become an Act (law) unless it is passed by both Houses and receives the **Presidential Assent**.

Additionally, the President has the power to summon and prorogue the Houses and dissolve the Lok Sabha.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The Parliament consists of the President, the Lok Sabha, and the Rajya Sabha.

Quick Tip

Remember that Parliament is a three-part body.

Do not exclude the President just because they don't sit in the sessions.

Legislation = LS + RS + President.

6. Which Article of the Constitution of India states "The Prime Minister shall be appointed by the President and the other Ministers shall be appointed by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister"?

- (A) Article 73
- (B) Article 74
- (C) Article 75
- (D) Article 76

Correct Answer: (C) Article 75

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The Constitution outlines the relationship between the President, the Prime Minister, and the Council of Ministers to define the parliamentary form of government.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

- **Article 75(1)** clearly provides the mechanism for the appointment of the Union Executive. It states that the Prime Minister is appointed by the President and other ministers are appointed by the President based specifically on the PM's advice.
- **Article 74** mentions that there shall be a Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister at the head to aid and advise the President.
- **Article 76** establishes the office of the Attorney-General for India.
- **Article 73** defines the extent of the executive power of the Union.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Article 75 contains the specific provision mentioned in the question.

Quick Tip

Article 74 = Advice (General).

Article 75 = Appointments, Salaries, and Collective Responsibility (Specifics).

7. 7th Schedule of Constitution of India contains

- (A) Union list
- (B) State list
- (C) Concurrent list
- (D) All of these

Correct Answer: (D) All of these

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The Seventh Schedule is a key feature of Indian federalism, as it divides the legislative subjects between the Union and the States.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Article 246 empowers the Seventh Schedule, which categorizes legislative power into three distinct lists:

1. **Union List (List I):** Contains subjects of national importance where only the Parliament has exclusive power to legislate (e.g., Defense, Banking).
2. **State List (List II):** Contains subjects of local or state importance where the State Legislatures normally have exclusive power (e.g., Police, Public health).
3. **Concurrent List (List III):** Contains subjects where both the Union and States can make laws (e.g., Education, Forests). In case of conflict, the Union law prevails.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The 7th Schedule contains the Union, State, and Concurrent lists.

Quick Tip

A subject not mentioned in any of these three lists is known as a "Residuary Power," and the power to legislate on it lies solely with the Parliament.

8. S. R. Bommai v. Union of India judgement pertained to

- (A) Inter-State Water Dispute
- (B) Article 356
- (C) Anti - Defection
- (D) Fundamental Rights

Correct Answer: (B) Article 356

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

Article 356, also known as "President's Rule," allows the Centre to take control of a state's administration. This article was historically misused to topple opposition governments.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The **S.R. Bommai v. Union of India (1994)** is one of the most critical judgements regarding

Indian federalism.

The Supreme Court curtailed the arbitrary use of **Article 356** by laying down several guidelines:

- The dismissal of a state government is subject to judicial review.
- The state assembly should not be dissolved immediately after the proclamation.
- The "floor test" in the assembly is the only valid way to determine if a government has lost its majority.
- Secularism was declared a "basic feature" of the Constitution.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The judgement is primarily about the limitations and application of Article 356.

Quick Tip

"Bommai" = "Article 356".

This case effectively stopped the frequent and political use of Article 356 by central governments.

9. Which of the following is incorrect about a Money Bill?

- (A) The bill deals with all or any provisions under article 110 of the Constitution.
- (B) The Money Bill has to be so certified by the Speaker of the House of the People.
- (C) The Money Bill has to be introduced in the House of the People first.
- (D) Both the Houses of the Parliament enjoy equal powers with respect to a Money Bill.

Correct Answer: (D) Both the Houses of the Parliament enjoy equal powers with respect to a Money Bill.

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

A Money Bill is a special type of legislation dealing with financial matters like taxation or government expenditure. It is governed by Article 110 and follows a unique procedure under Article 109.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let us analyze each statement:

- **Statement (A) is correct:** Article 110 defines the criteria for a bill to be classified as a Money Bill.
- **Statement (B) is correct:** The Speaker of the Lok Sabha (House of the People) has the exclusive power to certify whether a bill is a Money Bill or not, and their decision is final.
- **Statement (C) is correct:** A Money Bill can only be introduced in the Lok Sabha on the recommendation of the President.
- **Statement (D) is incorrect:** The Rajya Sabha (Council of States) has extremely limited powers. It cannot reject or amend the bill; it can only suggest recommendations within 14 days. If it fails to act within 14 days, the bill is deemed passed by both Houses.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Statement (D) is incorrect because the Lok Sabha has superior powers over the Rajya Sabha in the case of Money Bills.

Quick Tip

The Rajya Sabha's power over a Money Bill is only "recommendatory".
It acts as a 14-day delay mechanism rather than an equal legislative partner.

10. Sarkaria Commission (1983) was related to

- (A) Centre-State relations
- (B) corruption
- (C) election
- (D) boundary dispute

Correct Answer: (A) Centre-State relations

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

In a federal structure like India's, friction between the central and state governments is

common. Commissions are established periodically to review and improve this relationship.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The Union Government set up the **Sarkaria Commission** in June 1983 under the chairmanship of Justice R.S. Sarkaria.

The commission was tasked with examining the **relationship and balance of power between the Centre and the States** and to recommend changes within the existing constitutional framework.

It submitted its report in 1988 with 247 recommendations, many of which focused on the appointment of the Governor, use of Article 356, and the Inter-State Council.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The commission was specifically established for Centre-State relations.

Quick Tip

Remember: "Sarkaria" = "Sarkar" (Government). It was about how the two tiers of government (Central and State) interact.

11. Articles 52-62 of the Constitution of India are concerned with

- (A) The Prime Minister of India
- (B) The President of India
- (C) The Vice President of India
- (D) The Supreme Court of India

Correct Answer: (B) The President of India

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The Constitution is organized into Parts. Part V (The Union) begins by defining the highest constitutional office in the country.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Articles 52 through 62 fall under Chapter I of Part V:

- **Article 52:** Specifies there shall be a President of India.
- **Article 53:** Vesting of executive power in the President.
- **Articles 54-55:** Method of election.
- **Articles 56, 58, 59:** Term, qualifications, and conditions of office.
- **Article 60:** Oath or affirmation.
- **Article 61:** Procedure for impeachment.
- **Article 62:** Time of holding elections to fill vacancies.

The Prime Minister is primarily covered under Articles 74-75, and the Vice President starts from Article 63.

Step 3: Final Answer:

This specific range of articles deals with the President of India.

Quick Tip

The President is the nominal head (De Jure), while the PM is the real head (De Facto). Always remember Article 52 is the "Opening Article" for the Union Executive section.

12. Which Fundamental Rights are available to all persons?

- A. Protection in respect of conviction for offences (Article 20)
 - B. Protection of life and personal liberty (Article 21)
 - C. Protection against arrest and detention in certain cases (Article 22)
 - D. Freedom of religion (Article 25 - 28)
 - E. Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste or place of birth (Article 15)
- (A) Only B, C and D
 (B) Only A, B and C
 (C) Only B, C, D and E
 (D) Only A, B, C and D

Correct Answer: (D) Only A, B, C and D

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

While all Fundamental Rights are available to Indian citizens, only some are extended to non-citizens (aliens), excluding enemy aliens.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Fundamental Rights available **only to citizens** (and NOT to foreigners) are:

- Article 15 (Prohibition of discrimination)
- Article 16 (Equality of opportunity in public employment)
- Article 19 (Six democratic freedoms)
- Article 29 (Protection of interests of minorities)
- Article 30 (Right of minorities to establish educational institutions)

The rights available to **all persons** (Citizens + Foreigners) are:

- Article 14 (Equality before law)
- **Article 20** (Protection in respect of conviction)
- **Article 21** (Right to life and personal liberty)
- **Article 22** (Protection against arrest and detention)
- Articles 23-24 (Right against exploitation)
- **Articles 25-28** (Freedom of religion)

In the given question, Statement E (Article 15) is only for citizens. Thus, A, B, C, and D are the ones available to all persons.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The correct combination is Only A, B, C, and D.

Quick Tip

To easily remember, memorize the five articles for citizens only: **15, 16, 19, 29, 30**.
If an article is not in this list, it is generally available to all.

13. Who was the Chairman of Union Constitution Committee of the Constituent Assembly of India?

- (A) B. R. Ambedkar
- (B) Rajendra Prasad
- (C) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (D) Vallabhbhai Patel

Correct Answer: (C) Jawaharlal Nehru

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The Constituent Assembly of India appointed several committees to deal with different aspects of the Constitution-making process.

These committees were divided into major and minor committees based on their functional importance.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The **Union Constitution Committee** was one of the major committees of the Constituent Assembly.

Its primary role was to draft the framework for the executive, legislative, and judicial powers of the Union government.

The chairman of this committee was **Jawaharlal Nehru**.

For clarification on other options:

- **B. R. Ambedkar** was the Chairman of the most important committee, the Drafting Committee.
- **Rajendra Prasad** was the Chairman of the Steering Committee and the Rules of Procedure Committee.
- **Vallabhbhai Patel** was the Chairman of the Provincial Constitution Committee and the Advisory Committee on Fundamental Rights, Minorities, and Tribal and Excluded Areas.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The Chairman of the Union Constitution Committee was Jawaharlal Nehru.

Quick Tip

A simple mnemonic: Jawaharlal Nehru headed committees related to the "Union" (Union Constitution Committee, Union Powers Committee), while Sardar Patel headed the "Provincial" committee.

14. Which of the following are true about a federal system?

- A. A federal system is based on a constitutional division of power.
- B. In a federal system the power remains centralized.
- C. A federal system is an innovation of modern times to deal with the issues of mass democracies.
- D. In a federal system the regional units participate in the decision-making process at federal level electorally.
- E. It is characterized by primacy of territorial representation.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) Only A, B, C, D
- (B) Only A, C, D, E
- (C) Only A, B, C
- (D) Only B, C, D, E

Correct Answer: (B) Only A, C, D, E

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

Federalism is a system of government in which power is divided between a central authority and various constituent units of the country.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's evaluate each statement:

- **Statement A is True:** The core of federalism is the constitutional division of powers between the centre and states/provinces.
- **Statement B is False:** Centralization is a characteristic of a **Unitary** system. In federalism,

power is decentralized or distributed.

- **Statement C is True:** Federalism is indeed a modern political innovation used by large, diverse nations (mass democracies) to balance national unity with regional autonomy.

- **Statement D is True:** Regional units participate in central decision-making through bodies like the Upper House (e.g., Rajya Sabha in India, Senate in the US) where representatives are elected or selected from the regions.

- **Statement E is True:** Representation in a federal system is often based on defined geographic territories (States/Provinces) rather than just population.

Since B is false, any option containing B is incorrect. This leaves only option (B).

Step 3: Final Answer:

The true statements are A, C, D, and E.

Quick Tip

In multiple-choice questions with multiple statements, use the "Elimination Method". Knowing that "centralization" is the opposite of federalism makes statement B false, allowing you to quickly eliminate options 1, 3, and 4.

15. Assertion A: Ministers shall hold office during the pleasure of the President.

Reason R: The Council of Ministers shall be collectively responsible to the House of the People.

In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below:

- (A) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A
- (B) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (C) A is correct but R is not correct
- (D) A is not correct but R is correct

Correct Answer: (B) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

In the Indian Parliamentary system, the executive is responsible to the legislature. There are two types of responsibility: individual and collective.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

- **Assertion A is Correct:** According to Article 75(2) of the Constitution, ministers hold office during the "pleasure of the President". This refers to the principle of **Individual Responsibility**. A minister can be removed by the President (on the advice of the PM) even if the ministry as a whole enjoys the confidence of the Lok Sabha.
- **Reason R is Correct:** According to Article 75(3), the Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha (House of the People). This is the bedrock of the parliamentary system.
- **Relationship between A and R:** While both are fundamental constitutional provisions, they represent two different principles. Individual responsibility (A) ensures a minister's accountability to the head of government/state, whereas collective responsibility (R) ensures the government's accountability to the people's elected house. Collective responsibility is not the reason why ministers serve at the President's pleasure.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Both statements are legally correct constitutional provisions, but the reason does not explain the assertion.

Quick Tip

To test if R explains A, use the word "because".

"Ministers hold office at the President's pleasure *because* they are collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha."

This sentence does not make logical sense, confirming that R is not the correct explanation.

16. Which powers and responsibilities are not endowed by the Constitution to the Panchayats?

- (A) The preparation of plans for economic development
- (B) The implementation of schemes for economic development and social justice
- (C) Agriculture, including agricultural extension
- (D) Regulation of slaughter homes and tanneries

Correct Answer: (D) Regulation of slaughter homes and tanneries

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The powers and functions of Panchayats and Municipalities are listed in the Eleventh and Twelfth Schedules of the Constitution, added by the 73rd and 74th Amendments respectively.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The **Eleventh Schedule** contains 29 functional items for **Panchayats**. These include:

- Preparation of plans for economic development and social justice (Option A).
- Implementation of schemes for economic development and social justice (Option B).
- Agriculture, including agricultural extension (Option C).
- Others include land improvement, animal husbandry, rural housing, etc.

The **Twelfth Schedule** contains 18 functional items for **Municipalities** (Urban local bodies).

The "Regulation of slaughter houses and tanneries" is specifically listed as item number 18 in the **Twelfth Schedule**. Therefore, it is a municipal function, not a panchayat function.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Regulation of slaughter homes and tanneries is a responsibility of Municipalities, not Panchayats.

Quick Tip

Panchayat items (11th Schedule) focus on rural/agrarian life, while Municipality items (12th Schedule) focus on urban infrastructure and regulation. Slaughterhouses and tanneries are typically urban regulatory concerns.

17. Which Constitutional Amendment abolished the privy purses and privileges of

former rulers of Princely States?

- (A) The Constitution (Twenty-fourth Amendment) Act, 1971
- (B) The Constitution (Twenty-fifth Amendment) Act, 1971
- (C) The Constitution (Twenty-sixth Amendment) Act, 1971
- (D) The Constitution (Twenty-seventh Amendment) Act, 1971

Correct Answer: (C) The Constitution (Twenty-sixth Amendment) Act, 1971

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

Privy purses were payments made to the former royal families of princely states as part of their agreements to integrate with India in 1947.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The Indira Gandhi government introduced the **26th Amendment Act in 1971** to fulfill the promise of social and economic equality.

This amendment:

- Abolished the privy purses (payments) and the special privileges of the former rulers.
- Deleted Articles 291 and 362 of the Constitution.
- Inserted a new Article 363A, which stated that recognition granted to rulers of Indian states shall cease and privy purses shall be abolished.

This was seen as a move toward a more egalitarian society where no citizen held special hereditary financial status.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The 26th Amendment Act, 1971, abolished the privy purses.

Quick Tip

Associate "Privy Purses" with the "26th" Amendment.

Note that all options listed are from 1971, which was a year of many critical amendments after the 1971 general elections.

18. Which Constitutional Amendment ended the Parts A, B and C categories of States and implemented the States Reorganization Scheme?

- (A) The Constitution (Fourth Amendment) Act, 1955
- (B) The Constitution (Fifth Amendment) Act, 1955
- (C) The Constitution (Sixth Amendment) Act, 1956
- (D) The Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956

Correct Answer: (D) The Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

Initially, the Indian Constitution classified states into four categories: Part A, Part B, Part C, and Part D. Following the recommendations of the States Reorganisation Commission (Fazl Ali Commission), this complex system was abolished.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The **Seventh Amendment Act, 1956** was enacted to give constitutional effect to the plan of reorganization of states on linguistic lines.

Key features:

- It abolished the existing classification of states (Parts A, B, C, and D).
- It reorganized the country into **14 States and 6 Union Territories**.
- It amended the First Schedule of the Constitution.
- It also included other provisions like the appointment of the same person as Governor for two or more states.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The 7th Amendment Act, 1956, implemented the States Reorganization Scheme.

Quick Tip

Remember the year 1956 is the "Year of Reorganization". Only two options have 1956, and the 7th is the most significant one from that era dealing with state boundaries.

18. Assertion A : The powers within the Supervisory Jurisdiction of the High Courts are both administrative and judicial in nature.

Reason R: Article 227(1) gives the High Courts power of Superintendence over all courts and tribunals within their territorial and constitutional jurisdiction.

In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below :

- (A) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A
- (B) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (C) A is correct but R is not correct
- (D) A is not correct but R is correct

Correct Answer: (A) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

Supervisory jurisdiction refers to the power of a higher court to keep a watch over the functioning of subordinate courts and tribunals to ensure they act within their legal bounds.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

- **Assertion (A):** The power of superintendence is broad. It is not limited to just judicial interference (quashing orders) but also extends to administrative control (making rules for practice, prescribing forms, etc.). Thus, it is both judicial and administrative.

- **Reason (R):** Article 227(1) explicitly grants every High Court the power of superintendence over all courts and tribunals throughout the territories in relation to which it exercises jurisdiction.

- **Relationship:** The reason provides the constitutional source (Article 227) which defines the scope of the power. Since Article 227 encompasses both the power to correct legal errors (judicial) and regulate the conduct of business (administrative), R is the direct explanation for why A is true.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Both statements are correct, and the reason provided explains the nature of the assertion.

Quick Tip

Remember: Article 226 is for "Writs" (mostly judicial), while Article 227 is for "Superintendence" (both judicial and administrative).

Superintendence is a "Basic Structure" of the Constitution as per the L. Chandra Kumar case.

19. Assertion A : Power of judicial review is considered as part of the basic structure of the Constitution.

Reason R : The Supreme Court is endowed with the power of judicial review to ensure judicial independence and protection of rights.

In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below :

- (A) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A
- (B) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (C) A is correct but R is not correct
- (D) A is not correct but R is correct

Correct Answer: (A) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

Judicial review is the power of the judiciary to examine the constitutionality of legislative enactments and executive orders.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

- **Assertion (A):** In cases like *Kesavananda Bharati* and *Minerva Mills*, the Supreme Court held that judicial review is an essential feature of the Constitution that cannot be taken away even by a constitutional amendment. Thus, it is part of the "Basic Structure".

- **Reason (R):** The primary purpose of judicial review is to maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, protect the fundamental rights of citizens, and maintain the check-and-balance system.

- **Relationship:** Judicial review is considered "Basic Structure" precisely *because* it is the only mechanism that ensures the independence of the judiciary and prevents the legislature from encroaching upon the rights of the people. Without it, the Constitution would be at the mercy of the majority in Parliament.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Both A and R are correct, and R explains why judicial review is fundamentally indispensable to our constitutional scheme.

Quick Tip

Use the "Because Test": Judicial review is basic structure *because* it protects rights and ensures independence. The sentence makes perfect sense, so R is the correct explanation.

20. Which was the first reported case of Public Interest Litigation (PIL) seeking relief for the under-trial prisoners in jails ?

- (A) Anil Yadav Vs State of Bihar, 1981
- (B) Hussainara Khatoon Vs State of Bihar, 1979
- (C) Khatri Vs State of Bihar, 1981
- (D) Veena Sethi Vs State of Bihar, 1982

Correct Answer: (B) Hussainara Khatoon Vs State of Bihar, 1979

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

PIL (Public Interest Litigation) is a legal mechanism where any member of the public can file a case in court on behalf of a person or group who cannot approach the court themselves.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The era of PIL in India began with the case of **Hussainara Khatoon Vs State of Bihar (1979)**.

Advocate Kapila Hingorani filed a petition based on a news report about thousands of

prisoners in Bihar jails awaiting trial for years, sometimes longer than the maximum sentence they would have received if convicted.

The Supreme Court, led by Justice P.N. Bhagwati, accepted the petition even though it wasn't filed by the victims themselves.

This case led to the release of over 40,000 under-trials and established the "Right to a Speedy Trial" as an integral part of Article 21.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Hussainara Khatoon (1979) is recognized as the first reported PIL case in India.

Quick Tip

Justice P.N. Bhagwati and Justice V.R. Krishna Iyer are known as the pioneers of the PIL movement in India.

Remember: Hussainara Khatoon = First PIL = Under-trial prisoners.

21. The Constitution (Forty-Second Amendment) Act, 1976 added three words to the Preamble of the Constitution of India.

- A. Socialist
- B. Secular
- C. Integrity
- D. Unity
- E. Federal

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (A) Only A, B and C
- (B) Only B, C and D
- (C) Only C, D and E
- (D) Only A, C and E

Correct Answer: (A) Only A, B and C

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The Preamble has been amended only once since its inception, through the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1976 during the Emergency.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The 42nd Amendment added three specific words:

1. **Socialist:** To formalize the state's goal of social and economic equality.
2. **Secular:** To emphasize that the state has no religion and treats all religions equally.
3. **Integrity:** It changed "Unity of the Nation" to "Unity and **Integrity** of the Nation".

The word "Unity" was already present, and "Federal" is not explicitly mentioned in the Preamble.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The three added words are Socialist, Secular, and Integrity (A, B, and C).

Quick Tip

Mnemonic: **S-S-I** (Socialist, Secular, Integrity).

This amendment is also known as the "Mini-Constitution" because of the vast changes it brought to the document.

22. Which Constitutional Amendment lowered the voting age from 21 years to 18 years ?

- (A) 58th Amendment Act, 1987
- (B) 61st Amendment Act, 1988
- (C) 64th Amendment Act, 1990
- (D) 65th Amendment Act, 1990

Correct Answer: (B) 61st Amendment Act, 1988

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

Universal Adult Suffrage (Article 326) originally allowed every citizen above 21 years to

vote. To encourage youth participation, this age limit was reduced.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The **61st Constitutional Amendment Act, 1988** amended Article 326 of the Constitution. It reduced the voting age for elections to the Lok Sabha and the State Legislative Assemblies from **21 years to 18 years**.

The act was passed in 1988 and came into effect on March 28, 1989.

This change was intended to give the younger generation a greater voice in the democratic process of the country.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The 61st Amendment Act lowered the voting age to 18.

Quick Tip

Associate "61" with "18".

61st Amendment = 18 years. It is one of the most frequently asked questions about electoral reforms.

23. Parliament may by law

- A. Extend the jurisdiction of a High Court
- B. establish a common High Court for two or more States
- C. constitute a High Court for a Union Territory
- D. establish administrative tribunal for each State
- E. appoint judges of the High Courts

Choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below :

- (A) Only A, B, C and D
- (B) Only B, C, D and E
- (C) Only A, B, D and E
- (D) Only A, C, D and E

Correct Answer: (A) Only A, B, C and D

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The Constitution distributes powers between the legislature and the executive regarding the judiciary. Certain structural changes require an Act of Parliament ("by law").

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let's evaluate each statement under the phrase "Parliament may by law":

- **A is Correct:** Article 230 allows Parliament to extend or exclude the jurisdiction of a High Court to any Union Territory.
- **B is Correct:** Article 231 empowers Parliament to establish a common High Court for two or more States.
- **C is Correct:** Article 241 allows Parliament to constitute a High Court for a Union Territory.
- **D is Correct:** Article 323A empowers Parliament to provide for the establishment of administrative tribunals by law.
- **E is Incorrect:** Judges of the High Courts are appointed by the **President** (Article 217), not "by law" by the Parliament. Appointment is an executive function, not a legislative one.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Statements A, B, C, and D describe powers exercised by Parliament through law-making. E is an executive power of the President.

Quick Tip

Always distinguish between "legislative" powers (making laws/structure) and "executive" powers (appointments).

Parliament makes the "box" (jurisdiction/structure), and the President puts the "person" (judge) in the box.

24. The Parliament of India consists of :

- A. The House of the People
- B. The Council of States

- C. The President
- D. The Prime Minister
- E. The Speaker

Choose the correct answer from the options given below :

- (A) Only A, B and C
- (B) Only B, C and D
- (C) Only C, D and E
- (D) Only A, B and E

Correct Answer: (A) Only A, B and C

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The definition and composition of the Parliament are provided in Article 79 of the Constitution.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

According to **Article 79**: "There shall be a Parliament for the Union which shall consist of the **President** and two Houses to be known respectively as the **Council of States** (Rajya Sabha) and the **House of the People** (Lok Sabha)."

While the Prime Minister and the Speaker are crucial officers within the Parliament, they are not "constituent parts" of its definition. They are members of the Houses they serve.

The President is included because no law can be enacted without his/her assent.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The Parliament consists of the House of the People, Council of States, and the President.

Quick Tip

Parliament = LS + RS + President.

This is a standard technical definition you must memorize. The PM and Speaker are "within" the Parliament, but the Parliament is "composed of" the two Houses and the President.

25. Who in the Constituent Assembly, said that 'The Doctrine of Independence was not to be raised to the level of a dogma so as to enable the judiciary to function as a kind of Super Legislature or Super Executive'?"

- (A) N. Madhava Rao
- (B) K.M. Munshi
- (C) N.G. Ayyangar
- (D) A.K. Ayyar

Correct Answer: (D) A.K. Ayyar

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

During the debates of the Constituent Assembly, the scope of judicial power and the principle of 'Judicial Review' vs. 'Legislative Supremacy' were intensely discussed. The framers sought to create an independent judiciary while ensuring it did not overstep into the domain of policy-making.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The statement was made by **Alladi Krishnaswamy Ayyar** (A.K. Ayyar), a prominent jurist and member of the Drafting Committee.

He argued that while judicial independence is vital, it should not be treated as an absolute 'dogma' that allows the court to act as a "Super Legislature".

He believed that the power of the courts should be limited to interpreting the law and ensuring its constitutionality, rather than substituting its own wisdom for that of the elected representatives in the legislature.

This reflected the concern that an overly activist judiciary might hinder the social and economic reforms planned by the newly independent state.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Alladi Krishnaswamy Ayyar (A.K. Ayyar) made this specific observation in the Constituent Assembly.

Quick Tip

To remember this, associate A.K. Ayyar with the phrase "Super Legislature". He was a staunch advocate for maintaining a balance between the three branches of government without one becoming supreme over the others.

26. Assertion A : Problems of global environmental change pose serious challenges to democratic political systems, as they currently exist.

Reason R: We need a thicker conception of citizenship, like environmental citizenship that obligates citizens to inculcate environmentally sensitive behaviour.

In the light of the above statements, choose the most appropriate answer from the options given below :

- (A) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A
- (B) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (C) A is correct but R is not correct
- (D) A is not correct but R is correct

Correct Answer: (B) Both A and R are correct but R is not the correct explanation of A

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

Environmental challenges often clash with traditional democratic structures which focus on short-term electoral cycles and national sovereignty.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

- **Assertion A is Correct:** Global environmental changes (like climate change) are slow-moving and transcend borders, whereas current democratic systems often prioritize immediate local concerns and 4-5 year election terms. This makes it difficult for existing systems to implement long-term, painful reforms.

- **Reason R is Correct:** To solve these issues, theorists propose "Environmental Citizenship," where individuals view their rights and duties through an ecological lens. This "thicker" conception of citizenship moves beyond mere voting to include sustainable daily behaviors.

- **Relationship:** While both statements are true in the context of political theory, Reason R is a **proposed solution** to the problem mentioned in A. It does not provide the underlying **cause or explanation** for why environmental change is a challenge to current democracies (the cause being institutional short-termism and national focus).

Step 3: Final Answer:

Both statements are correct independently, but R is a remedy rather than an explanation for A.

Quick Tip

In Assertion-Reason questions, if the 'Reason' sounds like a solution or a suggestion to the 'Assertion', it is rarely the "correct explanation". An explanation must define the 'Why' or 'How' of the problem itself.

27. Which of the following is/are correct about the Hawthorne Experiments?

A. It was a pioneering study of how individuals behave in organisations.

B. It was carried out at the Hawthorne Works of Western Electric Company, U.K.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

(A) Only A

(B) Only B

(C) Both A and B

(D) Neither A nor B

Correct Answer: (A) Only A

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The Hawthorne Experiments (conducted between 1924 and 1932) led to the birth of the 'Human Relations Movement' in management and public administration.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

- **Statement A is Correct:** The experiments, led by Elton Mayo, Fritz Roethlisberger, and

others, shifted the focus from the 'mechanical' view of workers (Scientific Management) to the 'human' side. It showed that social factors, group dynamics, and attention from management (the Hawthorne Effect) significantly impact productivity.

- **Statement B is Incorrect:** While the experiments took place at the Hawthorne Works of the Western Electric Company, this facility was located in **Cicero, Illinois, USA**, not the U.K.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Only statement A is factually correct.

Quick Tip

Competitive exams often change the location or the year of famous experiments to test your attention to detail. Always remember: Hawthorne = USA (Illinois).

28. The book 'The Principles of Scientific Management' was authored by

- (A) F.W. Taylor
- (B) Henri Fayol
- (C) Luther Gulick
- (D) Lyndall Urwick

Correct Answer: (A) F.W. Taylor

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

Scientific Management is a theory of management that analyzes and synthesizes workflows. Its main objective is improving economic efficiency, especially labor productivity.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The seminal work '**The Principles of Scientific Management**' was published in 1911 by **Frederick Winslow Taylor** (F.W. Taylor).

In this book, Taylor proposed that by optimizing and simplifying jobs, productivity would increase.

He introduced four main principles:

1. Replace "rule-of-thumb" work methods with methods based on a scientific study of the tasks.
2. Scientifically select, train, and develop each employee rather than passively leaving them to train themselves.
3. Provide "Detailed instruction and supervision of each worker in the performance of that worker's discrete task".
4. Divide work nearly equally between managers and workers, so that the managers apply scientific management principles to planning the work and the workers actually perform the tasks.

For context:

- **Henri Fayol** is known for General and Industrial Management (14 principles).
- **Luther Gulick** and **Lyndall Urwick** are associated with the 'Classical Theory' and the acronym POSDCORB.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The book was authored by F.W. Taylor.

Quick Tip

F.W. Taylor is widely regarded as the "Father of Scientific Management".
His focus was on the "shop-floor" level or micro-level of the organization.

29. Who is associated with the concept of 'Bounded Rationality'?

- (A) Charles E. Lindblom
- (B) Herbert Simon
- (C) Thomas R. Dye
- (D) Yehezkel Dror

Correct Answer: (B) Herbert Simon

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

Bounded rationality is the idea that in decision-making, the rationality of individuals is limited by the information they have, the cognitive limitations of their minds, and the finite amount of time they have to make a decision.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The concept of **Bounded Rationality** was proposed by **Herbert Simon** in his influential book "Administrative Behavior" (1947).

Simon challenged the "Rational Economic Man" model, which assumed that decision-makers have perfect information and can maximize their utility.

Instead, Simon argued that because of human limitations, people do not "maximize" but rather "**satisfice**"—they look for a course of action that is satisfactory or "good enough".

Other scholars mentioned:

- **Lindblom** is known for 'Incrementalism' (The Science of Muddling Through).
- **Yehezkel Dror** is known for the 'Normative Optimum Model'.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Herbert Simon is associated with the concept of Bounded Rationality.

Quick Tip

Remember the keyword "Satisficing".

It is a combination of "satisfy" and "suffice", a term central to Simon's theory of bounded rationality.

30. Which one of the following is not a type of Public Policy in Theodore Lowi's classification?

- (A) Regulatory Policy
- (B) Distributive Policy
- (C) Redistributive Policy
- (D) Welfare Policy

Correct Answer: (D) Welfare Policy

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

Theodore Lowi developed a typology of public policies based on the idea that "policy determines politics".

He argued that the type of policy being debated influences the nature of political conflict and the actors involved.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

In his 1964 work, **Theodore Lowi** classified public policies into four types:

1. **Distributive Policy:** Provides benefits to specific groups or individuals (e.g., pork barrel projects).
2. **Regulatory Policy:** Imposes restrictions or controls on individual or group behavior (e.g., environmental laws).
3. **Redistributive Policy:** Transfers resources from one societal group to another (e.g., progressive income tax).
4. **Constituent Policy:** Deals with the setup of government structures or rules (e.g., administrative reorganization).

Welfare Policy is not a separate category in Lowi's original typology; it generally falls under either distributive or redistributive policies depending on its specific implementation.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Welfare Policy is not one of Lowi's classification types.

Quick Tip

Memorize the four types using the mnemonic **DRRC**: Distributive, Regulatory, Redistributive, and Constituent.

31. Which of the following is not an official actor of public policy?

- (A) Political parties
- (B) Judiciary
- (C) Administrators

(D) Executive

Correct Answer: (A) Political parties

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

Policy actors are divided into two categories: official and non-official.

Official actors are those whose roles and powers are established by law or the constitution.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Official Actors include the branches of government that have legal authority to make or implement policy:

- **Legislature:** Makes the laws.
- **Executive:** Sets the policy agenda and initiates bills.
- **Judiciary (Option B):** Interprets laws and can modify policy through judicial review.
- **Administrators/Bureaucracy (Option C):** Implement policies and exercise delegated legislation.

Non-official (or Informal) Actors include those who influence the process but lack legal authority to enact policy:

- **Political Parties (Option A):** They mobilize voters and influence agendas but are not formal organs of the state in a legal sense.
- Interest Groups, Media, and Individual Citizens are also non-official actors.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Political parties are non-official actors in the public policy process.

Quick Tip

To distinguish them, ask: "Does this entity have a legal/constitutional mandate to create or implement law directly?"

If the answer is no, they are non-official.

32. Who amongst these developed the 'garbage can model' of policy-making?

- (A) Ezekiel Dror
- (B) James Anderson
- (C) Frederick Taylor
- (D) Michael Cohen

Correct Answer: (D) Michael Cohen

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The Garbage Can Model describes decision-making in "organized anarchies," where problems, solutions, and decision-makers move relatively independently.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The '**Garbage Can Model**' of organizational choice was developed by **Michael D. Cohen**, **James G. March**, and **Johan P. Olsen** in 1972.

The model suggests that decisions are the outcome of four independent streams:

1. Problems
2. Solutions
3. Participants (decision-makers)
4. Choice opportunities

In this model, an organization is viewed as a "garbage can" into which various problems and solutions are dumped by participants as they are generated.

A decision occurs when these streams coincide by chance.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Michael Cohen is one of the key developers of this model.

Quick Tip

The trio **Cohen-March-Olsen** is the standard reference for this model.

It is often applied to institutions like universities or certain government departments with fluid participation and ill-defined preferences.

33. Which among the following statements are CORRECT about policy formulation process in India?

- (A) All policies must have the approval of the cabinet.
- (B) Legislators are concerned with central political tasks of policy formulation.
- (C) Administrative agencies are delegated with discretionary authority known as 'the rule making process.
- (D) The Judiciary has no power to modify policies.

Choose the correct answer from the options given below:

- (A) A, B and D only
- (B) A, B and C only
- (C) A, B, C and D
- (D) B, C and D only

Correct Answer: (B) A, B and C only

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

Policy formulation in India is a complex process involving various branches of government, primarily the Executive and the Legislature.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Let us evaluate the statements:

- **Statement (A) is Correct:** The Cabinet is the highest decision-making body in India.

Significant national policies must be approved by the Union Cabinet before implementation or introduction in Parliament.

- **Statement (B) is Correct:** Legislators (MPs and MLAs) perform political tasks by debating bills, representing public interests, and passing the legislative framework for policies.

- **Statement (C) is Correct:** Due to the technicality and volume of work, Parliament often passes "skeleton laws" and delegates the power to make specific rules to administrative agencies (Bureaucracy). This is known as delegated legislation or the rule-making process.

- **Statement (D) is Incorrect:** Through **Judicial Review**, the Judiciary can strike down, modify, or stay policies that are unconstitutional, arbitrary, or violate fundamental rights.

Therefore, it does have the power to influence/modify policies.

Since (D) is incorrect, any option containing (D) is eliminated. This leaves only option (B).

Step 3: Final Answer:

The correct statements are A, B, and C only.

Quick Tip

Remember: In India, the **Judiciary** acts as a watchdog.

If a policy like the "Farm Laws" or "NJAC" is found unconstitutional, the courts have the power to nullify them.

This makes statement D factually wrong in the Indian context.

34. In which year did the Supreme Court decide that the citizens of India have the Right to Negative Vote by exercising NOTA?

- (A) 2006
- (B) 2009
- (C) 2013
- (D) 2016

Correct Answer: (C) 2013

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

NOTA, or "None of the Above," is a ballot option that allows voters to officially register their disapproval of all candidates in an election.

Before the introduction of NOTA, if a voter did not wish to vote for any candidate, they had to record this in a register, which compromised the secrecy of their vote.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The Supreme Court of India delivered a landmark judgement on **September 27, 2013**, in the case of *People's Union for Civil Liberties (PUCL) v. Union of India*.

The Court directed the Election Commission of India (ECI) to provide a button for NOTA in

Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs).

The bench, led by then Chief Justice P. Sathasivam, stated that the right to vote includes the right to refuse to vote for any of the candidates while maintaining secrecy.

It was argued that NOTA would encourage political parties to field better candidates and foster a more vibrant democracy.

Following this ruling, NOTA was first implemented in the state assembly elections of five states (Delhi, Chhattisgarh, Mizoram, Rajasthan, and Madhya Pradesh) in late 2013.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The Supreme Court decided to implement the NOTA option in the year 2013.

Quick Tip

Remember: India became the 14th country in the world to introduce negative voting. Currently, NOTA has only a "symbolic" value in India. Even if NOTA receives the highest number of votes, the candidate with the second-highest votes is declared the winner.

35. How many days of work is guaranteed to rural households under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA)?

- (A) 200 days work per year to all rural households
- (B) 100 days work per year to all rural households
- (C) 300 days work per year to all rural households
- (D) 125 days work per year to all rural households

Correct Answer: (B) 100 days work per year to all rural households

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) is a social security measure that aims to guarantee the 'right to work' in rural India.

Enacted in 2005, it is one of the largest work guarantee programs in the world.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

MGNREGA provides a legal guarantee for **at least 100 days** of wage employment in a financial year to every rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work.

Key features include:

1. It is a demand-driven scheme; the government is obligated to provide work within 15 days of a person applying.
2. If work is not provided within the stipulated 15 days, the state must pay an unemployment allowance.
3. At least one-third of the beneficiaries must be women.
4. The work provided focuses on the creation of durable assets such as ponds, wells, and roads to improve rural infrastructure.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The Act guarantees at least 100 days of work per year to rural households.

Quick Tip

While the statutory minimum is 100 days, the Central Government sometimes increases this limit to 150 days in areas affected by natural calamities (like drought) through special notifications. However, for general exam purposes, the answer is always 100 days.