

DO NOT OPEN THIS TEST BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO

T.B.C. : STS-K-TPT  
Serial No.:

Test Booklet Series

TEST BOOKLET

**Subject : Test 1 – Indian Polity**  
**Question Paper****Time Allowed : Two Hours****Maximum Marks : 200****INSTRUCTIONS**

1. IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE EXAMINATION, YOU SHOULD CHECK THAT THIS TEST BOOKLET DOES NOT HAVE ANY UNPRINTED OR TORN OR MISSING PAGES OR ITEMS, ETC. IF SO, GOT IT REPLACED BY A COMPLETE TEST BOOKLET.

**2. Please note that it is the candidate's responsibility to encode and fill in the Roll Number and Test Booklet Series A, B, C or D carefully and without any omission or discrepancy at the appropriate places in the OMR Answer Sheet. Any omission/discrepancy will render the Answer Sheet liable for rejection.**

3. You have to enter your Roll Number on the Test Booklet in the Box provided alongside. DO NOT write anything else on the Test Booklet.

4. This Test Booklet contains 100/80 items (questions). Each item is printed in English. Each item comprises of four responses (answers). You will select the response

which you want to mark on the Answer Sheet. In case you feel that there is more than one correct response, mark the response which you

consider the best. In any case, choose ONLY ONE response for each item.

5. You have to mark all your responses ONLY on the separate Answer Sheet provided. See directions in the Answer Sheet.

6. All items carry equal marks

7. Before you proceed to mark in the Answer Sheet the response to various items in the Test Booklet, you have to fill in some particulars in the Answer Sheet as per instructions sent to you with your Admission Certificate.

8. After you have completed filling in all your responses on the Answer Sheet and the examination has concluded, you should hand over to the Invigilator only the Answer Sheet. You are permitted to take away with you the Test Booklet.

9. Sheets for rough work are appended in the Test Booklet at the end.

**10. Penalty for wrong answers:**

THERE WILL BE PENALTY FOR WRONG ANSWERS MARKED BY A CANDIDATE IN THE OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTION PAPERS

(i) There are four alternatives for the answer to every question. For each question for which a wrong answer has been given by the candidate, **one third** if the marks assigned to that question will be deducted as penalty.

(ii) If a candidate gives more than one answer, it will be treated as a wrong answer even if one of the given answers happens to be correct and there will be same penalty as above to that question.

(iii) If a question is left blank, i.e., no answer is given by the candidate, there will be no penalty for that question.

DO NOT OPEN THIS TEST BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO

1. Match List I (Preamble Ideals) with List II (Associated Meaning):

List I	List II
A. Justice	1. Social, Economic, Political.
B. Liberty	2. Absence of restraint on Individual activity
C. Equality	3. Absence of special privileges
D. Secularism	4. Equal respect for all religions

How many pairs are correctly matched?

- Only one
- Only two
- Only three
- All four

2. Consider the following statements about the Preamble:

- The Preamble contains both political and socio-economic goals.
- The Preamble limits the amending power of Parliament explicitly.
- Any amendment to the Preamble must not violate the Basic Structure.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- 1 and 2 only
- 1 and 3 only
- 2 and 3 only
- 1, 2 and 3

3. In recent constitutional adjudication, the Supreme Court has repeatedly relied on the Preamble while interpreting fundamental rights and constitutional values. This reliance primarily reinforces which one of the following features of the Preamble?

- Its enforceability as a source of rights
- Its role as a guiding philosophy of the Constitution
- Its supremacy over Fundamental Rights
- Its status as a political manifesto

4. The continued emphasis on “Fraternity assuring the dignity of the individual” in judicial discourse is most closely related to which contemporary constitutional concern?

- Electoral reforms
- Social media regulation
- Social cohesion amid diversity
- Fiscal federalism

5. Consider the following statements regarding the Preamble and the Basic Structure doctrine:

- Any amendment that alters the core values expressed in the Preamble can be judicially reviewed.
- The Preamble itself is immune from amendment under Article 368.
- The ideals in the Preamble help identify what constitutes the “basic structure”.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- 1 and 2 only
- 1 and 3 only
- 2 and 3 only
- 1, 2 and 3

6. Which of the following statements with reference to the Preamble to the Constitution of India are correct?

- The word ‘secular’ comes before the word ‘socialist’.
- The word ‘justice’ comes before the word ‘equality’.
- The word ‘fraternity’ comes after the word ‘liberty’.

Select the answer using the code given below:

- 1 and 2 only
- 2 and 3 only
- 1 and 3 only
- 1, 2 and 3

7. The Preamble to the Constitution of India derives its authority from:

- a) The Constitution of India
- b) The Constituent Assembly
- c) The people of India
- d) The Supreme Court of India

8. Which among the following is the correct expression of the term 'Secular' in India?

- (a) India has many religions
- (b) Indians have religious freedom
- (c) To follow a religion depends upon the will of an individual
- (d) There is no religion of the State in India

9. With reference to Article 1 of the Constitution of India, consider the following statements:

- 1. India is described as a "Union of States" to emphasize the indestructible nature of the Union.
- 2. States have a constitutional right to secede from the Union of India.
- 3. The territory of India includes the territories of States, Union Territories, and territories that may be acquired in the future.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

10. Which one of the following best explains why India is described as a "Union" rather than a "Federation" in the Constitution?

- a) Because States were formed after Independence
- b) Because States have no independent Constitution
- c) Because the Union is indestructible, though States are not
- d) Because Union Territories are administered by the President

11. Match Column I (Constitutional Provision) with Column II (Power/Outcome):

Column I	Column II
A. Article 2	1. Alteration of names, boundaries, or areas of States
B. Article 3	2. Admission or establishment of new States
C. Article 4	3. Laws made under Articles 2 & 3 are not amendments
D. Article 1	4. Declares India as a Union of States

Which of the following is the correct matching?

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

12. Consider the following statements:

- 1. Article 2 deals with admission of foreign territories into the Union of India.
- 2. Article 3 empowers Parliament to create a new State by uniting parts of two or more States.
- 3. A law made under Article 2 automatically requires ratification by States.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

13. Consider the following table:

Aspect	Constitutional Position
Creation of new State	Requires Presidential recommendation
Alteration of State boundaries	Requires State Legislature consent
Change in State name	Requires constitutional amendment
Law under Article 3	Passed by simple majority

Which of the rows given above is/are incorrectly matched?

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

14. Which one of the following principles has been most reinforced by judicial interpretation of Articles 1–4?

- a) Absolute sovereignty of States
- b) Symmetrical federalism
- c) Indestructible Union with destructible States
- d) Primacy of State autonomy over Parliament

15. With reference to the procedure for reorganisation of States under Article 3, consider the following statements:

1. A Bill for reorganisation of a State can be introduced in either House of Parliament.
2. The President must refer the Bill to the concerned State Legislature for its views.
3. The opinion expressed by the State Legislature is binding on Parliament.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

16. The reorganisation of Jammu & Kashmir in 2019 is constitutionally significant because it demonstrated that:

- a) A State can be converted into a Union Territory by a constitutional amendment only
- b) Parliamentary power under Article 3 extends even to full-fledged States
- c) State Legislative Assembly consent is mandatory for territorial reorganisation
- d) Article 1 limits Parliament's authority over State boundaries

17. Consider the following pairs of Capital – Source of Name:

Capital	Source
1. Chandigarh	Goddess Chandi
2. Shillong	Named after Shillong Peak
3. Dehradun	Valley of rivers
4. Kohima	Named after a local village

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) All four

18. With reference to the etymology of Indian State capitals, consider the following statements:

1. Patna derives its name from *Pataliputra*
2. Raipur literally means “city of kings”
3. Panaji is derived from a term “ferry point”.
4. Gangtok derives its name from “hill top”.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

19. Consider the following pairs of Capital – Etymological meaning:

Capital	Meaning
1. Imphal	Place of abundance
2. Aizawl	Land of hills
3. Kavaratti	Land of coconut trees
4. Hyderabad	City of lions

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) All four

20. Which of the following Articles of the Constitution deals with citizenship at the commencement of the Constitution?

- a) Article 6
- b) Article 7
- c) Article 5
- d) Article 11

21. Consider the following pairs:

Provision	Subject Matter
Article 5	Citizenship at commencement
Article 6	Migrants to India from Pakistan
Article 8	Citizenship of Overseas Indians
Article 10	Termination of citizenship

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

- a) Only two
- b) Only three
- c) All four
- d) Only one

22. The Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2019 derives its constitutional authority primarily from which provision?

- a) Article 5
- b) Article 6
- c) Article 10
- d) Article 11

23. Consider the following table:

Mode of Loss	Description
Renunciation	Voluntary giving up of citizenship
Termination	Automatic loss on acquiring foreign citizenship
Deprivation	Compulsory removal by Government
Denaturalisation	Automatic loss due to fraud

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

- a) Only two
- b) Only three
- c) All four
- d) Only one

24. Recent Supreme Court hearings on citizenship-related laws reaffirm which of the following constitutional positions?

- a) Citizenship is a Fundamental Right under Part III
- b) Parliament's power over citizenship is unlimited and immune from judicial review
- c) Citizenship laws are subject to the test of equality under Article 14
- d) States have concurrent powers with Parliament on citizenship

25. Consider the following table regarding Overseas Citizen of India (OCI):

Aspect	Position
Constitutional status	Not mentioned in the Constitution
Nature of citizenship	Dual citizenship rights
Governing law	Citizenship Act, 1955
Cancellation power	Vested in Central Government

How many of the above are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two
- c) Only three
- d) All four

26. With reference to India, consider the following statements:

1. There is only one citizenship and one domicile.
2. A citizen by birth only can become the Head of State.
3. A foreigner once granted citizenship cannot be deprived of it under any circumstances.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

27. In which of the following cases is citizenship by deprivation applicable?

1. Citizenship obtained by fraud
2. Displaying disloyalty to the Constitution
3. Imprisoned for two years within five years after registration or naturalization

Select the answer from the codes given below:

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

28. With reference to the concept of the State in the Indian constitutional framework, consider the following statements:

1. The President of India is regarded as the Head of the State and symbolizes the unity, integrity and sovereignty of the nation.
2. All international treaties and agreements are concluded in the name of the President of India.
3. Every legislation passed by Parliament becomes law only after receiving the President's assent.
4. The President is the head of the population, territory, government and sovereignty of India in a real executive sense.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

29. With reference to the classification of governments based on "who rules", consider the following statements:

1. Anarchy refers to a situation where there is an absence of a recognized authority or ruler.
2. Aristocracy is a form of government where power is exercised by the wealthy class.
3. Oligarchy denotes rule by a small group, which may be based on wealth, family, or military power.
4. Democracy implies rule by all citizens and can function only in a direct form.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

30. With reference to the Constitution, consider the following statements:

1. The Constitution lays down the basic structure of government under which the people are governed.
2. The Constitution establishes a limited government
3. The Constitution only defines the powers of each organ and not their responsibilities.
4. All laws enacted in the country must conform to the Constitution.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

31. Which of the following best explains why the Indian Constitution is described as a “blend of rigidity and flexibility”?

- a) All constitutional amendments require a special majority and ratification by States
- b) Some provisions can be amended by a simple majority outside Article 368, while others require special majorities with or without State ratification
- c) The Constitution can be amended only through judicial interpretation
- d) The amendment procedure is identical to that of the British Constitution

32. With reference to the federal and non-federal features of the Indian Constitution, consider the following statements:

- 1. The existence of dual polity with governments at the Centre and States is a core federal feature of the Indian Constitution.
- 2. The appointment of State Governors by the Centre and the existence of All-India Services reflect the unitary bias of the Constitution.
- 3. Bicameralism in India ensures equal representation of States in both Houses of Parliament.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

33. Various political thinkers have characterized Indian federalism using different expressions. Which of the following pairs is/are correctly matched?

- 1. Cooperative federalism — Granville Austin
- 2. Bargaining federalism — Morris Jones
- 3. Federation with a centralizing tendency — Ivor Jennings

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

34. With reference to Indian federalism and United States federalism, consider the following statements:

- 1. In India, residuary powers vest with the Union, whereas in the United States they vest with the States.
- 2. States in India enjoy equal representation in the Upper House of Parliament, similar to the representation of States in the U.S. Senate.
- 3. India follows an integrated judicial system, while the United States follows a dual system of courts.
- 4. India provides for dual citizenship, whereas the United States recognizes only national citizenship.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

35. The Indian Constitution is often described as a synthesis of Parliamentary Sovereignty and Judicial Supremacy. In this context, consider the following statements:

1. The Parliament of India has the power to amend a major portion of the Constitution by exercising its constituent power.
2. The Supreme Court of India can declare a parliamentary law unconstitutional through the power of judicial review.
3. Parliamentary sovereignty in India is absolute and unrestricted, similar to the British system.
4. Judicial supremacy in India implies that courts can amend the Constitution independent of Parliament.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

36. With reference to the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India, consider the following subjects:

1. Police
2. Banking
3. Public Health and Sanitation
4. Trade and Commerce within the State

Which of the above subjects are included in the State List?

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

37. With reference to the Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution, consider the following statements:

1. The original Constitution of India recognized 14 languages in the Eighth Schedule.
2. Sindhi was included in the Eighth Schedule by the 71st Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992.
3. Bodo, Dogri, Maithili and Santhali were added through the 92nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 2003.
4. At present, the Eighth Schedule recognizes 22 languages.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

38. With reference to Article 12 of the Constitution of India, consider the following statements:

1. The term "State" includes only the executive organs of the Union and the States, and excludes the legislative organs.
2. Local authorities such as municipalities and panchayats are included within the definition of *State*.
3. Bodies which are neither statutory nor created by the Constitution may still be treated as *State* if they perform public functions under pervasive government control.
4. All private bodies performing any public service automatically fall within the definition of *State* under Article 12.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

39. Which of the following best explains why Article 13 does not apply to Constitutional Amendments?

- a) Constitutional Amendments are political decisions beyond judicial scrutiny
- b) Article 13 excludes amendments because they are enacted under Article 368
- c) Constitutional Amendments automatically override Fundamental Rights
- d) Article 13 was repealed for Constitutional Amendments by the 24th Amendment

40. With reference to Article 31A of the Constitution of India, consider the following statements:

- 1. Article 31A protects certain categories of laws from being challenged on the ground of violation of Articles 14 and 19.
- 2. Laws relating to acquisition of estates and taking over management of properties by the State are covered under Article 31A.
- 3. A law protected under Article 31A is completely immune from judicial review.
- 4. If a State law covered under Article 31A involves acquisition of land held for personal cultivation, compensation not less than market value must be paid.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

41. With reference to Article 31B and the Ninth Schedule, consider the following statements:

- 1. Article 31B saves laws in the Ninth Schedule only from challenges under Articles 14 and 19, and not from other Fundamental Rights.
- 2. The Ninth Schedule was introduced by the First Constitutional Amendment Act, 1951 along with Article 31B.
- 3. Laws placed in the Ninth Schedule after 24 April 1973 can be judicially reviewed if they violate the Basic Structure of the Constitution.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

42. Consider the following Fundamental Rights and their constitutional articles:

Right	Article(s)	Nature of Protection
A. Equality before law	1. Article 14	a. Negative and positive obligation on the State
B. Abolition of untouchability	2. Article 17	b. Enforceable only against the State
C. Right to Education	3. Article 21A	c. Enforceable against State and private individuals
D. Protection of life and personal liberty	4. Article 21	d. Socio-economic right with progressive realization

Which of the following rows are correctly matched?

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

43. Consider the following statements regarding Part III of the Constitution:

1. Article 12 expands the meaning of “State” to include authorities performing public functions.
2. Article 13 empowers courts to strike down post-constitutional laws violating Fundamental Rights.
3. Laws placed in the Ninth Schedule after 24 April 1973 enjoy complete immunity from judicial review.
4. Fundamental Rights can be restricted during Martial Law under Article 34.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

44. With reference to Article 34 of the Constitution of India, consider the following statements:

1. Parliament is empowered to indemnify any person for acts done in connection with the maintenance or restoration of order in areas where Martial Law was in force.
2. An Act of Indemnity passed under Article 34 can be challenged in a court of law on the ground of violation of Fundamental Rights.
3. Parliament may validate sentences passed, punishments inflicted, or forfeitures ordered under Martial Law.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

45. With reference to the Fundamental Rights guaranteed under the Constitution of India, consider the following statements:

1. All Fundamental Rights are available only to citizens of India.
2. Some Fundamental Rights are negative in character, placing limitations on the authority of the State.
3. Fundamental Rights are justiciable and are guaranteed by the Supreme Court.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

46. Consider the following statements regarding the constitutional significance of Fundamental Rights:

1. Fundamental Rights ensure a government of laws and not of men.
2. Fundamental Rights prevent State invasion into the liberties and freedoms of the people.
3. Fundamental Rights eliminate all forms of authoritarian and despotic rule under the Constitution.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) One statement only
- (b) Two statements only
- (c) Three statements only
- (d) All of the above

47. With reference to Article 14 of the Constitution of India, consider the following statements:

1. *Equality before law* is a concept of British origin and implies the absence of special privileges in favour of any person.
2. *Equality before law* means that no person is above the law and all persons are subject to the ordinary law of the land.
3. *Equal protection of the laws* requires identical treatment of all persons irrespective of differences in circumstances.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) One statement only
- (b) Two statements only
- (c) Three statements only
- (d) None of the above

48. Consider the following statements regarding the Rule of Law in the Indian constitutional context:

1. Rule of Law is regarded as a basic feature of the Constitution and cannot be taken away even by a constitutional amendment.
2. The principle of primacy of individual rights over the Constitution, as envisaged by Dicey, is fully applicable in India.
3. Core principles associated with Rule of Law include equality before law, independent judiciary, accountability, and supremacy of law.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) One statement only
- (b) Two statements only
- (c) Three statements only
- (d) All of the above

49. Consider the following statements regarding the Economically Weaker Section (EWS) reservation introduced by the 103rd Constitutional Amendment:

1. The Constitution provides for 10% reservation for EWS in admission to educational institutions, including private unaided institutions, except minority institutions.
2. EWS reservation applies only to admissions and not to appointments in public employment.
3. Persons owning agricultural land of five acres or more are excluded from EWS reservation irrespective of their annual income.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) One statement only
- (b) Two statements only
- (c) Three statements only
- (d) All of the above

50. With reference to the principle of 'No Double Jeopardy' under Article 20 of the Constitution of India, consider the following statements:

1. No person shall be prosecuted and punished for the same offence more than once.
2. The protection against double jeopardy is available in proceedings before courts of law as well as departmental or administrative authorities.
3. The protection against double jeopardy is available only when the earlier proceedings were before a court of law or a judicial tribunal.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) One statement only
- (b) Two statements only
- (c) Three statements only
- (d) None of the above

51. With reference to Article 21 of the Constitution of India, consider the following statements:

1. Article 21 is available only to citizens of India and not to non-citizens.
2. In *A.K. Gopalan v. State of Madras (1950)*, the Supreme Court adopted a narrow interpretation of the phrase “procedure established by law”.
3. In *Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India (1978)*, the Supreme Court expanded the scope of Article 21 by introducing the concept of due process of law.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) One statement only
- (b) Two statements only
- (c) Three statements only
- (d) None of the above

52. With reference to the 86th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2002, consider the following statements:

1. It inserted Article 21A in Part III of the Constitution, making free and compulsory education a Fundamental Right for children between six and fourteen years of age.
2. It amended Article 45 to provide for early childhood care and education for all children until they complete the age of six years.
3. It added a Fundamental Duty requiring every citizen to provide opportunities for education to his or her child or ward between the ages of six and fourteen years.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) One statement only
- (b) Two statements only
- (c) Three statements only
- (d) None of the above

53. With reference to the rights of a person arrested under ordinary law as provided in Article 22, consider the following statements:

1. The arrested person has the right to be informed of the grounds of arrest.
2. The arrested person must be produced before a magistrate within 24 hours, excluding journey time.
3. These rights are available to enemy aliens and persons detained under preventive detention laws.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) One statement only
- (b) Two statements only
- (c) Three statements only
- (d) None of the above

54. With reference to preventive detention laws in India, consider the following statements:

1. The National Security Act, 1980 and COFEPOSA, 1974 are currently in force.
2. Laws such as MISA and POTA were repealed after judicial review declaring them unconstitutional.
3. Preventive detention laws can be enacted by both Parliament and State Legislatures.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) One statement only
- (b) Two statements only
- (c) Three statements only
- (d) None of the above

55. With reference to Article 32 of the Constitution of India, consider the following statements:

1. Article 32 guarantees the right to move the Supreme Court for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights.
2. The Supreme Court can issue directions, orders, or writs only in cases involving violation of Fundamental Rights.
3. The right guaranteed under Article 32 can be suspended by a law made by Parliament.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) One statement only
- (b) Two statements only
- (c) Three statements only
- (d) None of the above

56. With reference to the writ jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and High Courts in India, consider the following statements:

1. The Supreme Court can issue writs only for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights, whereas High Courts can issue writs both for Fundamental Rights and for other purposes.
2. The territorial jurisdiction of writs issued by the Supreme Court extends throughout the territory of India, while that of High Courts is limited to their territorial jurisdiction.
3. The writ jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is wider than that of the High Courts.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) One statement only
- (b) Two statements only
- (c) Three statements only
- (d) None of the above

57. With reference to the writ of Habeas Corpus, consider the following statements:

1. Habeas Corpus is issued to secure the release of a person who is illegally detained by examining the legality of such detention.
2. The writ of Habeas Corpus can be issued only against public authorities and not against private individuals.
3. A petition for Habeas Corpus can be filed either by the detained person or by any other person acting on his behalf.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) One statement only
- (b) Two statements only
- (c) Three statements only
- (d) None of the above

58. Consider the following situations in which a writ of Habeas Corpus is sought:

1. Detention is lawful and made by a competent authority.
2. Detention is outside the territorial jurisdiction of the court issuing the writ.
3. Detention is pursuant to proceedings for contempt of a legislature or a court.

In which of the above situations can a writ of Habeas Corpus *CANNOT* be issued?

- (a) One statement only
- (b) Two statements only
- (c) Three statements only
- (d) None of the above

59. With reference to the writ of Prohibition, consider the following statements:

1. The writ of Prohibition is issued by a higher court to a lower court or tribunal to prevent it from exceeding its jurisdiction.
2. The writ of Prohibition can be issued against administrative and legislative authorities.
3. The writ of Prohibition is preventive in nature and is issued before the proceedings are concluded.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) One statement only
- (b) Two statements only
- (c) Three statements only
- (d) None of the above

60. With reference to the writ of *Quo Warranto*, consider the following statements:

1. The writ of *Quo Warranto* is issued to prevent illegal usurpation of a public office by a person.
2. *Quo Warranto* can be issued only when the office in question is a public office created by the Constitution or a statute.
3. *Quo Warranto* can be issued in respect of ministerial offices and private offices.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) One statement only
- (b) Two statements only
- (c) Three statements only
- (d) None of the above

61. With reference to Article 36 of the Constitution of India, consider the following statements:

1. The term 'State' used in Part IV of the Constitution has the same meaning as assigned to it under Article 12.
2. Directive Principles of State Policy are constitutional ideals and directives meant to guide the State in policy-making.
3. Directive Principles are enforceable by courts in the same manner as Fundamental Rights.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) One statement only
- (b) Two statements only
- (c) Three statements only
- (d) None of the above

62. With reference to Article 37 of the Constitution of India, consider the following statements:

1. The Directive Principles of State Policy are non-justiciable and not enforceable by courts of law.
2. The Directive Principles impose a legal obligation on the State to implement them through legislation.
3. The Directive Principles are fundamental in the governance of the country.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

63. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the code given below:

List I (Article) | List II (Directive)

List I	List II
A. Article 38	1. Organisation of Village Panchayats
B. Article 39(d)	2. Minimisation of inequalities
C. Article 40	3. Equal pay for equal work
D. Article 44	4. Uniform Civil Code

Codes:

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

64. With reference to Article 38 of the Constitution of India, consider the following statements:

1. Article 38 directs the State to promote the welfare of the people by securing a social order in which social, economic and political justice informs all institutions of national life.
2. The obligation of the State under Article 38 includes minimising inequalities in income, status, facilities and opportunities among individuals as well as groups.
3. The provisions relating to minimisation of inequalities under Article 38 were inserted by the 44th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1978.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

65. With reference to Article 39A of the Constitution of India, consider the following statements:

1. Article 39A was inserted by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976.
2. Article 39A aims to ensure that justice is not denied to any citizen by reason of economic or other disabilities.
3. The provision of free legal aid under Article 39A is enforceable by courts as a Fundamental Right.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

66. The term Uniform Civil Code mentioned in the Directive Principles of State Policy refers to:

- (a) All citizens will be under the same laws irrespective of their political authority and status.
- (b) All citizens will be under the same laws irrespective of their religion.
- (c) All citizens will be under the same laws irrespective of their caste and gender.
- (d) All of the above.

67. The “Instrument of Instructions” contained in the Government of India Act, 1935 have been incorporated in the Constitution of India in the year 1950 as:

- (a) Fundamental Rights
- (b) Directive Principles of State Policy
- (c) Extent of executive power of State
- (d) Conduct of business of the Government of India

68. With reference to Article 41 of the Constitution of India, consider the following statements:

1. Article 41 directs the State to secure the right to work, education and public assistance as enforceable legal rights.
2. The obligations under Article 41 are subject to the economic capacity and level of development of the State.
3. Public assistance under Article 41 includes support in cases of unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

69. With reference to Article 47 of the Constitution of India, consider the following statements:

1. Article 47 casts a duty upon the State to raise the level of nutrition, the standard of living, and to improve public health.
2. Article 47 mandates complete prohibition of intoxicating drinks and drugs without any exception.
3. The duty to prohibit intoxicating drinks under Article 47 is subject to an exception for medicinal purposes.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) One statement only
- (b) Two statements only
- (c) Three statements only
- (d) None of the above

70. Which of the following constitutional provisions enjoins the State to separate the judiciary from the executive in the public services of the State?

- (a) Preamble to the Constitution
- (b) Directive Principles of State Policy
- (c) Seventh Schedule
- (d) Parliamentary convention

71. The Directive Principles are intended to establish:

1. Social and economic democracy
2. A welfare-oriented State
3. A system of authoritarian policing
4. Conditions for social justice

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

72. With reference to the Government of India Act, 1935, consider the following statements:

1. The Act proposed the establishment of an All-India Federation comprising British Provinces and Princely States.
2. Residuary powers were vested in the Federal Legislature under the Act.
3. The Act abolished dyarchy in the Provinces but introduced dyarchy at the Centre.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

73. Which of the following institutions were provided for or enabled by the Government of India Act, 1935?

1. Reserve Bank of India
2. Federal Court
3. Election Commission of India
4. Federal Public Service Commission

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

74. Consider the following statements regarding the Government of India Act, 1919:

1. It marked the first official declaration of the British Government's objective to introduce responsible government in India.
2. It introduced dyarchy at the Central level.
3. It separated provincial budgets from the Central budget.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

75. Match List-I with List-II:

List-I (Feature)	List-II (Description)
A. Dyarchy	1. Separate electorates for multiple communities
B. Bicameralism	2. Division of provincial subjects
C. Communal representation	3. Council of State and Legislative Assembly
D. Franchise	4. Limited voting based on property, education and tax

Select the correct answer using the code below:

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

76. With reference to the Government of India Act, 1919, consider the following statements:

1. It introduced responsible government at the provincial level through ministers accountable to the legislature.
2. It made the Governor fully bound by the advice of ministers in all provincial matters.
3. It introduced direct elections for the first time in Indian legislative bodies.
4. It abolished communal electorates introduced earlier.

Which of the statements given above is/are NOT correct?

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

77. With reference to the Indian Councils Act, 1909 (Minto-Morley Reforms), consider the following statements:

1. The strength of the Central Legislative Council was increased substantially, but official majority was retained.
2. Indians were associated with the Executive Councils of both the Viceroy and the Governors.
3. The Act introduced direct elections and responsible government at the provincial level.
4. Separate electorates for Muslims were introduced for the first time.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

78. Assertion (A): Lord Minto is often described as the “Father of Communal Electorate” in Indian constitutional history. Reason (R): The Indian Councils Act, 1909 legally institutionalised communalism by introducing separate electorates for Muslims. Select the correct answer using the code below:

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true but R is false
- (d) A is false but R is true

79. With reference to the Charter Act of 1813, consider the following statements:

- 1. It ended the monopoly of the East India Company over trade in India, except in tea and trade with China.
- 2. It asserted the sovereignty of the British Crown over the territories governed by the East India Company in India.
- 3. It mandated the East India Company to invest annually a fixed sum for the education of Indians.
- 4. It abolished the East India Company’s monopoly over trade in China.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

80. Who among the following presided over the Union Constitution Committee constituted by the Constituent Assembly of India?

- (a) B. R. Ambedkar
- (b) J. B. Kripalani
- (c) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (d) Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar

81. Which of the following sequences correctly represents the order in which India attained constitutional sovereignty and international recognition after Independence?

- 1. Passage of the Indian Independence Act
- 2. India’s membership in the United Nations
- 3. India’s association with the Commonwealth
- 4. End of British Dominion status

Choose the correct answer using the code below.

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

82. With reference to the Constituent Assembly of India, consider the following statements:

- 1. Members of the Constituent Assembly were chosen through a combination of indirect elections and nominations.
- 2. Representatives of the Princely States to the Constituent Assembly were elected directly by the people.
- 3. After India attained Independence, the Constituent Assembly functioned as a fully sovereign body.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

83. With reference to the Constituent Assembly of India, which one of the following was adopted as its official symbol (seal)?

- (a) Tiger
- (b) Elephant
- (c) Lion
- (d) Pegasus

84. After holding its final session on 24 January 1950, what role did the Constituent Assembly of India assume?

- It was dissolved with the proclamation of India as a Republic
- It continued to function to supervise the implementation of the Constitution
- It functioned as the Provisional Parliament of India
- It was assigned the task of resettling populations displaced by Partition

85. In the Constituent Assembly of India, who moved the motion stating that “the Constitution as settled by the Assembly be passed”?

- Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- Jawaharlal Nehru
- B. R. Ambedkar
- Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

86. The provision specifying that certain Articles of the Constitution came into force on 26 November 1949, while the remaining provisions commenced on 26 January 1950, forms part of which of the following?

- Part I of the Constitution
- Part XXII of the Constitution
- Proceedings of the Constituent Assembly debates
- A resolution adopted by the Constituent Assembly

87. Match the following personalities associated with the Constituent Assembly of India with their respective positions:

List I (Person) | List II (Position)

List I	List II
A. B. N. Rau	1. Chief Draftsman
B. H. V. R. Iyengar	2. Speaker
C. S. N. Mukherjee	3. Constitutional Adviser
D. G. V. Mavalankar	4. Secretary

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

Code:

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

88. With reference to the early proceedings and office-bearers of the Constituent Assembly of India, consider the following statements:

- Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha was elected as the temporary (provisional) President of the Constituent Assembly in accordance with the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1935.
- Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha served as the interim President of the Constituent Assembly before Dr. Rajendra Prasad was elected as the permanent President.
- The Constituent Assembly created the office of Vice-President, and H. C. Mukherjee and V. T. Krishnamachari were elected to this position.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- 1 and 2 only
- 2 and 3 only
- 1, 2 and 3
- 2 only

89. With reference to the evolution of the Basic Structure doctrine, consider the following statements:

- In *Shankari Prasad (1951)*, the Supreme Court held that constitutional amendments are included within the meaning of “law” under Article 13.
- In *Golak Nath (1967)*, the Supreme Court held that Parliament cannot amend Fundamental Rights.
- In *Kesavananda Bharati (1973)*, the Supreme Court upheld unlimited amending power of Parliament.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- 1 only
- 1 and 2 only
- 2 only
- 2 and 3 only

90. Match List I with List II:

List I (Case)	List II (Basic Structure Element)
A. Kesavananda Bharati (1973)	1. Limited amending power
B. Indira Nehru Gandhi (1975)	2. Free and fair elections
C. Minerva Mills (1980)	3. Judicial review
D. S. R. Bommai (1994)	4. Federalism

Select the correct answer using the code below:

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

91. Arrange the following cases in chronological order with respect to the development of the Basic Structure doctrine:

1. Golak Nath case
2. Minerva Mills case
3. Kesavananda Bharati case
4. Shankari Prasad case

Select the correct sequence:

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

92. The Basic Structure doctrine primarily ensures that:

- (a) Parliament has unrestricted authority to amend the Constitution
- (b) Fundamental Rights can never be amended
- (c) The Constitution retains its core identity despite amendments
- (d) Directive Principles override Fundamental Rights

93. Which one of the following Supreme Court judgments first explicitly recognised “limited amending power of Parliament” as part of the basic structure?

- (a) Golak Nath v. State of Punjab
- (b) Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala
- (c) Minerva Mills v. Union of India
- (d) Indira Nehru Gandhi v. Raj Narain

94. The Basic Structure doctrine acts primarily as a limitation on which of the following constitutional powers?

- (a) Executive power under Article 73
- (b) Legislative power under Article 245
- (c) Amending power under Article 368
- (d) Judicial power under Article 141

95. In political theory, which one of the following best captures the meaning of “liberty”?

- (a) Safeguards against the arbitrary exercise of power by political authorities
- (b) Complete absence of all forms of restraint
- (c) Freedom to act without any limitations whatsoever
- (d) Conditions that enable the full development of an individual’s personality

96. Which one of the following best describes a constitutional government?

- a) A government dominated by the legislature
- b) A government elected directly by the people
- c) A government operating under a multi-party system
- d) A government whose powers are limited by a constitution

97. With reference to the sources of the Indian Constitution, consider the following statements:

1. The political and administrative framework of the Constitution of India is largely derived from the Government of India Act, 1935.
2. The structural features of the Constitution of India have been substantially borrowed from the British constitutional system.

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

98. Which of the following is not a mandate of Schedule 6?

- (a) Autonomous Districts and District Council
- (b) Autonomous Region and Regional Council
- (c) Scheduled Area and Tribes Advisory Council
- (d) District Fund and Regional Fund

99. Schedule 3 of the Constitution covers Oath and Affirmation for which of the following persons?

- 1. Judges of Supreme Court and State High Court
- 2. Candidates for election to Parliament and State Legislatures
- 3. Members of Parliament and State Legislatures
- 4. Attorney General and Advocate General of States

Select the answers from the code given below:

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

100. With reference to the sources of the Indian Constitution, consider the following pairs:

Feature of the Constitution	Source
1. Impeachment of the President	Canada
2. Residuary powers vested in the Centre	United States of America
3. Cabinet system of government	Britain
4. Directive Principles of State Policy	Ireland

Which of the pairs given above are incorrectly matched?

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