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PRELIMS 2025

INDIAN POLITY

PRACTICE TEST - 4

**Constitutional Framework
and Principles**

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Question Booklet

GENERAL STUDIES

PRACTICE TEST - 4

(Indian Polity: Constitutional Framework and Principles)

Time Allowed: 40 Min.

Maximum Marks: 50

INSTRUCTIONS

1. IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE EXAMINATION, YOU SHOULD CHECK THAT THIS TEST BOOKLET DOES NOT HAVE ANY UNPRINTED OR TORN OR MISSING PAGES OR ITEMS, ETC. IF SO, GET IT REPLACED BY A COMPLETE TEST BOOKLET.
2. **Please note that it is the candidate's responsibility to encode and fill in the Roll Number carefully without any omission or discrepancy at the appropriate places in the OMR Answer Sheet. Any omission/discrepancy will render the Answer Sheet liable for rejection.**
3. You have to enter your Roll Number on the test booklet in the Box provided alongside. **DO NOT** write anything else on the Test Booklet.
4. This Test Booklet contains **25** items (questions). Each item is printed in English. Each item comprises four responses (answers). You will select the response which you want to mark on the Answer Sheet. In case you feel that there is more than one correct response, mark the response which you consider the best. In any case, choose **ONLY ONE** response for each item.
5. You have to mark all your responses **ONLY** on the separate Answer Sheet provided. See directions in the Answer Sheet.
6. All items carry equal marks.
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8. After you have completed filling in all your responses on the Answer Sheet and the examination has concluded, you should hand over to the Invigilator **only the Answer Sheet**. You are permitted to take away with you the Test Booklet.
9. Sheets for rough work are appended in the Test Booklet at the end.
10. **Penalty for wrong answers:**

THERE WILL BE PENALTY FOR WRONG ANSWERS MARKED BY A CANDIDATE IN THE OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTION PAPERS.

- (i) There are four alternatives for the answer to every question. For each question for which a wrong answer has been given by the candidate, **one-third** of the marks assigned to that question will be deducted as penalty.
- (ii) If a candidate gives more than one answer, it will be treated as a **wrong answer** even if one of the given answers happens to be correct and there will be same penalty as above to that question.
- (iii) If a question is left blank, i.e., no answer is given by the candidate, there will be **no** penalty for that question.

1. Consider the following statements regarding the Preamble of the Indian Constitution:

1. The Preamble is a part of the Constitution but is not enforceable in a court of law.
2. The words "Socialist," "Secular," and "Integrity" were added by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment.
3. The Preamble can be amended, but its basic structure cannot be altered.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2, and 3

2. With reference to Fundamental Rights in India, consider the following statements:

1. The Right to Property is no longer a Fundamental Right after the 44th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1978.
2. The Right to Constitutional Remedies under Article 32 can be suspended only during a national emergency.
3. The Right to Equality prohibits any discrimination by the State but allows private individuals to discriminate based on caste, religion, or gender.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2, and 3

3. Consider the following statements regarding the Right to Freedom of Speech and Expression under Article 19(1)(a):

1. It is an absolute right and cannot be curtailed under any circumstances.
2. It includes the freedom of the press as interpreted by the Supreme Court.
3. It can be restricted in the interest of public order, decency, and morality.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only

(c) 1 and 3 only

(d) 2 only

4. With reference to Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP), consider the following statements:

1. DPSPs are non-justiciable in nature and cannot be enforced by any court.
2. The State can give precedence to DPSPs over Fundamental Rights in certain cases, as held in the Minerva Mills case.
3. Some DPSPs, like the Uniform Civil Code, have remained largely unimplemented.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2, and 3

5. Consider the following statements regarding the classification of Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP):

1. Gandhian Principles include provisions like promoting cottage industries and organizing village panchayats.
2. Liberal-Intellectual Principles focus on establishing a uniform civil code and promoting international peace.
3. Socialistic Principles emphasize reducing income inequalities and promoting social justice.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2, and 3

6. With reference to Fundamental Duties, consider the following statements:

1. The Fundamental Duties were incorporated into the Constitution by the 44th Constitutional Amendment.
2. They are enforceable by the courts, and violation of Fundamental Duties can directly lead to legal punishment.
3. They were inspired by the Constitution of the former Soviet Union.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 3 only
- (d) 1, 2, and 3

7. Consider the following statements about the relationship between Fundamental Rights and Fundamental Duties:

- 1. Fundamental Duties complement Fundamental Rights and act as moral obligations for citizens.
- 2. There is no direct legal consequence for not following Fundamental Duties, but certain laws derive their authority from them.
- 3. The Supreme Court has held that Fundamental Duties can be enforced through statutory provisions.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2, and 3

8. With reference to the amendment process under Article 368, consider the following statements:

- 1. Some constitutional amendments require ratification by at least half of the State Legislatures.
- 2. The President has discretionary powers to accept or reject a constitutional amendment bill.
- 3. The procedure for amending the Constitution is rigid as well as flexible.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 1 and 3 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2, and 3

9. Consider the following statements regarding important constitutional amendments:

- 1. The 42nd Amendment is known as the “Mini Constitution” as it made extensive changes to the Constitution.
- 2. The 44th Amendment reversed several provisions of the 42nd Amendment and restored civil liberties.
- 3. The 73rd and 74th Amendments introduced the Panchayati Raj and Municipalities, respectively.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2, and 3

10. With reference to the Basic Structure Doctrine, consider the following statements:

- 1. The Kesavananda Bharati case (1973) introduced the concept of the Basic Structure Doctrine.
- 2. The Minerva Mills case (1980) reaffirmed the Basic Structure Doctrine and struck down clauses that made Fundamental Rights subordinate to DPSPs.
- 3. The Parliament has unlimited power to amend any part of the Constitution, including its Basic Structure.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2, and 3

11. Consider the following statements regarding the significance of the Preamble in the Indian Constitution:

- 1. The Preamble was not originally considered a part of the Constitution but was later recognized as an integral part by the Supreme Court.
- 2. It can be used as a guiding principle for interpreting ambiguous constitutional provisions.
- 3. The Preamble establishes India as a parliamentary democracy but does not mention a presidential system explicitly.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2, and 3

12. With reference to the Right to Life and Personal Liberty under Article 21, consider the following statements:

- 1. The right to life includes the right to die with dignity, as upheld in judgments related to passive euthanasia.
- 2. Protection under Article 21 extends only to Indian citizens and not to foreigners.
- 3. The right to livelihood is implicitly included under Article 21 as per judicial interpretations.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2, and 3

13. With reference to the implementation of Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP), consider the following statements:

- 1. The Right to Education (RTE) Act, 2009 is an example of the government enforcing a DPSP.
- 2. The Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987, which ensures free legal aid, implements a DPSP under Article 39A.
- 3. The Supreme Court has ruled that a DPSP can override a Fundamental Right in all circumstances if enacted as a law.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2, and 3

14. Consider the following statements regarding Fundamental Duties in India:

- 1. The Swaran Singh Committee (1976) recommended the incorporation of Fundamental Duties in the Constitution.

2. Fundamental Duties are not enforceable by law, but the Supreme Court has held that they can be considered in interpreting laws.

3. The 83rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 2000 added the duty of parents to provide education to their children.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2, and 3

15. Consider the following statements regarding the process of constitutional amendments in India:

- 1. A simple majority of Parliament is sufficient to amend certain provisions of the Constitution.
- 2. The 44th Constitutional Amendment Act restored several provisions related to Fundamental Rights that were altered during the Emergency.
- 3. The President of India cannot refuse to give assent to a Constitutional Amendment Bill under Article 368.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2, and 3

16. Consider the following statements regarding the Basic Structure Doctrine in India:

- 1. The Basic Structure Doctrine was established in the Kesavananda Bharati case (1973).
- 2. The doctrine prevents Parliament from altering essential constitutional features, even through amendments.
- 3. The Supreme Court has explicitly listed all the elements that form the Basic Structure of the Constitution.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only

- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2, and 3

17. With reference to judicial review in India, consider the following statements:

1. Judicial review in India is derived from the Government of India Act, 1935.
2. The Supreme Court has the power of judicial review over both legislative and executive actions.
3. The concept of judicial review is explicitly mentioned in Article 13 of the Constitution.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2, and 3

18. With reference to the supremacy of the Constitution in India, consider the following statements:

1. The Constitution is the supreme law of the land, and all laws inconsistent with it are declared void.
2. The Supreme Court, under Article 142, has the power to pass orders necessary for complete justice, even if they go beyond the Constitution.
3. The concept of constitutional supremacy means that Parliament cannot override judicial decisions through legislation.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2, and 3

19. Consider the following statements regarding the doctrine of separation of powers in India:

1. The doctrine is not strictly followed, as India follows a parliamentary system where the Executive is a part of the Legislature.
2. The Supreme Court has the power to review laws passed by the Legislature to check their constitutionality.

3. The concept of separation of powers is explicitly mentioned in the Indian Constitution.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2, and 3

20. With reference to Emergency Provisions under the Indian Constitution, consider the following statements:

1. The President can impose a National Emergency under Article 352 only on the written advice of the Cabinet.
2. The fundamental rights under Article 20 and 21 cannot be suspended even during an emergency.
3. The 44th Constitutional Amendment Act restricted the scope of emergency provisions by introducing safeguards.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2, and 3

21. Consider the following statements regarding the interpretation of the Preamble by the Supreme Court:

1. The Berubari Union Case (1960) held that the Preamble is not a part of the Constitution.
2. The Kesavananda Bharati Case (1973) later ruled that the Preamble is a part of the Constitution and can be used to interpret ambiguous provisions.
3. The Preamble was amended once to include the words "Socialist," "Secular," and "Integrity."

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2, and 3

22. With reference to the Right to Freedom of Speech and Expression (Article 19), consider the following statements:

1. The right to freedom of speech and expression includes the right to remain silent, as ruled in judicial cases.
2. The State can impose reasonable restrictions on freedom of speech under Article 19(2) for reasons including sovereignty, integrity, public order, and defamation.
3. Hate speech laws restrict free speech, but the Constitution explicitly defines what constitutes hate speech.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2, and 3

23. With reference to Fundamental Duties, consider the following statements:

1. Fundamental Duties were not part of the original Constitution and were added through the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act (1976).
2. The Fundamental Duties are enforceable by law, and courts can issue writs to ensure their compliance.
3. The Verma Committee Report (1999) suggested ways to make Fundamental Duties more legally binding.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2, and 3

24. Consider the following statements regarding Constitutional Amendments in India:

1. The Parliament has the exclusive power to amend the Constitution under Article 368.
2. Some amendments require the ratification of at least half of the State Legislatures in addition to Parliament's approval.
3. The 73rd and 74th Amendments provided constitutional status to Panchayati Raj Institutions and Urban Local Bodies, respectively.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2, and 3

25. Consider the following statements regarding the Maneka Gandhi Case (1978):

1. The Supreme Court ruled that the right to life and personal liberty under Article 21 cannot be curtailed except by a procedure established by law.
2. The judgment expanded the scope of Article 21, making it include natural justice and due process principles.
3. The ruling overturned the Gopalan Case (1950) by holding that Article 14 (Right to Equality) and Article 19 (Freedom of Speech and Movement) must be read together with Article 21.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2, and 3



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GENERAL STUDIES

PRACTICE TEST - 4

(Indian Polity: Constitutional Framework and Principles)

Answer Key

Q. 1 (a)	Q. 6 (b)	Q. 11 (a)	Q. 16 (b)	Q. 21 (a)
Q. 2 (b)	Q. 7 (a)	Q. 12 (b)	Q. 17 (a)	Q. 22 (a)
Q. 3 (c)	Q. 8 (b)	Q. 13 (c)	Q. 18 (a)	Q. 23 (b)
Q. 4 (c)	Q. 9 (a)	Q. 14 (b)	Q. 19 (a)	Q. 24 (d)
Q. 5 (b)	Q. 10 (d)	Q. 15 (b)	Q. 20 (c)	Q. 25 (d)

1. Correct Option: (d)

Step 1: Evaluating Each Statement

- **Statement 1: The Preamble is a part of the Constitution but is not enforceable in a court of law.**
 - **Why?**
 - The **Supreme Court in the Kesavananda Bharati case (1973)** ruled that the **Preamble is a part of the Constitution**.
 - However, in the **Berubari Union case (1960)**, the Court held that the **Preamble is not enforceable in a court of law**—meaning it **cannot be used as a source of rights or duties**.
 - The Preamble **acts as a guiding principle** for interpreting constitutional provisions but does not have **justiciable legal force**.
 - **Conclusion: Correct statement**, as the Preamble is a part of the Constitution but not legally enforceable.
- **Statement 2: The words “Socialist,” “Secular,” and “Integrity” were added by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment.**
 - **Why?**
 - The **42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976** added three words to the **Preamble**:
 - ◊ **“Socialist”** (to emphasize socio-economic justice and a mixed economy).

◊ **“Secular”** (to clarify India’s commitment to religious neutrality).

◊ **“Integrity”** (to promote national unity and sovereignty).

- **Before 1976**, the Preamble contained **“Sovereign, Democratic, Republic”** but not these additional terms.

- **Conclusion: Correct statement**, as these words were added by the **42nd Amendment**.

- **Statement 3: The Preamble can be amended, but its basic structure cannot be altered.**

- **Why?**
 - In **Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala (1973)**, the Supreme Court ruled that the **Preamble can be amended under Article 368**, but it **cannot alter the “Basic Structure” of the Constitution**.
 - **Example:** The **42nd Amendment (1976)** amended the Preamble, but the Supreme Court has ruled that certain fundamental principles (like democracy, secularism, federalism) **cannot be changed**.
- **Conclusion: Correct statement**, as the Preamble can be amended **but must preserve the Constitution’s Basic Structure**.

Step 2: Evaluating Answer Options

Statement	Correct?	Reason
1. Preamble is part of the Constitution but not legally enforceable.	Correct	Supreme Court rulings (Kesavananda Bharati, Berubari Union cases).
2. "Socialist," "Secular," and "Integrity" were added by the 42nd Amendment.	Correct	Added in 1976 via 42nd Amendment.
3. Preamble can be amended, but its Basic Structure cannot be changed.	Correct	SC ruled in Kesavananda Bharati (1973).

- **All three statements are correct.**

2. Correct Option: (a)

Step 1: Evaluating Each Statement

- **Statement 1: The Right to Property is no longer a Fundamental Right after the 44th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1978.**
 - **Why?**

- Originally, the **Right to Property (Article 31)** was a **Fundamental Right**.
- The **44th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1978**, removed Article 31 from Fundamental Rights and made **Right to Property** a constitutional legal right under Article 300A.
- It is **no longer a Fundamental Right** but remains a legal right, meaning:

- ◇ The government can take away property only through legal means.
- ◇ Violation of Article 300A can be challenged in High Courts, not directly in the Supreme Court under Article 32.
- **Conclusion:** Correct statement, as Right to Property was removed from Fundamental Rights by the 44th Amendment.
- **Statement 2: The Right to Constitutional Remedies under Article 32 can be suspended only during a national emergency.**
 - **Why?**
 - Article 32 allows individuals to move the Supreme Court for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights.
 - **Suspension of Article 32:**
 - ◇ Under Article 359, the President can suspend Fundamental Rights (except Articles 20 and 21) during a National Emergency (Article 352).
 - ◇ However, the Supreme Court has ruled that the right to seek constitutional remedies (Article 32) itself cannot be suspended entirely.
 - ◇ **Example:** During the Emergency (1975-77), Article 32 was restricted but not fully suspended.
 - Article 32 is not suspended in cases of President's Rule (Article

356) or Financial Emergency (Article 360).

- **Conclusion:** Incorrect statement, as Article 32 may be restricted but not entirely suspended.
- **Statement 3: The Right to Equality prohibits any discrimination by the State but allows private individuals to discriminate based on caste, religion, or gender.**
 - **Why?**
 - Article 14-18 (Right to Equality) prohibits discrimination based on religion, caste, sex, race, or place of birth.
 - Article 15(2) states that no citizen shall be subjected to restrictions based on caste, religion, or gender in public spaces (shops, restaurants, hotels, etc.).
 - However, private individuals cannot legally discriminate in matters like employment, public services, or social institutions.
 - **Example:** A restaurant owner cannot deny entry to a person based on caste.
 - However, personal choices (such as marriage, religious groups) remain outside the scope of legal enforcement.
 - **Conclusion:** Incorrect statement, as private individuals cannot legally discriminate in many areas.

Step 2: Evaluating Answer Options

Statement	Correct?	Reason
1. Right to Property is no longer a Fundamental Right after the 44th Amendment.	Correct	Became a legal right (Article 300A) after 1978.
2. Article 32 can be suspended only during a National Emergency.	Incorrect	Article 32 is not fully suspended but may be restricted.
3. Right to Equality allows private individuals to discriminate.	Incorrect	Private discrimination is restricted in public domains (Article 15).

- Only Statement 1 is correct.
- Statements 2 and 3 are incorrect.

3. Correct Option: (b) 2 and 3 only.

Step 1: Evaluating Each Statement

- Statement 1: It is an absolute right and cannot be curtailed under any circumstances.
 - **Why?**

- Article 19(1)(a) of the Indian Constitution guarantees the Right to Freedom of Speech and Expression.
- However, this is not an absolute right—it can be restricted under Article 19(2).
- The Constitution allows reasonable restrictions on free speech in the interest of:

- ◇ Sovereignty and integrity of India
- ◇ Security of the State
- ◇ Friendly relations with foreign states
- ◇ Public order
- ◇ Decency and morality
- ◇ Contempt of court
- ◇ Defamation
- ◇ Incitement to an offense
- **Example:** In *Romesh Thapar v. State of Madras (1950)*, the Supreme Court ruled that free speech can be restricted for **public order and national security**.
- **Conclusion:** Incorrect statement, as Article 19(1)(a) is not absolute and can be restricted under Article 19(2).
- **Statement 2:** It includes the freedom of the press as interpreted by the Supreme Court.
 - **Why?**
 - Though the Indian Constitution does not explicitly mention freedom of the press, the Supreme Court has ruled that it is covered under Article 19(1)(a).
 - **Key judgments:**

- ◇ *Romesh Thapar v. State of Madras (1950)*: The Supreme Court ruled that **freedom of the press is an essential part of free speech**.
- ◇ *Indian Express Newspapers v. Union of India (1985)*: The Court emphasized that **press freedom is necessary for democracy**.
- **Conclusion:** Correct statement, as the Supreme Court has interpreted **freedom of the press** to be part of Article 19(1)(a).
- **Statement 3:** It can be restricted in the interest of public order, decency, and morality.
 - **Why?**
 - Article 19(2) explicitly allows restrictions on free speech in the interest of:
 - ◇ Public order
 - ◇ Decency
 - ◇ Morality
 - **Example:** In *Ranjit Udeshi v. State of Maharashtra (1965)*, the Supreme Court upheld a restriction on **obscene literature** under the grounds of **decency and morality**.
 - **Conclusion:** Correct statement, as free speech can be restricted for **public order, decency, and morality** under Article 19(2).

Step 2: Evaluating Answer Options

Statement	Correct?	Reason
1. It is an absolute right.	Incorrect	Free speech can be restricted under Article 19(2).
2. Includes freedom of the press.	Correct	Supreme Court has interpreted press freedom under Article 19(1)(a).
3. Can be restricted for public order, decency, and morality.	Correct	Article 19(2) allows reasonable restrictions.

- Statements 2 and 3 are correct.
- Statement 1 is incorrect.

4. Correct Option: (c) 1 and 3 only.

Step 1: Evaluating Each Statement

- Statement 1: DPSPs are non-justiciable in nature and cannot be enforced by any court.
 - **Why?**
 - Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSPs) are provided under Part IV of the Indian Constitution (Articles 36-51).

- They are **non-justiciable**, meaning courts cannot enforce them directly.
- However, courts can interpret Fundamental Rights in light of DPSPs.
- **Example:** In *State of Madras v. Champakam Dorairajan (1951)*, the Supreme Court ruled that **Fundamental Rights override DPSPs**.
- **Conclusion:** Correct statement, as DPSPs cannot be enforced by courts.

- **Statement 2: The State can give precedence to DPSPs over Fundamental Rights in certain cases, as held in the Minerva Mills case.**

- **Why?**

- In *Minerva Mills v. Union of India* (1980), the Supreme Court ruled that:
 - ◊ There should be a balance between Fundamental Rights and DPSPs.
 - ◊ DPSPs cannot override Fundamental Rights completely.
- This judgment struck down parts of the 42nd Amendment, which attempted to give DPSPs supremacy over Fundamental Rights.
- **Conclusion: Incorrect statement**, as the Supreme Court ruled that DPSPs cannot be given absolute precedence over Fundamental Rights.

- **Statement 3: Some DPSPs, like the Uniform Civil Code, have remained largely unimplemented.**

- **Why?**

- Many DPSPs remain unimplemented due to political, social, and economic challenges.
- **Examples of unimplemented DPSPs:**
 - ◊ **Uniform Civil Code (Article 44)** – Still not fully implemented, except in Goa.
 - ◊ **Promotion of Cottage Industries (Article 43)** – Partially implemented.
 - ◊ **Prohibition of Alcohol (Article 47)** – Implemented only in states like Gujarat, Bihar.
- **Conclusion: Correct statement**, as some DPSPs remain largely unimplemented.

Step 2: Evaluating Answer Options

Statement	Correct?	Reason
1. DPSPs are non-justiciable.	Correct	Cannot be enforced by courts.
2. DPSPs can override Fundamental Rights (Minerva Mills case).	Incorrect	Minerva Mills upheld a balance between FRs and DPSPs.
3. Some DPSPs (like UCC) remain unimplemented.	Correct	UCC has not been fully implemented.

- **Statements 1 and 3 are correct.**
- **Statement 2 is incorrect.**

5. Correct Option: (d)

Step 1: Understanding the Classification of DPSPs

- Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSPs) in **Part IV of the Indian Constitution (Articles 36-51)** are classified into **three broad categories**:
 - **Gandhian Principles**
 - Inspired by **Mahatma Gandhi's vision**, these focus on **village economy, self-sufficiency, and social upliftment**.
 - Examples:
 - ◊ **Article 40** – Organization of Village Panchayats.
 - ◊ **Article 43** – Promotion of Cottage Industries.
 - ◊ **Article 46** – Promotion of Education and Economic

interests of SCs, STs, and other weaker sections.

- **Liberal-Intellectual Principles**

- These reflect **modern liberal ideals**, focusing on **individual rights, international peace, and legal reforms**.
- Examples:
 - ◊ **Article 44** – Establishment of a **Uniform Civil Code (UCC)**.
 - ◊ **Article 45** – Free and compulsory **education for children** (before it became a Fundamental Right under Article 21A).
 - ◊ **Article 51** – **Promotion of international peace and security**.

- **Socialistic Principles**

- Inspired by **socialist ideals**, these focus on **economic justice, reducing inequalities, and securing a welfare state**.

- **Examples:**

- ◊ **Article 38** – The State must promote social order based on justice.
- ◊ **Article 39** – Equal pay for equal work, prevention of concentration of wealth.
- ◊ **Article 41** – Right to work, education, and public assistance.

Step 2: Evaluating Each Statement

- **Statement 1: Gandhian Principles** include provisions like promoting cottage industries and organizing village panchayats.
 - **Why?**
 - Both Cottage Industries (Article 43) and Village Panchayats (Article 40) are part of Gandhian principles.
 - These principles reflect Gandhian ideals of rural self-sufficiency and empowerment.
 - **Conclusion:** Correct statement, as these are core elements of Gandhian DPSPs.
- **Statement 2: Liberal-Intellectual Principles** focus on establishing a uniform civil code and promoting international peace.

- **Why?**

- **Uniform Civil Code (Article 44)** and **Promotion of International Peace (Article 51)** are part of Liberal-Intellectual DPSPs.
- These principles aim to modernize laws, ensure equal rights, and promote international harmony.
- **Conclusion:** Correct statement, as these provisions fall under Liberal-Intellectual DPSPs.
- **Statement 3: Socialistic Principles** emphasized reducing income inequalities and promoting social justice.
 - **Why?**
 - Articles 38, 39, and 41 focus on reducing economic inequality and promoting social justice.
 - **Example:** Article 39 mandates equitable distribution of resources and prevention of wealth concentration.
 - These are socialist ideals embedded in the DPSPs.
 - **Conclusion:** Correct statement, as Socialistic DPSPs focus on reducing income inequality and social justice.

Step 3: Evaluating Answer Options

Statement	Correct?	Reason
1. Gandhian Principles – Cottage Industries, Village Panchayats.	Correct	Part of Gandhian DPSPs (Articles 40, 43).
2. Liberal-Intellectual – UCC, International Peace.	Correct	Part of Liberal DPSPs (Articles 44, 51).
3. Socialistic – Income Inequality, Social Justice.	Correct	Part of Socialistic DPSPs (Articles 38, 39).

- All three statements are correct.

6. Correct Option: (c) 3 only.

Step 1: Evaluating Each Statement

- **Statement 1: The Fundamental Duties** were incorporated into the Constitution by the 44th Constitutional Amendment.
 - **Why?**
 - Fundamental Duties were added by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976, not the 44th Amendment.
 - The 42nd Amendment inserted Article 51A in Part IV-A of the

Constitution, introducing 10 **Fundamental Duties** (later expanded to 11 by the 86th Amendment in 2002).

- The 44th Amendment (1978) mainly reversed Emergency-era changes but did not introduce Fundamental Duties.
- **Conclusion:** Incorrect statement, as Fundamental Duties were added by the 42nd Amendment, not the 44th.
- **Statement 2: They are enforceable by the courts, and violation of Fundamental Duties can directly lead to legal punishment.**

- Why?
 - **Fundamental Duties are non-justiciable**, meaning they cannot be enforced directly by courts.
 - However, Parliament can enact laws to enforce certain duties.
 - **Example:**
 - ◊ **Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act, 1971** – Punishes disrespect to the **National Flag and National Anthem** (linked to **Article 51A(a)**).
 - ◊ **Environmental laws** – Courts have upheld environmental protection as part of Fundamental Duties.
 - Courts may use **Fundamental Duties to interpret laws** (as in cases like *AIIMS Students' Union v. AIIMS, 2001*), but **violating them does not automatically lead to legal punishment**.

- **Conclusion: Incorrect statement**, as **Fundamental Duties are not directly enforceable**.
- **Statement 3: They were inspired by the Constitution of the former Soviet Union.**
 - Why?
 - The concept of **Fundamental Duties** was inspired by the **USSR (former Soviet Union)**.
 - Many socialist countries, including China, also have **similar provisions** on duties of citizens.
 - **India's adoption of Fundamental Duties reflected socialist ideals**, reinforcing civic responsibilities.
 - **Conclusion: Correct statement**, as **Fundamental Duties were inspired by the Soviet Constitution**.

Step 2: Evaluating Answer Options

Statement	Correct?	Reason
1. Added by 44th Amendment.	Incorrect	Added by 42nd Amendment (1976), not 44th.
2. Directly enforceable in courts.	Incorrect	Non-justiciable, courts use them for interpretation but cannot directly enforce them.
3. Inspired by the Soviet Constitution.	Correct	Derived from the USSR Constitution.

- Only Statement 3 is correct.
- Statements 1 and 2 are incorrect.

7. Correct Option: (d)

Step 1: Evaluating Each Statement

- **Statement 1: Fundamental Duties complement Fundamental Rights and act as moral obligations for citizens.**
 - Why?
 - **Fundamental Rights (Part III) and Fundamental Duties (Part IV-A) are interconnected**.
 - While **Fundamental Rights provide freedoms**, **Fundamental Duties remind citizens of their responsibilities**.
 - **Example:**
 - ◊ **Right to Freedom of Speech (Article 19)** must be exercised with **duty to respect national symbols (Article 51A(a))**.
 - ◊ **Right to Religion (Article 25)** should be balanced with **duty**

- to promote harmony (Article 51A(e)).
- They are **moral obligations**, encouraging **civic sense and national responsibility**.
- **Conclusion: Correct statement**, as **Fundamental Duties complement Fundamental Rights**.
- **Statement 2: There is no direct legal consequence for not following Fundamental Duties, but certain laws derive their authority from them.**
 - Why?
 - **Fundamental Duties are non-justiciable**, meaning courts cannot enforce them directly.
 - However, **laws and rules can be framed based on Fundamental Duties**.
 - **Example:**
 - ◊ **The Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act, 1971** – Penalizes disrespect of the **National Flag and Anthem** (derived from **Article 51A(a)**).

- ◊ **Environmental laws** – Courts have linked **environmental protection to Article 51A(g)**.
- ◊ **Education laws** – The **Right to Education (Article 21A)** aligns with **Article 51A(k)**, which makes it a duty of parents to educate children.
- **Conclusion: Correct statement**, as some laws are derived from Fundamental Duties.
- **Statement 3: The Supreme Court has held that Fundamental Duties can be enforced through statutory provisions.**
 - **Why?**
 - The Supreme Court has ruled that though Fundamental Duties are not directly enforceable, they can be implemented through laws.

- **Key Judgments:**
 - ◊ **AIIMS Students' Union v. AIIMS (2001)** – SC ruled that **Fundamental Duties must be considered while interpreting laws.**
 - ◊ **MC Mehta v. Union of India (1988)** – SC linked environmental protection with **Article 51A(g)**, making it a duty of citizens.
 - ◊ **Bijoe Emmanuel v. State of Kerala (1986)** – SC ruled that **Fundamental Duties cannot override Fundamental Rights** but **can be enforced through statutes.**
- **Conclusion: Correct statement**, as SC has upheld that Fundamental Duties can be enforced through legal provisions.

Step 2: Evaluating Answer Options

Statement	Correct?	Reason
1. Fundamental Duties complement Fundamental Rights.	Correct	They balance rights with responsibilities.
2. No direct legal consequence, but laws are based on them.	Correct	Laws like National Honour Act derive authority from them.
3. Supreme Court ruled that they can be enforced through laws.	Correct	SC has upheld statutory enforcement of Fundamental Duties.

- All three statements are correct.

8. Correct Option: (b)

Step 1: Evaluating Each Statement

- **Statement 1: Some constitutional amendments require ratification by at least half of the State Legislatures.**
 - **Why?**
 - **Article 368(2)** of the Constitution specifies that certain amendments require **ratification by at least half of the State Legislatures.**
 - **Types of amendments that need state ratification:**
 - ◊ **Election of the President (Article 54, 55)**
 - ◊ **Extent of executive power of the Union and States (Article 73, 162)**
 - ◊ **Union Judiciary & High Courts (Articles 124-147, 214-231)**
 - ◊ **Distribution of legislative powers between the Centre and States (Seventh Schedule)**

- ◊ **Representation of States in Parliament (Article 368)**
- ◊ **Provisions related to the amendment process itself**
- **Example: The GST Constitutional Amendment (101st Amendment, 2016)** required state ratification.
- **Conclusion: Correct statement**, as some amendments need **state ratification.**
- **Statement 2: The President has discretionary powers to accept or reject a constitutional amendment bill.**
 - **Why?**
 - **Article 368(2)** states that the President must give **assent to a constitutional amendment bill** once it is passed by Parliament.
 - The President **does not have the power to reject, return, or withhold an amendment bill.**
 - This is different from **ordinary bills**, where the President can exercise discretion.

- **Example:** When the 42nd and 44th Amendments were passed, the President was **constitutionally bound** to sign them.
- **Conclusion:** Incorrect statement, as the President **must** give assent and has no discretion.
- **Statement 3:** The procedure for amending the Constitution is rigid as well as flexible.
 - **Why?**
 - The **Indian Constitution** follows a **mixed amendment process**, making it **both rigid and flexible**.
 - **Types of Amendments:**
 - ◊ **Simple Majority Amendment** – Can be done by a simple majority

of Parliament (e.g., changes in **Schedules**).

- ◊ **Special Majority Amendment** – Requires a **two-thirds majority of both Houses** (e.g., **Fundamental Rights, DPSPs**).
- ◊ **Special Majority + State Ratification** – Requires a **two-thirds majority in Parliament + ratification by half of State Legislatures** (e.g., **federal provisions**).
- This makes India's amendment process **rigid for key provisions but flexible for minor changes**.
- **Conclusion:** Correct statement, as the amendment process is **both rigid and flexible**.

Step 2: Evaluating Answer Options

Statement	Correct?	Reason
1. Some amendments need state ratification.	Correct	Required for federal provisions (Article 368(2)).
2. President has discretionary power on amendment bills.	Incorrect	President must give assent (no veto power).
3. Amendment process is both rigid and flexible.	Correct	Different types of amendments exist.

- **Statements 1 and 3 are correct.**
- **Statement 2 is incorrect.**

9. Correct Option: (d)

Step 1: Evaluating Each Statement

- **Statement 1:** The 42nd Amendment is known as the “Mini Constitution” as it made extensive changes to the Constitution.
 - **Why?**
 - The **42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976**, is often called the “Mini Constitution” because it **made major changes** to the structure and functioning of the Constitution during the Emergency.
 - **Key changes introduced:**
 - ◊ **Preamble:** Added the words “Socialist,” “Secular,” and “Integrity.”
 - ◊ **Fundamental Duties:** Introduced Part IV-A (Article 51A).
 - ◊ **DPSPs Over Fundamental Rights:** Gave DPSPs precedence over Fundamental Rights.

- ◊ **Judiciary:** Curtailed the power of judicial review.
- ◊ **Executive Power:** Increased Parliamentary control over the judiciary and states.

- **Conclusion:** Correct statement, as the 42nd Amendment significantly altered the Constitution.
- **Statement 2:** The 44th Amendment reversed several provisions of the 42nd Amendment and restored civil liberties.
 - **Why?**
 - The **44th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1978**, was enacted to **undo the excesses of the Emergency (1975-77)** and restore democracy.
 - **Key changes:**
 - ◊ **Fundamental Rights Restored:** Restored the supremacy of Fundamental Rights over DPSPs.
 - ◊ **Article 352 (National Emergency):** Introduced stricter conditions for imposing Emergency.

- ◇ **Article 21 (Right to Life and Liberty):** Made it non-suspendable even during Emergency.
- ◇ **Article 19 (Freedom of Speech & Expression):** Restored pre-Emergency protections.
- ◇ **Right to Property Removed:** Article 31 was deleted, and Right to Property was moved to Article 300A as a legal right.
- **Conclusion:** Correct statement, as the 44th Amendment reversed many provisions of the 42nd Amendment.
- **Statement 3: The 73rd and 74th Amendments introduced the Panchayati Raj and Municipalities, respectively.**
 - **Why?**
 - The **73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992:**

- ◇ Added **Part IX** to the Constitution.
- ◇ Established a **three-tier Panchayati Raj system**.
- ◇ Introduced **Article 243A to 243O**.
- The **74th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992:**
 - ◇ Added **Part IX-A** to the Constitution.
 - ◇ Provided for **Municipalities and Urban Local Bodies**.
 - ◇ Introduced **Article 243P to 243ZG**.
- **Conclusion:** Correct statement, as these amendments introduced **local self-governance** in rural and urban areas.

Step 2: Evaluating Answer Options

Statement	Correct?	Reason
1. 42nd Amendment is called "Mini Constitution".	Correct	Made extensive constitutional changes.
2. 44th Amendment reversed the 42nd Amendment's excesses.	Correct	Restored civil liberties and strengthened democracy.
3. 73rd and 74th Amendments introduced Panchayati Raj and Municipalities.	Correct	Strengthened local governance.

- All three statements are correct.

10. Correct Option: (a)

Step 1: Evaluating Each Statement

- **Statement 1: The Kesavananda Bharati case (1973) introduced the concept of the Basic Structure Doctrine.**
 - **Why?**
 - The **Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala (1973)** case established the **Basic Structure Doctrine**.
 - The Supreme Court ruled that **Parliament can amend the Constitution under Article 368**, but it cannot alter its "Basic Structure."
 - **Key elements of the Basic Structure** include:
 - ◇ **Supremacy of the Constitution.**
 - ◇ **Sovereign, democratic, and secular nature of India.**

- ◇ **Judicial review.**
- ◇ **Separation of powers.**
- **Conclusion:** Correct statement, as the **Basic Structure Doctrine** was introduced in **Kesavananda Bharati (1973)**.
- **Statement 2: The Minerva Mills case (1980) reaffirmed the Basic Structure Doctrine and struck down clauses that made Fundamental Rights subordinate to DPSPs.**
 - **Why?**
 - The **Minerva Mills v. Union of India (1980)** case reaffirmed the **Basic Structure Doctrine**.
 - It struck down parts of the **42nd Amendment (1976)**, which tried to make **DPSPs superior to Fundamental Rights**.
 - The Supreme Court ruled that:
 - ◇ **"Harmony and balance" between Fundamental Rights and DPSPs is part of the Basic Structure.**

◇ Parliament cannot amend the Constitution to destroy its Basic Structure.

- **Conclusion:** Correct statement, as *Minerva Mills* reaffirmed the Basic Structure Doctrine and protected Fundamental Rights from being made subordinate to DPSPs.
- **Statement 3:** The Parliament has unlimited power to amend any part of the Constitution, including its Basic Structure.
 - **Why?**
 - Parliament does NOT have unlimited power to amend the Constitution.
 - *Kesavananda Bharati (1973)* clearly ruled that Parliament cannot alter the Basic Structure.

• **Several cases reinforced this:**

- ◇ *Indira Gandhi v. Raj Narain (1975)* – Struck down the amendment that placed elections of the Prime Minister beyond judicial review.
- ◇ *Minerva Mills (1980)* – Ruled that **Parliament's power to amend is limited by the Basic Structure Doctrine.**
- ◇ *Waman Rao case (1981)* – Reaffirmed **judicial review as part of the Basic Structure.**

- **Conclusion:** Incorrect statement, as Parliament's amendment power is **limited by the Basic Structure Doctrine.**

Step 2: Evaluating Answer Options

Statement	Correct?	Reason
1. Kesavananda Bharati introduced the Basic Structure Doctrine.	Correct	SC established the doctrine in 1973.
2. Minerva Mills reaffirmed the doctrine and struck down DPSP supremacy.	Correct	SC maintained the balance between Fundamental Rights and DPSPs.
3. Parliament has unlimited power to amend the Constitution.	Incorrect	Parliament cannot amend the Basic Structure (as ruled in Kesavananda Bharati).

- Statements 1 and 2 are correct.
- Statement 3 is incorrect.

11. Correct Option: (d)

Step 1: Evaluating Each Statement

- **Statement 1:** The Preamble was not originally considered a part of the Constitution but was later recognized as an integral part by the Supreme Court.
 - **Why?**
 - Initially, in the *Berubari Union Case (1960)*, the Supreme Court ruled that the **Preamble is not a part of the Constitution** and cannot be enforced legally.
 - However, in *Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala (1973)*, the Supreme Court **overruled the Berubari decision** and declared that:
 - ◇ The Preamble is an integral part of the Constitution.
 - ◇ It can be used to interpret constitutional provisions but cannot override them.

- **Conclusion:** Correct statement, as the Supreme Court later ruled that the **Preamble is a part of the Constitution.**

- **Statement 2:** It can be used as a guiding principle for interpreting ambiguous constitutional provisions.

◦ **Why?**

- The Supreme Court has ruled that the **Preamble serves as a guiding principle for interpreting ambiguous provisions** of the Constitution.

• **Key Cases:**

- ◇ *Kesavananda Bharati Case (1973)* – Used the Preamble to uphold the Basic Structure Doctrine.
- ◇ *SR Bommai v. Union of India (1994)* – Used the Preamble to interpret secularism.

- The Preamble **cannot override specific constitutional provisions** but helps in **understanding their spirit.**

- **Conclusion:** Correct statement, as courts use the Preamble for

interpretation of constitutional ambiguities.

- **Statement 3: The Preamble establishes India as a parliamentary democracy but does not mention a presidential system explicitly.**
 - **Why?**
 - The Preamble describes India as a “Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic Republic.”
 - The term “Democratic Republic” signifies a **parliamentary system of government**, where:

◊ The executive is responsible to the legislature.

◊ The President is the constitutional head, but real power lies with the Prime Minister.

- The Preamble does not mention a “Presidential System” explicitly.
- **Conclusion: Correct statement**, as the Preamble **implicitly** establishes a **parliamentary democracy** but does not mention a presidential system.

Step 2: Evaluating Answer Options

Statement	Correct?	Reason
1. Preamble was initially not considered part of the Constitution but later recognized.	Correct	SC ruling in Kesavananda Bharati (1973) affirmed it as part of the Constitution.
2. Preamble can be used to interpret constitutional ambiguities.	Correct	SC has used it in multiple cases for interpretation (e.g., SR Bommai case).
3. Preamble establishes parliamentary democracy but does not mention a presidential system.	Correct	The Preamble does not explicitly mention a presidential system.

- All three statements are correct.

12. Correct Option: (c)

Step 1: Evaluating Each Statement

- **Statement 1: The right to life includes the right to die with dignity, as upheld in judgments related to passive euthanasia.**
 - **Why?**
 - The Supreme Court has expanded the scope of Article 21 (Right to Life) to include the **Right to Die with Dignity**.
 - **Key judgments:**
 - ◊ *Gian Kaur v. State of Punjab (1996)* – SC held that **Right to Life does not include the right to die**, but a dignified death is part of Article 21.
 - ◊ *Aruna Shanbaug Case (2011)* – Allowed **passive euthanasia** under strict guidelines.
 - ◊ *Common Cause v. Union of India (2018)* – Recognized **passive euthanasia** and living wills, reinforcing **right to die with dignity**.
 - **Conclusion: Correct statement**, as SC has ruled that **dignified death is part of Right to Life**.

- **Statement 2: Protection under Article 21 extends only to Indian citizens and not to foreigners.**

◦ **Why?**

- Article 21 applies to both citizens and non-citizens (foreigners).
- The Supreme Court has ruled that every “person” within India is entitled to life and personal liberty, including foreigners.

• **Key Cases:**

◊ *National Human Rights Commission v. State of Arunachal Pradesh (1996)* – SC ruled that **even foreigners are protected under Article 21**.

◊ *Louis De Raedt v. Union of India (1991)* – SC held that **foreigners have the right to life but can be deported as per legal procedures**.

- **Conclusion: Incorrect statement**, as Article 21 protects both Indian citizens and foreigners.

- **Statement 3: The right to livelihood is implicitly included under Article 21 as per judicial interpretations.**

◦ **Why?**

- The **Right to Livelihood** is part of the **Right to Life**, as interpreted by the Supreme Court.

- **Key cases:**

- ◊ *Olga Tellis v. Bombay Municipal Corporation (1985)* – SC held that **the right to livelihood is a part of the right to life.**

- ◊ *Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India (1978)* – Expanded Article 21's

scope to include livelihood, dignity, and fair procedure.

- **Conclusion:** Correct statement, as Right to Livelihood is implicitly included under Article 21.

Step 2: Evaluating Answer Options

Statement	Correct?	Reason
1. Right to Life includes the Right to Die with Dignity.	Correct	Recognized in passive euthanasia cases (e.g., Aruna Shanbaug case).
2. Article 21 applies only to citizens.	Incorrect	It applies to both citizens and foreigners.
3. Right to Livelihood is part of Article 21.	Correct	SC upheld in Olga Tellis case (1985).

- Statements 1 and 3 are correct.
- Statement 2 is incorrect.

13. Correct Option: (a)

Step 1: Evaluating Each Statement

- **Statement 1: The Right to Education (RTE) Act, 2009 is an example of the government enforcing a DPSP.**

- **Why?**

- Article 45 (Directive Principle) originally directed the State to provide **free and compulsory education** for children up to 14 years of age.

- The **Right to Education (RTE) Act, 2009** made education a fundamental right under Article 21A.

- **Judicial Link:** In *Unnikrishnan v. State of Andhra Pradesh (1993)*, the Supreme Court held that **the right to education flows from Article 21 (Right to Life).**

- **Conclusion:** Correct statement, as the RTE Act enforces DPSP (Article 45) through Article 21A.

- **Statement 2: The Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987, which ensures free legal aid, implements a DPSP under Article 39A.**

- **Why?**

- Article 39A (DPSP) mandates the State to **provide free legal aid to the poor** to ensure equal justice.

- The **Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987** was enacted to fulfill this directive by setting up **National Legal Services Authority (NALSA)** to provide free legal aid.

- **Judicial Link:** In *Hussainara Khatoon v. State of Bihar (1979)*, the Supreme Court ruled that **legal aid is part of Article 21 (Right to Life and Personal Liberty).**

- **Conclusion:** Correct statement, as the Legal Services Authorities Act enforces DPSP (Article 39A).

- **Statement 3: The Supreme Court has ruled that a DPSP can override a Fundamental Right in all circumstances if enacted as a law.**

- **Why?**

- The Supreme Court has ruled that **DPSPs and Fundamental Rights must be harmonized**, but DPSPs cannot override Fundamental Rights in all cases.

- **Key Judgments:**

- ◊ *Champakam Dorairajan v. State of Madras (1951)* – SC ruled that **Fundamental Rights take precedence over DPSPs.**

- ◊ *Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala (1973)* – SC ruled that **Parliament cannot amend Fundamental Rights to destroy the Basic Structure.**

- ◊ *Minerva Mills v. Union of India (1980)* – SC **struck down a provision of the 42nd Amendment** that gave primacy to DPSPs over Fundamental Rights.

- **Exception:** If a DPSP law is placed under **Article 31B (Ninth Schedule)**, it may get protection from judicial review (**though not absolutely after I.R. Coelho case, 2007**).

- **Conclusion:** Incorrect statement, as DPSPs cannot automatically override Fundamental Rights.

Step 2: Evaluating Answer Options

Statement	Correct?	Reason
1. RTE Act enforces DPSP on education (Article 45).	Correct	Implemented via Article 21A (Right to Education).
2. Legal Services Act enforces free legal aid (Article 39A).	Correct	Provides legal aid to weaker sections.
3. DPSP can override Fundamental Rights in all cases.	Incorrect	SC has ruled that FRs take precedence over DPSPs (Minerva Mills case).

- **Statements 1 and 2 are correct.**
- **Statement 3 is incorrect.**

14. Correct Option: (a)

Step 1: Evaluating Each Statement

- **Statement 1:** The Swaran Singh Committee (1976) recommended the incorporation of Fundamental Duties in the Constitution.
 - **Why?**
 - The Swaran Singh Committee (1976) was set up during the Emergency (1975-77) to review the Constitution.
 - It recommended adding Fundamental Duties to ensure civic responsibility.
 - Based on its recommendations, the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976 introduced Fundamental Duties under Article 51A in Part IV-A of the Constitution.
 - **Conclusion:** Correct statement, as the Swaran Singh Committee suggested Fundamental Duties.
- **Statement 2:** Fundamental Duties are not enforceable by law, but the Supreme Court has held that they can be considered in interpreting laws.
 - **Why?**
 - **Fundamental Duties are non-justiciable**, meaning they cannot be directly enforced by courts.
 - However, the Supreme Court has ruled that they can be considered when interpreting laws.
 - **Key judgments:**

◊ *AIIMS Students' Union v. AIIMS (2001)* – SC held that **Fundamental Duties can be used to interpret laws.**

◊ *MC Mehta v. Union of India (1988)* – SC linked **environmental protection** with **Article 51A(g).**

◊ *Ranganath Mishra Case (2003)* – SC ruled that **Parliament can enact laws to enforce Fundamental Duties.**

- **Example:** The Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act, 1971 enforces respect for the National Flag and Anthem (Article 51A(a)).
- **Conclusion:** Correct statement, as SC has used Fundamental Duties to interpret laws.
- **Statement 3:** The 83rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 2000 added the duty of parents to provide education to their children.
 - **Why?**
 - The **86th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2002**, not the 83rd Amendment, added a **new Fundamental Duty** under Article 51A(k).
 - **Article 51A(k) states:** "It shall be the duty of every parent or guardian to provide opportunities for education to their child or ward between the age of six and fourteen years."
 - This was linked to the introduction of **Article 21A (Right to Education).**
 - **Conclusion:** Incorrect statement, as it was the 86th Amendment (2002), not the 83rd Amendment (2000), that added this duty.

Step 2: Evaluating Answer Options

Statement	Correct?	Reason
1. Swaran Singh Committee recommended Fundamental Duties.	Correct	Led to their inclusion in the 42nd Amendment (1976).
2. Duties are not enforceable but help in interpreting laws.	Correct	SC has used them in multiple rulings (e.g., AIIMS Students' Union case).
3. 83rd Amendment added the duty of parents to provide education.	Incorrect	It was the 86th Amendment (2002), not the 83rd.

- Statements 1 and 2 are correct.
- Statement 3 is incorrect.

15. Correct Option: (d)

Step 1: Evaluating Each Statement

- Statement 1: A simple majority of Parliament is sufficient to amend certain provisions of the Constitution.
 - Why?
 - Not all constitutional amendments require a special majority under Article 368.
 - Some provisions can be amended by a simple majority of Parliament (i.e., more than 50% of the members present and voting).
 - Examples of amendments requiring only a simple majority:
 - ◊ Formation of new states and alteration of state boundaries (Article 3).
 - ◊ Admission or establishment of new states (Article 2).
 - ◊ Fifth Schedule and Sixth Schedule amendments related to the administration of Scheduled Areas and Tribes.
 - ◊ Parliamentary rules and procedures.
 - Conclusion: Correct statement, as some amendments can be passed by a simple majority.
 - Statement 2: The 44th Constitutional Amendment Act restored several provisions related to Fundamental Rights that were altered during the Emergency.
 - Why?
 - The 44th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1978, was enacted to undo the excesses of the 42nd Amendment (1976), which was

passed during the Emergency (1975-77).

- Key restorations:
 - ◊ Right to Property (Article 31) was removed as a Fundamental Right and moved to Article 300A as a legal right.
 - ◊ Restored Article 19 (freedom of speech, expression, etc.), which had been curtailed.
 - ◊ Restored Article 21 (Right to Life and Personal Liberty) as non-suspendable even during an Emergency.
 - ◊ Restricted the power of the executive to declare a National Emergency.
- Conclusion: Correct statement, as the 44th Amendment restored civil liberties.
- Statement 3: The President of India cannot refuse to give assent to a Constitutional Amendment Bill under Article 368.
 - Why?
 - Under Article 368(2), the President is bound to give assent to a Constitutional Amendment Bill once it has been duly passed by Parliament.
 - The President does not have veto power over constitutional amendments.
 - This is different from ordinary bills, where the President can withhold, return, or reconsider the bill.
 - Example: Even controversial amendments like the 42nd and 44th Amendments were signed without discretion.
 - Conclusion: Correct statement, as the President must give assent to constitutional amendments.

Step 2: Evaluating Answer Options

Statement	Correct?	Reason
1. Some amendments can be passed by a simple majority.	Correct	Examples: Formation of new states, Fifth & Sixth Schedules.
2. 44th Amendment restored Fundamental Rights altered during Emergency.	Correct	Reversed Emergency-era restrictions on FRs (Article 19, 21, 31).
3. President cannot refuse assent to a Constitutional Amendment.	Correct	Bound by Article 368(2) to approve amendment bills.

- All three statements are correct.

16. Correct Option: (a)

Step 1: Evaluating Each Statement

- Statement 1: The Basic Structure Doctrine was established in the Kesavananda Bharati case (1973).
 - Why?
 - The Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala (1973) case introduced the Basic Structure Doctrine.
 - The Supreme Court ruled that Parliament can amend the Constitution under Article 368, but it cannot alter its “Basic Structure.”
 - This overruled the earlier ruling in Golaknath v. State of Punjab (1967), which stated that Fundamental Rights cannot be amended at all.
 - Conclusion: Correct statement, as the Kesavananda Bharati case introduced the Basic Structure Doctrine.
- Statement 2: The doctrine prevents Parliament from altering essential constitutional features, even through amendments.
 - Why?
 - The Supreme Court ruled that the Basic Structure of the Constitution cannot be altered, even by a Constitutional Amendment under Article 368.
 - Key cases reinforcing this doctrine:
 - ◊ Indira Gandhi v. Raj Narain (1975) – Struck down an amendment that put the election

of the Prime Minister beyond judicial review.

- ◊ **Minerva Mills v. Union of India (1980)** – Prevented Parliament from curtailing judicial review and Fundamental Rights.
- ◊ **Waman Rao v. Union of India (1981)** – Reaffirmed protection of laws under Ninth Schedule from judicial review, but only prospectively.
- Conclusion: Correct statement, as the Basic Structure Doctrine restricts Parliament from altering essential features of the Constitution.
- Statement 3: The Supreme Court has explicitly listed all the elements that form the Basic Structure of the Constitution.
 - Why?
 - The Supreme Court has not provided an exhaustive or final list of Basic Structure elements.
 - Instead, it has identified certain principles as part of the Basic Structure in various cases:
 - ◊ Supremacy of the Constitution
 - ◊ Sovereign, Democratic, and Secular Character of India
 - ◊ Separation of Powers
 - ◊ Judicial Review
 - ◊ Federalism
 - The list keeps evolving through judicial interpretations.
 - Conclusion: Incorrect statement, as the Supreme Court has never explicitly listed all elements of the Basic Structure.

Step 2: Evaluating Answer Options

Statement	Correct?	Reason
1. Basic Structure Doctrine was introduced in Kesavananda Bharati (1973).	Correct	Established the principle that Parliament cannot alter the Basic Structure.
2. Doctrine prevents Parliament from altering essential constitutional features.	Correct	Reaffirmed in Minerva Mills, Indira Gandhi case.
3. Supreme Court has explicitly listed all Basic Structure elements.	Incorrect	SC has identified elements case by case, but no final list exists.

- Statements 1 and 2 are correct.
- Statement 3 is incorrect.

17. Correct Option: (b)

Step 1: Evaluating Each Statement

- **Statement 1: Judicial review in India is derived from the Government of India Act, 1935.**
 - **Why?**
 - The concept of judicial review in India is primarily influenced by the U.S. Constitution.
 - However, the Government of India Act, 1935, did not provide for judicial review as in the modern Indian Constitution.
 - Judicial review was firmly established in the Indian Constitution under Articles 13, 32, 136, 226, and 227.
 - The Supreme Court in **Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala (1973)** reaffirmed judicial review as part of the Basic Structure.
 - **Conclusion: Incorrect statement, as judicial review is not directly derived from the Government of India Act, 1935.**
- **Statement 2: The Supreme Court has the power of judicial review over both legislative and executive actions.**
 - **Why?**
 - The Supreme Court exercises judicial review over both legislative and executive actions.
 - **Judicial review over legislative actions:**
 - ◊ The SC can strike down unconstitutional laws passed by Parliament or State Legislatures.
 - ◊ Example: Striking down Section 66A of the IT Act in

Shreya Singhal v. Union of India (2015).

- **Judicial review over executive actions:**

◊ The SC can review **government policies and administrative actions** if they violate Fundamental Rights.

◊ Example: **The Rafale case (2018)**, where SC reviewed the government's defense procurement process.

- **Conclusion: Correct statement, as the Supreme Court has judicial review over both legislative and executive actions.**

- **Statement 3: The concept of judicial review is explicitly mentioned in Article 13 of the Constitution.**

- **Why?**

- **Article 13(2)** states: "The State shall not make any law which takes away or abridges the rights conferred by this Part (Fundamental Rights), and any law made in contravention of this clause shall, to the extent of the contravention, be void."

- This explicitly provides for judicial review, as it allows courts to strike down unconstitutional laws.

- **Other Articles supporting judicial review:**

◊ **Article 32** – SC's power to enforce Fundamental Rights.

◊ **Article 226** – HC's power to issue writs.

◊ **Article 136** – SC's discretionary appellate power.

- **Conclusion: Correct statement, as judicial review is explicitly mentioned in Article 13.**

Step 2: Evaluating Answer Options

Statement	Correct?	Reason
1. Judicial review is derived from the Government of India Act, 1935.	Incorrect	Inspired by the U.S. Constitution, not directly from GOI Act, 1935.
2. SC has judicial review over legislative and executive actions.	Correct	Can strike down unconstitutional laws and executive actions.
3. Judicial review is explicitly mentioned in Article 13.	Correct	Article 13(2) allows courts to declare unconstitutional laws void.

- Statements 2 and 3 are correct.
- Statement 1 is incorrect.

18. Correct Option: (c)

Step 1: Evaluating Each Statement

- **Statement 1: The Constitution is the supreme law of the land, and all laws inconsistent with it are declared void.**
 - **Why?**
 - **Article 13(2)** explicitly states that **any law that violates Fundamental Rights shall be void.**
 - The Supreme Court has the **power of judicial review** to strike down unconstitutional laws.
 - **Example:** In *Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala (1973)*, the SC held that **the Constitution is supreme, and even Parliament cannot alter its Basic Structure.**
 - **Conclusion:** **Correct statement, as the Constitution is the highest legal authority, and inconsistent laws can be declared void.**
- **Statement 2: The Supreme Court, under Article 142, has the power to pass orders necessary for complete justice, even if they go beyond the Constitution.**
 - **Why?**
 - **Article 142** states: *"The Supreme Court may pass such decree or make such order as is necessary for doing complete justice in any cause or matter pending before it."*
 - **However, these orders cannot violate constitutional provisions.**
 - The SC can only exercise this power within constitutional

limits and cannot go beyond the Constitution.

- **Example:** In *Supreme Court Advocates-on-Record Association v. Union of India (2015)*, the SC ruled that **Article 142 does not give unlimited power beyond the Constitution.**
- **Conclusion:** **Incorrect statement, as Article 142 does not allow the Supreme Court to act beyond the Constitution.**
- **Statement 3: The concept of constitutional supremacy means that Parliament cannot override judicial decisions through legislation.**
 - **Why?**
 - **Parliament has the power to enact laws overriding judicial decisions, provided they do not violate the Basic Structure of the Constitution.**
 - **Example:** In *Indira Nehru Gandhi v. Raj Narain (1975)*, Parliament passed a law overturning the Supreme Court's decision on the **Prime Minister's election**, but it was later struck down.
 - **Example:** After *Shah Bano case (1985)*, Parliament **passed the Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Divorce) Act, 1986**, overriding the SC verdict.
 - **However, Parliament cannot pass laws that violate Fundamental Rights or the Basic Structure Doctrine.**
 - **Conclusion:** **Incorrect statement, as Parliament can override judicial decisions by passing new laws, provided they do not violate the Constitution.**

Step 2: Evaluating Answer Options

Statement	Correct?	Reason
1. Constitution is the supreme law, and inconsistent laws are void.	Correct	Judicial review under Article 13 upholds constitutional supremacy.
2. SC can pass orders beyond the Constitution under Article 142.	Incorrect	SC must act within constitutional limits.
3. Parliament cannot override judicial decisions through legislation.	Incorrect	Parliament can pass new laws to override SC judgments unless they violate FRs or Basic Structure.

- Only Statement 1 is correct.
- Statements 2 and 3 are incorrect.

19. Correct Option: (a)

Step 1: Evaluating Each Statement

- Statement 1: The doctrine is not strictly followed, as India follows a parliamentary system where the Executive is a part of the Legislature.
 - Why?
 - In India, the doctrine of separation of powers is not strictly applied as in the U.S.
 - India follows a parliamentary system where:
 - ◊ The Executive (Council of Ministers) is drawn from the Legislature (Articles 74 & 75 for the Union, Articles 163 & 164 for States).
 - ◊ Ministers are collectively responsible to the Legislature (Lok Sabha & State Assemblies).
 - However, the Judiciary remains independent, maintaining some degree of separation.
 - Conclusion: Correct statement, as India does not follow strict separation of powers.
- Statement 2: The Supreme Court has the power to review laws passed by the Legislature to check their constitutionality.
 - Why?
 - Judicial review is an essential feature of the Indian Constitution.

- Under Articles 13, 32, and 226, the Supreme Court and High Courts can strike down laws that violate the Constitution.

• Key Cases:

- ◊ *Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala (1973)* – Judicial review is part of the Basic Structure.
- ◊ *Minerva Mills v. Union of India (1980)* – Judiciary can invalidate unconstitutional amendments.

- Conclusion: Correct statement, as the Supreme Court can review laws for constitutionality.

- Statement 3: The concept of separation of powers is explicitly mentioned in the Indian Constitution.

◦ Why?

- The Indian Constitution does not explicitly mention “separation of powers”.
- However, the principle is implied through different provisions:
 - ◊ Article 50 – Directs the State to separate the Judiciary from the Executive (DPSP).
 - ◊ Article 121 & 211 – Legislatures cannot discuss the conduct of judges.
 - ◊ Article 245-246 – Division of legislative powers between the Union and States.
- The Supreme Court has interpreted the principle through case laws but the term is not explicitly mentioned.
- Conclusion: Incorrect statement, as the Constitution does not explicitly state the doctrine.

Step 2: Evaluating Answer Options

Statement	Correct?	Reason
1. India does not strictly follow separation of powers.	Correct	Executive is part of Legislature in the parliamentary system.
2. SC has the power of judicial review over laws.	Correct	SC can strike down unconstitutional laws under Articles 13, 32, 226.
3. Separation of powers is explicitly mentioned in the Constitution.	Incorrect	Not explicitly mentioned, only implied in various provisions.

- Statements 1 and 2 are correct.
- Statement 3 is incorrect.

20. Correct Option: (d)

Step 1: Evaluating Each Statement

- **Statement 1: The President can impose a National Emergency under Article 352 only on the written advice of the Cabinet.**
 - **Why?**
 - Article 352 allows the President to declare a **National Emergency** in case of:
 - ◊ War.
 - ◊ External aggression.
 - ◊ Armed rebellion (amended from “internal disturbance” by the 44th Amendment).
 - The **44th Constitutional Amendment Act (1978)** introduced a safeguard:
 - ◊ The President can declare **Emergency only on the written recommendation of the Union Cabinet (Prime Minister + Council of Ministers)**.
 - ◊ This prevents misuse of emergency powers by an individual Prime Minister.
 - **Conclusion:** Correct statement, as National Emergency can **only be imposed on the written advice of the Cabinet**.
 - **Statement 2: The fundamental rights under Article 20 and 21 cannot be suspended even during an emergency.**
 - **Why?**
 - Article 359(1) allows the suspension of Fundamental Rights during an emergency **except for Articles 20 and 21**.

- The **44th Amendment (1978)** specifically protected **Article 20 (protection from ex post facto laws)** and **Article 21 (right to life and liberty)** from suspension.
- **Judicial Link:**
 - ◊ *ADM Jabalpur v. Shivkant Shukla (1976)* initially ruled that **Article 21 could be suspended** during an Emergency.
 - ◊ However, in *K.S. Puttaswamy v. Union of India (2017)*, the SC **overruled ADM Jabalpur**, reinforcing that **Article 21 remains protected**.
- **Conclusion:** Correct statement, as Articles 20 and 21 cannot be suspended during an emergency.
- **Statement 3: The 44th Constitutional Amendment Act restricted the scope of emergency provisions by introducing safeguards.**
 - **Why?**
 - The **44th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1978**, introduced several safeguards to prevent the misuse of Emergency provisions:
 - ◊ **Restricted the grounds for National Emergency:** Replaced “internal disturbance” with “armed rebellion”.
 - ◊ **Made approval of Emergency stricter:**
 - ◊ Emergency must be **approved by Parliament within one month**.
 - ◊ To extend beyond six months, it **must be reapproved every six months**.
 - ◊ **Protected Fundamental Rights:**
 - ◊ **Articles 20 and 21 cannot be suspended**.

- ◇ Revocation of Emergency now requires only a simple majority in the Lok Sabha.

- **Conclusion:** Correct statement, as the 44th Amendment introduced

safeguards to prevent Emergency misuse.

Step 2: Evaluating Answer Options

Statement	Correct?	Reason
1. National Emergency requires Cabinet's written advice.	Correct	44th Amendment made Cabinet approval mandatory.
2. Articles 20 and 21 cannot be suspended during an Emergency.	Correct	Protected under Article 359(1) and reinforced by the Supreme Court.
3. 44th Amendment restricted Emergency provisions.	Correct	Introduced stricter approval and safeguards.

- All three statements are correct.

21. Correct Option: (d)

Step 1: Evaluating Each Statement

- **Statement 1: The Berubari Union Case (1960) held that the Preamble is not a part of the Constitution.**
 - **Why?**
 - In **Re: Berubari Union Case (1960)**, the Supreme Court ruled that:
 - ◇ The **Preamble is not a part of the Constitution.**
 - ◇ It cannot be used as a source of power or for interpreting constitutional provisions.
 - This was later overruled in **Kesavananda Bharati Case (1973)**.
 - **Conclusion:** Correct statement, as the Berubari Case initially held that the Preamble is not part of the Constitution.
- **Statement 2: The Kesavananda Bharati Case (1973) later ruled that the Preamble is a part of the Constitution and can be used to interpret ambiguous provisions.**
 - **Why?**
 - The **Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala (1973)** case overruled the Berubari judgment.

- The Supreme Court held that:
 - ◇ The **Preamble is a part of the Constitution.**
 - ◇ It can be used to interpret ambiguous provisions.
 - ◇ However, it is **not an enforceable legal provision.**
- **Conclusion:** Correct statement, as **Kesavananda Bharati affirmed the Preamble's constitutional status and its role in interpretation.**
- **Statement 3: The Preamble was amended once to include the words "Socialist," "Secular," and "Integrity."**
 - **Why?**
 - The **42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976**, added the words:
 - ◇ **"Socialist"** and **"Secular"** (to emphasize socialist economic policies and secularism).
 - ◇ **"Integrity"** (to reinforce national unity).
 - This is the **only amendment made to the Preamble.**
 - **Conclusion:** Correct statement, as the **42nd Amendment introduced these three words into the Preamble.**

Step 2: Evaluating Answer Options

Statement	Correct?	Reason
1. Berubari Case ruled Preamble is not part of the Constitution.	Correct	SC ruled Preamble is not legally binding in 1960.
2. Kesavananda Bharati Case ruled Preamble is part of the Constitution.	Correct	Overruled Berubari Case, affirmed its interpretative value.
3. 42nd Amendment added "Socialist," "Secular," and "Integrity."	Correct	Only amendment to the Preamble (1976).

- All three statements are correct.

22. Correct Option: (a)

Step 1: Evaluating Each Statement

- **Statement 1: The right to freedom of speech and expression includes the right to remain silent, as ruled in judicial cases.**
 - **Why?**
 - The Supreme Court in *Bijoe Emmanuel v. State of Kerala* (1986) ruled that the right to freedom of speech and expression under Article 19(1)(a) includes the right to remain silent.
 - In this case, three students belonging to Jehovah's Witnesses refused to sing the National Anthem on religious grounds, but they stood in respectful silence.
 - The SC ruled that forcing someone to speak or sing violates their right to free speech and expression.
 - **Conclusion: Correct statement**, as the SC has ruled that freedom of speech includes the right to silence.
- **Statement 2: The State can impose reasonable restrictions on freedom of speech under Article 19(2) for reasons including sovereignty, integrity, public order, and defamation.**
 - **Why?**
 - Article 19(2) allows the State to impose reasonable restrictions on freedom of speech and expression based on:
 - ◊ Sovereignty and integrity of India.
 - ◊ Security of the state.
 - ◊ Friendly relations with foreign states.
 - ◊ Public order.
 - ◊ Decency or morality.
 - ◊ Contempt of court.

- ◊ Defamation.
- ◊ Incitement to an offense.

- **Judicial Interpretation:**

- ◊ *Romesh Thapar v. State of Madras* (1950) – Defined **public order** as a restriction.
- ◊ *Shreya Singhal v. Union of India* (2015) – Struck down **Section 66A of the IT Act** for being vague and unconstitutional.

- **Conclusion: Correct statement**, as Article 19(2) provides specific grounds for restricting speech.

- **Statement 3: Hate speech laws restrict free speech, but the Constitution explicitly defines what constitutes hate speech.**

- **Why?**

- The Constitution does not explicitly define "hate speech."
- Instead, hate speech laws are derived from various statutes, including:

- ◊ **Section 153A IPC** – Promoting enmity between different groups.
- ◊ **Section 295A IPC** – Insulting religious beliefs.
- ◊ **Section 505 IPC** – Statements causing public mischief.

- **Judicial Interpretation:**

- ◊ *Pravasi Bhalai Sangathan v. Union of India* (2014) – SC urged Parliament to define "hate speech."
- ◊ *Shreya Singhal v. Union of India* (2015) – SC ruled that **only speech that incites violence can be restricted**.

- **Conclusion: Incorrect statement**, as the Constitution does not explicitly define hate speech.

Step 2: Evaluating Answer Options

Statement	Correct?	Reason
1. Right to speech includes the right to remain silent.	Correct	SC ruled in <i>Bijoe Emmanuel</i> case (1986).
2. Article 19(2) allows restrictions on sovereignty, public order, defamation, etc.	Correct	Defined under Article 19(2) and upheld in multiple cases.
3. Constitution explicitly defines hate speech.	Incorrect	Hate speech is not explicitly defined; covered under IPC.

- Statements 1 and 2 are correct.
- Statement 3 is incorrect.

23. Correct Option: (c)**Step 1: Evaluating Each Statement**

- **Statement 1: Fundamental Duties were not part of the original Constitution and were added through the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act (1976).**
 - **Why?**
 - The original Constitution (1950) did not contain Fundamental Duties.
 - The 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976, added Article 51A in Part IV-A of the Constitution.
 - This was based on the recommendations of the Swaran Singh Committee (1976).
 - Initially, 10 Fundamental Duties were added, and later, the 86th Constitutional Amendment (2002) added the 11th duty (parents' duty to provide education to children).
 - **Conclusion: Correct statement, as Fundamental Duties were added through the 42nd Amendment (1976).**
- **Statement 2: The Fundamental Duties are enforceable by law, and courts can issue writs to ensure their compliance.**
 - **Why?**
 - Fundamental Duties are non-justiciable, meaning they cannot be directly enforced by courts.
 - Courts cannot issue writs to enforce Fundamental Duties.
 - However, they can be used to interpret laws and justify restrictions on Fundamental Rights.
 - **Judicial Link:**
 - ◊ *AIIMS Students' Union v. AIIMS (2001)* – SC ruled

that Fundamental Duties can be considered in legal interpretations.

- ◊ *MC Mehta v. Union of India (1988)* – Linked environmental protection to Article 51A(g).

- **Conclusion: Incorrect statement, as Fundamental Duties are not directly enforceable.**
- **Statement 3: The Verma Committee Report (1999) suggested ways to make Fundamental Duties more legally binding.**
 - **Why?**
 - The Verma Committee (1999) was formed to suggest ways to enforce Fundamental Duties.
 - **Key Recommendations:**
 - ◊ Strengthen environmental laws (Article 51A(g)).
 - ◊ Make disrespect of the National Flag and Anthem punishable (Article 51A(a)).
 - ◊ Moral obligations of citizens should be enforced through statutes.
 - Some laws already enforce Fundamental Duties indirectly:
 - ◊ Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act (1971) – Protects national symbols.
 - ◊ Protection of Civil Rights Act (1955) – Prohibits caste-based discrimination.
 - **Conclusion: Correct statement, as the Verma Committee (1999) suggested ways to strengthen Fundamental Duties.**

Step 2: Evaluating Answer Options

Statement	Correct?	Reason
1. Fundamental Duties were added by the 42nd Amendment.	Correct	Introduced in 1976 based on Swaran Singh Committee.
2. Fundamental Duties are enforceable by law.	Incorrect	Non-justiciable, courts cannot issue writs for enforcement.
3. Verma Committee suggested ways to enforce Fundamental Duties.	Correct	Recommended strengthening laws to implement duties.

- Statements 1 and 3 are correct.
- Statement 2 is incorrect.

24. Correct Option: (b)**Step 1: Evaluating Each Statement**

- **Statement 1: The Parliament has the exclusive power to amend the Constitution under Article 368.**

- **Why?**

- **Article 368 grants Parliament the power to amend the Constitution, but it is not exclusive.**
- **Certain amendments require State Legislature ratification, meaning states also have a role.**

- **Types of Constitutional Amendments:**

- ◊ **By Simple Majority** – Some amendments do not require Article 368 (e.g., reorganization of states).
- ◊ **By Special Majority of Parliament** – Most provisions are amended by a **two-thirds majority in both Houses.**
- ◊ **By Special Majority + State Ratification** – Certain amendments require **ratification by at least half of the State Legislatures** (e.g., federal provisions).

- **Conclusion: Incorrect statement, as Parliament does not have exclusive power in all cases.**

- **Statement 2: Some amendments require the ratification of at least half of the State Legislatures in addition to Parliament's approval.**

- **Why?**

- **Some constitutional amendments require ratification by at least half of the State Legislatures, as per Article 368(2).**
- **Examples of amendments needing state ratification:**
 - ◊ **Election of the President (Article 54, 55)**

- ◊ **Distribution of legislative powers between Centre and States (Seventh Schedule)**

- ◊ **Supreme Court and High Court jurisdiction (Articles 245-255)**

- ◊ **Representation of States in Parliament (Article 368)**

- **Example: The GST Constitutional Amendment (101st Amendment, 2016) required ratification by states.**

- **Conclusion: Correct statement, as some amendments require state ratification.**

- **Statement 3: The 73rd and 74th Amendments provided constitutional status to Panchayati Raj Institutions and Urban Local Bodies, respectively.**

- **Why?**

- **The 73rd Amendment Act (1992):**

- ◊ **Added Part IX to the Constitution.**

- ◊ **Established a three-tier Panchayati Raj system in rural areas.**

- ◊ **Introduced Articles 243A to 243O.**

- **The 74th Amendment Act (1992):**

- ◊ **Added Part IX-A to the Constitution.**

- ◊ **Provided for Municipalities and Urban Local Bodies.**

- ◊ **Introduced Articles 243P to 243ZG.**

- **These amendments gave constitutional status to local self-government.**

- **Conclusion: Correct statement, as the 73rd and 74th Amendments empowered Panchayats and Municipalities.**

Step 2: Evaluating Answer Options

Statement	Correct?	Reason
1. Parliament has exclusive power to amend the Constitution.	Incorrect	State ratification is required in some cases.
2. Some amendments require State Legislature ratification.	Correct	Federal provisions need approval from at least half the states.
3. 73rd & 74th Amendments gave constitutional status to local bodies.	Correct	Empowered Panchayati Raj Institutions and Urban Local Bodies.

- **Statements 2 and 3 are correct.**
- **Statement 1 is incorrect.**

25. Correct Option: (b)

Step 1: Evaluating Each Statement

- **Statement 1: The Supreme Court ruled that the right to life and personal liberty under Article 21 cannot be curtailed except by a procedure established by law.**
 - **Why?**
 - Before *Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India* (1978), the interpretation of **Article 21** was narrow, based on the ruling in *A.K. Gopalan v. State of Madras* (1950).
 - In *A.K. Gopalan* (1950), the SC held that “**procedure established by law**” meant **any law made by Parliament, even if arbitrary**.
 - However, in *Maneka Gandhi* (1978), the SC ruled that “**procedure established by law**” must be **just, fair, and reasonable and not arbitrary**.
 - Thus, the Court **expanded** Article 21 but did not rule that it “**cannot be curtailed**”.
 - **Conclusion: Incorrect statement**, as the SC did not impose an absolute bar on curtailing Article 21 but required that the procedure be **just, fair, and reasonable**.
- **Statement 2: The judgment expanded the scope of Article 21, making it include natural justice and due process principles.**
 - **Why?**
 - The *Maneka Gandhi Case* (1978) **expanded the interpretation of Article 21**, holding that:
 - ◊ The “**procedure established by law**” must be **fair, just, and reasonable**.
 - The concept of “**natural justice**” and “**due process of law**” was implicitly included in Article 21.
 - ◊ This **overturned the narrow interpretation in A.K. Gopalan (1950)**.
 - **Conclusion: Correct statement**, as Article 21 was **expanded to include natural justice and due process**.
- **Statement 3: The ruling overturned the Gopalan Case (1950) by holding that Article 14 (Right to Equality) and Article 19 (Freedom of Speech and Movement) must be read together with Article 21.**
 - **Why?**
 - The *A.K. Gopalan Case* (1950) ruled that **Fundamental Rights should be read separately**, meaning **Article 21 could be applied independently without considering Article 14 or 19**.
 - The *Maneka Gandhi Case* (1978) **overturned this interpretation** and ruled that:
 - ◊ **Articles 14, 19, and 21 are interconnected** and must be read together.
 - ◊ Any law **curtailing personal liberty** (Article 21) must also satisfy **Article 14 (equality before the law)** and **Article 19 (freedom of movement and speech)**.
 - **Conclusion: Correct statement**, as *Maneka Gandhi* ensured that **Article 21 must be read with Articles 14 and 19**.

Step 2: Evaluating Answer Options

Statement	Correct?	Reason
1. Article 21 cannot be curtailed except by procedure established by law.	Incorrect	SC ruled that the procedure must be "just, fair, and reasonable," not that Article 21 is absolute.
2. Article 21 includes natural justice and due process principles.	Correct	SC expanded Article 21 in <i>Maneka Gandhi</i> (1978).
3. SC ruled that Articles 14, 19, and 21 must be read together.	Correct	Overturned <i>A.K. Gopalan</i> (1950), ensuring interconnected interpretation.

- **Statements 2 and 3 are correct.**
- **Statement 1 is incorrect.**

