

CUET PG 2026 Political Science Question Paper with Solutions

Time Allowed :3 Hours	Maximum Marks :300	Total Questions :75
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General Instructions

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

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

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

Correct Answer: (C) Eleventh Schedule

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992, aimed to provide constitutional status to rural local self-government in India, known as the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs).

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

This amendment added a new Part IX to the Constitution titled "The Panchayats".

It also introduced the **Eleventh Schedule**, which lists 29 functional items that the state governments may devolve to the Panchayats to ensure they function as institutions of self-government.

For context:

- The Ninth Schedule (Land Reforms) was added by the 1st Amendment in 1951.
- The Tenth Schedule (Anti-Defection) was added by the 52nd Amendment in 1985.
- The Twelfth Schedule (Municipalities) was added by the 74th Amendment in 1992.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The 73rd Amendment Act added the Eleventh Schedule to the Constitution.

 Quick Tip

To remember the rural vs urban schedules: 11th is for rural (Panchayats - 73rd Amendment) and 12th is for urban (Municipalities - 74th Amendment).

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

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

Correct Answer: (B) At least 100 Days

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), passed in 2005, is a demand-driven social security measure that guarantees the 'right to work'.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The act's primary objective is to enhance livelihood security in rural areas.

It legally mandates the government to provide at least **100 days** of guaranteed wage employment in a financial year to every rural household whose adult members are willing to do unskilled manual work.

If the work is not provided within 15 days of demand, the applicant is entitled to an unemployment allowance.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The MGNREGA guarantees at least 100 days of wage employment per financial year.

 Quick Tip

While the central act guarantees 100 days, some states like Rajasthan or Odisha provide extra days (e.g., 125 or 150) using their own state funds, but the legal central mandate is 100 days.

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

- (A) Granville Austin
- (B) M. V. Pylee

- (C) Upendra Baxi
- (D) Rajni Kothari

Correct Answer: (A) Granville Austin

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

Scholars analyze the Indian Constitution from various perspectives, highlighting its role in driving social change and political stability.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Granville Austin, a noted American historian of the Indian Constitution, described it as a '**social document**' in his famous work, "The Indian Constitution: Cornerstone of a Nation". He argued that the Constitution's core is its commitment to social revolution, primarily embodied in the Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principles of State Policy.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Granville Austin is the scholar who coined the term 'social document' for the Indian Constitution.

 Quick Tip

Granville Austin is also frequently cited for calling the Indian federal system "Cooperative Federalism".

4. What was the duration of the Constituent Assembly?

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

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

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The Constituent Assembly was the body tasked with drafting the Constitution for independent India.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The Assembly held its first meeting on December 9, 1946.

The final draft of the Constitution was adopted on November 26, 1949.

The total time taken by the Assembly to complete its task was **2 years, 11 months, and 18**

days (often cited as 17 days in several exam sources excluding the final day).
Based on the given options, (B) is the standard correct answer for this duration.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The duration was two years, eleven months, and seventeen (or eighteen) days.

 Quick Tip

Remember the start date (9 Dec 1946) and the adoption date (26 Nov 1949) to calculate the roughly 3-year period.

5. Indian Parliament comprises

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

Correct Answer: (D) All of these

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The definition of the Union Parliament is provided under Article 79 of the Indian Constitution.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

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

The President is part of the Parliament because no bill passed by the two houses can become law without the President's assent.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The Indian Parliament comprises the President, the Lok Sabha, and the Rajya Sabha.

 Quick Tip

Even though the President is not a member of either House, they are an integral part of the legislative process.

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

President on the advice of the Prime Minister”?

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

Correct Answer: (C) Article 75

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The Constitution provides for a parliamentary form of government where the executive head (President) appoints the head of the government (PM).

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

- **Article 75(1)** explicitly states the procedure for the appointment of the Prime Minister and other Ministers.
- Article 73 deals with the extent of executive power of the Union.
- Article 74 deals with the Council of Ministers to aid and advise the President.
- Article 76 deals with the Attorney-General for India.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Article 75 contains the provision regarding the appointment of the Prime Minister and the Ministers.

💡 Quick Tip

Article 74 is about "Advice", and Article 75 is about "Appointment and Responsibility".

7. 7th Schedule of Constitution of India contains

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

Correct Answer: (D) All of these

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The Seventh Schedule of the Indian Constitution embodies the federal principle of division of

powers between the Union and the States.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

It contains three lists that distribute legislative subjects:

1. **List I (Union List):** Subjects where the Union Parliament has exclusive power to legislate (e.g., Defense, Banking).
2. **List II (State List):** Subjects where State Legislatures have exclusive power to legislate (e.g., Police, Agriculture).
3. **List III (Concurrent List):** Subjects where both Parliament and State Legislatures can legislate (e.g., Education, Marriage).

Step 3: Final Answer:

The 7th Schedule contains all three lists: Union, State, and Concurrent.

 Quick Tip

The Residuary powers (subjects not in any list) belong to the Union Parliament as per Article 248.

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

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

Correct Answer: (B) Article 356

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

Article 356 allows the President to impose President's Rule in a state if the constitutional machinery breaks down.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The **S.R. Bommai v. Union of India (1994)** case is a landmark Supreme Court judgement that checked the arbitrary use of **Article 356**.

The court ruled that the power of the President to dismiss a state government is not absolute and is subject to judicial review.

It established that the floor of the Legislative Assembly is the only place to test the majority of a government, not the Raj Bhavan.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The S.R. Bommai case pertained to the misuse and interpretation of Article 356.

 Quick Tip

This judgement also declared "Secularism" as a part of the Basic Structure of the Indian Constitution.

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

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

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

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

A Money Bill is a special category of bill defined under Article 110, which follows a specific legislative procedure.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

- Statement (A) is correct: Article 110 defines Money Bills.
- Statement (B) is correct: The Speaker of the Lok Sabha (House of the People) has the final authority to certify a bill as a Money Bill.
- Statement (C) is correct: A Money Bill can only be introduced in the Lok Sabha on the recommendation of the President.
- Statement (D) is **incorrect**: The Rajya Sabha has very limited powers. It cannot reject or amend a Money Bill; it can only make recommendations, which the Lok Sabha may or may not accept. The Rajya Sabha must return the bill within 14 days.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Option (D) is incorrect because the Lok Sabha has overriding powers over the Rajya Sabha regarding Money Bills.

 Quick Tip

There is no provision for a Joint Sitting of both houses in the case of a Money Bill.

10. Sarkaria Commission (1983) was related to

- (A) Centre-State relations
- (B) corruption

- (C) election
- (D) boundary dispute

Correct Answer: (A) Centre-State relations

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The Sarkaria Commission was an important commission appointed by the Government of India to review the federal balance.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Set up in 1983 and headed by Justice R.S. Sarkaria, the commission's charter was to examine the relationship and balance of power between **State and Central governments** and suggest changes within the framework of the Constitution.

It gave important recommendations regarding the appointment of Governors and the use of Article 356.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The Sarkaria Commission was related to Centre-State relations.

 Quick Tip

The Punchhi Commission (2007) is another major commission that dealt with Centre-State relations.

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

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

Correct Answer: (B) The President of India

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

Part V of the Constitution, titled "The Union," defines the structure and powers of the Union Executive.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The sequence of Articles 52 to 62 specifically details the office of the President:

- Art 52: The President of India.
- Art 54: Election of the President.

- Art 56: Term of office of the President.
- Art 60: Oath or affirmation.
- Art 61: Procedure for impeachment.
- Art 62: Time of holding election to fill vacancy.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Articles 52 to 62 are concerned with the President of India.

💡 Quick Tip

The Vice President is covered in Articles 63 to 71.

12. Which Fundamental Rights are available to all persons?

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

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

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

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

In the Indian Constitution, some Fundamental Rights are available only to Indian **citizens**, while others are available to **all persons** (citizens and foreigners alike, except enemy aliens).

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

- **Articles 15, 16, 19, 29, and 30** are available **only to citizens**.
- All other Fundamental Rights (14, 20, 21, 21A, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28) are available to all persons.

Evaluating the options:

A (Art 20), B (Art 21), C (Art 22), and D (Art 25-28) are available to everyone.

E (Art 15) is available only to citizens.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The rights available to all persons are A, B, C, and D.

 Quick Tip

Remember the "Citizens Only" list: 15, 16, 19, 29, 30. If it's not one of these, it's usually for everyone.

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

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

Correct Answer: (C) Jawaharlal Nehru

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

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

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The major committees and their chairmen were:

- **Union Constitution Committee:** Jawaharlal Nehru
- **Union Powers Committee:** Jawaharlal Nehru
- **Drafting Committee:** B.R. Ambedkar
- **Provincial Constitution Committee:** Vallabhbhai Patel
- **Rules of Procedure Committee:** Rajendra Prasad

Step 3: Final Answer:

Jawaharlal Nehru was the Chairman of the Union Constitution Committee.

 Quick Tip

Nehru headed the committees related to the "Union", while Patel headed the "Provincial" committee.

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

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

level electorally.

E. It is characterized by primacy of territorial representation.

(A) Only A, B, C, D

(B) Only A, C, D, E

(C) Only A, B, C

(D) Only B, C, D, E

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

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

Federalism is a system of government in which power is shared between a central authority and constituent political units.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

- A is true: Constitutional division of power is the core of federalism.
- B is false: In a federal system, power is **decentralized**, not centralized.
- C is true: It emerged as a solution for managing large territories with diverse populations.
- D is true: States/provinces have a role in the federal legislature (e.g., Rajya Sabha).
- E is true: Representation is typically based on geographic territories (states).

Step 3: Final Answer:

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

 Quick Tip

If power is "Centralized", the system is Unitary, which is the opposite of a Federal system.

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

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

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

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

(C) A is correct but R is not correct

(D) A is not correct but R is correct

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

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question deals with the principles of ministerial responsibility in the Indian parliamentary system.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

- **Assertion A** is correct: Article 75(2) states that Ministers hold office during the pleasure of the President (individual responsibility).

- **Reason R** is correct: Article 75(3) states that the Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha.

However, collective responsibility (R) is not the logical reason *why* they hold office during the President's pleasure (A). The "pleasure of the President" represents the PM's authority to dismiss a minister individually. These are two different constitutional principles.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Both statements are true but they describe different constitutional principles; thus R is not the explanation of A.

💡 Quick Tip

Collective responsibility means the entire ministry resigns if they lose a vote of confidence in the Lok Sabha.

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

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

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

Solution:**Step 1: Understanding the Concept:**

The functions of Panchayats are listed in the 11th Schedule, and the functions of Municipalities are listed in the 12th Schedule.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

- (A), (B), and (C) are listed among the 29 subjects in the **Eleventh Schedule** (Panchayats).

- "Regulation of slaughter houses and tanneries" is specifically listed as Item 15 in the **Twelfth Schedule**, which applies to **Municipalities** (urban local bodies), not rural Panchayats.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Regulation of slaughter homes and tanneries is a municipal responsibility, not a panchayat one.

 Quick Tip

To distinguish the two, remember that Panchayats handle rural-centric issues like agriculture and land improvement.

17. Which Constitutional Amendment abolished the privy purses and privileges of former rulers of Princely States?

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

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

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

Privy Purses were payments made to the former rulers of princely states as part of their agreement to integrate with the Indian Union.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The **26th Amendment Act, 1971**, was passed under the Indira Gandhi government. It omitted Articles 291 and 362 and inserted Article 363A, thereby ending the hereditary privileges and the annual payments (Privy Purses) to former royalty, aligning with the socialist goals of the government.

Step 3: Final Answer:

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

 Quick Tip

Think of the 26th Amendment as part of the "Garibi Hatao" era where elite privileges were removed.

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

- (A) The Constitution (Fourth Amendment) Act, 1955
- (B) The Constitution (Fifth Amendment) Act, 1955

- (C) The Constitution (Sixth Amendment) Act, 1956
(D) The Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956

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

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

Originally, the Indian Union was comprised of four categories of states (Part A, B, C, and D). Reorganization became necessary on a linguistic basis.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The **7th Amendment Act, 1956**, implemented the recommendations of the Fazal Ali Commission (States Reorganisation Commission). It abolished the existing classification and created 14 States and 6 Union Territories.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The 7th Amendment ended the Parts A, B, and C categorization.

 Quick Tip

The 7th Amendment also allowed for the appointment of the same person as Governor for two or more states.

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

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

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

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

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

High Courts have powers to control and monitor the subordinate courts and tribunals.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

- **Reason R** is correct: Article 227 gives High Courts the power of superintendence.
- **Assertion A** is correct: This power of superintendence is dual in nature. Judicially, the High Court can correct jurisdictional errors of lower courts. Administratively, it can call for returns,

make rules, and prescribe forms.

Since the power mentioned in R is what allows the High Court to exercise these dual roles, R is the correct explanation of A.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Both are correct and R explains A.

💡 Quick Tip

Article 227 is broader than Article 226 because Article 227 includes administrative control as well.

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

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

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

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

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

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

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

- **Assertion A** is correct: In various cases like *Kesavananda Bharati* and *Minerva Mills*, the SC held that judicial review is an unalterable feature of the Basic Structure.

- **Reason R** is correct: The purpose of this power is to act as a check on other branches and safeguard fundamental rights.

Because the judiciary's role as the protector of the constitution and rights (as stated in R) is fundamental to the constitutional scheme, it is considered part of the basic structure (as stated in A).

Step 3: Final Answer:

Both are correct and R explains A.

 Quick Tip

Judicial review in India is based on the principle of "Procedure established by law".

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

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

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

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

Public Interest Litigation (PIL) allows any public-spirited individual to approach the court for the protection of the interests of a group of people.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The **Hussainara Khatoon v. State of Bihar (1979)** case is known as the first reported PIL case in India.

A petition was filed regarding the plight of thousands of under-trial prisoners languishing in Bihar jails for periods longer than their potential maximum sentences.

The Supreme Court ruled that the "Right to a speedy trial" is a fundamental right under Article 21.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Hussainara Khatoon (1979) was the first reported PIL case.

 Quick Tip

Justice P.N. Bhagwati is regarded as the "Father of PIL" in India.

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

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

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

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

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

The Preamble to the Indian Constitution has been amended only once since its adoption.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The **42nd Amendment Act, 1976**, added three new words:

1. **Socialist**
 2. **Secular**
 3. **Integrity** (It changed "unity of the Nation" to "unity and integrity of the Nation").
- "Unity" was already there, and "Federal" is not in the Preamble.

Step 3: Final Answer:

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

 Quick Tip

The Preamble is non-justiciable and cannot be used to override clear provisions of the constitution.

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

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

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

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

Universal Adult Suffrage is a pillar of Indian democracy, and the minimum age for voting is defined in the Constitution.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The **61st Constitutional Amendment Act, 1988**, amended Article 326. It reduced the

minimum voting age for elections to the Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies from **21 to 18 years**.

This change came into force on March 28, 1989.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The 61st Amendment lowered the voting age to 18.

 Quick Tip

This reform was intended to increase the participation of youth in the democratic process.

24. Parliament may by law

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

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

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

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

Parliament has legislative power to define the structure and jurisdiction of various judicial bodies.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

- (A) is correct: Under Art 230, Parliament can extend or exclude HC jurisdiction to/from UTs.
- (B) is correct: Under Art 231, Parliament can establish a common High Court.
- (C) is correct: Under Art 241, Parliament can create a High Court for a UT.
- (D) is correct: Under Art 323A/B, Parliament can establish tribunals.
- (E) is **incorrect**: Judges of High Courts are **appointed by the President** (Art 217), not "by law" by Parliament.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Parliament can do A, B, C, and D.

💡 Quick Tip

Always distinguish between "legislative acts" (Parliament) and "executive appointments" (President).

25. The Parliament of India consists of :

- A. The House of the People
- B. The Council of States
- C. The President
- D. The Prime Minister
- E. The Speaker

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

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

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This is a standard definition of the constituent parts of the Union Legislature.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

According to Article 79, the Parliament consists of the **President**, the **Rajya Sabha** (Council of States), and the **Lok Sabha** (House of the People).

The PM and the Speaker are office-bearers within the system, but not listed as the institutional components in Article 79.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Parliament consists of A, B, and C.

💡 Quick Tip

This is a repeated concept in competitive exams; always look for the "President + 2 Houses" formula.

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

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

Correct Answer: (D) A.K. Ayyar

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

During the drafting of the constitution, there were intense debates regarding the scope of judicial power.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Alladi Krishnaswamy Ayyar (A.K. Ayyar), a member of the Drafting Committee, made this statement. He was defending the use of "procedure established by law" instead of "due process of law" at that time, arguing that the judiciary should not act as a "Super Legislature" overriding the social policy of the elected parliament.

Step 3: Final Answer:

A.K. Ayyar is the person who made the statement.

 Quick Tip

A.K. Ayyar was a legal giant who influenced the provisions related to the judiciary and fundamental rights.

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

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

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

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

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

Political systems face difficulty in dealing with long-term global problems like climate change due to short-term electoral cycles.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

- **Assertion A** is correct: Democratic systems are often slow to respond to global ecological crises because of political interests and jurisdictional limits.

- **Reason R** is correct: One proposed solution is the concept of "environmental citizenship," which emphasizes the duties of citizens toward the earth.

Since the proposed "thicker conception" in R is the necessary evolution needed to solve the "challenge" mentioned in A, R serves as the explanation for how we must adapt our systems.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Both are correct and R provides the path forward to address the challenge in A.

💡 Quick Tip

Environmental citizenship shifts focus from individual rights to collective ecological duties.

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

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

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

(A) Only A

(B) Only B

(C) Both A and B

(D) Neither A nor B

Correct Answer: (A) Only A

Solution:**Step 1: Understanding the Concept:**

The Hawthorne Experiments (late 1920s) led to the rise of the Human Relations school of management.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

- **A is correct:** It was led by Elton Mayo and focused on how social and psychological factors affect productivity, moving away from Taylor's scientific management.

- **B is incorrect:** The experiments were conducted at the Hawthorne Works of the Western Electric Company in **Cicero, Illinois, USA**, not the U.K.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Only statement A is correct.

 Quick Tip

The "Hawthorne Effect" refers to the phenomenon where individuals improve an aspect of their behavior in response to being observed.

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

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

Correct Answer: (A) F.W. Taylor

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

Scientific Management aimed at improving economic efficiency, especially labor productivity.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Frederick Winslow Taylor (F.W. Taylor) published "The Principles of Scientific Management" in 1911.

He is known as the "Father of Scientific Management" and advocated for the "one best way" to perform a task through scientific observation.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The book was authored by F.W. Taylor.

 Quick Tip

Fayol is associated with "Administrative Theory", and Gulick/Urwick with "POSD-CORB".

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

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

Correct Answer: (B) Herbert Simon

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

Classical decision-making assumed perfect rationality. Bounded rationality challenges this.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Herbert Simon proposed the concept of **Bounded Rationality**. He argued that humans cannot be perfectly rational because of cognitive limitations, time constraints, and incomplete information. Instead, they "satisfice" (seek a solution that is good enough).

Step 3: Final Answer:

Herbert Simon developed the concept of Bounded Rationality.

 Quick Tip

Herbert Simon won the Nobel Prize for his work on decision-making processes in organizations.

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

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

Correct Answer: (D) Welfare Policy

Solution:**Step 1: Understanding the Concept:**

Theodore Lowi categorized public policies based on their impact on society and the type of politics they generate.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

Lowi's typology includes:

1. **Distributive Policy:** Giving out benefits to specific groups (e.g., subsidies).
2. **Regulatory Policy:** Controlling behavior through rules (e.g., traffic laws).
3. **Redistributive Policy:** Shifting wealth between classes (e.g., progressive tax).
4. **Constituent Policy:** Dealing with the structure of government.

Welfare Policy is a general theme of policy but not a distinct technical category in Lowi's specific four-fold classification.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Welfare Policy is not part of Lowi's formal typology.

💡 Quick Tip

Lowi famously said, "Policy determines politics."

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

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

Correct Answer: (A) Political parties

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

Policy actors are divided into official (governmental) and unofficial (non-governmental).

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

- **Official Actors** are those with formal legal/constitutional authority: the Executive (D), the Legislature, the Judiciary (B), and Administrators/Bureaucracy (C).
- **Unofficial Actors** influence policy but lack formal legal authority: **Political parties** (A), interest groups, media, and citizens.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Political parties are unofficial actors of public policy.

💡 Quick Tip

"Official" means they are part of the state machinery. "Unofficial" means they are part of the political or social environment.

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

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

Correct Answer: (D) Michael Cohen

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This model describes decision-making in organizations with "organized anarchy."

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The **Garbage Can Model** was developed by **Michael Cohen**, James March, and Johan Olsen in 1972. It suggests that problems, solutions, and participants are separate streams that collide in a "garbage can" (a choice opportunity) to produce a decision.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Michael Cohen is one of the developers of this model.

💡 Quick Tip

This model highlights the chaotic and non-linear nature of organizational decision-making.

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

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

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

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

Solution:**Step 1: Understanding the Concept:**

Policy formulation involves setting goals and choosing among alternatives within the Indian constitutional framework.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

- (A) is correct: Major policy decisions require Cabinet approval.
- (B) is correct: Members of Parliament provide the broad political framework and legislative approval.
- (C) is correct: Bureaucrats engage in "delegated legislation" to frame rules.
- (D) is **incorrect**: The Judiciary has the power of judicial review and can strike down or modify policies if they are unconstitutional.

Step 3: Final Answer:

Statements A, B, and C are correct.

 Quick Tip

Statement D is factually wrong because the Indian Supreme Court frequently modifies policy via "Judicial Activism."

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

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

Correct Answer: (C) 2013

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

NOTA (None of the Above) is a voting option that allows voters to register their protest against all candidates.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

In the case of **PUCL v. Union of India (2013)**, the Supreme Court directed the Election Commission to introduce NOTA in Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs). The court argued that the right to vote also includes the right not to vote for any candidate while maintaining secrecy.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The NOTA judgement was delivered in 2013.

 Quick Tip

NOTA does not lead to a re-election even if it gets the highest votes in India; the candidate with the second-highest votes is declared winner.

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

- (A) 200 days work per year to all rural households
- (B) 100 days work per year to all rural households

- (C) 300 days work per year to all rural households
(D) 125 days work per year to all rural households

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

Solution:

Step 1: Understanding the Concept:

This question repeats the core mandate of the MGNREGA scheme.

Step 2: Detailed Explanation:

The Act guarantees **100 days** of unskilled manual work to every rural household whose adult members volunteer for it. It is a legally enforceable right.

Step 3: Final Answer:

The guaranteed period is 100 days.

 Quick Tip

This is a core "Right to Work" program aimed at preventing distress migration from rural areas.