

1. Part IV-A was inserted by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976 on the recommendations of the Swaran Singh Committee.
2. Initially, 10 Fundamental Duties were included in Part IV-A.
3. The 86th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2002 added one more Fundamental Duty, raising the total to 11.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Sol.193.(d) 1, 2 and 3. All three statements are correct: the 42nd Amendment introduced Fundamental Duties (based on Swaran Singh Committee's recommendations), originally 10 in number, and the 86th Amendment added the duty related to education of children, making them 11.

Q.194. _____ Directive principles of State Policy were added to the Indian Constitution by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1976.

- (a) Two (b) Three (c) Five (d) Four

Sol.194.(d) Four.

These Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP) are: Article 39(f) which provided that "the State shall direct its policy towards securing for the children opportunities and facilities to develop in a healthy manner and in conditions of freedom and dignity and for protecting children and youth from exploitation and against material abandonment"; Article 39(A) promotes equal justice and free legal aid for the poor; Article 43(A) secures workers' participation in industry management; and Article 48(A) protects the environment and wildlife.

Q.195. Which of the following Constitution Amendment Bills is related to the provision of modifying the list of Scheduled Caste in Tamil Nadu ?

- (a) The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Amendment) Bill, 2019
(b) The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order Amendment Act, 2013
(c) The Constitution (Scheduled Caste) Order (Amendment) Bill, 2015
(d) The Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order (Amendment) Bill, 2021

Sol.195.(d) The Bill amends the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950. The Constitution empowers the President to specify the Scheduled Castes (SCs) in various states and union territories. Further, it permits Parliament to modify this list of notified SCs. The

Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill states that the Bill has been introduced to give effect to modifications proposed by the state of Tamil Nadu.

Q.196. Consider the following statements:

1. The 101st Constitutional Amendment Act, 2016 established the Goods and Services Tax (GST) Council under Article 279A.
2. The 103rd Constitutional Amendment Act introduced 10% reservation for Economically Weaker Sections (EWS).

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Sol.196. (c) Both 1 and 2. Article 279A of the Indian Constitution establishes the Goods and Services Tax Council (GST Council) chaired by the finance minister of India. 100th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2015: Ratified the land boundary agreement between India and Bangladesh. The 102nd Constitutional Amendment Act: Enhanced regulations to support backward classes in India. The 103rd Constitutional Amendment Act: Established a 10% reservation for Economically Weaker Sections.

Q.197. Consider the following statements:

1. Article 21, which guarantees the Right to Life and Personal Liberty, can be amended by a simple majority of Parliament.
2. Article 21 is a Fundamental Right under Part III and therefore requires a special majority for any amendment.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Sol.197. (b) 2 only. Article 21 asserts that no person shall be deprived of their life except according to the procedure established by law. This means that every individual has the right to live, and their life cannot be taken away except in accordance with the prescribed legal procedures. It is a part of Fundamental rights (Part III). It can be amended only by a special majority in both houses of Parliament by two-thirds of members present and voting.

Q.198. Which of the following Articles was amended by The Constitution Fiftieth Amendment Act, 1984 ?

- (a) Article 78 (b) Article 99

(c) Article 33

(d) Article 56

Sol.198.(c) Article 33 - the Power of Parliament to modify the rights conferred by this Part in their application to Forces, etc. Article 78 - Duties of the Prime Minister as respects the furnishing of information to the President, etc. Article 99 - Oath or affirmation by members of the Parliament. Article 56 - Term of office of President.

Q.199. On 9 August 2021, the Parliament had passed the Limited Liability Partnership (Amendment) Bill, 2021. It amended the:

- (a) Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2004
(b) Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008
(c) Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2012
(d) Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2016

Sol.199.(b) Limited Liability Partnership Act, 2008. It was published in the official Gazette of India on 9 January 2009 and has been in effect since 31 March 2009. LLP Amendment Bill, 2021 passed on 28th July 2021 by both house of Parliament. 29 amendments were made to LLP Act 2008 by LLP Amendment Bill 2021.

Q.200. On 7 November 2022, the Supreme Court of India upheld the reservations for the weaker sections (EWS). Which of the following amendments brought this reservation in the first place ?

- (a) 101st Amendment of the Constitution
(b) 102nd Amendment of the Constitution
(c) 103rd Amendment of the Constitution
(d) 104th Amendment of the Constitution

Sol.200.(c) 103rd Amendment to the Constitution. The 103rd Amendment Act of the Constitution, 2019 was enacted to introduce reservation for the economically weaker sections (EWS). Under this amendment, Articles 15(6) and 16(6) of the Constitution were amended. Through this amendment, 10% reservation was provided in educational institutions and government jobs for the economically weaker sections of the country.

Q.201. Consider the following statements:

1. The Constitution (100th Amendment) Act came into force in 2015.
2. This Amendment ratified the Land Boundary Agreement between India and Bangladesh, enabling the transfer of territories as per the 1974

Chhau in the list of classical dances making a total of 9 classical dance forms.

Q.33. Gugga is the famous ritualistic dance of _____, which is performed in the procession taken out in memory of Gugga Pir.

- (a) Uttar Pradesh (b) Jammu & Kashmir
(c) Haryana (d) Puducherry

Sol.33.(c) Haryana. Gugga dance - It is a religious dance (in the month of Bhadon) performed by men. Dancers carry instruments such as Thali, Chimta, Deru. Folk dances of Haryana - Phalgun dance, Loor dance, Daph dance, Khorla dance, Saang dance, Dhamal dance, Jhumar dance.

Q.34. Consider the following statements about Chang dance:

1. Chang dance, also known as Dhamal or Dhuff, is a popular folk dance of Rajasthan.
2. It is performed during the Hindu festival of Holi to celebrate the triumph of good over evil, and is popularly referred to as the Holi dance.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Sol.34.(c) Both 1 and 2. Folk dances of Rajasthan (only names): Ghoomar, Kalbeliya, Bhavai, Chari Dance, Terah Taali, Kachhi Ghodi, Gair, Kathputli Dance, Fire Dance.

Q.35. Match the following folk dances with their respective states:

Folk Dance	State
1. Giddha	A. Manipur
2. Bihu	B. Assam
3. Bhangra	C. Punjab
4. Lavani	D. Maharashtra

(a) 1-C, 2-B, 3-A, 4-D (b) 1-C, 2-B, 3-C, 4-D
(c) 1-B, 2-C, 3-A, 4-D (d) 1-C, 2-D, 3-B, 4-A

Sol.35.(b) 1-C, 2-B, 3-C, 4-D.

Q.36. Which classical dance was introduced by the great Vaishnava saint and reformer of Assam?

- (a) Kathak (b) Kuchipudi
(c) Sattriya (d) Odissi

Sol.36.(c) Sattriya. The Sattriya dance form was introduced in the 15th century A.D by Mahapurusha Sankaradeva. It became popular as a part of the Vaishnava Bhakti Movement in Sattri (Hindu monasteries).

Q.37. Jagoi and Cholom are two

divisions in the Indian classical dance form of _____.

- (a) Kathak (b) Bharatanatyam
(c) Manipuri (d) Kathakali

Sol.37.(c) Manipuri. Jagoi refers to the gentle and graceful movements, often depicting devotion and love. Cholom refers to the fast-paced and energetic movements, often depicting heroic and martial themes. Other dances and their division: Kathakali (Kerala) - Satvika, rajasika and tamasika. Bharatanatyam (Tamil Nadu) - Nritta, Nritya and Natya.

Q.38. The Chau dancers of _____ organise a festival named Chau-Jhumur Utsav, where an open stage is designed for the performance by Chau groups.

- (a) Jharkhand (b) West Bengal
(c) Madhya Pradesh (d) Chhattisgarh

Sol.38.(b) West Bengal.

Chhau is performed in three styles across eastern India: Purulia Chhau - West Bengal. Seraikela Chhau - Jharkhand. Mayurbhanj Chhau - Odisha.

Q.39. Consider the following statements about Rauf dance:

- A. Rauf is a folk dance performed mainly by women during weddings and festive occasions.
B. Rauf is traditionally associated with the state of Himachal Pradesh.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) Only A (b) Only B
(c) Both A and B (d) Neither A nor B

Sol.39.(a) Only A.

Statement B is incorrect because Rauf is actually associated with the Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir, not Himachal Pradesh. Folk dances of Jammu & Kashmir : Rouf, Bhand Pather, Hafiza Dance, Kud Dance, Dumaal, Bachha Nagma, Wuegi-Nachun Jagarana.

Q.40. Consider the following statements about Bhavai dance:

Statement 1: Bhavai is a folk dance form of Rajasthan performed by both men and women of communities like Kalbelia, Jat, Meena, Bhil, and Kumhar.

Statement 2: In this dance, performers often balance swords on their heads while dancing.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Sol.40.(a) Only 1. Bhavai is a traditional folk dance of Rajasthan performed by

various tribal communities. Statement 2 is incorrect because performers balance multiple brass pitchers or earthen pots, not swords, on their heads while dancing.

Q.41. What is known to be 'ekaharya', where one dancer takes on many roles in a single performance?

- (a) Bharatanatyam (b) Kathak
(c) Kuchipudi (d) Kathakali

Sol.41.(a) Bharatanatyam: Features - The dance involves transitional movements of the leg, hip and arm. Expressive eye movements and hand gestures are used to convey emotions. It encompasses Bhav, Rag, Ras and Taal. The person who conducts the dance recitation is the Nattuvanar.

Q.42. Which of the following dances is listed in the UNESCO List of Intangible Cultural Heritage of India since 2010?

- (a) Garba (b) Kalbelia
(c) Ghumar (d) Matki

Sol.42.(b) Kalbelia : It has other names like 'Sapera Dance' or 'Snake Charmer Dance'. This dance is particularly performed by a Rajasthani tribe called 'Kalbelia'.

Q.43. The Bhotia dance form is a folk-dance from which of the following Indian states?

- (a) Odisha (b) Goa
(c) Tamil Nadu (d) Uttarakhand

Sol.43.(d) Uttarakhand. The Bhotia dance performed by the Bhotia tribe of Uttarakhand. Other folk dances: Uttarakhand - Jhora, Chholia, Langvir Nritya, Barada Nati, Pandav Nritya, Chancheri, Chhapeli.

Q.44. With reference to Saila dance consider the following statements and select the correct option.

- a) A group comprising of male performers.
b) The dance is performed with bamboo sticks.
c) It is performed after the cutting of crops.
(a) a, b, c (b) Both b and c
(c) Both a and c (d) Both a and b

Sol.44.(a) a, b, c. Saila dance (Chattisgarh): This dance is performed only by boys after the harvest season in the Hindu month of Aghan (November-December). Other folk dances of Chattisgarh: Sua, Pandavani, Karma, Panthi, Jhirliti.

Q.45. Which of the following dances is NOT a part of the Odia culture?

Q.156. Which Article of the Indian Constitution deals with the removal and suspension of a member of the Public Service Commission?

- (a) Article 320 (b) Article 324
(c) Article 317 (d) Article 315

Sol.156.(c) Article 317. Part XIV (Articles 315 to 323) - Establishment of UPSC for Union and Public Service Commission for each state. Article 320 - Functions of Public Service Commissions. Article 315 - Public Service Commissions for the Union and for the States.

Q.157. Consider the following statements regarding provisions of the Indian Constitution :

- I. Article 317 deals with the removal and suspension of a member of the Public Service Commission.
- II. Article 320 mentions the functions of Public Service Commissions.

Which of the above statements is/are correct ?

Sol.157. (c) Both I and II are correct. Part XIV (Articles 315 to 323) - Establishment of UPSC for Union and Public Service Commission for each state. Article 320 - Functions of Public Service Commissions. Article 315 - Public Service Commissions for the Union and for the States.

Q.158. Consider the following statements regarding the Indian Constitution:

- I. Part IV (Articles 36 to 51) deals with the organisation, composition and powers of the State Legislature.
- II. Article 171 specifies the composition of the Legislative Councils in States.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) I only (b) II only
(c) Both I and II (d) Neither I nor II

Sol.158.(b) II only is correct. Part VI Article (152 to 237). Article 168 Constitution of Legislatures in States. Article 169 deals with abolition or creation of Legislative Councils in states. Article 170 - Composition of the Legislative Assemblies. Article 171 - Composition of the legislative Councils. Article 172 - Duration of State Legislatures.

Q.159. Which of the following Articles of the Constitution of India provides that there shall be a Legislative Assembly for the National Capital Territory of Delhi?

- (a) Article 231AA (b) Article 239AA
(c) Article 233AA (d) Article 237AA

Sol.159.(b) Article 239AA. The 69th Amendment Act (1991) - A special status to the Union Territory of Delhi by designing it as the National Capital Territory of Delhi. Brahm Prakash was the first chief minister of Delhi.

Q.160. Which among the following is a subject of Union Lists in the Constitution of India ?

- (a) Liquor (b) Social planning
(c) Extradition (d) Boilers

Sol.160.(c) Extradition. The 7th Schedule of the Indian Constitution consists of three lists: Union List: 100 items (e.g., Defence, Army, International Relations). State List: 61 items (e.g., Local Government, Public Health, Prisons). Concurrent List: 52 items (e.g., Education, Forest, Trade Unions).

Q.161. Provisions related to the seat of the "Supreme Court of India" is mentioned in which Article?

- (a) Article 132 (b) Article 131
(c) Article 130 (d) Article 129

Sol.161.(c) Article 130. The Federal Court of India was established on 1 October 1937. After Independence, the Federal Court was replaced as the Supreme Court of India (28 January 1950). Other related Articles : Article 124: Establishment and Constitution of Supreme Court. Article 129: Supreme Court to be a Court of Record. Article 131: Original Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. Article 132: Appellate Jurisdiction of Supreme Court in appeals from High Court in certain cases.

Q.162. Part XVI of the Indian constitution deals with _____.

- (a) Elections
(b) Special provisions related to certain classes
(c) Constitutional amendments
(d) Special provisions related to municipal corporation

Sol.162.(b) Special provisions related to certain classes (Article 330 to 342A). Article 330 - Reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the House of the People. Part XV (Article 324-329): Elections. Part XX (Article 368): Amendment of the Constitution. Part IXA (Article 243P-243ZG): The Municipalities.

Q.163. Which of the following Articles of the Indian constitution provides for the National commission for Scheduled Castes ?

- (a) Article 337 (b) Article 344
(c) Article 343 (d) Article 338

Sol.163.(d) Article 338. National commission for Scheduled Castes is a constitutional body. Other Commissions - National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (Article 338A inserted by the 89th Amendment Act 2003) and National Commission for Backward Classes (Article 338B). Article 343 - Official language of the Union. Article 344 - Commission and Committee of Parliament on Official Language. Article 337 - Special provisions in terms of educational grants/subsidies provided to the Anglo-Indian population of India.

Q.164. Consider the following statements regarding the provisions of the Indian Constitution:

- I. Provisions related to Municipalities are mentioned under Part IXA.
- II. Provisions related to Municipalities are mentioned under Part XII.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) I only (b) II only
(c) Both I and II (d) Neither I nor II

Sol.164.(a) I only is correct. The Municipalities (Urban Local Governments) is a system of Democratic Decentralisation. It was added through the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1992. Part VII - Repealed by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment Act, 1956). Part V - Provisions for the functioning of the Union Government. Part XII - Laws pertaining to Finance, Property, Contracts and Suits for Republic of India.

Q.165. Which Article of the Indian constitution mentions that it is duty of the Union government to protect States against external aggression and internal disturbance?

- (a) 353 (b) 356 (c) 355 (d) 358

Sol.165.(c) Article 355. Other Articles - Article 353 - States about the Effect of the proclamation of emergency. Article 356 - States about the Provision in case of failure of constitutional machinery in the state (president rule). Article 358 - It deals with the suspension of fundamental rights guaranteed under Article 19 of the constitution.

Q.166. Consider the following statements regarding the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India (CAG):

- I. Article 151 of the Constitution deals with CAG audit reports.