



KAKATIYA IAS ACADEMY

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POLITY TEST 2

Date:11.05.2024

1. Indian Constitution is described as ‘a living’ document. Which of the following is the most appropriate reason for this?

- (a) Executives have more say in amendment of the Constitution.
- (b) Long-living tradition of secularism in Indian society is reflected in the Constitution
- (c) Indian constitution allows its amendment in order to adjust itself to changing conditions and needs.
- (d) None of the above

2. With reference to “due process of law”, consider the following statements:

1. It checks that the law does not deprive the life and liberty of a person and the law made is fair, just and not arbitrary.
2. As compared to ‘Procedure established by law’, ‘due process of law ‘ has narrow interpretation.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

3. With reference to the Indian constitution, consider the following statements

1. The constitution establishes the complete separation of power between the legislature and the Executive.
2. Indian Parliament is a sovereign body like the British Parliament
3. Collective responsibility of the executive to the legislature is one of the prominent features of the Parliamentary form of Government in India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

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(c) 3 only

(d) All of the above

4. Which of the following are the unitary features of the Indian Constitution?

1. Integrated judiciary
2. Single citizenship
3. Supremacy of Constitution
4. Bicameralism

Select the correct answer using the code below-

(a) 1 and 2 only

(b) 2 and 3 only

(c) 1 and 3 only

(d) 3 and 4 only

5. Consider the following statements about the Constitution of India-

1. A large structural part of the Constitution is derived from the Government of India Act, 1935.
2. The Fundamental Rights enshrined in the Constitution cannot be taken away in any circumstances.
3. The Constitution classifies the Directive Principles of state policy into Socialistic, Gandhian and liberal-intellectual.

Which of the above statements is/are incorrect?

(a) 1 and 2 only

(b) 2 and 3 only

(c) 1 and 3 only

(d) None of the above

6. Which of the following are Salient features of the Indian constitution?

1. Dual Citizenship
2. Two tier Government.

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3. Drawn from various sources.
4. Parliamentary form of Government.

Select the correct answer using the code below-

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

7. Consider the following Pairs-

Sources	Features Borrowed
1. Weimar Constitution of Germany	Federal Scheme of Polity
2. Australian Constitution	Concurrent List
3. South African Constitution	Election of members of Rajya Sabha
4. US Constitution	Advisory Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court

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

- (a) 1 and 3 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 2 and 4 only
- (d) All of the above.

8. Which of the following regarding Constitutional provisions for Secularism are Incorrect?

1. Indian concept of Secularism implies a complete separation of religion and the state.
2. The term “Secular” was a part of the original constitution.
3. The provision of equality of opportunity for all citizens in matters of public employment reveals the Secular character of the Indian State.

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Select the answer using the code below-

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

9. Consider the following pairs about the Indian Constitution?

Schedule	Provision
1. Fourth Schedule	Allocation of seats in the Lok Sabha to the states.
2. Third schedule	Forms of oaths and affirmations.
3. Eight schedule	Languages recognised in the Constitution.
4. Ninth schedule	Disqualification of the members of Parliament

Select the correct answer using the code below-

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

10. Which of the following statements is most appropriate regarding the Constitution of India:

- (a) The Constitution is a document that provides for the accumulation of all power only in one institution.
- (b) Enjoyment of Fundamental rights is not subjected to the fulfilment of the duties in India.
- (c) Free and Fair elections provide for the unprecedented and direct role of the

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citizens in policy making and its administration.

(d) Removal of Judges by the Parliament fixes judicial accountability to the Parliament.

11. Consider the following statements about features of Indian Constitution:

1. The Constitution contains the fundamental principles of Governance and also detailed administrative provisions to administer the nation.

2. The political part of the Constitution has been largely drawn from the Canadian Constitution

3. Indian Constitution adopted universal adult franchise as a basis of elections to the Lok Sabha and the state legislative Assemblies ever since the enactment of Constitution

Select the correct statement/s from the code given below:

(a) 1 and 3 only

(b) 2 and 3 only

(c) 3 only

(d) 1 only

12. Consider the following statements in context of Indian Constitution:

1. The term liberty means license to do what one likes

2. The term equality means the absence of special privileges to any section of the society

3. The principles of liberty, equality and fraternity should be treated separately and cannot be unified.

Select the incorrect answer from code given below:

(a) 1 and 2 only

(b) 2 only

(c) 1 and 3 only

(d) 1,2 and 3

13. India is a Republic. What does this statement mean?

1. India can either acquire a foreign territory

2. vesting of political sovereignty in the people

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3. the absence of any privileged class

Select the correct answer from the code given below:

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

14. Consider the following Statements with respect to judiciary:

1. Scope of Judicial review power of the Supreme court of India is wider than the court in the United States.
2. American constitution provided for due process of law against the procedure established by law in Indian Constitution.
3. Both India and USA Constitution provides for a single system of court which enforces both the central as well as State law.

Which of the statement/s given above is/are incorrect?

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

15. Consider the following statements:

1. Second Schedule of India Constitution provides for emoluments, allowances and privileges for Prime Minister of India
2. The Third Schedule of the Constitution contains the oath and affirmation of the President of India.
3. The fourth schedule of the Indian constitution is related to the allocation of seats on the Rajya sabha to the state and the union territories.

Select the correct answer from the code given below

- (a) 1 and 2 only

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

16. Consider the following statements:

1. Combination of social and political justice is known as distributive justice.
2. The ideal of justice- social, political and economic in the Indian constitution has been taken from the French Revolution.

Select the correct answer from the code given below

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

17. With reference to 'Judicial Activism', consider the following statements

1. Judicial review
2. Article 13, 32 and 224
3. Supervisory Power of higher courts on lower courts
4. Public Interest Litigation (PIL)

Which of the above provisions promotes judiciary to take proactive role to follow

'Judicial Activism'

- (a) 1,2 and 3 only
- (b) 2,3 and 4 only
- (c) 1,3 and 4 only
- (d) All of the above

18. Consider the following pairs of the Article of the Constitution and reflection of salient features of the Constitution:

Article	Salient feature



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1. Article 9	Single citizenship
2. Article 27	Secular state
3. Article 315	Universal adult franchise
4. Article 353	Unitary bias

Which of the above pairs are correctly matched?

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

19. Consider the following statements regarding the Indian Constitution:

1. The constitution of India establishes a federal system of Government which includes Independent judiciary, supremacy of the Constitution.
2. The Indian constitution contains unitary features like a strong center, all India services, integrated judiciary etc.
3. Term Federation have been used in Article 1 of Indian constitution

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

20. Which of the following contains the "Philosophical part of Indian Constitution"?

- (a) Directive principles of state policy.
- (b) Fundamental rights and fundamental Duties.
- (c) Fundamental rights and Directive principles of state policy.
- (d) Fundamental rights, Fundamental Duties and Directive principles of state policy.

21. Consider the following statements regarding the Indian parliamentary system:

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1. The constitution of India opted for a synthesis of the British and American Parliamentary System of Government.
2. The Indian parliamentary system is based on the principle of Cooperation and coordination between the legislative and executive organs of Government.

Which of the statements given above is/ are correct?

- (a) 1 Only
- (b) 2 Only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) None of the above

22. Which of the following is/are features of Parliamentary Government in India?

1. Majority party rule.
2. Membership of ministers in the legislature.
3. Leadership of prime minister or chief minister (in states).
4. Collective responsibility of executive to legislature.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

23. In the context of Indian polity, consider the following statements:

1. The term "Secular" was added to the Preamble of the Indian Constitution by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment act of 1976.
2. According to Article 28 of the constitution no person shall be compelled to pay any taxes for promoting a particular religion.
3. Article 30 provides the right to any citizen of India to conserve it's distinct language, script or culture.

Which of the statements given above is/ are correct?

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

24. Which of the following judgments/Case held that " the Indian Constitution is founded on the bedrock of the balance between Fundamental rights and Directive principles"?

- (a) Kesavananda Bharati Case
- (b) Minerva Mills Case
- (c) Waman Rao Case
- (d) Kihoto Hollohan Case

25. With respect to the Indian Constitution, Which of the following provisions have been derived from the Government of India act, 1935?

1. Emergency Provisions
2. Judiciary
3. Appointment of state governors by the center
4. Cabinet system

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

26. Which of the following Schedule deals with the Allocation of seats in the Rajya Sabha to the states and the Union Territories?

- (a) Third Schedule
- (b) Fourth Schedule
- (c) Fifth Schedule



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(d) Sixth Schedule

27. Which of the following aims at establishing "Political democracy" in the country?

(a) Fundamental Duties

(b) Fundamental rights and Directive principles of state policy

(c) Fundamental rights

(d) Fundamental rights and Fundamental Duties

28. With reference to the Indian polity, Consider the following statements:

1. The parliamentary system of India is largely based on the British parliamentary system.

2. The parliamentary system of India is based on the doctrine of sovereignty of parliament.

3. In India, the head of state is elected while in Britain the head of state is monarchical.

Which of the statements given above is/ are correct?

(a) 1 and 3 only

(b) 1 only

(c) 1, 2 and 3

(d) 3 only

29. Consider the following statements:

1. The Indian Constitution establishes an integrated as well as independent Judicial System.

2. The constitution of India being federal in structure divides all powers i.e legislative, executive, financial and judicial between center and the states.

Which of the statements given above is/ are correct?

(a) 1 Only

(b) 2 Only

(c) Both 1 and 2

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(d) None of the above

30. Consider the following Pairs:

Country	Borrowed features
1.Australian Constitution	Concurrent List
2.Canadian Constitution	Freedom of trade
3.British Constitution	Prerogative writs

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

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

31. Who among the following "comments on the legality and propriety of Government expenditure"?

- (a) President of India
- (b) Attorney general of India
- (c) Comptroller and Auditor general of India
- (d) Finance commission

32. Who among the following is referred to as the 'Guardian of the Indian Constitution'?

- (a) President of India
- (b) Parliament of India
- (c) Supreme court of india
- (d) Both A and C

33. In which of the following judgments the Supreme Court ruled that the "constituent power of Parliament under Article 368 does not enable it to alter the basic structure of the Constitution"?



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- (a) Minerva Mills Case
- (b) Kesavananda Bharati Case
- (c) S.R Bommai case
- (d) Indra Sawhney case

34. Who among the following was/were a member of the drafting committee of the Constituent Assembly?

- 1. N. Gopaldaswami
- 2. B. R. Ambedkar
- 3. Muhammad Saadulla
- 4. B. L Mitter

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

35. Which of the following Directive Principles were added by the 42nd Amendment Act?

- 1. To secure opportunities for the healthy development of children.
- 2. State to minimize inequalities in income, status, facilities and opportunities.
- 3. It requires the state to promote voluntary formation, autonomous functioning, democratic control and professional management of cooperative societies.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

36. The Preamble secures to all the citizens of India, equality of status and opportunity. Which of the following provisions of the Constitution is based on Right to equality ?

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1. Equality before law
2. Prohibition of Human trafficking
3. Abolition of untouchability
4. Prohibition of discrimination on Certain Grounds
5. Right to marry by one's choice

Select the right code from below:

- (a) 1 and 5
- (b) 1,3 and 4
- (c) 2 and 4
- (d) All of the above

37. Consider the following statements:

1. The Preamble of the Constitution is based on the 'Objective Resolution' drafted and moved by Pandit Nehru in the Constituent Assembly.
2. The Preamble provides greater rights to citizens than those mentioned in the Objective Resolution.
3. The Objective Resolution also provided the Date of Commencement of the Constitution as 26th January 1950 to mark the 20th Anniversary of Declaration of 'Purna Swaraj'.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

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

38. Which of the following statements about Preamble is correct?

- (a) The Preamble provides the source of authority of the Constitution.
- (b) The Preamble provides liberty of thought, expression, opportunity, belief and worship.
- (c) The Preamble has been amended only once by the 44th Constitutional Amendment Act.

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(d) In the Berubari Union case, the Supreme Court held that the Preamble is a part of the Constitution.

39. Consider the following statements with reference to 'Equality' as mentioned in the Preamble:

1. The Preamble mentions social, economic and political equality.
2. It signifies the absence of special privileges to any section of the society.
3. The provision related to opportunity made under Article 16 emanates from this.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

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

40. Which of the following Articles of the Constitution fulfils the objective of promotion of fraternity among the people of India:

1. Article 51A
2. Article 38
3. Article 18

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

41. Consider the following statements about the term 'Liberty' mentioned in the Preamble:

1. The Preamble provides liberty of thought, expression, opportunity, faith and worship.
2. Liberty cannot be achieved with the absence of laws.

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3. It provides an opportunity for an individual to develop himself/herself fully.
4. Liberty is essential for the successful functioning of democracy.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 1 and 2 only
- (c) 2, 3 and 4 only
- (d) None of the above

42. Which of the following Articles of the Constitution promote social justice as envisaged in the Preamble?

1. Article 17
2. Article 38
3. Article 39A
4. Article 42
5. Article 49
6. Article 50

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1, 2 and 4 only
- (b) 2, 3 and 6 only
- (c) 1, 2, 3, 5 and 6 only
- (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4 only

43. Consider the following statements about the Preamble:

1. The Preamble has been amended only once so far under the Prime Ministership of Mrs. Indira Gandhi.
2. The Supreme Court in the Minerva Mills case has held that the Preamble is part of the Constitution.
3. The original Preamble did not include the word 'unity and integrity' in it.



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Which of the statement(s) given is/are correct?

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

44. Consider the following statements about the term ‘Secular’ as mentioned in the Preamble of the Constitution:

1. The term was added by the 44th Constitution Amendment Act.
2. Indian secularism provides for strict separation of State and religion.
3. Article 15, 16 and 44 of the Constitution promotes secularism in India.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

45. Consider the following pairs of principles of Preamble and Rights that promote those principles:

Principle	Fundamental Right
1. Equality of opportunity	Article 16
2. Liberty of belief	Article 25
3. Dignity of individual	Article 17
4. Social Justice	Article 21A

Which of the above pairs are correctly matched?

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

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(c) 1, 2 and 3 only

(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

46. Consider the following statements:

1. Preamble is neither a source of power to the legislature nor part of the constitution.
2. Provisions of preamble are not enforceable in courts of law.
3. Preamble cannot be amended as it is not part of the Constitution of India.

Select the correct answer from the code given below:

(a) 1 and 2 only

(b) 2 only

(c) 1 and 3 only

(d) 2 and 3 only

47. Which of the following statements about Preamble is correct?

- a) The Preamble provides the source of authority of the Constitution.
- b) The Preamble provides liberty of thought, expression, opportunity, belief and worship.
- c) The Preamble has been amended only once by the 44th Constitutional Amendment Act.
- d) In the Berubari Union case, the Supreme Court held that the Preamble is a part of the Constitution.

48. Which of the following is/are components that Preamble reveals?

1. Source of authority of the Constitution
2. Nature of Indian State
3. Objectives of the Constitution
4. Date of enforcement of the Constitution

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

(a) 2 and 3 only



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

49. Consider the following statements with respect to ‘Justice’ in the Preamble?

1. Economic justice means that the Constitution wants to create a society without discrimination on any grounds like caste, creed, gender, religion, etc.
2. Social Justice means no discrimination can be caused by people on the basis of their wealth, income, and economic status.
3. Political Justice means all the people have an equal, free and fair right without any discrimination to participate in political opportunities.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

50. In which of the following parts of the Constitution the term “justice” is mentioned?

1. Preamble
2. Fundamental Rights
3. Fundamental Duties
4. Directive principles of State Policy

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

51. Consider the following statements with respect to the term Sovereign:

1. It means the state has limited control over every subject and no other authority or

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external power has control over it.

2. External sovereignty means the sovereignty in International Law which means the independence of the state against other states

3. A country can have its own constitution even if it is not sovereign.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

52. Which of the following statements is incorrect regarding 'sovereign'?

(a) It implies that India is neither a dependency nor a dominion of any other nation, but an independent state

(b) There is no authority above it, and it is free to conduct its own affairs

(c) India's membership of the United

Nations Organisation (UNO) is a way that constitutes a limitation on her sovereignty.

(d) India can either acquire a foreign territory or cede a part of its territory in favour of a foreign state.

53. The term Socialist , Secular and Integrity in constitution is added by Which Constitutional Amendment?

- (a) 42nd Amendment 1976
- (b) 44th Amendment 1976
- (c) 38th Amendment 1976
- (d) 52nd Amendment 1976

54. Consider the following statements with reference to the 'Socialist':

1. The word socialist was added in the Preamble by the 42nd Amendment to the Constitution.

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2. It means commitment to attain ideals like removal of inequalities, provision of minimum basic necessities to all, equal pay for equal work.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

55. Which of the following statements is *Incorrect* regarding Indian secularism ?

- (a) It ensures that one religious community does not dominate another.
- (b) Some members do not dominate other members of the same religious community.
- (c) The State does not enforce any particular religion nor take away the religious freedom of individuals.
- (d) Due to the flexible separation between religion and the State, the State intervenes in all religious affairs.

56. Which of the following is/are manifestations of the democratic character of the Indian polity?

- 1. Universal Adult Franchise
- 2. Rule of law
- 3. Integrated Judiciary
- 4. Absence of discrimination on certain grounds

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

57. Consider the following statements with reference to the Fraternity:

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1. It assures the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the nation.
2. The Constitution promotes this feeling of fraternity by the system of single citizenship.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

58. Consider the following statements with reference to the Preamble :

1. The Preamble was enacted by the Constituent Assembly before the rest of the Constitution to have clear vision of aspiration of people
2. In the Kesavananda Bharati case (1973), the Supreme Court again held that the Preamble is an integral part of the Constitution.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

59. Consider the following statements with respect to Amendability of the preamble?

1. Preamble can be amended but basic elements of the Constitution as contained in the can be altered by an amendment under Article 368
2. The objectives in the Preamble are just a part of the basic structure of the Constitution.
3. The Preamble has been amended twice so far, in 1976 and 1978 by the 42nd and 44 th Constitutional Amendment Act

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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



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(d) 1, 2 and 3 only

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

1. It was moved by Dr. B R Ambedkar in the Constituent Assembly.
2. It mentioned securing social, economic and political justice to all the people of India.
3. The Directive Principles of State Policy is a modified form of it.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

61. Consider the following statements about Constituent Assembly:

1. The idea of a Constituent Assembly was first put forward in the Nehru Report.
2. The Constituent Assembly was formulated under the scheme of Cabinet Mission Plan.
3. The Constituent Assembly was elected on the basis of adult franchise.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

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

62. Consider the following pairs of Committees of the Constituent Assembly and their Chairman:

Committee	Chairman
1. Union Constitution Committee	Jawahar Lal Nehru
2. Union Powers Committee	Sardar Patel
3. Steering Committee	Dr. Rajendra Prasad

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4. States Committee	4 Govind Ballabh Pant

Which of the above pairs are correctly matched?

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

63. Consider the following statements about enforcement of the Constitution:

1. Some of the constitutional provisions related to citizenship, elections and oath by President came into force on the date of adoption of the Constitution.
2. With the complete adoption of the Constitution, the Indian Independence Act, 1947 was repealed.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

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

64. Consider the following statements about first meeting of the Constituent Assembly:

1. The first meeting of the Constituent Assembly was held before the Wavell Plan was proposed by the British.
2. Muslim League did not participate in the meeting.
3. Dr. Rajendra Prasad was elected as the temporary President of the assembly.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

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

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65. Consider the following statements about the Constituent Assembly:

1. The first demand from Indian National Congress for the Constituent Assembly was made in the Haripura Session of 1938.
2. Gandhiji never supported the idea of Constituent Assembly as he was in support of village autonomy.
3. The demand for the Constituent Assembly was accepted in principle in the August Offer.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

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

66. Arrange the following functions performed by the Constituent Assembly in a chronological order:

1. Adoption of National Flag
2. Election of Dr. Rajendra Prasad as the President of the Assembly
3. Adoption of Objective Resolution
4. Ratification of India's membership of the Commonwealth

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

67. Consider the legislative powers of Constituent Assembly:

1. The legislative powers were given by the Indian Independence Act, 1947.
2. The dual task of Constitution making and legislation continued till the commencement of the Constitution.
3. The Constituent Assembly continued as a provisional Parliament from January 26, 1950.

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Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

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

68. Consider the following statements about the Objective Resolution moved in the Constituent Assembly:

1. It declared India as a Sovereign, Socialist, Secular Republic.
2. It envisaged to make the people of India as the source of power and authority of Independent India.
3. It envisaged to provide safeguards to minorities, backward and tribal areas and other backward classes.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

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

69. Consider the following statements:

1. The Constituent Assembly was formed as per the provisions of the Mountbatten Plan.
2. The Constitution assemblies of the dominion government had no powers to repeal The Indian Independence Act, 1947.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

70. Consider the following statements:

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1. Indian Independence Act 1947 made constitution assembly a fully sovereign body.
2. With the commencement of constitution of India The abolition of Privy Council Jurisdiction Act was repealed.
3. The Constitution assembly enacted the preamble at the first meeting of the assembly so that it can act as guiding principle for it.

Select the correct answer from the code given below

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

71. Consider the following statement regarding the composition of the Constituent Assembly:

1. The Constituent Assembly was constituted in November 1946 under the Cabinet Mission Plan.
2. The temporary president of constituent assembly was Sardar Vallabh bhai patel.
3. Out of total 389 seats of constitutional assembly 296 seats were allotted to Princely states and 93 to British India.

Which of the statements given above is/ are correct?

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

72. Consider the following statements:

1. Mahatma Gandhi and M. A Jinnah were the members of the constituent assembly.
2. The Assembly comprised representatives of all sections of Indian Society- Hindu, Muslims, Sikhs, Parsis, Anglo-Indian, Indian Christians, SC, STs including women

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of all these sections.

Which of the statements given above is /are correct?

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

73. What was the final procedure followed for adoption of the Constitution of India?

1. It was submitted to the people of India for ratification.
2. It was submitted to the Governor-General for his assent.
3. It was adopted when the interim government approved it.
4. It was adopted when it received the signature of the President and Members of the Constituent Assembly.

Select the correct option using the given code below:

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

74. Consider the following statement about August Offer:

1. Along with the dominion status, it promised to form a representative Indian body after the war to frame a constitution for India.
2. The Indian National Congress rejected this offer as it demanded complete freedom.

Which of the following statements given above

is/are correct?

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

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75. Which of the following were a part of Cripps Proposal ?

1. Setting up of an Indian dominion.
2. The transfer of power and the rights of minorities would be safeguarded by negotiations between the Constituent Assembly and the British government.
3. This Assembly would have only elected members.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

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

Descriptive questions

Answer the following in 150 words each question carries 10marks

1. The Preamble to the Constitution sets out the aims and aspirations of the people of India. To what extent have they been translated into the various provisions of the Constitution?
2. Explain the meaning of 'Rule of Law' as foundation of modern system of Justice.
3. Constitution of India accepts secularism but there is no rigid separation between state and freedom of religion given to the individual. Comment
4. Mention Different Facets of Personal Liberty

Current Affairs questions

Answer the following in 250 words each question carries 15marks

1. A key lesson from the Cold War is that if competition between superpowers turns ugly, it could affect the world through proxy conflicts, economic wars and diplomatic crises in this backdrop analyse US-China relations
2. What is the debate surrounding the redistribution of wealth that has piqued interest during the ongoing election campaigns? Where does it fit in the constitutional framework? How has the judiciary rulings influenced the goal of redistribution of wealth

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3. A decade has passed since the Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Act came into effect however the Act now faces numerous challenges in its implementation. Examine and suggest measure for effective execution
4. The journey of Universal Immunisation Programme (UIP), which India embarked upon in 1985, has passed through multiple challenges. Discuss and how this programme is bolstered by Mission Indradhanush/Intensified Mission Indradhanush