



UPSC CURRENT AFFAIRS MCQS 06-01-2023

1. With reference to the Indian Constitution, consider the following statements:

1. Secularism, socialist and fraternity were added to the Preamble through the 42nd Amendment Act.
2. Liberty, equality and fraternity are taken from the Constitution of Ireland.
3. Constitution Day was celebrated for the first time on 26 November 2014.

How many of the above statements are correct?

- (A) Only one
- (B) Only two
- (C) All three
- (D) None

Answer: (D)

Explanation: Secularism, socialism and integrity were added to the Preamble of the Constitution of India through the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976. Hence, statement 1 is not correct.

The ideals of liberty, equality and fraternity in the Preamble are taken from the French Revolution (1789–1799). Hence, statement 2 is not correct.

The Government of India decided on 19 November 2015 to celebrate 26 November as Constitution Day. Constitution Day was celebrated for the first time on 26 November 2015. Since then Constitution Day is celebrated every year on 26 November. Hence statement 3 is not correct.

2. Consider the following pairs:

1. Sikkim	1962
2. Jharkhand	2000
3. Nagaland	1975
4. Telangana	2014

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

- (A) Only one
- (B) Only two
- (C) Only three
- (D) All four

Answer: (B)



Explanation: Sikkim was formed on May 16, 1975. On this day Sikkim became the 22nd state of the Republic of India.

Jharkhand was formed on November 15, 2000. Jharkhand was created by the Bihar Reorganization Act. The birth anniversary of great Lord Birsa Munda is also celebrated on 15th November.

Nagaland was formed on December 1, 1963. Indian President Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan inaugurated the state of Nagaland in Kohima. Telangana was formed on June 2, 2014.

3. Consider the following statements, with reference to Quo- Warranto:

1. It is issued by the court to enquire into the legality of claim of a person to a public office.
2. It can be sought by any interested person and not necessarily by the aggrieved person.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: (C)

Explanation: In the literal sense, Quo- Warranto means 'by what authority or warrant. It is issued by the court to enquire into the legality of claim of a person to a public office. Hence, it prevents illegal usurpation of public office by a person. Hence, statement 1 is correct.

The writ can be issued only in case of a substantive public office of a permanent character created by a statute or by the Constitution. It cannot be issued in cases of ministerial office or private office. Unlike the other four writs, this can be sought by any interested person and not necessarily by the aggrieved person. Hence, statement 2 is correct.

4. Consider the following pairs:

1. B.R. Ambedkar	Chairman of the Drafting Committee
2. Motilal Nehru	President of the Constituent Assembly



3. Rajendra Prasad

**Member of the Constituent
Assembly**

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

- (A) Only one
- (B) Only two
- (C) Only three
- (D) All four

Answer: (A)

Explanation: B.R. Ambedkar served as the Chairman of the Drafting Committee during the framing of the Indian Constitution. The committee had seven members. He was a Social revolutionary thinker and agitator against caste divisions and caste based inequalities. Hence, pair 1 is correctly matched. Dr. Rajendra Prasad was the President of the Constituent Assembly of India. The Constituent Assembly was formed to draft and adopt a constitution, and held its first meeting on December 9, 1946. He was a Lawyer, known for his role in the Champaran Satyagraha. He became the first President of India. Hence, pair 2 is not correctly matched. The Constituent Assembly of India had 389 members, including 292 representatives of provinces, 93 representatives of princely states, and four representatives of the chief commissioner provinces. Motilal Nehru was an important leader of the Indian National Congress. Along with other congress leaders, he prepared a Constitution for India in 1928. Hence, pair 3 is not correctly matched.

5. Who said 'Preamble' is the identity card of the Constitution?

- (A) K. M. Munshi
- (B) N. A. Palkhiwala
- (C) M. Hidayatullah
- (D) Sir Ernest Barker

Answer: (B)

Explanation: The Preamble embodies the basic philosophy and fundamental values-political, moral and religious on which the constitution is based. It contains the grand and noble vision of the Constitution Assembly and reflects the dreams and aspirations of the founding fathers of the Constitution. According to K. M. Munsu (member of the Drafting Committee), the preamble is the 'horoscope of our sovereign democratic republic'. N.A. Palkhivala, an



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eminent jurist and constitutional expert, called the preamble as the identity card of the constitution'. M. Hidayatullah, a former chief Justice of India, said that Preamble is the soul of our constitution. Sir Ernest Barker, a distinguished English political scientist, described the preamble as the key-note to the constitution. Another member of the constituent assembly, Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava said that the Preamble is the soul of the constitution.