

INSTRUCTIONS

1. This Test Booklet contains 50 items (Questions). Each item is printed in English. Each item comprises four responses (answers). You will select the response which you want to mark on the Answer Sheet. In case you feel that there is more than one correct response with you consider the best. In any case, choose **ONLY ONE** response for each item.
2. You have to mark all your responses **ONLY** on the separate Answer Sheet provided. See direction in the answers sheet.
3. All items carry equal marks. Attempt all items. Your total marks will depend only on the number of correct responses marked by you in the answer sheet. **For every incorrect response 1/3rd of the allotted marks will be deducted.**

SWAPNIL'S
IAS

From Dream to Reality

1. In the context of different forms of government, which of the following is/are correct?

1. In the Confederation, the government power lies with the independent states.
2. In the Unitary form of government, central government has the least power.
3. United Kingdom is an example of Confederal system.

Select the correct answer from the code given below.

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

2. Which of the following functions are performed by a Constitution?

1. To provide a set of basic rules that allow for minimal coordination amongst members of a society.
2. To enable the government to fulfill the aspirations of a society and create conditions for a just society.
3. To specify who has the power to make decisions in a society.
4. To set some limits on what a government can impose on its citizens.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

3. "A way of life which recognizes liberty, equality, and fraternity which are not to be treated as separate entities in a trinity", best defines which form of democracy?

- (a) Political democracy
- (b) Direct democracy
- (c) Social democracy
- (d) Economic democracy

4. Consider the following statements with respect to the Preamble of the Constitution of India:

1. The Preamble was enacted before the rest of the constitution was enacted by the Constituent Assembly.
2. The Preamble is based on 'Objective Resolution' drafted and moved by Jawaharlal Nehru in 1946.

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

5. Consider the following statements:

1. The area or boundary of any state can be altered by Parliament.
2. The name of the state can be altered by its own State Legislature.

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

6. Which among the following functions was/were performed by the Constituent Assembly?

1. Ratification of India's membership of the Commonwealth.
2. Adoption of National flag and National Anthem.
3. Election of Dr. Rajendra Prasad as the first President of India.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

7. Which of the following can be considered as elements of the basic structure of the Constitution of India?

1. Freedom and dignity of the individual
2. Limited power of Parliament to amend the Constitution
3. Secular character of the Constitution

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

8. Consider the following pairs:

**Committee of the Constituent Assembly:
Headed by**

1. Steering Committee: Dr. Rajendra Prasad
2. Committee for negotiating with States: Sardar Patel

3. Union Constitution Committee: Jawaharlal Nehru

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

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

9. Consider the following statements regarding the Constituent Assembly:

1. It repealed the India Independence Act of 1947 by the passage of objectives resolution in its first session.
2. It was considered as a sovereign body by Mahatma Gandhi.

Which of the statements given above is/are **not** correct?

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

10. Which of the following words was/were added to the Preamble of the Indian Constitution by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976?

1. Socialist
2. Secular
3. Unity
4. Dignity

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

11. Consider the following statements in the context of the Preamble as part of the Indian Constitution:

1. In the Berubari Union Case (1960), Supreme Court held that Preamble is the source of interpretation of the provisions of the constitution.
2. In the LIC of India Case (1995), Supreme Court held that the Preamble is an integral part of the Constitution.

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

12. The constitutional amendment bill must be passed in each house by a special majority in order to get enacted. Special majority, here, refers to:

- (a) Majority of the members of each house present and voting
- (b) Majority of the total membership of each house present and voting for the bill
- (c) Majority of the total membership of the house and a simple majority of the members of the house present and voting
- (d) Majority of the total membership of the house and a majority of two-thirds of the members of the house present and voting.

13. A *Presidential form of government* is one where the:

1. Head of the state is popularly elected.
2. Head of the state is not part of the

Cabinet

3. Executive is responsible to the legislature.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

14. With reference to the Constitutional Monarchy, consider the following statements:

1. It is a system of government where the power of the monarch is limited by a constitution.
2. By being politically neutral, Monarch may provide political stability.
3. Japan is the only Asian nation having the constitutional monarchy.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

15. Consider the following features:

1. Stable government
2. Prevent autocracy
3. Narrow representation

Which of the above features will be a benefit after adopting the presidential system in India?

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

16. It is a form of government in which the ultimate leader is a supreme deity (or group thereof), who rules either directly as a god in human form or indirectly through earthly servants (typically the clergy) who rule in the deity's stead. The laws are based on religious laws and precepts, and the government serves its deity rather than the citizenry. They may be often oppressive in function, with strict rules and harsh punishments for rule-breakers.

Which of the following types of political systems is being described in the passage given above?

- (a) Oligarchy
- (b) Meritocracy
- (c) Theocracy
- (d) Aristocracy

17. In the context of the Indian constitution, consider the following statements regarding the term 'liberty':

1. The idea of liberty has been borrowed from the American constitution.
2. Liberty incorporated in the preamble is negative in nature.

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

18. Which of the following are *not* guaranteed by Procedural Democracy?

1. Universal Adult Franchise
2. Redistributive Justice
3. Constitutional Government

4. Social Equality

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

19. Which of the following provisions can be amended by Special Majority of both the house of Parliament only?

1. Fundamental Rights
2. Directive Principles of State Policy
3. Conferment of more jurisdiction on the supreme court
4. Power of Parliament to amend the constitution
5. Abolition or creation of legislative councils in states

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

20. Which of the following is/are limitations on the powers of the Parliament in India?

1. Written Constitution
2. Federal System
3. Fundamental Rights

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

21. With reference to the Indian Polity, which one of the following statements is correct?

- (a) Indian Constitution mentions India as a Federation of States.
- (b) Parliament can admit new states into the Union of India only after the recommendation of the President.
- (c) Parliament has the exclusive power for changing the name of any Indian State.
- (d) Alteration of boundaries of states in India is considered as amendment of the Constitution under Article 368.

22. The word "Political Justice" is mentioned in the Indian Constitution under

- (a) the Preamble only
- (b) the Preamble and the Directive Principles of State Policy
- (c) the Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principles of State Policy
- (d) the Preamble and Fundamental Rights

23. The beginning of the Parliamentary System in India can be traced back to which of the following Acts?

- (a) Charter Act of 1853
- (b) Government of India Act, 1858
- (c) Government of India Act, 1919
- (d) Government of India Act, 1935

24. Which of the following are *non-democratic* forms of government?

- 1. Monarchy
- 2. Oligarchy
- 3. Technocracy

4. Theocracy

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

25. Which of the following are the factors responsible for the bulkiness of the Indian Constitution?

- 1. Huge geographical extent and diversity in India.
- 2. Dominance of legal luminaries in the Constituent Assembly.
- 3. Single constitution for both Centre and states.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

26. Which of the following provisions can be amended by a simple majority of Parliament?

- 1. Admission or establishment of new states
- 2. Use of official language
- 3. Elections to Parliament and state legislatures
- 4. Conferment of more jurisdiction on the Supreme Court

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

27. Consider the following statements regarding the procedure for amendment of constitution of India:

1. The President can withhold his assent to the constitutional amendment bill if the bill deals with amending the basic structure of the constitution.
2. If the bill seeks to amend the federal provisions of the constitution, it must also be ratified by the legislatures of half of the states by a special majority.

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

28. Which of the following features of the Indian Constitution were borrowed from the Government of India Act 1935?

1. Federal Scheme
2. Emergency provisions
3. Appointment of State governors
4. Federal Public Service Commission

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

29. Which of the following best describes "Constitutionalism"?

(a) It refers to the principle that the authority of government derives from and is limited by a body of fundamental law.

(b) It refers to the strict adherence to the judicial interpretation of the core values of principles and philosophy of constitution.

(c) It is a theory that believes in interpretation of constitutional text in original public meaning that it would have had at the time that it became law.

(d) It is an ideology which promotes supremacy of the law making body, that is the Parliament.

30. The Preamble of India reveals:

- (a) Source of authority of the Constitution.
- (b) Objectives of the Constitution.
- (c) Date of adoption of the Constitution.
- (d) All statements (a), (b) and (c) are correct.

31. The constitution of India can be amended through:

1. Simple majority of the Parliament
2. Special majority of the Parliament
3. Special majority of the Parliament and ratification of half of the state legislatures

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

32. In the context of various political systems prevailing in the world, which of the following are the characteristics of democracy?

1. In a democracy, the final decision making power must rest with those elected by the people.
2. The ruling party in power must have a fair chance of losing in an election.
3. Each adult citizen must have one vote and each vote must have one value.
4. The Government is not limited by laws or regulations.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

33. Consider the following statements regarding the Parliamentary form of government:

1. The ministers operate on the principle of secrecy of procedure.
2. The ministers are members of both the legislature and the executive.
3. The Prime Minister is the leader of the council of ministers.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

34. Consider the following statements:

1. The Constituent Assembly adopted 'Elephant' as its seal.
2. Sir B.N. Rau was appointed as a constitutional advisor to the assembly.
3. Prem Behari Narain Raizada was the calligrapher of the Indian Constitution.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

35. Who among the following can introduce a bill to amend the Constitution of India?

1. A minister who is not a part of the Parliament
2. Leader of Opposition
3. Attorney General

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

36. Which of the following provisions were part of the Government of India Act of 1919?

1. It provided for the establishment of a public service commission.
2. It introduced direct elections in the country for the first time.
3. It introduced a system of communal representation for depressed classes.
4. It provided the dyarchy scheme of governance in the provinces.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

37. With reference to the Indian concept of Secularism, consider the following statements:

1. There is strict separation between Religion and the State.
2. It deals not only with religious freedom of individuals but also with religious freedom of minority communities.
3. Government can intervene in religious practices to bring religious reforms.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

38. In India, the concept of Secularism connotes:

1. Religion and state must be strictly separated.
2. Freedom of religion of both individuals and communities.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

39. Why India is described as a 'Union of States' rather than a 'Federation of States'?

1. The Indian federation is the result of an agreement among the states.
2. States have no right to secede from the federation.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- (a) 1 only

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

40. Which of the following acts gave recognition to the Portfolio system in India?

- (a) Government of India Act of 1858
- (b) Indian Councils Act of 1861
- (c) Indian Councils Act of 1892
- (d) Charter Act of 1853

41. Which of the following is/are features of Indian parliamentary system?

1. Majority party rule
2. Presence of real and nominal Executive
3. Membership of the ministers in the legislature

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

42. Consider the following statements regarding Constituent Assembly:

1. It was a fully sovereign body.
2. It could abrogate or alter any law made by the British Parliament in relation to India.
3. Princely states never joined the assembly.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

43. The Indian Councils Act of 1861 introduced which of the following provisions for the first time in India?

1. Power to issue ordinances in Indian administration
2. Nomination of Indians as non-official members to Viceroy's council
3. The new office of Secretary of State for India

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

44. Consider the following statements with reference to the word "secular" in the Indian Constitution:

1. The word "secular" was not expressly mentioned in the constitution before the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act.
2. The concept of secularism as embodied in the Indian Constitution provides an absolute separation of state and religion.

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

45. With reference to the Constituent Assembly, consider the following statements:

1. Manabendra Nath Roy was the first to put forward the idea of a Constituent Assembly.

2. It was based on the scheme formulated by the Wavell Plan.

3. The representatives of British provinces were indirectly elected.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

46. Government of India can increase the territorial extent of 'Territory of India' by:

1. Declaring a Union Territory as a state.
2. Acquiring new areas through conquest or subjugation.
3. Accepting land as a gift from another country.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

47. The introduction of The Charter Act of 1833 led to:

1. deprivation of legislative powers of Governors of Bombay and Madras.
2. formation of a separate body for commercial and administrative functions of the East India Company.
3. introduction of an open competitive system of selection and recruitment of civil servants.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

48. Supreme Court of India has defined the term 'constitutional morality in its various judgments. In this context, which of the following are elements of 'constitutional morality?

- 1. Rule of law
- 2. Individual freedom
- 3. Social Justice

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

49. With reference to the Republican feature of Indian polity, consider the following statements:

- 1. India became a republic in 1947 immediately after passing of the the Indian Independence Act.
- 2. Republican feature is borrowed from the French Constitution.
- 3. Head of the Indian state is directly elected by the people.

Which of the statement given above is/are correct?

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

50. The 86th constitutional amendment inserted/ changed articles in which of the following parts of the constitution?

- 1. Part III
- 2. Part IV
- 3. Part IV-A

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

