



PRELIM TEST SERIES 2025

TEST 1: POLITY
SECTIONAL TEST

TOTAL 50 TESTS CRASH COURSE REVISION CA 500 FEE: 4000/- 9348274675

EXPLANATION SET

Q. 1: Which of the following provisions was first introduced by the Regulating Act, 1773?

1. Establishment of the office of the Governor-General of Bengal
2. Provision for a Supreme Court at Calcutta
3. Centralization of administration by subordinating Presidencies

Select the correct answer using the code below:

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

Answer: c

Explanation:

- The Regulating Act, 1773 created the **Governor-General of Bengal**,

- Established the **Supreme Court at Calcutta (1774)**, and
- Made Bombay and Madras subordinate to Bengal—**first step towards centralization**.

Q. 2: Consider the following statements regarding Pitt's India Act, 1784:

- It introduced dual control over the affairs of the East India Company.
- The Board of Control managed commercial affairs of the Company.
- It distinguished between political and commercial functions.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: b

Explanation:

Dual control was introduced via **Court of Directors + Board of Control**.

The Board of Control handled **political affairs**, not commercial.

Clear distinction between **commercial and political functions** was made.

Q. 3: Which of the following is correctly matched?

Act	Major Provision
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- Charter Act, 1813 : End of Company's monopoly of tea trade
- Charter Act, 1833 : Introduction of open competition for civil services
- Charter Act, 1853 : Separation of legislative and executive functions
- Charter Act, 1833 : Governor-General of Bengal became Governor-General of India

Select the correct answer:

- (a) (a) and (b)
- (b) (b) and (c)
- (c) (d) only
- (d) (a), (b) and (d)

Answer: c

Explanation:

1813 ended trade monopoly **except tea and China trade** → (a) incorrect.

Open competition was **introduced in 1853**, not 1833 → (b) incorrect.

Separation of functions happened in **1853** but not fully → (c) incorrect.

1833 made the Governor-General of Bengal the **Governor-General of India** → correct.

Q. 4: The Government of India Act, 1858 is significant because it:

1. Ended the rule of the East India Company
2. Introduced responsible government in India
3. Transferred Indian administration to the British Crown

Select the correct answer using the code below:

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

Answer: b

Explanation:

Company rule ended after the **Revolt of 1857**.

Power was transferred to the **British Crown**.

Responsible government was **not** introduced at this stage.

Q. 5 : With reference to the Indian Councils Act, 1909 (Morley–Minto Reforms), consider the following statements:

1. It introduced separate electorates for Muslims.
2. It enlarged the Central and Provincial Legislative Councils.
3. It made the legislative councils fully elected bodies.

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

Answer: a

Explanation:

Separate electorates were introduced for Muslims → **communal representation**.

Councils were enlarged but **not fully elected**; official majority continued.

Q. 6: With reference to the Government of India Act, 1919, consider the following statements:

1. It introduced dyarchy in the provinces.

2. It provided for bicameralism at the Centre.
3. It made the Governor-General responsible to the Central Legislature.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: a

Explanation:

- Dyarchy (Reserved + Transferred subjects) was introduced in **provinces**.
- Bicameralism at the Centre (Council of State & Central Legislative Assembly) was introduced.
- Executive remained responsible to the **British Parliament**, not Indian legislature.

Q. 7: Which of the following was common to both the 1919 Act and the 1935 Act?

1. Communal electorates
2. Federal structure
3. Bicameral legislature at the Centre

Select the correct answer using the code below:

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

Answer: a

Explanation:

- All-India Federation was proposed but **never implemented**.
- Responsible government at the Centre was **not introduced**.
- Franchise was widened to about **14% of the population**.

Q. 8 : Which of the following provisions of the Government of India Act, 1935 had a direct influence on the Indian Constitution?

1. Federal Court
2. Office of the Governor
3. Division of powers between Centre and Provinces

Select the correct answer using the code below:

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

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

Answer: c

Explanation:

- Federal Court → Supreme Court of India
- Governor's role → adapted in Constitution
- Three lists (Federal, Provincial, Concurrent) → basis of **Seventh Schedule**

Q. 9 : With reference to the role of the Indian National Congress in constitutional reforms before 1917, consider the following statements:

1. It initially demanded expansion of legislative councils.
2. It accepted the principle of responsible government before World War I.
3. It relied primarily on petitions and resolutions.

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

Answer: c

Explanation:

- Early INC followed moderate constitutional methods.
- Responsible government was demanded only after 1917 (Montagu Declaration).

Q. 10 : The demand for **self-government** during the Home Rule phase differed from earlier nationalist demands because it:

- (a) Explicitly sought Dominion Status within the Empire
- (b) Rejected constitutional methods completely
- (c) Advocated immediate Purna Swaraj
- (d) Was limited to provincial autonomy only

Answer: a

Explanation: The Home Rule Movement (1916) clearly demanded Dominion Status, going beyond administrative reforms but stopping short of complete independence.

Q.11: With reference to the Home Rule Movement, consider the following:

1. It was launched during World War I.
2. It helped reunite moderates and extremists.
3. It led directly to the Non-Cooperation Movement.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: a

Explanation:

Correct — The **Home Rule Movement** was launched in **1916**, during **World War I**, by leaders like Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Annie Besant.

Correct — It played a crucial role in **reuniting Moderates and Extremists** within the Indian National Congress, paving the way for the **Lucknow Pact (1916)**.

Incorrect — The **Non-Cooperation Movement (1920)** arose later due to factors like the **Rowlatt Act** and **Jallianwala Bagh massacre**, not directly from the Home Rule Movement.

Q. 12 : Which of the following best describes the constitutional significance of the Nehru Report?

- (a) First British proposal for Indian federation
- (b) First Indian attempt at framing a constitutional scheme
- (c) Official acceptance of Purna Swaraj
- (d) Support for communal electorates

Answer: b

Explanation: The **Nehru Report** was constitutionally significant because it was the **first comprehensive, Indian-authored blueprint** for India's future governance. It:

- Proposed **Dominion Status** within the British Commonwealth,
- Laid down **Fundamental Rights**,
- Favoured **joint electorates** (with safeguards) and **federalism**.

Q. 13 : The boycott of the **Simon Commission** was significant because it:

1. United all major Indian political parties
2. Led to the formulation of an Indian constitutional alternative
3. Resulted in the declaration of Purna Swaraj

Select the correct answer:

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

Answer: a

Explanation: The boycott of the **Simon Commission** was significant because:

1. **Correct** — It united major Indian political parties across ideological lines against an all-white commission.
2. **Correct** — It led to the preparation of an Indian constitutional alternative, most notably the **Nehru Report (1928)**.
3. **Incorrect** — The declaration of **Purna Swaraj** came later at the **Lahore Session of the INC (1929)**, not directly from the boycott.

Q. 14: Which of the following statements regarding the Round Table Conferences is/are correct?

1. They were held in London between 1930 and 1932.
2. Indian National Congress participated in all three conferences.
3. They discussed the issue of federation and minority representation.

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

Answer: a

Explanation:

With reference to the **Round Table Conferences**:

1. **Correct** — The three Round Table Conferences were held in **London between 1930 and 1932**.
2. **Incorrect** — The Indian National Congress did not participate in all three; it attended **only the Second Round Table Conference (1931)** after the Gandhi-Irwin Pact.
3. **Correct** — Key issues discussed included the **future federal structure of India and minority representation/communal safeguards**.

Q. 15 : The importance of the Cabinet Mission Plan lay in its attempt to:

- (a) Grant immediate independence to India
- (b) Accept partition as inevitable
- (c) Preserve Indian unity through a federal structure
- (d) Establish responsible government in provinces

Answer: c

Explanation: The Cabinet Mission proposed grouping of provinces within a loose federation to avoid partition, though it ultimately failed.

Q.16: With reference to the influence of foreign constitutions on the Indian Constitution, consider the following pairs:

Feature	Source
1. Parliamentary system	British Constitution
2. Judicial review	US Constitution
3. Directive Principles of State Policy	Irish Constitution

Which of the pairs given above is/are correctly matched?

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

Answer: c

Explanation:

Explanation:

- Parliamentary system & rule of law → Britain
- Judicial review & Fundamental Rights → USA
- DPSPs → Ireland

Q. 17 : Which of the following features of the Indian Constitution can be traced to the Australia?

- 1. Concurrent List
- 2. Freedom of trade and commerce
- 3. Single citizenship

Select the correct answer using the code below:

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

Answer: b

Explanation:

- Concurrent List & freedom of trade → Australia
- Single citizenship → Britain

Q. 18 : Which of the following best explains the influence of France on the Indian Constitution?

- (a) Ideals of liberty, equality, fraternity
- (b) Republican form of government
- (c) Written constitution
- (d) Judicial review

Answer: b

Explanation: The influence of France on the **Constitution of India** is best reflected in the adoption of a **Republican form of government**—where the **Head of the State (President)** is **elected**, not hereditary.

Why others are incorrect:

- **(a)** *Liberty, Equality, Fraternity* are inspirational ideals, but in UPSC Polity, **France is specifically linked to Republicanism**.
- **(c)** A written constitution is not uniquely French.
- **(d)** Judicial review is borrowed primarily from the **United States**.

Q. 19: Consider the following statements regarding the influence of the United States Constitution:

1. Fundamental Rights in India are absolute in nature.
2. Judicial review in India was inspired by the US model.
3. Independence of the judiciary is a borrowed feature.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: c

Explanation: Considering the influence of the **United States Constitution** on the **Constitution of India**:

1. **Incorrect** — Fundamental Rights in India are **not absolute**; they are subject to **reasonable restrictions**.
2. **Correct** — **Judicial review** in India was inspired by the **US model**, empowering courts to test laws against the Constitution.
3. **Correct** — **Independence of the judiciary** (security of tenure, separation from executive influence) is a **borrowed feature**, drawing significantly from the US experience.

Q. 20 : With reference to the Cabinet Mission Plan, consider the following statements:

1. It proposed a Constituent Assembly for India.
2. Members of the Constituent Assembly were to be directly elected by the people.
3. It rejected the idea of partition of India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: b

Explanation:

With reference to the **Cabinet Mission Plan**:

1. **Correct** — The Plan proposed the **formation of a Constituent Assembly** to frame India's Constitution.
2. **Incorrect** — Members were **not directly elected by the people**; they were **indirectly elected by Provincial Legislative Assemblies**.
3. **Correct** — The Cabinet Mission Plan **rejected the idea of partition** at that stage and attempted to preserve Indian unity through a federal scheme.

Q. 21 : The Constituent Assembly of India was constituted mainly on the basis of:

- (a) Adult franchise
- (b) Direct elections
- (c) Nomination by the British Crown
- (d) Indirect elections by provincial legislatures

Answer: d

Explanation: Members were indirectly elected by elected members of provincial legislative assemblies.

Q. 22 : With reference to the Objectives Resolution, consider the following statements:

1. It was moved by Jawaharlal Nehru in the Constituent Assembly.
2. It laid down the philosophical foundations of the Indian Constitution.
3. It was adopted on 26 November 1949.

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

Answer: a**Explanation:** With reference to the **Objectives Resolution**:

1. **Correct** — It was **moved by Jawaharlal Nehru** in the Constituent Assembly on **13 December 1946**.
2. **Correct** — It laid down the **philosophical foundations** of the Indian Constitution and later formed the basis of the **Preamble**.
3. **Incorrect** — The Objectives Resolution was **not adopted on 26 November 1949**; it was adopted on **22 January 1947**.

Q. 23 : Which of the following correctly states the adoption and enforcement of the Constitution of India?

- (a) Adopted on 26 January 1950 and enforced on the same day
- (b) Adopted on 15 August 1947 and enforced on 26 January 1950
- (c) Adopted on 26 November 1949 and enforced on 26 January 1950
- (d) Adopted and enforced on 26 November 1949

Answer: c**Explanation:** The **Constitution of India**:

- Was **adopted** by the Constituent Assembly on **26 November 1949**, and
- Came into **force (enforced)** on **26 January 1950**, a date chosen to commemorate the **Purna Swaraj Declaration (1930)**.

Q. 24 : With reference to the committees of the Constituent Assembly, consider the following pairs:

Committee	Chairman
1. Drafting Committee	B. R. Ambedkar
2. Union Powers Committee	Jawaharlal Nehru
3. Advisory Committee on Fundamental Rights & Minorities	Vallabhbhai Patel

Which of the pairs given above is/are correctly matched?

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

Answer: c**Explanation:**

- Drafting Committee → **B. R. Ambedkar**
- Union Powers Committee → **Jawaharlal Nehru**
- Advisory Committee on Fundamental Rights & Minorities → **Vallabhbhai Patel**

Q. 25 : The primary role of the Steering Committee of the Constituent Assembly was to:

- Prepare the initial draft of the Constitution
- Decide the extent of Fundamental Rights
- Coordinate and guide the work of various committees
- Examine Centre–State relations

Answer: c

Explanation: The Steering Committee functioned as a coordinating body, ensuring smooth progress and integration of committee work.

Q. 26 : With reference to the composition of the Constituent Assembly of India, consider the following statements:

1. The total strength of the Constituent Assembly was 389 members.
2. Members from British Indian provinces were elected directly by the people.
3. Princely states were represented through nomination by their rulers.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: a

Explanation: With reference to the composition of the Constituent Assembly under the Constitution of India:

1. **Correct** — The total strength was **389 members** (296 from British India + 93 from princely states).
2. **Incorrect** — Members from British Indian provinces were elected **indirectly** by the elected members of Provincial Legislative Assemblies, not directly by the people.
3. **Correct** — Princely states were represented through **nomination by their rulers**.

Q. 27 : Which of the following pairs is/are correctly matched?

Personality	Role
1. Jawaharlal Nehru	Moved the Objectives Resolution
2. Rajendra Prasad	President of the Constituent Assembly
3. B. N. Rau	Chairman of Drafting Committee

Select the correct answer using the code below:

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

Answer: a

Explanation:

Jawaharlal Nehru — Correct: He **moved the Objectives Resolution** in the Constituent Assembly on 13 December 1946.

Rajendra Prasad — Correct: He served as the **President of the Constituent Assembly**.

B. N. Rau — Incorrect: He was the **Constitutional Advisor** to the Constituent Assembly, **not** the Chairman of the Drafting Committee (that role was held by **B. R. Ambedkar**).

Q. 28 : With reference to the salient structural features of the Constitution of India, consider the following statements:

1. It is the lengthiest written constitution in the world.
2. It combines features of both rigidity and flexibility.
3. All its provisions can be amended only by a special majority of Parliament.

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

Answer: a

Explanation: With reference to the salient structural features of the **Constitution of India**:

1. **Correct** — India has the **lengthiest written constitution** due to detailed provisions, schedules, and amendments.
2. **Correct** — It reflects a **blend of rigidity and flexibility**:
 - o Some provisions can be amended by a **simple majority**,
 - o Others require a **special majority**, and
 - o Certain federal provisions need **special majority + state ratification**.
3. **Incorrect** — **Not all provisions** require a special majority; hence the statement is wrong.

Q. 29 : The expression “federal system with a unitary bias” in the Indian Constitution primarily implies that:

- (a) States are sovereign and independent of the Centre

- (b) The Centre and States have equal constitutional status
- (c) The Constitution becomes unitary during emergencies
- (d) India has no written division of powers

Answer: c

Explanation: The phrase “**federal system with a unitary bias**” aptly describes the nature of the **Constitution of India**:

- Under normal circumstances, India follows a **federal structure** with a division of powers between the Union and the States (Union, State, and Concurrent Lists).
- However, during **constitutional emergencies** (especially under Articles 352, 356, and 360), the system acquires a **unitary character**, with powers getting **centralised in the Union government**.

Why other options are incorrect:

- (a) States are **not sovereign**; sovereignty rests with the Union.
- (b) Centre and States do **not** enjoy equal status; the Centre is constitutionally stronger.
- (d) India clearly has a **written division of powers** under the Seventh Schedule.

Q. 30 : Which of the following correctly characterises the parliamentary form of government adopted in India?

1. Executive is responsible to the Legislature.
2. Real executive authority lies with the Council of Ministers.
3. The President enjoys absolute executive powers.

Select the correct answer using the code below:

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

Answer: a

Explanation: In the parliamentary system adopted by India under the **Constitution of India**:

1. **Correct** — The **executive is collectively responsible to the Legislature** (Lok Sabha).
2. **Correct** — **Real executive power** is exercised by the **Council of Ministers**, headed by the Prime Minister.
3. **Incorrect** — The **President is a nominal (constitutional) head**, not an absolute executive; he/she acts on the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers (Article 74).

Q. 31 : With reference to the political ideals embodied in the Constitution of India, consider the following statements:

1. The terms Socialist and Secular were originally part of the Constitution in 1950.
2. India being a Republic implies that the Head of the State is elected.
3. Sovereignty of India means absolute independence in internal and external affairs.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: a

Explanation:

- *Socialist and Secular* were added by the **42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976**
→ Statement 1 incorrect.
- Republic → **elected Head of State**
- Sovereignty → independence in **domestic and foreign policy**

Q. 32 : The principle of Universal Adult Franchise in India implies that:

- (a) Only literate citizens can vote
- (b) Voting rights depend on property ownership
- (c) Every citizen above a prescribed age has the right to vote without discrimination
- (d) Voting is compulsory for all citizens

Answer: c

Explanation: The principle of **Universal Adult Franchise** under the **Constitution of India** ensures **political equality** by granting:

- The **right to vote to every citizen** who has attained the prescribed age (**18 years**),
- **Without discrimination** on grounds of religion, caste, gender, education, wealth, or property.

Why the other options are incorrect:

- (a) Literacy is **not** a condition for voting.
- (b) Property ownership is irrelevant.
- (d) Voting in India is a **right, not a compulsory duty**.

Q. 33 : Which of the following statements best explains the significance of an independent judiciary and single citizenship in India?

1. Independent judiciary ensures supremacy of the Constitution.
2. Single citizenship promotes national unity by treating all citizens equally.
3. Single citizenship weakens the federal structure of India.

Select the correct answer using the code below:

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

Answer: a

Explanation:

With reference to the **Constitution of India**:

1. **Correct** — An **independent judiciary** upholds the **supremacy of the Constitution** through judicial review and protection of Fundamental Rights.
2. **Correct** — **Single citizenship** treats all Indians uniformly, strengthening **national unity and integration**.
3. **Incorrect** — Single citizenship does **not** weaken federalism; it reflects a **unitary bias** while maintaining a federal structure.

Q. 34 : With reference to the Fundamental Rights guaranteed under the Constitution of India, consider the following statements:

1. Fundamental Rights are contained in Articles 12 to 35 of the Constitution.
2. All Fundamental Rights are absolute and cannot be restricted.
3. Fundamental Rights are justiciable in nature.

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

Answer: a

Explanation:

With reference to the **Constitution of India**:

1. **Correct** — Fundamental Rights are enshrined in **Articles 12 to 35 (Part III)**.
2. **Incorrect** — Fundamental Rights are **not absolute**; many are subject to **reasonable restrictions** in the interest of public order, morality, security, etc.

3. **Correct** — Fundamental Rights are **justiciable**, meaning they are enforceable by courts (Articles 32 and 226).

Q. 35: The doctrine of reasonable restrictions on Fundamental Rights implies that:

- (a) Parliament can curtail any Fundamental Right without limitation
- (b) Rights can be restricted only during a National Emergency
- (c) Restrictions must be fair, non-arbitrary, and in the interest of society
- (d) Fundamental Rights cease to exist if Directive Principles are violated

Answer: c

Explanation:

- Reasonable restrictions ensure a balance between individual liberty and social control.
- Restrictions must satisfy tests of reasonableness and public interest (e.g., security, morality, public order).

Why other options are incorrect:

- (a) Parliament's power is **not unlimited**.
- (b) Rights can be restricted even in **normal times**, not only during emergencies.
- (d) DPSPs do not nullify Fundamental Rights.

Q. 36 : Which of the following statements regarding Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSPs) and Fundamental Duties is/are correct?

1. DPSPs are non-justiciable in nature.
2. Fundamental Duties were originally included in the Constitution in 1950.
3. Fundamental Duties apply only to citizens and not to foreigners.

Select the correct answer using the code below:

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

Answer: a

Explanation:

With reference to the **Constitution of India**:

1. **Correct** — Directive Principles of State Policy (Part IV) are **non-justiciable**, though fundamental in the governance of the country.
2. **Incorrect** — Fundamental Duties were **not** part of the original Constitution (1950); they were added by the **42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976**.

3. **Correct** — Fundamental Duties apply **only to citizens**, unlike many Fundamental Rights which also apply to foreigners.

Q. 37 : With reference to the strong centralising features of the Indian Constitution, consider the following statements:

1. Residuary powers are vested in the Union Parliament.
2. The Centre can reorganise state boundaries without the consent of states.
3. States have independent constitutions.

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

Answer: a

Explanation:

- Residuary powers lie with the **Centre** (Art. 248).
- Parliament can alter state boundaries (Art. 3).
- States **do not** have separate constitutions (except J&K earlier).

Q. 38 : Which of the following correctly matches the **type of Emergency** with the **constitutional ground**?

Emergency	Ground
1. National Emergency	War, external aggression or armed rebellion
2. State Emergency	Failure of constitutional machinery
3. Financial Emergency	Threat to financial stability

Select the correct answer using the code below:

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

Answer: c

Explanation: Under the **Constitution of India**, all the given pairs are correctly matched:

1. **National Emergency (Article 352)** — can be proclaimed on grounds of **war, external aggression, or armed rebellion** ✓

2. **State Emergency / President's Rule (Article 356)** — imposed due to **failure of constitutional machinery in a State** ✓
3. **Financial Emergency (Article 360)** — declared when there is a **threat to the financial stability or credit of India** ✓

Q. 39 : With reference to the All-India Services, consider the following statements:

1. They are common to the Union and the States.
2. They are created under Article 312 of the Constitution.
3. Their members are controlled exclusively by State Governments.

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

Answer: a

Explanation:

- IAS/IPS/IFoS serve both Centre and States.
- Created under Art. 312.
- Control is shared, not exclusive to states.

Q. 40: Which of the following constitutional bodies ensures free and fair elections in India?

(a) Union Public Service Commission
(b) Election Commission of India
(c) Comptroller and Auditor General of India
(d) Finance Commission

Answer: b

Explanation:

The Election Commission conducts elections to Parliament, State Legislatures, and offices of President/Vice-President (Art. 324).

Q. 41: Which of the following correctly describes the role of constitutional watchdog institutions?

1. The Comptroller and Auditor General of India audits government expenditure.
2. The Union Public Service Commission conducts examinations and advises on civil services.
3. The Election Commission is responsible for auditing political party finances.

Select the correct answer using the code below:

(a) 1 and 2 only

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

Answer: a

Explanation:

- CAG audits public accounts ✓
- UPSC conducts exams and advises on recruitment ✓
- Auditing party finances is not an EC function ✗

Q. 42: With reference to reservations in India, consider the following statements:

1. Reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is provided in education, employment, and legislatures.
2. Reservation for Other Backward Classes is a constitutional mandate under Article 16(4).
3. Reservation in promotion is available to all backward classes.

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

Answer: a

Explanation:

- SCs/STs have reservation in education, jobs, and legislatures ✓
- OBC reservation flows from Article 16(4) ✓
- Reservation in promotion is not available to OBCs, only to SCs/STs under specific conditions ✗

Q. 43: Which of the following constitutional provisions specifically aim at the protection of minorities in India?

1. Article 29 – Protection of interests of minorities
2. Article 30 – Right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions
3. Article 15 – Prohibition of discrimination only on religious grounds

Select the correct answer using the code below:

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

Answer: a

Explanation:

Articles 29 and 30 provide cultural and educational rights to minorities ✓

Article 15 prohibits discrimination on multiple grounds, not only religion X

Q. 44: The concept of India as a welfare state is best reflected in which part of the Constitution?

- (a) Fundamental Rights
- (b) Fundamental Duties
- (c) Directive Principles of State Policy
- (d) Preamble only

Answer: c**Explanation:**

Directive Principles of State Policy (Part IV) guide the State to promote social and economic justice, forming the backbone of a welfare state.

Q. 45: With reference to affirmative action in India, consider the following statements:

- 1. Reservation is intended to ensure equality of opportunity, not equality of outcome.
- 2. Reservation for SCs and STs has no time limit under the Constitution.
- 3. Reservation in local bodies is provided under Part IX of the Constitution.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer: c**Explanation:**

- Reservation aims at substantive equality ✓
- SC/ST reservations have no constitutional time limit ✓
- Reservations in Panchayats and Municipalities are provided under Parts IX and IX-A ✓

Q. 46: Which of the following statements best explains the inclusive character of the Indian Constitution?

- (a) It guarantees absolute equality without classification
- (b) It allows reasonable classification to promote social justice
- (c) It prioritises economic equality over political equality
- (d) It restricts State intervention in social welfare

Answer: b

Explanation:

The Constitution permits reasonable classification to uplift disadvantaged sections, balancing equality with social justice.

Q. 47: With reference to Article 368 of the Constitution of India, consider the following statements:

1. Parliament has the power to amend any part of the Constitution.
2. An amendment under Article 368 requires the approval of the President.
3. Judicial review of constitutional amendments is expressly prohibited.

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

Answer: a**Explanation:**

With reference to Article 368 of the Constitution of India:

1. **Correct** — Parliament has the power to amend **any part** of the Constitution, **subject to the Basic Structure doctrine**.
2. **Correct** — After being duly passed, a constitutional amendment **must receive the President's assent**.
3. **Incorrect** — Judicial review of constitutional amendments is **not prohibited**. The Supreme Court can review amendments to ensure they do not violate the **Basic Structure** (Kesavananda Bharati case).

Q. 48: Which of the following constitutional amendments require ratification by at least half of the State Legislatures in addition to a special majority in Parliament?

1. Election of the President
2. Distribution of legislative powers between Centre and States
3. Amendment of Fundamental Rights

Select the correct answer using the code below:

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

Answer: a**Explanation:**

Provisions related to the federal structure of the Indian polity require ratification by at least half of the State Legislatures in addition to a special majority in Parliament. This is outlined in the proviso to Article 368(2) of the Constitution.

- **1. Election of the President (Article 54 and 55):** Changes to the manner of election of the President affect the federal structure and thus require state ratification.
- **2. Distribution of legislative powers between Centre and States (Seventh Schedule):** Amendments affecting the legislative lists (Union List, State List, Concurrent List) directly impact the division of powers and require state ratification.
- **3. Amendment of Fundamental Rights:** Amendments to Fundamental Rights can be made by a **special majority** in Parliament alone and do not require ratification by the state legislatures.
- Therefore, option **(b)** (2 only), option **(c)** (1, 2 and 3), and option **(d)** (3 only) are incorrect as they either exclude item 1 or 2, or incorrectly include item 3.

Q. 49: The existence of simple, special, and special + state ratification amendment procedures in India indicates that the Constitution:

- (a)** Is completely rigid in nature
- (b)** Is completely flexible in nature
- (c)** Maintains a balance between stability and change
- (d)** Gives supremacy to State Legislatures

Answer: c

Explanation:

Multiple amendment procedures ensure flexibility for routine changes and rigidity for core federal features. This creates a balance between constitutional stability and adaptability.

Q. 50: Which of the following pairs of Odisha leaders and their role in the Constituent Assembly is/are correctly matched?

Leader	Role
1. Harekrushna Mahatab	Member, Constituent Assembly
2. Nabakrushna Choudhuri	Member, Constituent Assembly
3. Laxminarayan Mishra	Chairman, Drafting Committee

Select the correct answer using the code below:

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

Answer: a

Explanation:

- Harekrushna Mahatab and Nabakrushna Choudhuri were members of the Constituent Assembly ✓
- Laxminarayan Mishra was a member but not Chairman of the Drafting Committee (that was B. R. Ambedkar) ✗

OPSC STUDY