

VAJIRAO & REDDY INSTITUTE

India's Top Potential Training Institute for IAS

A

Test Booklet Code: 419

Test Booklet No: 734992

Total Ques: 100

- 1 A
Ex.
- 2 A
Ex.
- 3 B
Ex. To foster respect for international law : Article 51 (c)
To have compassion for living creatures : Article 51A (g)
To develop spirit of inquiry and reform : Article 51-A (h)
To separate judiciary from the executive in Public Service of the State : Article 50
- 4 C
Ex.
- 5 A
Ex.
- 6 A
Ex. The preamble has been amended only once so far, in 1976 by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, which has added three new words - Socialist, Secular & integrity- to the Preamble. This amendment was held to be valid.
- 7 D
Ex. Advocate General : Appointed by Governor, not President.
High Courts : Have original and appellate jurisdiction, but no advisory jurisdiction under CPC.
- 8 B
Ex. Mandamus (Statement 1) True : Compels public authority to perform duty.
Certiorari (Statement 2) False : Issued against judicial/quasi-judicial bodies, not legislatures.
Prohibition (Statement 3) True : Stops lower court from acting beyond jurisdiction.
- 9 D
Ex.
- 10 B
Ex. As the Constitution was originally drafted, the Right to Property was enshrined as a Fundamental Right, But by the 44th Amendment Act, 1978 of the Constitution, the 'Right to Property' was removed as a fundamental right, and a new provision was added to the Constitution i.e. Article 300-A. Now it is a legal right.
- 11 C
Ex.
- 12 A
Ex.
- 13 A
Ex.
- 14 A
Ex.
- 15 B
Ex.
- 16 D
Ex.
- 17 A
Ex.

- 18 D
Ex.
- 19 A
Ex.
- 20 A
Ex. Legislative Assembly : Direct election by people - universal adult franchise.
Legislative Council : Indirect election by MLAs, local bodies, teachers, graduates + Governor's nomination.
- 21 A
Ex.
- 22 C
Ex.
- 23 D
Ex.
- 24 C
Ex.
- 25 B
Ex. Statement 1 is correct : Constitutionalism ensures that the government operates within the constraints set by the Constitution, meaning that all government actions must comply with the law, preventing arbitrary use of power.
Statement 3 is correct: Promoting the separation of powers is a key feature of Constitutionalism, ensuring that legislative, executive, and judicial branches function independently and provide checks and balances on each other.
- 26 C
Ex. The terms in the Preamble to the Indian Constitution appear in the following order: Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic and Republic.
Thus, the correct order of the given terms is 3-1-2-4; making option (c) the correct answer.
- 27 D
Ex.
- 28 D
Ex.
- 29 C
Ex.
- 30 C
Ex.
- 31 C
Ex.
- 32 D
Ex.

Ex. According to Article 108 of the Constitution, a joint session of both the Houses is called to discuss on such a Bill on which both the Houses have a different opinion. Joint Session is presided over by the Speaker of the Lok Sabha.

Ex. Statement 2 is correct : "The State Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the Legislative Assembly of the state."

As per Article 164(2), the State Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the Legislative Assembly (the lower house in states with bicameral legislatures).

They are not responsible to the Legislative Council (upper house).

Statement 3 is correct : "The principle of collective responsibility ensures that they sink or swim together."

This is the essence of collective responsibility: the Council of Ministers acts as a team.

If the Lok Sabha passes a vote of no-confidence, the entire Council of Ministers must resign, regardless of individual performance.

Ex.

Ex.

Ex.

Ex.

Ex.

Ex.

Ex.

Ex. Statement 1 is correct : "Disputes between two or more states"
Article 131 gives the Supreme Court exclusive original
jurisdiction in disputes between states.

Example: Water disputes, boundary disputes (though water disputes are separately handled under the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, but general disputes fall under SC's jurisdiction).

Statement 2 is correct : "Disputes between the Union and one or more states"

Article 131 also covers disputes between the Union and one or more states.

Example: Disputes over legislative competence or constitutional interpretation.

Ex.

Ex.

Ex.

Ex.

Ex.

Ex.

Ex.

Ex.

Ex.

Ex. Article 25 explicitly mentions the right to propagate religion. This means spreading one's religious beliefs, but not forcing conversion.

Ex. The matched order is as follows :

Article 323-A - Administration Tribunals

Article 324 - Election

Article 330 - Reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Lok Sabha

Article 320 - Functions of Public Service Commissions

Ex. Statement (1) True : Ordinances can be issued when Parliament is not in session.

Statement (2) False : President acts on advice of Council of Ministers, no discretion.

Statement (3) True : Ordinances lapse if not approved within six weeks of Parliament's reassembly.

Ex.

Ex.

Ex. Statement (1) True : Constitution provides basic rules for coordination.

Statement (2) False : India is secular, no common religion.

Statement (3) True : Constitution limits government powers.

Statement (4) True : Preamble expresses aspirations of people.

Ex.

Ex. The writ of Certiorari is issued to a lower court directing that the record of a particular case be sent up for review, together with all supporting files, evidence and documents, usually with the intention of overruling the judgment of the lower Court. It is one of the mechanisms by which the Fundamental Rights of the citizens are protected.

Ex. The Ministries/Departments of the Government of India are not created by Prime Minister on the recommendation of Cabinet Secretary. Cabinet Secretary is the head of Cabinet Secretariat. He is also the chairman of the Civil Services Board. Each of the Ministries is assigned to a Minister by the President of India on the advice of the Prime Minister. Hence, statement (1) is incorrect, and statement (2) is correct.

Ex.

Ex.

95 B

Ex.

96 D

Ex. The Supreme Court of India accepted Preamble as a Part of the Constitution in the Keshwanand Bharti Case (1973). The Preamble given in the Constitution is not enforceable in a Court of Law.

97 A

Ex. Indian Constitution does not give directly right to freedom of the Press but it is included in Article 19(1)(a), which provide right to freedom of speech and expression.

98 C

Ex. 'To be certified' is related to certiorari writ, not for prohibition. This writ is issued by a court higher in authority to a lower courts of tribunal ordering them either to transfer a case pending with them to itself or quash their order in a case.

99 A

Ex.

100 B

Ex.

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- 1 A
Ex.
- 2 A
Ex. मौलिक कर्तव्य – संविधान का 42वां संशोधन
संसद मौलिक अधिकारों में संशोधन कर सकती है – केशवानंद
भारती केस
मूल ढांचे का सिद्धांत – मिनर्वा मिल केस
इंसानों के अनैतिक व्यापार का निषेध – संविधान का अनुच्छेद 23

- 3 B
Ex. अंतर्राष्ट्रीय विधि के प्रति आदर बढ़ाना : अनुच्छेद 51(ग)
प्राणियों के प्रति दया भाव रखना : अनुच्छेद 51-क(छ)
ज्ञानार्जन और सुधार की भावना का विकास : अनुच्छेद 51-क(ज)
राज्य की लोकसेवाओं में न्यायपालिका को कार्यपालिका से पृथक
करना : अनुच्छेद 50

- 4 C
Ex.
- 5 A
Ex.
- 6 A
Ex. भारतीय संविधान की प्रस्तावना के अनुसार, भारत एक संपूर्ण
प्रभुत्व-संपन्न, समाजवादी, पंथनिरपेक्ष, लोकतंत्रात्मक गणराज्य है।
42वें संविधान संशोधन द्वारा भारतीय संविधान की प्रस्तावना में
समाजवादी, पंथनिरपेक्ष और अखंडता शब्द जोड़े गए।

- 7 D
Ex. संविधान के अनुच्छेद 165(1) के अनुसार, राज्य के
महाधिवक्ता की नियुक्ति राज्य के राज्यपाल द्वारा की जाती है
न कि राष्ट्रपति द्वारा अतः कथन 1 गलत है। सलाहकारी
अधिकारिता अनुच्छेद 143 के तहत सर्वोच्च न्यायालय की
होती है। उच्च न्यायालयों की अधिकारिता, मूल तथा अपीलीय
होती है।

- 8 B
Ex.

- 9 D
Ex.

- 10 B
Ex.

- 11 C
Ex.

- 12 A
Ex.

- 13 A
Ex.

- 14 A
Ex.

- 15 B
Ex.

- 16 D
Ex.

- 17 A
Ex.

- 18 D
Ex.

- 19 A
Ex.

- 20 A
Ex.

- 21 A
Ex.

- 22 C
Ex.

- 23 D
Ex.

- 24 C
Ex.

- 25 B
Ex.

कथन 1 सही है: संविधानवाद यह सुनिश्चित करता है कि सरकार
संविधान द्वारा निर्धारित सीमाओं के भीतर काम करे, जिसका अर्थ
है कि सभी सरकारी कार्य कानून के अनुसार होने चाहिए, जिससे
शक्ति के मनमाने उपयोग को रोका जा सके।
कथन 3 सही है: शक्तियों के पृथक्करण को बढ़ावा देना संविधानवाद
की एक प्रमुख विशेषता है, जो यह सुनिश्चित करता है कि
विधायिका, कार्यपालिका और न्यायपालिका शाखाएँ स्वतंत्र रूप से
कार्य करें और एक-दूसरे पर नियंत्रण और संतुलन बनाए रखें।

- 26 C
Ex. भारतीय संविधान की प्रस्तावना में शब्द निम्नलिखित क्रम में आते हैं
: संप्रभु, समाजवादी, धर्मनिरपेक्ष, लोकतांत्रिक और गणतंत्र।

- 27 D
Ex.

- 28 D
Ex.

- 29 C
Ex.

- 30 C
Ex.

- 31 C
Ex.

- 32 D
Ex.

संविधान के अनुच्छेद 326 में प्रावधानित है कि लोक सभा और
राज्यों की विधान सभाओं के लिए निर्वाचन वयस्क मताधिकार के
आधार पर होंगे। साथ ही अनुच्छेद 325 के अनुसार, प्रत्येक
प्रादेशिक (क्षेत्रीय) निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के लिए एक साधारण निर्वाचक
सूची होगी और केवल धर्म, मूलवंश, जाति, लिंग या इनमें से किसी
आधार पर कोई व्यक्ति ऐसी किसी सूची में शामिल किए जाने के
लिए अपात्र नहीं होगा। इससे अतिरिक्त भारत में राजनीतिक दल
अपने मानक स्वयं निर्धारित कर सकते हैं।

- 33 C
Ex. भारतीय संविधान में “राज्यों का संघ” की संकल्पना ब्रिटिश नॉर्थ
अमेरिका एक्ट (कनाडा) से प्रेरित है। भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद
1(1) के अनुसार, भारत “राज्यों का संघ” है।

- 34 A
Ex.

90 D
Ex.

100 B
Ex.