



TOPPERS CHOICE



5 subject-specific questions daily to comprehensively prepare for UPSC PRELIMS 2024.

POLITY & GOV.

May 2023 to July 2023

Date – 2nd June 2023

1. Consider the following statements

1. Election Photo Identity Card (EPIC) is not compulsory for voting in India.
2. Since 2019, Election Commission of India, vide a notification, made it mandatory to have EPIC in order to be able to cast vote in the elections.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

- A. Both Statement 1 and Statement 2 are correct and Statement 2 is the correct explanation for Statement 1.
- B. Both Statement 1 and Statement 2 are correct and Statement 2 is not the correct explanation for Statement 1
- C. Statement 1 is correct but Statement 2 is incorrect.
- D. Statement 1 is incorrect but Statement 2 is correct.

Answer: C

2. Which of the following pairs are correctly matched

1. Natural Inequality : Emerge between people as a result of their different capabilities and talents
 2. Political Inequality : Practiced in Pre Civil War United States
 3. Social Inequality : Can be reduced with help of equal opportunities.
- A. Only one pair
 - B. Only 2 pairs
 - C. All 3 pairs

- D. No pair is correctly matched.

Answer: C

Explanation

- **Pair 1 is correctly matched** : Natural inequalities are those that emerge between people as a result of their different capabilities and talents.
- **Pair 2 is correctly matched** : In democratic societies political equality would normally include granting equal citizenship to all the members of the state.
- Equal citizenship brings with it certain basic rights such as the right to vote, freedom of expression, movement and association and freedom of belief.
- **Pair 3 is correctly matched** : It is necessary to minimize the effects of social and economic inequalities and guarantee certain minimum conditions of life to all the members of the society – adequate health care, the opportunity for good education, adequate nourishment and a minimum wage, among other things.

3. Which of the following incorrect regarding Marxism and Liberalism

- A. Marxism attributes inequality to private property
- B. Liberals uphold the principle of competition as the most efficient and fair way of distributing resources and rewards in society
- C. Liberals are against any government interventions in the economy.
- D. As per Marxism, , to tackle inequality in society we need to go beyond providing equal opportunities

Answer: C

Explanation

Equality

Political Theory

Marxism and liberalism are two important political ideologies of our times. Marx was an important nineteenth century thinker who argued that the root cause of entrenched inequality was private ownership of important economic resources such as oil, or land, or forests, as well as other forms of property. He pointed out that such private ownership did not only make the class of owners wealthy, it also gave them political power. Such power enables them to influence state policies and laws and this could prove a threat to democratic government. Marxists and socialists feel that economic inequality provides support to other forms of social inequality such as differences of rank or privilege. Therefore, to tackle inequality in society we need to go beyond providing equal opportunities and try and ensure public control over essential resources and forms of property. Such views may be debatable but they have raised important issues which need to be addressed.

Let's Do It

Make a list of all the social and economic inequalities that you notice among the students of your own school.

An opposing point of view can be found in liberal theories. Liberals uphold the principle of competition as the most efficient and fair way of distributing resources and rewards in society. They believe that while states may have to intervene to try and ensure a minimum standard of living and equal opportunities for all, this cannot by itself bring equality and justice to society. Competition between people in free and fair conditions is the most just and efficient way of distributing rewards in a society. For them, as long as competition is open and free, inequalities are unlikely to become entrenched and people will get due reward for their talents and efforts.

For liberals the principle of competition is the most just and efficient way of selecting candidates for jobs or admission to educational institutions. For instance, in our country many students hope for admission to professional courses and entry is highly competitive. From time to time, the government and the courts have stepped in to regulate educational institutions and the entrance tests to ensure that everybody gets a fair and equal chance to compete. Some may still not get admission but it is considered to be a fair way of distributing limited seats.

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4. Which of the following statements best describes the concept of federalism in the context of Indian polity?

- Federalism in India is characterized by a strong central government that exercises significant powers over the states.
- Federalism in India ensures complete autonomy and sovereignty for each state, with minimal intervention from the central government.
- Federalism in India involves a division of powers between the central government and the states, with each having their respective spheres of authority.

- Federalism in India is a system where the central government holds all powers, and the states have limited administrative responsibilities.

Answer: C

5. Which of the following is the most important principle of constitutional morality?

- The rule of law
- Fundamental rights
- Equality before the law
- Secularism

Answer: A

Explanation

The correct answer is (A), the rule of law.

- The rule of law is the principle that no one is above the law, not even the government.
- This means that everyone, including the government, must obey the law.
- The rule of law is essential for a just and democratic society, as it ensures that everyone is treated equally under the law.
- The other three options are also important principles of constitutional morality, but they are not as important as the rule of law.
- Fundamental rights are the basic rights that are guaranteed to all citizens of India.
- Equality before the law is the principle that everyone is equal before the law, regardless of their race, religion, caste, or any other status.

- Secularism is the principle that the government should not favor any particular religion.
- Supremacy of law.
- Equality before the law.
- The predominance of a legal spirit.
- But this explanation was not highly acceptable as Law must be fair and non arbitrary.
- Absence of arbitrary is the soul of the rule of law.

- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: D

Date – 13th June 2023

1. "Which of the following best defines the concept of liberty?"

Options:

- A. Absence of government control
- B. Unrestricted individual actions
- C. Equal distribution of resources
- D. Freedom within the bounds of law

Answer: D

2. Which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. Positive liberty tradition argues for an inviolable area of non-interference in which the individual can express himself or herself.
2. Negative Liberty talks about developing capabilities to achieve benefits in society and contribute to it.

Select the Answer using the code given below:

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only

3. Consider the following statements :

1. Commission of Rail Safety is under the administrative control of Ministry of Railways.
2. Railway Board is a statutory authority for controlling safety of Indian Railways
3. Commission of Rail Safety is Headquarters in Bengaluru.

Which of the above statements is/are correct ?

- A. One Statement is correct
- B. Two Statements are correct
- C. Three Statements are correct
- D. No Statement is correct

Answer: A

Explanation

- Commission of Rail Safety is under the administrative control of Ministry of Civil Aviation established in 1961 in its present form.(Earlier Called Railway Inspectorate).
- It deals with matters related to safety of rail travel and operations, among some other statutory functions - inspectorial, investigatory, and advisory - as laid down in the Railways Act, 1989.
- It is Headquartered in Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh.
- As per the Indian Railway Board Act, 1905, and a notification by the then Department of Commerce and Industry, the Railway Board was entrusted with powers and functions of the government under various

sections of the Railway Act and was also authorised to make rules for railway operations in India.

- This effectively made the Railway Board the safety controlling authority for railways in India.

4. Arrange the Following states in chronological order of them achieving statehood.

1. Nagaland
2. Mizoram
3. Meghalaya
4. Sikkim

Select the correct order from the options given below:

- A. 1>2>3>4
- B. 1>3>4>2
- C. 3>1>2>4
- D. 3>2>1>4

Answer: B

5. Which principle among the following was added to the Directive Principles of State Policy by the 42nd Amendment to the Constitution?

- A. Equal pay for equal work for both men and women
- B. Participation of workers in the management of industries
- C. Right to work, education and public assistance
- D. Securing living wage and human conditions of work to workers

Answer: B

Explanation



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Article:	Provisions:	Philosophy:
38	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote the welfare of the people by securing a social order permeated by justice – social, economic and political – and to minimise inequalities in income, status, facilities and opportunities. 	Socialist Added by 44 th CAA
39	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To secure <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the right to adequate means of livelihood for all citizens; (b) the equitable distribution of material resources of the community for the common good; (c) prevention of concentration of wealth and means of production; (d) equal pay for equal work for men and women; (e) preservation of the health and strength of workers and children against forcible abuse; and (f) opportunities for healthy development of children. 	Socialist Added by 42 nd CAA
39 A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote equal justice and to provide free legal aid to the poor. 	Socialist

Article:	Provisions:	Philosophy:
40	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To organise village panchayats and endow them with necessary powers and authority to enable them to function as units of self-government. 	Gandhian
41	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To secure the right to work, to education and to public assistance in cases of unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement. 	Socialist
42	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To make provision for just and humane conditions of work and maternity relief. 	Socialist
43	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To secure a living wage, a decent standard of life and social and cultural opportunities for all workers. 	Socialist
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote cottage industries on an individual or co-operation basis in rural areas. 	Gandhian
43 A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To take steps to secure the participation of workers in the management of industries. 	Socialist Added by 42 nd CAA

Article:	Provisions:	Philosophy:
43 B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote voluntary formation, autonomous functioning, democratic control and professional management of co-operative societies. 	Gandhian
44	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To secure for all citizens a uniform civil code throughout the country. 	Liberal-Intellectual
45	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide early childhood care and education for all children until they complete the age of six years. 	Liberal-Intellectual Added by 86 th CAA
46	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote the educational and economic interests of SCs, STs, and other weaker sections of the society and to protect them from social injustice and exploitation. 	Gandhian
47	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To prohibit the consumption of intoxicating drinks and drugs which are injurious to health. 	Gandhian
48	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To prohibit the slaughter of cows, calves and other milch and draught cattle and to improve their breeds. 	Gandhian

Article:	Provisions:	Philosophy:
43 B	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote voluntary formation, autonomous functioning, democratic control and professional management of co-operative societies. 	Gandhian Added by 97 th CAA
44	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To secure for all citizens a uniform civil code throughout the country. 	Liberal-Intellectual
45	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide early childhood care and education for all children until they complete the age of six years. 	Liberal-Intellectual Added by 86 th CAA
46	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote the educational and economic interests of SCs, STs, and other weaker sections of the society and to protect them from social injustice and exploitation. 	Gandhian
47	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To prohibit the consumption of intoxicating drinks and drugs which are injurious to health. 	Gandhian
48	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To prohibit the slaughter of cows, calves and other milch and draught cattle and to improve their breeds. 	Gandhian
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To organise agriculture and animal husbandry on modern and scientific lines 	Liberal-Intellectual

Article:	Provisions:	Philosophy:
48 A	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To protect and improve the environment and to safeguard forests and wild life. 	Liberal-Intellectual Added by 42 nd CAA
49	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To protect monuments, places and objects of artistic or historic interest which are declared to be of national importance. 	Liberal-Intellectual
50	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To separate the judiciary from the executive in the public services of the State. 	Liberal-Intellectual
51	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To promote international peace and security and maintain just and honourable relations between nations; to foster respect for international law and treaty obligations, and to encourage settlement of international disputes by arbitration. 	Liberal-Intellectual

Date - 20th June 2023

1. Which of the following does not figure in the list of languages in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution?

- A. Dogri
- B. Bhoti
- C. Maithili
- D. Santhali

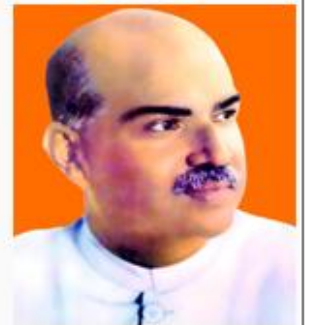
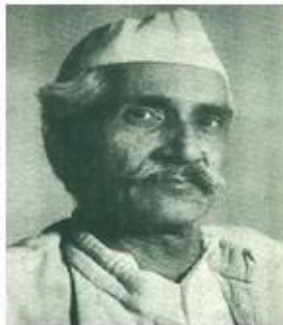
Answer: B

Explanation



- The 8th Schedule of the Constitution of India contains the major languages of the country.
- Bodo, Dongri, Maithili and Santhali were added to it by the 92nd Amendment Act of 2003.
- However, the long-standing demand for the recognition and inclusion of the Bhoti language in the 8th Schedule has not been met.

- The Bhoti language is spoken across the regions of Ladakh in J&K up to Tawang in Arunachal Pradesh.
- It is also spoken in some neighbouring countries; nonetheless it is facing a big problem of getting included in the 8th Schedule.
- Bhoti is not only spoken by Buddhists but also widely accepted by Muslims and Christians in the region.
- The Central Institute of Indian Language (CIIL), Mysore, conducted a survey in 2008 regarding Bhoti language spoken in the Himalayan areas, and have strongly recommended to the government of India to recognise Bhoti as a language to be included in the 8th Schedule.
- The Himalayan region has been demanding the inclusion of Bhoti language into the 8th Schedule of the Constitution since 1970s.



2. Who Among the following was the founder of Swatantra Party?

- A. C. Rajagopalachari
- B. Deen Dayal Upadhyaya
- C. Shyama Prasad Mukherjee
- D. Acharya Narendra Dev

Answer: A

Explanation

3. Which of the following is the mandate of the Committee on Estimates?

- A. It reports on what economies, improvement in organization, efficiency or administrative reform consistent with the policy underlying the estimates, may be affected
- B. It scrutinizes appropriation and finance accounts of the Government
- C. It examines reports of the CAG and whether public undertakings are run efficiently
- D. It examines bills on matters of general public interest.

Answer: A

4. Who among the following speakers of Lok Sabha formally disassociated from the political party after his election as the speaker?

- A. GV Mavalankar
- B. Sardar Hukam Singh

- C. Neelam Sanjiva Reddy
- D. P.A Sangma

Answer: C

5. Which one of the following statements regarding an Overseas Citizen of India (OCI) is NOT correct?

- A. An OCI is a citizen of another country
- B. An OCI possesses multiple entry long term visa for visiting India
- C. An OCI is at par with NRI's in all matters
- D. An OCI is not entitled to the fundamental right to equality of opportunity in public employment.

Answer: C

6. Which one of the following is not a feature of the Aadhaar (Targeted Delivery of Financial and other Subsidies, Benefits and Services) Act, 2016?

- A. Only citizens of India are entitled for enrolment under this Act.
- B. Both demographic and biometric information is to be submitted for enrolment.
- C. The Unique Identification Authority of India is responsible for enrolment and authentication under this Act.
- D. It is the responsibility of the Unique Identification Authority to ensure the security of identity of individuals.

Answer: A

7. Forced labour or beggar is a violation of which one of the following Articles of the Constitution of India?

- A. Article 16
- B. Article 17
- C. Article 19

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D. Article 23

Answer: D

8. Which one of the following statements regarding the Constituent Assembly of India is not correct?

- A. The Constituent Assembly was composed of members who had been elected indirectly by the Members of the Provincial Legislative Assembly
- B. The Constituent Assembly held its first sitting on 9th December, 1946.
- C. The seats in each province were distributed among the three main communities Muslim, Sikh and General, in proportion to their respective populations.
- D. The method of selection in the case of representatives of Indian States was to be determined by the Governor General of India

Answer: D

9. Which one of the following is not a constitutional body?

- A. The Election Commission of India
- B. The Finance Commission
- C. The Official Languages Commission
- D. The National Commission for Women

Answer: D

Explanation

344. Commission and Committee of Parliament on official language.—(1) The President shall, at the expiration of five years from the commencement of this Constitution and thereafter at the expiration of ten years from such commencement, by order constitute a Commission which shall consist of a Chairman and such other members representing the different languages specified in the Eighth Schedule as the President may appoint, and the order shall define the procedure to be followed by the Commission.

(2) It shall be the duty of the Commission to make recommendations to the President as to—

- (a) the progressive use of the Hindi language for the official purposes of the Union;
- (b) restrictions on the use of the English language for all or any of the official purposes of the Union;
- (c) the language to be used for all or any of the purposes mentioned in article 348;

10. Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 permits self. governance of natural resources by

- A. Gram Sabha
- B. Gram Panchayat
- C. the Chairman of Gram Panchayat
- D. forest dwellers of a village situated in the areas mentioned in the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution of India

Answer: A

11. The provision of workers' participation in management of industries is provided under

- A. Article 39A of the Constitution of India
- B. Article 43A of the Constitution of India
- C. Article 42 of the Constitution of India
- D. Article 43B of the Constitution of India

Answer: B

Explanation

- **Article 39 A** - To promote equal justice and to provide free legal aid to the poor
- **Article 43 A** - Steps to secure participation of workers in the management of industries
- **Article 42** - Make provisions for just and humane conditions for work and maternity relief

- **Article 43 B** - To promote functioning of cooperative societies

12. Which one of the following comes under the 'State List' under the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India?

- A. Relief of the disabled and unemployable
- B. Regulation of labour and safety in mines
- C. Regulation and control of manufacture, supply and distribution of salt
- D. Social security and social insurance

Answer: A

Explanation

Relief of the disabled and unemployable - State List

Regulation of labour and safety in mines - Concurrent List

Regulation and control of manufacture, supply and distribution of salt - Union List

Social security and social insurance - Concurrent List.

Date - 27th June 2023

CAPF PYQ

1. The landmark case of D.C Wadhwa vs State of Bihar in the Supreme Court is related to which one of the following powers of the Governor? (2022)

- A. Repromulgation of ordinances
- B. To Appoint the Chief Minister
- C. To grant pardon etc.
- D. To revise the emoluments and allowances of the MLA's

Answer: A

Explanation



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- In D.C Wadhwa versus State of Bihar Case 1986, Supreme Court held that Governor cannot assume legislative function by crossing the limits laid out in the constitution.
- Repeated repromulgation of ordinances is clearly contrary to the constitutional scheme and it must be held to be improper and invalid.

2. Which one of the following is *not* a feature of Indian federalism

- A. Courts can interpret the constitution and powers of different levels of government
- B. Sources of revenue for Union government and State government are specified.
- C. Powers of the Union and the States are specified in the constitution
- D. Indian federalism is based on the principle of separation of powers.

Answer: D

3. Which of the following is/are source/sources of law in India?

1. Constitution of India
2. Statutes
3. Customary Law
4. Case Law

Select the answer using the code given below:

- A. 1 only
- B. 1, 2 and 4 only
- C. 2 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2, 3 and 4

Answer: D

Explanation

Customs or Customary Law

- Customs is the oldest law and one of the main sources of law in India. When a particular practice is followed from a long time by people habitually or regularly, then that practice is followed as a custom for the future purpose. According to Salmond, 'custom is the embodiment of those concepts which have counseled themselves to the countrywide judgment of right and wrong as the ideas of justice and public utility.'
- Roscoe Pound determined the ingredients that form customary laws. According to Pound customs comprises of laws formed through judicial choice, through customs of famous motion, and with the aid of doctrinal writings and clinical discussions.

Ingredients of Customs-

Judicial Precedents

- Judicial Precedents rests on the doctrine of 'stare decisis.' The doctrine implies adhering and relying on earlier decisions made by the courts. The doctrine of stare decisis rests on public policy. This brings confidence in the public eye, and the administration of justice becomes crystal clear.

Legislation

- According to Salmond, "legislation is that source of law which is composed within the declaration of prison regulations by using an able authority."

- The legislation is one of the primary sources of law in India. Legislation has a very wide ambit and is used to regulate, authorize, to enable, to provide funds, to prescribe, to sanction, grant, declare, or to restrict. The legislation is framed by parliamentary actions in the form of Acts, new laws and amendment and repeals of the old law. The procedure by which the parliament frames legislation is prescribed in the Constitution of India.

4. Which of the following is/are the function/functions of the Cabinet Secretariat ?

1. To ensure interministerial coordination
2. Management of major crisis situations in the country

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only
- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: C

5. Which of the following statements about the Committee on Public Undertakings is/are correct?

1. There are more members from the Rajya Sabha than the Lok Sabha in the Committee
2. The Chairperson of the committee is appointed by the Speaker of Lok Sabha

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- A. 1 only
- B. 2 only

- C. Both 1 and 2
- D. Neither 1 nor 2

Answer: B

6. Which one of the following statements is not correct?

- A. A censure motion can be moved against a single minister of the Council of Ministers
- B. A motion of no confidence cannot be moved against the prime minister alone
- C. A censure motion cannot be moved against the entire council of Ministers
- D. A censure motion can be moved against a group of ministers

Answer: C

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