

IAS34.COM Daily Quiz Solutions: Day 16

Q1. Which of the following pairs is/are correctly matched?

Features: Sources

1. Procedure established by Law: Japanese Constitution
2. Rule of Law: American Constitution
3. Removal of Supreme Court judges: British Constitution

Select the correct option using the codes given below:

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

Correct Option: (a)

Explanation:

- The Indian Constitution borrowed various features from other constitutions such as-
 - Government of India Act of 1935: Federal Scheme, Office of governor, Judiciary, Public Service Commissions, Emergency provisions and administrative details.
 - **British Constitution:** Parliamentary government, **Rule of Law**, legislative procedure, single citizenship, cabinet system, prerogative writs, parliamentary privileges, and bicameralism.
 - **US Constitution:** Fundamental rights, independence of judiciary, judicial review, impeachment of the president, **removal of Supreme Court and high court judges** and post of vice president.
 - Irish Constitution: Directive Principles of State Policy, nomination of members to Rajya Sabha and method of election of president.
 - Canadian Constitution: Federation with a strong Centre, vesting of residuary powers in the Centre, appointment of state governors by the Centre, and advisory jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.
 - Australian Constitution: Concurrent List, freedom of trade, commerce and intercourse, and joint sitting of the two Houses of Parliament.
 - Weimar Constitution of Germany: Suspension of Fundamental Rights during Emergency.
 - Soviet Constitution (USSR, now Russia): Fundamental duties and the ideal of justice (social, economic and political) in the Preamble.
 - French Constitution: Republic and the ideals of liberty, equality, and fraternity in the Preamble.
 - South African Constitution: Procedure for amendment of the Constitution and election of members of Rajya Sabha.
 - **Japanese Constitution: Procedure established by Law.**

Source: M. Laxmikanth

Q2. Which of the following were the features of the Indian Independence Act, 1947?

1. It designated the provincial governors to act on the advice of the Council of Ministers in all matters.
2. It empowered the Constituent Assembly to repeal any act of the British Parliament, including the Independence act itself.
3. It provided for the establishment of a Federal Court of India.

Select the correct option using the codes given below:

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

Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:

- It ended the British rule in India and declared India as an independent and sovereign state from August 15, 1947.
- It provided for the partition of India and creation of two independent dominions of India and Pakistan with the right to secede from the British Commonwealth.
- It abolished the office of viceroy and provided, for each dominion, a governor-general, who was to be appointed by the British King on the advice of the Dominion cabinet. His Majesty's Government in Britain was to have no responsibility with respect to the Government of India or Pakistan.
- **It empowered the Constituent Assemblies of the two dominions to frame and adopt any constitution for their respective nations and to repeal any act of the British Parliament, including the Independence act itself.**
- It empowered the Constituent Assemblies of both the dominions to legislate for their respective territories till the new constitutions were drafted and enforced. No Act of the British Parliament passed after August 15, 1947, was to extend to either of the new dominions unless it was extended thereto by a law of the legislature of the dominion.
- It abolished the office of the Secretary of State for India and transferred his functions to the secretary of state for Commonwealth Affairs.
- It proclaimed the lapse of British paramountcy over the Indian princely states and treaty relations with tribal areas from August 15, 1947.
- It granted freedom to the Indian princely states either to join the Dominion of India or Dominion of Pakistan or to remain independent.
- It provided for the governance of each of the dominions and the provinces by the Government of India Act of 1935, till the new Constitutions were framed. The dominions were however authorized to make modifications in the Act.
- **It designated the Governor-General of India and the provincial governors to act on the advice of the respective Council of Ministers in all matters.**
- It discontinued the appointment to civil services and reservation of posts by the Secretary of State for India.

Source: M. Laxmikanth

Q3. Which of the following were the features of the Government of India Act 1935?

1. It abolished the Council of India as well as the office of the secretary of state for India.
2. It provided for the establishment of Joint Public Service Commission.
3. It introduced bicameralism in some provinces.

Select the correct option using the codes given below:

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

Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:

- It provided for the establishment of an All-India Federation consisting of provinces and princely states as units. However, the federation never came into being as the princely states did not join it.
- It abolished dyarchy in the provinces and introduced 'provincial autonomy' in its place.
- It further extended the principle of communal representation by providing separate electorates for depressed classes (scheduled castes), women and labour (workers).
- **It abolished the Council of India**, established by the Government of India Act of 1858. **The secretary of state for India was provided with a team of advisors but did not get abolished.**
- It extended franchise. About 10 percent of the total population got the voting right.
- It provided for the establishment of a Reserve Bank of India.
- **It provided for the establishment of not only a Federal Public Service Commission but also a Provincial Public Service Commission and Joint Public Service Commission for two or more provinces.**
- It provided for the establishment of a Federal Court, which was set up in 1937.
- **It introduced bicameralism in six out of eleven provinces.**
- It provided for the adoption of dyarchy at the Centre. However, this provision of the Act did not come into operation at all.

Source: M. Laxmikanth

Q4. Arrange the following events in the chronological order:

1. Ratification of India's membership of the Commonwealth
2. Adoption of the National Anthem
3. Adoption of the National Flag
4. Final submission of the Draft Constitution

Select the correct option using the codes given below:

- (a) 1-2-3-4
- (b) 2-1-4-3
- (c) 3-4-1-2

(d) 3-2-4-1

Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

- **The Constituent Assembly adopted the national flag on July 22, 1947.**
- The Drafting Committee began to scrutinize the Draft Constitution prepared by the Constitutional Advisor, along with other notes, reports and memoranda on October 27th, 1947. It proceeded to make changes and **it finally submitted its Draft Constitution to the President of the Assembly on the 21st of February 1948.**
- **It ratified the India's membership of the Commonwealth in May 1949.**
- **It adopted the national anthem on January 24, 1950.**
- It adopted the national song on January 24, 1950.
- It elected Dr. Rajendra Prasad as the first President of India on January 24, 1950.

Sources: M. Laxmikanth,

https://www.constitutionofindia.net/constitution_making_process/first_draft_constitution

Q5. Which of the following were the members of the Drafting Committee of the Constitution Assembly?

1. K.M Munshi
2. D.P. Khaitan
3. J B Kriplani
4. B N Rau

Select the correct option using the codes given below:

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 3 and 4 only
- (c) 1, 2, and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2, and 4 only

Correct Option: (a)

Explanation:

- The Drafting Committee had seven members: Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar, N. Gopaldaswami; B.R. Ambedkar, K.M Munshi, Mohammad Saadulla, B.L. Mitter and D.P. Khaitan.

Source: https://www.constitutionofindia.net/constitution_making_process/drafting_committee

Q6. Which of the following pairs regarding the Constitution assembly are **not** correctly matched?

1. Symbol of the Constituent Assembly: Elephant
2. Chief draftsman: H.V.R. Iyengar
3. Secretary to the Constituent Assembly: S.N. Mukerjee

Select the correct option using the codes given below:

- (a) 1 and 2 only

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

Correct Option: (b)

Explanation:

- Elephant was adopted as the symbol (seal) of the Constituent Assembly.
- Sir B.N. Rau was appointed as the constitutional advisor (Legal advisor) to the Constituent Assembly.
- H.V.R. Iyengar was the Secretary to the Constituent Assembly.
- S.N. Mukerjee was the chief draftsman of the constitution in the Constituent Assembly

Source: M. Laxmikanth

Q7. Which of the following are the features of "Republic" as enshrined in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution?

1. Head of the state must be elected.
2. The political sovereignty is vested in the people.
3. There is absence of a privileged class in public offices.

Select the correct option using the codes given below:

- (e) 1 and 2 only
- (f) 2 and 3 only
- (g) 1 and 3 only
- (h) 1, 2, and 3

Correct Option: (d)

Explanation:

- A democratic polity can be classified into two categories viz. Monarchy and Republic.
- In a Monarchy, the head of the state (usually king or queen) enjoys a hereditary position, that is, he comes into office through succession, e.g. Britain.
- In a Republic, on the other hand, the head of the State is always elected directly or indirectly for a fixed period, e.g. The USA.
- Therefore, the term 'Republic' in our Preamble indicates that **India has an elected head** called the President. He is elected indirectly for a fixed period of five years.
- A Republic also means two more things: one, **vesting of political sovereignty in the people** and not in a single individual like a king; second, **the absence of any privileged class** and hence all public offices being opened to every citizen without any discrimination.

Source: M Laxmikanth

Q8. Consider the following statements:

1. Parliament can create a new state out of an existing state against the view of State Legislature.
2. Any such Bill can be introduced in the Parliament without the prior recommendation of the President.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Correct Option: (a)

Explanation:

- As per the Article 3, Parliament may by law
- form a new state by separation of territory from any state or by uniting two or more states or parts of states or by uniting any territory to a part of any State
- Increase the area of any state
- Diminish the area of any state
- Alter the boundaries of any state
- Alter the name of any state
- **A bill contemplating the above changes can be introduced in the Parliament only with the prior recommendation of the President.**
- **Before recommending the bill, the President has to refer the same to the state legislature concerned for expressing its views within a specified period.**
- **However, the Parliament is not bound on the views of the State Legislature.**

Source: M Laxmikanth

Q9. Which of the following are the federal features of the Indian Constitution?

1. Flexibility of Constitution
2. Bicameralism
3. Supremacy of the Constitution
4. Integrated judiciary

Select the correct option using the codes given below:

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 3 and 4 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) 1 and 4 only

Correct Option: (c)

Explanation:

Unitary features of Constitution:

- Strong Centre

- Single Constitution
- **Flexibility of Constitution**
- **Integrated judiciary**
- Single citizenship
- Appointment of state governor by the Centre
- All-India Services,
- Emergency provisions,
- Veto over State Bills,
- Parliament's Authority over State List, etc.

Federal features:

- Division of powers (Schedule 7)
- **Independent Judiciary**
- **Bicameralism**
- **Rigidity of the constitution**
- **Supremacy of the Constitution**
- Written Constitution, etc.

Source: M Laxmikanth

Q10. The Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2019 is not applicable in which of the following areas?

1. Tribal areas of the Schedule-VI states
2. Arunachal Pradesh
3. Mizoram
4. Manipur

Select the correct option using the codes given below:

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 3 and 4 only
- (c) 1, 2 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2, 3, and 4

Correct Option: (d)

Explanation:

- The Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2019 proposes that the specified class (communities) of illegal migrants from the three countries will not be treated as illegal migrants, making them eligible for citizenship by Naturalization.
- These communities viz. Hindu, Sikh, Buddhist, Jain, Parsi, or Christian are the minorities of the three neighbouring countries viz. Afghanistan, Bangladesh, or Pakistan.

- For the specified class of illegal migrants, the number of years of residency has been relaxed from 11 years to 5 years.
- **These provisions on citizenship for illegal migrants will not apply to the tribal areas of Assam, Meghalaya, Mizoram, and Tripura, included in the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution. These tribal areas include Karbi Anglong (in Assam), Garo Hills (in Meghalaya), Chakma District (in Mizoram), and Tripura Tribal Areas District.**
- Further, it will not apply to the "Inner Line" areas notified under the Bengal Eastern Frontier Regulation, 1873. In these areas, visits by Indians are regulated through the Inner Line Permit. Currently, this permit system is applicable to Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, and Nagaland. Manipur has also been brought under the Inner Line Permit (ILP) regime through a Gazette Notification on the same day the bill was passed in the parliament.

Source: <https://www.prsindia.org/billtrack/citizenship-amendment-bill-2019>

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