

UPPCS Prelims 2025 Test 1 (Question Paper) – Polity Full Length (SSW - 8077834630)

1. Match List-I with List-II and choose the correct option:

List-I (Acts)	-	List-II (Provisions)
A. Regulating Act, 1773	-	1. Establishment of Supreme Court in Calcutta
B. Charter Act, 1813	-	2. Allowed Christian missionaries in India
C. Pitt's India Act, 1784	-	3. Creation of Board of Control
D. Act of Settlement, 1781		4. Limited the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court

Code:

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

2. Which of the following were introduced by the Government of India Act, 1919?

1. Diarchy in provinces
2. Bicameral legislature at the Centre
3. Establishment of Federal Court

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

3. The Indian Councils Act, 1861 is significant because:

- (a) It introduced direct elections
(b) It associated Indians with the law-making process
(c) It abolished the Governor-General's Council
(d) It introduced dyarchy in provinces

4. The 1935 Act proposed which of the following?

1. Federal Court
2. Federal Railway Authority
3. Provincial Autonomy

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

5. Which of the following rights was granted by Queen Victoria's Proclamation of 1858?

- (a) Right to education

(b) Right to vote

(c) Religious freedom and non-interference

(d) Right to property

6. The Constituent Assembly adopted the National Flag on –

- (a) 26 January 1950
(b) 9 December 1946
(c) 22 July 1947
(d) 24 January 1950

7. Consider the following statements:

1. The Constituent Assembly was created by the Cripps Mission.
2. The elections to the Constituent Assembly were held under the Cabinet Mission Plan.

Which is/are correct?

- (a) Only 1
(b) Only 2
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

8. Who among the following was the first to address the Constituent Assembly?

- (a) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
(b) J.B. Kripalani
(c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
(d) Dr. Sachchidanand Sinha

9. Consider the following statements:

1. The Constituent Assembly first met on 6 December 1946.
2. Dr. Rajendra Prasad was the first temporary chairman of the Assembly.

Which is/are correct?

- (a) Only 1
(b) Only 2
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

10. Who among the following was not a member of the Drafting Committee at its formation?

- (a) K.M. Munshi
(b) D.P. Khaitan
(c) T.T. Krishnamachari
(d) Alladi Krishnaswamy Ayyar

11. The idea of "India shall be a Union of States" is mentioned in –

- (a) Article 2
- (b) Article 1
- (c) Article 3
- (d) Preamble

12. Consider the following Articles:

1. Article 324 – Election Commission
2. Article 243-G – Powers of Panchayats
3. Article 280 – Finance Commission

Which are correctly matched?

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

13. Match List-I (Schedules of the Constitution) with List-II (Subject Matter) and select the correct answer using the code given below:

List-I (Schedule)

List-II (Subject Matter)

A. Fifth Schedule
Areas in Northeast

1. Tribal

B. Sixth Schedule
Languages recognized by the Constitution

2.

C. Eighth Schedule
Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes

3.

Code:

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

14. Consider the following statements:

1. Preamble is part of the Constitution.
2. Preamble is enforceable in court.

Select the correct code:

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 2
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

15. Which Part of the Constitution deals with Emergency provisions?

- (a) Part XV
- (b) Part XVIII
- (c) Part XVII

(d) Part XIX

16. Which of the following words were added by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976 to the Preamble?

- (a) Secular, Democratic, Republic
- (b) Socialist, Sovereign, Integrity
- (c) Socialist, Secular, Integrity
- (d) Liberty, Equality, Fraternity

17. When was the Preamble of the Indian Constitution adopted?

- (a) 15th August 1947
- (b) 26th January 1950
- (c) 26th November 1949
- (d) 22nd July 1947

18. Which of the following features is NOT mentioned in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution?

- (a) Sovereign
- (b) Socialist
- (c) Federal
- (d) Secular

19. What does 'Socialist' in the Preamble imply?

- (a) State control of all industries
- (b) Equal distribution of wealth
- (c) Mixed economy with welfare principles
- (d) Statutory religion

20. Choose the incorrect statement from the following:

- (a) The Preamble begins with "We, the people of India"
- (b) The Preamble was added after the adoption of the Constitution
- (c) The Preamble confers enforceable rights
- (d) The Preamble reflects the ideals of the Objective Resolution

21. Identify the correct chronological order of these events:

- I. Objectives Resolution
- II. Adoption of the Preamble
- III. Enforcement of the Constitution

Code:

- (a) I, II, III
- (b) II, I, III
- (c) III, II, I
- (d) I, III, II

22. Which of the following territories are included in the 'territory of India' as per Article 1(3)?

- (a) Only states and union territories
- (b) Only states
- (c) States, union territories, and acquired territories
- (d) Only acquired territories

23. Consider the following pairs:

1. Article 2 - Admission of new states
2. Article 3 - Change of name, area, or boundaries of states
3. Article 4 - Requires amendment under Article 368

Which are correctly matched?

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

24. Choose the incorrect statement:

- (a) The First Schedule lists all states and UTs
- (b) Parliament requires state legislature's consent to alter a boundary
- (c) The President must recommend such bills
- (d) State views are not binding on Parliament

25. Assertion (A): India is called a 'Union of States' in Article 1.

Reason (R): States have the right to secede under certain conditions.

Code:

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

26. Arrange the following in chronological order of accession:

- I. Dadra and Nagar Haveli
- II. Puducherry
- III. Goa
- IV. Sikkim

Code:

- (a) I, II, III, IV
- (b) II, I, III, IV
- (c) III, I, II, IV
- (d) IV, II, III, I

27. Arrange the following in ascending order of statehood year:

- A. Nagaland
- B. Haryana
- C. Sikkim
- D. Arunachal Pradesh

- (a) A, B, C, D
- (b) B, A, D, C
- (c) A, C, D, B
- (d) A, B, D, C

28. Who among the following were granted citizenship under Article 6 of the Constitution?

- (a) Persons residing in India for 12 years
- (b) Persons of Indian origin residing in foreign countries
- (c) Persons migrated from Pakistan to India
- (d) Persons voluntarily acquiring citizenship of another country

29. Article 9 of the Constitution refers to:

- (a) Dual citizenship
- (b) Voluntary acquisition of foreign citizenship
- (c) Registration of foreign nationals
- (d) Voting rights for NRIs

30. Match the following:

- A. Citizenship at commencement – 1. Article 10
- B. Regulation by Parliament – 2. Article 11
- C. Rights of overseas Indians – 3. Article 8
- D. Continuance of citizenship – 4. Article 5

Code: A B C D

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

31. Consider the following statements:

1. Article 14 ensures equality before law.
2. Article 16 provides equality of opportunity in public employment.

Choose the correct statement(s):

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 2
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

32. Article 21 ensures protection of which of the following?

- A. Life
B. Personal Liberty

Select the correct answer:

- (a) Only A
(b) Only B
(c) A and B
(d) None

33. Consider the following provisions:

1. Right against self-incrimination
2. Protection against ex-post-facto laws
3. Protection against civil imprisonment

Which of the above are included under Article 20?

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

34. Match List-I with List-II:

List-I (Article) | List-II (Provision)

- | | |
|---------------|--|
| A. Article 25 | - 1. Abolition of Untouchability |
| B. Article 17 | - 2. Freedom of Religion |
| C. Article 30 | - 3. Minority Educational Institutions |
| D. Article 32 | - 4. Right to Constitutional Remedies |

Code:

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

35. Arrange the following Constitutional developments related to Fundamental Rights in the correct chronological order:

- I. Right to Education made a Fundamental Right
- II. Deletion of Right to Property from Fundamental Rights
- III. Provision for reservation in private educational institutions for OBCs
- IV. 10% reservation for Economically Weaker Sections (EWS)

Code:

- (a) II, III, I, IV
(b) III, II, IV, I
(c) II, I, III, IV

(d) I, II, IV, III

36. Arrange the following Fundamental Rights in ascending order of their Article numbers:

- A. Right to Education
B. Right against Exploitation
C. Right to Equality
D. Right to Freedom of Religion

Code:

- (a) C, A, B, D
(b) B, C, A, D
(c) A, B, C, D
(d) D, A, B, C

37. Which of the following Fundamental Rights are available to both citizens and foreigners?

1. Article 14
2. Article 19
3. Article 21
4. Article 23

Select the correct answer using the code:

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

38. Which of the following Articles constitute the 'Golden Triangle' of Fundamental Rights?

- (a) Article 14, 20, 21
(b) Article 14, 19, 21
(c) Article 14, 15, 19
(d) Article 19, 20, 21

39. According to the doctrine of reasonable classification under Article 14, classification must be based on:

1. Intelligible Differentia
2. Arbitrary Discrimination
3. Rational Nexus

Which of the above are correct?

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

40. Match the following cases with the related Fundamental Rights:

1. Kesavananda Bharati – (A) Right to Property
2. Maneka Gandhi – (B) Right to Life and Liberty
3. Indra Sawhney – (C) Reservation in Employment

4. Balaji Raghavan – (D) National Awards

Which of the following is the correct match?

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

41. Which of the following pairs is NOT correctly matched?

- (a) Article 29 – Protection of Minority Interests
- (b) Article 30 – Establishment of Religious Institutions
- (c) Article 19 – Freedom of Movement
- (d) Article 22 – Rights of Arrested Persons

42. Consider the following statements:

1. Article 23 prohibits bonded labour.
2. Article 24 prohibits employment of children in hazardous jobs.

Which of the above statements are correct?

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 2
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

43. Match List-I with List-II and choose the correct code:

List-I (Article) – List-II (Provision)

- A. Article 23 – 1. Prohibition of traffic in human beings
- B. Article 25 – 2. Freedom of Religion
- C. Article 30 – 3. Minority Educational Institutions
- D. Article 28 – 4. Religious Instruction in Institutions

Code:

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

44. Arrange the following developments in the correct chronological order (no years given):

- I. Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act amended
- II. Right to Education became a Fundamental Right
- III. Launch of PENCIL portal
- IV. Establishment of Child Labour Rehabilitation Fund

Code:

- (a) IV, I, II, III
- (b) I, IV, II, III
- (c) II, I, IV, III

(d) IV, II, I, III

45. Choose the correct ascending order of the following Articles as per their appearance in the Constitution:

- A. Article on Religious Freedom
- B. Article on Cultural & Educational Rights
- C. Article on Right to Freedom
- D. Article on Right to Constitutional Remedies

Code:

- (a) C, A, B, D
- (b) B, C, A, D
- (c) A, C, B, D
- (d) D, C, A, B

46. Which Article declares that DPSPs are not enforceable by any court?

- (a) Article 36
- (b) Article 37
- (c) Article 38
- (d) Article 51

47. Choose the true statement from the following:

- (a) DPSPs are legally enforceable
- (b) DPSPs are justiciable
- (c) DPSPs promote political democracy
- (d) DPSPs aim at socio-economic justice

48. Consider the following statements:

1. Article 38 directs the State to ensure justice in all institutions of national life.
2. Article 38(2) was inserted by the 42nd Amendment.

Which is/are correct?

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 2
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

49. Which of the following is/are Socialist Principles among DPSPs?

1. Article 39
2. Article 47
3. Article 51

Select the correct code:

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

50. Match the following DPSP Articles with their subject:

List-I (Article) - List-II (Provision)

- A. Article 39A - 1. Free legal aid
 B. Article 44 - 2. Uniform Civil Code
 C. Article 48A - 3. Environment protection
 D. Article 43A - 4. Workers' participation in management

Code:

A B C D

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

51. Arrange the following Articles in the order they appear in the Constitution:

1. Separation of Judiciary from Executive
2. Organisation of Village Panchayats
3. Equal pay for equal work
4. Promotion of International Peace

Code:

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

52. Which of the following is not correctly matched?

- (a) Article 39A – Legal Aid
 (b) Article 45 – Education for children under six
 (c) Article 47 – Protection of Monuments
 (d) Article 48 – Animal Husbandry

53. Which of the following were added by the 42nd Amendment Act?

- A. Article 39A
 B. Article 43A
 C. Article 48A
 D. Article 43B

Code:

- (a) A, B and C
 (b) A, B and D
 (c) B, C and D
 (d) All four

54. Article 43A provides for:

- (a) Nutrition and public health
 (b) Participation of workers in industries

(c) Protection of environment

(d) Promotion of legal aid

55. Which case first clarified that Fundamental Rights would prevail over DPSPs in case of conflict?

- (a) Golaknath Case (1967)
 (b) Minerva Mills Case (1980)
 (c) Champakam Dorairajan Case (1951)
 (d) Kesavananda Bharati Case (1973)

56. Which of the following duties was added by the 86th Amendment Act?

- (a) Duty to protect environment
 (b) Duty to provide education to children
 (c) Duty to safeguard public property
 (d) Duty to uphold sovereignty

57. Consider the following statements:

1. Fundamental Duties are applicable to all persons in India.
2. They are not enforceable in a court of law.

Choose the correct statement(s):

- (a) Only 1
 (b) Only 2
 (c) Both 1 and 2
 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

58. Who recommended the inclusion of Fundamental Duties in the Indian Constitution?

- (a) Balwant Rai Mehta Committee
 (b) Swaran Singh Committee
 (c) Verma Committee
 (d) Kothari Commission

59. Which of the following are civic Fundamental Duties?

- A. Respecting Constitution and National Flag
 B. Preserving heritage
 C. Promoting composite culture
 D. Paying taxes

Code:

- (a) A and B only
 (b) A, B and C
 (c) All four
 (d) A and C only

60. Assertion (A): Fundamental Duties are only moral obligations.

Reason (R): There are no laws linked to the performance of duties.

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

61. Which of the following pairs is not correctly matched?

- (a) Clause (f) – Preserve composite culture
- (b) Clause (g) – Protect natural environment
- (c) Clause (i) – Promote harmony
- (d) Clause (j) – Strive towards excellence

62. India's federal structure is closest to the model of which country?

- (a) USA
- (b) Switzerland
- (c) Canada
- (d) Australia

63. How many subjects are there in the Union List after the 101st Amendment?

- (a) 97
- (b) 98
- (c) 100
- (d) 102

64. Which of the following features reflect unitary tendencies in the Indian Constitution?

1. Single Constitution
2. Equal state representation
3. Emergency provisions

- (a) 1 and 3 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 2 only
- (d) All of the above

65. Consider the following statements about Indian Federation:

1. It is formed by integration like USA.
2. States can propose constitutional amendments.
3. It provides for single citizenship.

Which of the above are correct?

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

66. Which Article of the Constitution provides for the Council of Ministers to aid and advise the President?

- (a) Article 72
- (b) Article 74
- (c) Article 75
- (d) Article 76

67. Which of the following is not a feature of the Indian parliamentary system?

- (a) Collective responsibility
- (b) Fusion of powers
- (c) Fixed tenure
- (d) Dual executive

68. Consider the following statements:

1. President can dissolve Lok Sabha on the advice of Prime Minister.
2. Prime Minister is part of the legislature and the executive.

Which of the above is/are correct?

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 2
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

69. Which of the following are features of the Indian parliamentary system?

1. Political homogeneity
2. Dual executive
3. Judicial supremacy

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 1 and 3 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) All of the above

70. Assertion (A): Parliamentary system ensures cooperation between executive and legislature.

Reason (R): Executive is part of legislature and directly accountable to it.

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

71. Arrange the following Indian PMs in chronological order:

1. Morarji Desai
2. V. P. Singh
3. Charan Singh
4. Chandra Shekhar

- (a) 1–3–2–4

(b) 1–2–3–4

(c) 3–1–2–4

(d) 1–3–4–2

72. Which Article of the Indian Constitution states that “There shall be a President of India”?

(a) Article 50

(b) Article 51

(c) Article 52

(d) Article 53

73. Consider the following statements regarding the qualifications of the President:

1. A candidate must be eligible for election to the Rajya Sabha.
2. A candidate must have completed 35 years of age.

Which of the above is/are correct?

(a) Only 1

(b) Only 2

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

74. Match the following Presidential veto powers with their characteristics:

List-I (Veto Type) | List-II (Description)

A. Absolute Veto - 1. No action is taken

B. Suspensive Veto - 2. Bill sent back for reconsideration

C. Pocket Veto - 3. Complete rejection of the bill

Code:

A B C

(a) 3 2 1

(b) 1 3 2

(c) 2 1 3

(d) 2 3 1

75. Arrange the following Presidents of India in chronological order of their term:

1. P. J. Abdul Kalam
2. K. R. Narayanan
3. Shankar Dayal Sharma
4. Pranab Mukherjee

Code:

(a) 2-3-1-4

(b) 3-2-1-4

(c) 3-1-2-4

(d) 1-2-3-4

76. Match the articles with their subject matter:

A. Article 52 - 1. Impeachment

B. Article 61 - 2. Election of President

C. Article 54 - 3. There shall be a President

D. Article 123 - 4. Ordinance making power

Code:

A B C D

(a) 3 1 2 4

(b) 2 3 1 4

(c) 3 2 1 4

(d) 4 1 3 2

77. Consider the following about the impeachment of the President:

1. It is initiated in either House of Parliament.
2. Two-thirds majority of members present and voting is required in both Houses.
3. The grounds for impeachment are “violation of the Constitution.”

Which of the above statements are correct?

(a) 1 and 3 only

(b) 2 and 3 only

(c) 1, 2 and 3

(d) 1 and 2 only

78. Match the Presidents with their unique distinctions:

A. V. V. Giri - 1. Only President elected as independent

B. Dr. Zakir Hussain - 2. First President to die in office

C. Dr. Rajendra Prasad - 3. Only President to serve two terms

D. Giani Zail Singh - 4. Used pocket veto

Code:

A B C D

(a) 1 2 3 4

(b) 2 1 3 4

(c) 3 2 1 4

(d) 4 1 3 2

79. What is the maximum life of an ordinance in India without parliamentary approval?

(a) 3 months

(b) 6 weeks

(c) 6 months

(d) 6 months and 6 weeks

80. Who advises the President on exercise of pardon under Article 72?

(a) Chief Justice of India

- (b) Prime Minister
- (c) Council of Ministers
- (d) Speaker of Lok Sabha

81. Consider the following statements:

1. Governor has the power to pardon death sentences.
2. President's veto on Money Bill includes suspensive veto.

Which is/are correct?

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 2
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

82. Match the Presidents with awards/honours:

- A. Dr. Radhakrishnan - 1. Bharat Ratna in 1954
- B. Dr. Rajendra Prasad - 2. First President of India
- C. Dr. Abdul Kalam - 3. Missile Man of India
- D. Pratibha Patil - 4. First woman President

Code:

A B C D

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

83. Which Article of the Indian Constitution provides for the office of the Vice-President?

- (a) Article 52
- (b) Article 63
- (c) Article 66
- (d) Article 74

84. Which of the following is not a qualification for being elected as Vice-President?

- (a) Must be a citizen of India
- (b) Must have completed 35 years of age
- (c) Must be eligible for election to the Lok Sabha
- (d) Must not hold any office of profit

85. Consider the following statements regarding the removal of the Vice-President:

1. The resolution for removal must be introduced in the Rajya Sabha.
2. No grounds are mentioned in the Constitution for his removal.

Which of the above are correct?

- (a) 1 only

- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

86. Which of the following statements is correct?

- (a) The Vice-President is elected by both Parliament and State Assemblies.
- (b) The Vice-President is appointed by the President.
- (c) The Vice-President draws salary as President.
- (d) The Vice-President acts as President in temporary absence of the President.

87. What is the minimum number of electors required to propose and second the nomination of a Vice-President candidate?

- (a) 10 proposers and 10 seconders
- (b) 20 proposers and 20 seconders
- (c) 50 proposers and 50 seconders
- (d) No such requirement

88. Who is the de facto executive authority under the Indian Constitution?

- (a) The President
- (b) The Governor
- (c) The Chief Justice of India
- (d) The Prime Minister

89. Consider the following statements regarding Prime Minister's Oath:

1. The Prime Minister takes oath to preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution.
2. The oath is administered by the Vice-President.

Choose the correct answer:

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 2
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

90. Consider the following statements regarding Cabinet Committees:

1. They are constitutional bodies.
2. They are headed only by the President.

Choose the correct answer:

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 2
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

91. Which of the following statements is incorrect regarding Attorney General of India?

- (a) He is part of Union Cabinet
- (b) He can speak in Parliament
- (c) He is not a government servant
- (d) He must be eligible to become a Supreme Court judge

92. Identify the incorrect pair:

- (a) Article 74 – Council of Ministers to aid and advise
- (b) Article 75 – Other provisions as to Ministers
- (c) Article 76 – Duties of Prime Minister
- (d) Article 78 – Communication between President and PM

93. Assertion (A): The Prime Minister is the real head of the government.

Reason (R): The Constitution grants all executive powers to the Prime Minister.

Code:

- (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

94. Arrange the following offices in order of protocol (highest to lowest):

- A. Prime Minister
- B. Attorney General
- C. President
- D. Speaker of Lok Sabha

Code:

- (a) C – A – D – B
- (b) A – C – D – B
- (c) C – D – A – B
- (d) C – A – B – D

95. Consider the following statements:

1. The Governor holds office during the pleasure of the President.
2. The Governor can be impeached by the Parliament.

Choose the correct statement(s):

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 2
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

96. Match List-I with List-II:

List-I (Position) – List-II (Related Article)

- A. Governor – 1. Article 155
- B. Chief Minister – 2. Article 164
- C. Advocate General – 3. Article 165
- D. State Council of Ministers – 4. Article 163

Code:

A B C D

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

97. Assertion (A): The Chief Minister holds office during the pleasure of the Governor.

Reason (R): The Governor can dismiss the CM even when he enjoys majority in the Assembly.

Code:

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

98. Assertion (A): Advocate General can speak in the State Legislature.

Reason (R): Advocate General is a member of the State Legislature.

Code:

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

99. Which of the following statements about State Council of Ministers is true?

- (a) It is directly elected by the people
- (b) Its advice is not binding on the Governor
- (c) It is collectively responsible to the Governor
- (d) It includes Cabinet Ministers, Ministers of State, and Deputy Ministers

100. Which of the following roles are performed by the Chief Minister?

1. Vice-Chairman of Zonal Council
2. Member of Inter-State Council
3. Chairman of NITI Aayog

Select the correct answer:

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

101. Match the following:

- A. Article 163 – 1. Duties of CM to Governor
- B. Article 164 – 2. Appointment and conditions of Ministers
- C. Article 167 – 3. Communication between CM and Governor
- D. Article 165 – 4. Advocate General

Code:

A B C D

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

102. Consider the following statements regarding the Governor's veto power:

1. The Governor can return a money bill for reconsideration.
2. The Governor may reserve any bill for the consideration of the President.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 2
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

103. Consider the following statements:

1. The President is a member of Parliament.
2. A bill cannot become law without the President's assent.

Choose the correct statement:

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 2
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

104. What is the maximum strength of Lok Sabha as per Article 81?

- (a) 530
- (b) 545
- (c) 552
- (d) 500

105. Choose the correct match:

- (a) Article 330 – Reservation of seats for SC/ST in Lok Sabha
- (b) Article 331 – Nomination of Anglo-Indians
- (c) Article 334 – Expiry of reservation provisions
- (d) All of the above

106. Consider the following about Rajya Sabha:

1. It can be dissolved by the President.
2. One-third of its members retire every 2 years.

Which is true?

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 2
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

107. Consider the following:

1. A person can be a member of both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.
2. A person can contest elections from two seats in same house.

Choose the correct option:

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 2
- (c) Both
- (d) Neither

108. Who administers oath to MPs?

- (a) Prime Minister
- (b) Speaker
- (c) President or person appointed by him
- (d) Chief Justice

109. Consider the following statements:

1. Adjournment sine die ends a session of Parliament.
2. Prorogation is done by the Speaker.

Choose the correct answer:

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 2
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

110. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct code:

List-I (Motions) | List-II (Purpose)

- A. Privilege Motion – 1. Censure a minister
- B. Adjournment Motion – 2. Interrupt House business
- C. Calling Attention Motion – 3. Ministerial statement
- D. No-Confidence Motion – 4. Prove majority

Code:

A B C D

(a) 1 2 3 4

(b) 2 1 3 4

(c) 1 3 2 4

(d) 1 2 4 3

111. Assertion (A): No-Confidence Motion can only be moved in Lok Sabha.

Reason (R): The Council of Ministers is responsible only to Lok Sabha.

Code:

(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation.

(b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation.

(c) A is true, R is false.

(d) A is false, R is true.

112. Which of the following statements are correct?

1. The President can return a Money Bill for reconsideration.
2. The Speaker certifies whether a bill is a Money Bill.

Rajya Sabha can delay a Money Bill by 14 days.

(a) 2 and 3 only

(b) 1 and 3 only

(c) 1 and 2 only

(d) All three

113. A bill pending in Rajya Sabha but not passed by Lok Sabha – does it lapse upon dissolution?

(a) Yes

(b) No

(c) Depends on the bill type

(d) Only in case of Money Bill

114. Which of the following powers are exclusive to Rajya Sabha?

1. Creation of All India Services
2. Removal of Vice President
3. Approving National Emergency

Code:

(a) 1 only

(b) 1 and 2 only

(c) 2 and 3 only

(d) 1, 2 and 3

115. Who can introduce a Constitution Amendment Bill?

(a) Only the Prime Minister

(b) Any member of either House

(c) Only a Cabinet Minister

(d) The President

116. Consider the following statements:

1. Question Hour is mentioned in Rule Book.
2. Zero Hour is a constitutional device.

Which is/are correct?

(a) Only 1

(b) Only 2

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

117. Which Article provides for joint sitting of Parliament?

(a) Article 123

(b) Article 110

(c) Article 108

(d) Article 107

118. Which article of the Constitution defines the parliamentary privileges in India?

(a) Article 105

(b) Article 123

(c) Article 110

(d) Article 112

119. Consider the following statements:

1. Parliamentary privileges are codified in the Constitution.
2. The President enjoys all parliamentary privileges.

Choose the correct answer:

(a) Only 1

(b) Only 2

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

120. Zero Hour in Parliament refers to:

(a) First hour of sitting

(b) Period just before adjournment

(c) Hour for raising matters without prior notice

(d) Discussion on motions

121. Under Article 169, what is required to create or abolish a Legislative Council in a state?

(a) Presidential assent

(b) Constitutional Amendment

(c) Special majority in State Assembly and law by Parliament

(d) Simple majority in Parliament and State Assembly

122. Which of the following are not correctly matched?

State — No. of Legislative Assembly Seats

(a) Sikkim – 30

(b) Mizoram – 40

(c) Goa – 30

(d) Nagaland – 60

123. Identify the correct descending order of number of Assembly seats:

(a) Maharashtra > UP > Bihar > Telangana

(b) UP > Maharashtra > Bihar > Telangana

(c) Bihar > Maharashtra > UP > Telangana

(d) Telangana > Bihar > UP > Maharashtra

124. Which article deals with quorum in the State Legislature?

(a) Article 190

(b) Article 188

(c) Article 189

(d) Article 192

125. Which of the following is NOT a collective privilege of the State Legislature?

(a) To punish for breach of privilege

(b) To publish reports and debates

(c) To arrest citizens without trial

(d) To exclude strangers from sittings

126. Consider the following statements:

1. The retirement age for Supreme Court judges is 65 years.

2. The retirement age for High Court judges is 62 years.

Which of the above is/are correct?

(a) Only 1

(b) Only 2

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

127. Match the following:

List-I (Type of Court) — List-II (Constitutional Provision)

A. Supreme Court — 1. Article 214

B. High Court — 2. Article 124

C. Subordinate Court — 3. Article 233

Code:

(a) A-2, B-1, C-3

(b) A-3, B-2, C-1

(c) A-1, B-2, C-3

(d) A-2, B-3, C-1

128. Which one of the following writs is known as the “bulwark of individual liberty”?

(a) Mandamus

(b) Habeas Corpus

(c) Quo Warranto

(d) Certiorari

129. Consider the following:

Article 131 – Original jurisdiction of SC

Article 143 – Advisory jurisdiction

Article 141 – Law declared by SC binding

How many of the above are correctly matched?

(a) Only one

(b) Only two

(c) All three

(d) None

130. Which of the following pairs is NOT correctly matched?

(a) National Human Rights Commission – Quasi-Judicial Body

(b) Finance Commission – Quasi-Judicial Body

(c) NITI Aayog – Constitutional Body

(d) Election Commission – Quasi-Judicial Body

131. Choose the correct statement:

(a) Lok Adalats can hear non-compoundable criminal cases

(b) Consumer Court cases cannot be mediated

(c) Gram Nyayalayas follow strict Evidence Act

(d) Family Courts emphasize conciliation over litigation

132. Consider the following statements regarding the CAG:

1. He can be removed by the President as per the pleasure doctrine.

2. His salary is equal to that of a judge of the Supreme Court.

Which of the above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

133. Match the following Union Territories with their respective High Courts:

Union Territory High Court

- | | |
|---|--------------|
| A. Lakshadweep | 1. Bombay HC |
| B. Puducherry | 2. Kerala HC |
| C. Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu | 3. Madras HC |

Options:

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

134. Consider the following statements about the Gram Sabha:

- 1. It is a permanent body.
- 2. Its members are elected by direct elections.

Which of the above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both
- (d) Neither

135. Chronologically arrange the following events:

- 1. Balwant Rai Mehta Committee
- 2. Ashok Mehta Committee
- 3. 73rd Amendment
- 4. L M Singhvi Committee

Options:

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

136. Which of the following are exempted from the application of the 73rd Amendment?

- 1. Meghalaya
- 2. Nagaland
- 3. Scheduled Areas
- 4. Tripura

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

137. Under the PESA Act, 1996, at least _____ of total panchayat seats in Scheduled Areas are reserved for STs.

(a) One-third

(b) One-half

(c) Two-thirds

(d) As per population

138. Chronologically arrange the following events related to urban local governance in India:

- 1. Madras Municipal Corporation
- 2. Lord Mayo's Resolution
- 3. 74th Constitutional Amendment
- 4. Cantonments Act

Options:

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

139. Under Part IX-B, the elections to the board of a cooperative society shall be conducted:

- (a) By the Election Commission of India
- (b) By the Registrar of Cooperative Societies
- (c) By a body designated by the State Legislature
- (d) By a committee of members

140. Assertion (A): The governor can repeal a state law in a Scheduled Area.

Reason (R): Scheduled Areas have partial autonomy under the Fifth Schedule.

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

141. Match the Following

Q2. Match the Articles with their subjects:

- | | | |
|----------------|---|---|
| A. Article 250 | → | 1. Laws for implementing international treaties |
| B. Article 253 | → | 2. Laws on state list during emergency |
| C. Article 252 | → | 3. State request-based central law |
| D. Article 249 | → | 4. Rajya Sabha resolution |

ABCD

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

142. Which of the following are grounds for the Centre to issue directions to states?

1. Protection of railways
2. Construction of national highways
3. Implementation of treaties
4. Primary education in mother tongue

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

143. Identify the incorrect pair:

- (a) UPSC – Age limit 65 years
(b) SPSC – Appointed by Governor
(c) JSPSC – Created by State Legislature
(d) UPSC – Report to President

144. Match the following Articles with their provisions:

- A. Article 341 → 1. Specification of SCs
B. Article 342 → 2. Specification of STs
C. Article 338 → 3. National Commission for SCs
D. Article 338-A → 4. National Commission for STs

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

145. Which of the following pairs is not correctly matched?

- (a) Article 343 – Language of the Union
(b) Article 345 – Official language of a State
(c) Article 348 – Language of the Supreme Court
(d) Article 350B – Directive for promotion of Hindi

146. Which of the following languages was added to the Eighth Schedule by the 21st Constitutional Amendment Act, 1967?

- (a) Konkani
(b) Sindhi
(c) Bodo
(d) Maithili

147. Consider the following languages:

1. Marathi
2. Pali
3. Maithili
4. Prakrit

Which of the above were granted classical status in 2024?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 1, 2 and 4

(c) 1, 2, 3 and 4

(d) 2, 3 and 4 only

148. Choose the true statement from the following:

- (a) Article 359 suspends Fundamental Rights including Article 20 and 21.
(b) Financial Emergency is reviewed every six months.
(c) Article 358 applies only during external aggression or war.
(d) President's Rule requires approval by special majority.

149. Which of the following statements is true regarding the ratification of Constitutional Amendment Bills?

- (a) Ratification requires 2/3rd of states
(b) Ratification must happen within 3 months
(c) Non-response of a state is considered as ratification
(d) There is no time limit for ratification by states

150. Match the following Articles with the States they apply to:

- A. Article 371F – 1. Karnataka
B. Article 371G – 2. Sikkim
C. Article 371J – 3. Mizoram

Codes:

A B C

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