

1	C	
2	D	
Ex.		
3	A	
Ex.		
4	A	
Ex.		
5	C	
Ex.		
6	B	
Ex.		
7	B	
Ex.		
8	A	
Ex.		
9	D	
Ex.		
10	C	
Ex.		
11	C	
Ex.		
12	A	
Ex.		
13	D	
Ex.		
14	A	
Ex.		
15	A	
Ex.		
16	B	
Ex.		
17	D	
Ex.		
18	A	
Ex.		
19	D	
Ex.		
20	B	
Ex.		
21	B	
Ex.		
22	B	
Ex.		
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.
23	A	
Ex.		
24	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 or tribunal ordering them either to transfer a case pending with them to itself or quash their order in a case.
25	C	
Ex.		
26	B	
Ex.		
27	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.
28	D	
Ex.		
29	B	
Ex.		
30	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.
31	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.
32	A	
Ex.		
33	C	
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
34	C	
Ex.		
35	C	
Ex.		The concept of "A Union of States" in the Indian constitution has been derived from the British North America Act, 1867. According to Article 1(1) of the Indian constitution, "Indian that is Bharat, shall be a Union States". According to 'Constituent Assembly Debates' vol. VII, "The Drafting Committee considers that following the language of the British North America Act, 1867, it would not be appropriate to describe India a Union although its constitution may be federal in structure.
36	C	
Ex.		
37	A	
Ex.		

38	C	52	B
39	A	53	B
Ex.		Ex.	
40	D	54	B
Ex.		Ex.	Statement (1) True : Ordinances can be issued when Parliament is not in session.
41	B	Ex.	Statement (2) False : President acts on advice of Council of Ministers, no discretion.
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.	Statement (3) True : Ordinances lapse if not approved within six weeks of Parliament's reassembly.
42	B	55	A
Ex.		Ex.	
43	B	56	A
Ex.		Ex.	
44	A	57	C
Ex.	Legislative Assembly : Direct election by people - universal adult franchise. Legislative Council : Indirect election by MLAs, local bodies, teachers, graduates + Governor's nomination.	Ex.	Statement 1 is correct : Any amendment affecting Fundamental Rights requires a special majority in Parliament as per Article 368. This was affirmed in the Kesavananda Bharati Case, which stated that Parliament can amend Fundamental Rights but cannot alter the basic structure. Statement 2 is correct : Amendments related to the creation of new states, changes in state boundaries, or renaming of states can be passed with a simple majority in Parliament.
45	C	58	B
Ex.		Ex.	
46	A	59	B
Ex.		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.
47	D	60	A
Ex.		Ex.	
48	B	61	C
Ex.		Ex.	
49	A	62	D
Ex.		Ex.	Article 25 explicitly mentions the right to propagate religion. This means spreading one's religious beliefs, but not forcing conversion.
50	B	63	A
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.	
51	C	64	C
Ex.		Ex.	
52	B	65	C
Ex.		Ex.	Valid exception : Reservation for SEBCs in education. Not valid : No separate constituencies for religious communities. Valid exception : Special provisions for women allowed.
53	B	66	D
Ex.		Ex.	
54	B	67	D
Ex.		Ex.	

68	A	
Ex.	To provide regions with strategic importance or unique cultural histories under direct control by the Central Government.	
	Statement (a) is correct : Because Union territories often have strategic importance or unique cultural histories, making direct control by the Central government necessary to ensure national security, effective administration and preservation of local identities.	
69	D	
Ex.		
70	A	
Ex.		
71	A	
Ex.		
72	B	
Ex.	Statement 1 is incorrect: Liberty in the Preamble is not restricted to freedom of speech and expression alone. It encompasses a broader spectrum of freedoms essential to personal autonomy and dignity, ensuring that citizens are free to think, express, and act according to their beliefs.	
	Statement 2 is correct: Liberty in the Preamble includes freedom of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship. This broad definition of liberty allows individuals to follow their personal convictions and religious beliefs freely, supporting a pluralistic society where diverse views coexist.	
73	C	
Ex.		
74	A	
Ex.		
75	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.	
76	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.	
77	D	
Ex.		
78	C	
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.	
79	B	
Ex.		
80	B	
Ex.	Statement (1) True : State = laws; Society = norms.	
	Statement (2) True : Sovereignty = supreme authority, independent of external control.	
	Statement (3) False : Sovereignty strengthens, not limits, the state's power.	
81	D	
Ex.		
82	B	
Ex.	The National Development Council was established in August, 1952. It consists of the following members- (1) Prime Minister as its Chairman, (2) Ministers of the Union Cabinet, (3) Chief Ministers of all the states, (4) Chief Minister/Administrators of the Union Territories, (5) Members of the Planning Commission.	
83	C	
Ex.		
84	A	
Ex.		
85	B	
Ex.		
86	A	
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.	
87	B	
Ex.		
88	D	
Ex.		
89	B	
Ex.	A Vote-on-Account is the expenditure outlay for the functioning of the government presented by the Finance Minister to the Parliament seeking approval for the estimated expenses to be incurred in the next few months. While vote-on-account is sometimes referred to as Interim Budget. Interim Budget is more than presenting the expenditure; it also provides the receipt estimates along with the estimated expenditure.	
90	A	
Ex.		
91	C	
Ex.		
92	D	
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.	
93	A	
Ex.		
94	A	
Ex.		
95	D	
Ex.	Advocate General : Appointed by Governor, not President.	
	High Courts : Have original and appellate jurisdiction, but no advisory jurisdiction under CPC.	

96 D

Ex.

97 B

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.

98 D

Ex.

99 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

100 C

Ex. To protect monuments and places of public importance is not mentioned under Article 51A of the Indian Constitution.

1 C
Ex.
2 D
Ex.
3 A
Ex.
4 A
Ex.
5 C
Ex.
6 B
Ex.
7 B
Ex.
8 A
Ex.
9 D
Ex.
10 C
Ex.
11 C
Ex.
12 A
Ex.
13 D
Ex.
14 A
Ex.
15 A
Ex.
16 B
Ex.
17 D
Ex.
18 A
Ex.
19 D
Ex.
20 B
Ex.
21 B
Ex. भारत के संविधान द्वारा प्रदत्त 6 मूल अधिकारों के अंतर्गत विरोध का अधिकार शामिल नहीं है।
22 B
Ex.
23 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 इसानों के अनैतिक व्यापार का निषेध – संविधान का अनुच्छेद 23

38 C
Ex.
39 A
Ex.
40 D
Ex.
41 B
Ex.
42 B
Ex.
43 B
Ex.
44 A
Ex.
45 C
Ex.
46 A
Ex.
47 D
Ex.
48 B
Ex.
49 A
Ex.
50 B
Ex.
51 C
Ex.
52 B
Ex.
53 B
Ex.
54 B
Ex.
55 A
Ex.
56 A
Ex.
57 C
Ex. कथन 1 सही है: अनुच्छेद 368 के अनुसार, मौलिक अधिकारों को प्रभावित करने वाले किसी भी संशोधन के लिए संसद में विशेष बहुमत की आवश्यकता होती है। इसकी पुष्टि केशवानंद भारती मामले में की गई थी, जिसमें कहा गया था कि संसद मौलिक अधिकारों में संशोधन कर सकती है लेकिन मूल संरचना को नहीं बदल सकती।
कथन 2 सही है: नए राज्यों के निर्माण, राज्यों की सीमाओं में बदलाव, या राज्यों का नाम बदलने से संबंधित संशोधन संसद में साधारण बहुमत से पारित किए जा सकते हैं।
इस प्रकार, विकल्प (c) सही उत्तर है।
58 B
Ex.
59 B
Ex.
60 A
Ex.

78 C
Ex.
79 B
Ex.
80 B
Ex.
81 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।

82 B
Ex. राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद का गठन अगस्त, 1952 में किया गया एवं इसकी रचना में निम्नलिखित सदस्यों का प्रावधान किया गया: 1. प्रधानमंत्री (इसके अध्यक्ष या प्रमुख के रूप में) 2. संघीय मंत्रिमंडल के सभी मंत्रिगण, 3. सभी राज्यों के मुख्यमंत्री 4. सभी केंद्रशासित राज्यों के मुख्यमंत्री/प्रशासक, तथा 5. योजना आयोग के सदस्य।

83 C
Ex.
84 A
Ex. संविधान के अनुच्छेद 256 स्पष्ट करता है कि प्रत्येक राज्य की कार्यपालिका शक्ति का इस प्रकार प्रयोग किया जाएगा, जिससे संसद द्वारा बनाई गई विधियों का और ऐसी विद्यमान विधियों का, जो उस राज्य में लागू हैं, अनुपालन सुनिश्चित रहे और संघ की कार्यपालिका शक्ति का विस्तार किसी राज्य को ऐसे निदेश देने तक होगा, जो भारत सरकार को इस प्रयोजन के लिए आवश्यक प्रतीत हो।

85 B
Ex.
86 A
Ex. एक उच्च अधिकार प्राप्त न्यायालय द्वारा एक अधीनस्थ न्यायालय को उत्प्रेषण रिट जारी की जाती है कि वह पुनरीक्षण हेतु एक मामले विशेष की कार्यवाही का अभिलेख उन्हें हस्तांतरित कर दे। यदि अधीनस्थ न्यायालय ने अपने अधिकार क्षेत्र से बाहर निर्णय दे दिया है, तो ऊपरी न्यायालय उत्प्रेषण रिट के द्वारा निचले न्यायालय के निर्णय को रद्द कर देता है और मामले को अपने पास लेकर पुनः सुनवाई करता है।

87 B
Ex.
88 D
Ex.
89 B
Ex.
90 A
Ex. भारत के लोक वित्त पर संसद के नियंत्रण के लिए संसद के समक्ष वार्षिक विवरण प्रस्तुत किया जाता है। भारत की संचित निधि से मुद्रा निकालने के लिए विनियोजन विधेयक पारित करना पड़ता है। अनुपूरक अनुदानों और लेखानुदान तथा संसद में वित्त विधेयक प्रस्तुत करके भी लोक वित्त पर संसदीय नियंत्रण स्थापित किया जाता है।

91 C
Ex.

92 D
Ex.

93 A
Ex.

94 A
Ex.

95 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।

96 D
Ex.

97 B
Ex.

98 D
Ex.

99 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

100 C
Ex. भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद 51ए के तहत मौलिक कर्तव्यों में प्राकृतिक पर्यावरण की रक्षा एवं संवर्धन करना खंड (जी) में, राष्ट्रगान का आदर करना खंड (ए) में तथा सार्वजनिक संपत्ति की सुरक्षा करना खंड (1) में शामिल है। राष्ट्रीय महत्व के स्मारकों और स्थानों की रक्षा करना मौलिक कर्तव्यों में सम्मिलित नहीं है, बल्कि यह संविधान के अनुच्छेद 49 के तहत राज्य की नीति के निदेशक तत्वों में शामिल है।