

PRELIM TEST SERIES 2025

TEST 1: POLITY
SECTIONAL TEST

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Select the correct answer:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

(a) Ideals of liberty, equality, fraternity

- (b) Republican form of government
- (c) Written constitution
- (d) Judicial review

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (a) Prepare the initial draft of the Constitution
- (b) Decide the extent of Fundamental Rights
- (c) Coordinate and guide the work of various committees
- (d) Examine Centre-State relations

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?

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

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

Personality	Role
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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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Emergency	Ground
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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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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