Sunday, 22 June 2025

DAILY PRACTICE DAY 02 UPSC CSE PRELIMS 2026



"Knowledge is of no value unless you put it into practice"

Practice Quiz on Indian Constitution, Polity, and Supreme Court Judgments

Question Set: 20 UPSC Prelims-Oriented MCQs

Level: Advanced (Conceptual, Analytical & Judgment-Based)

Target Audience: Aspirants preparing for Civil Services (UPSC CSE –

Prelims) and other competitive exams with focus on Indian Polity and Constitutional Law.

Objective of This Quiz:

This set of questions is designed not to test mere rote knowledge, but:

- To assess conceptual clarity
- To evaluate ability to correlate judgments with doctrines
- To test constitutional logic and judicial development over time

Topic-Wise Distribution:

S. No.	Topic Area	Subtopics Covered
1	Indian Constitution – Core Concepts	Preamble, Fundamental Rights, DPSPs, Amendments, Schedules
2	Federal Structure and Union–State Relations	Governor, President's Rule, Emergency Provisions
3	Judiciary and Judicial Interpretation	Supreme Court powers, writ jurisdiction, judicial review
4	Landmark Supreme Court Judgments	Kesavananda Bharati, Maneka Gandhi, SR Bommai, Indra Sawhney, IR Coelho
5	Constitutional Doctrines	Basic Structure, Colourable Legislation, Pith & Substance, Eclipse, Severability
6	Reservation & Equality	OBC reservation, creamy layer, Article 14 interpretations
7	Fundamental Rights & Directive Principles	Articles 12–35, Right to Life expansion, judicial activism
8	Recent Interpretative Trends	LGBTQ+ rights, privacy, environment, right to die, education, reputation

- **1.** With reference to the concept of "Basic Structure of the Constitution", consider the following statements:
 - 1. The term "Basic Structure" finds mention in Article 368 of the Constitution.
 - 2. The doctrine was first evolved in the case of Golaknath v. State of Punjab.
 - 3. Judicial review is considered part of the basic structure of the Constitution.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

2. Consider the following pairs:

Supreme Court Case

Constitutional Doctrine Evolved

Minerva Mills v. Union of India

Primacy of Directive Principles over Fundamental Rights

Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala

Basic Structure Doctrine

S. R. Bommai v. Union of India Federalism and misuse of Article 356

Which of the pairs is/are correctly matched?

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 1 and 3 only
- D. 2 only

- **3.** With respect to constitutional provisions relating to the Governor of a State, consider the following:
 - 1. The Constitution prescribes the procedure for the removal of the Governor.
 - 2. The Governor holds office during the pleasure of the President.
 - 3. The Governor can be reappointed after the expiry of their term. Which of the statements are correct?
 - A. 1 and 2 only
 - B. 2 and 3 only
 - C. 1 and 3 only
 - D. 1, 2 and 3
- **4.** Which of the following correctly describe the significance of the *Indra Sawhney vs. Union of India (1992)* judgment?
 - 1. It upheld 27% reservation for OBCs in central services.
 - 2. It ruled that total reservations cannot exceed 49%.
 - 3. It excluded the "creamy layer" from reservation benefits. Select the correct answer using the code below:
 - A. 1 and 2 only
 - B. 2 and 3 only
 - C. 1 and 3 only
 - D. 1, 2 and 3
- **5.** Which of the following statements about the *Doctrine of Separation of Powers* in the Indian context is/are correct?
 - 1. The Constitution explicitly mentions the separation of powers among the three branches of government.
 - 2. Judicial review is a mechanism to ensure functional separation.
 - 3. Legislative privileges act as an institutional limit on judiciary's power. Select the correct answer:
 - A. 1 and 2 only
 - B. 2 and 3 only
 - C. 1 and 3 only
 - D. 2 only

- **6.** Consider the following statements regarding 9th Schedule of the Constitution:
 - 1. It was added by the First Constitutional Amendment Act, 1951.
 - 2. The Supreme Court in I.R. Coelho (2007) ruled that even laws under 9th Schedule are subject to judicial review.
 - 3. Article 31B provides protection to laws placed in this Schedule.

Which of the statements are correct?

- A. 1 and 3 only
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 1, 2 and 3
- D. 1 and 2 only
- 7. The Supreme Court, through its interpretation of Article 21, has held which of the following as facets of the "Right to Life"?
 - 1. Right to education
 - 2. Right to die with dignity
 - 3. Right to clean environment
 - 4. Right to reputation

Select the correct answer using the code below:

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 1, 2 and 3 only
- C. 1, 3 and 4 only
- D. 1, 2, 3 and 4
- **8.** With reference to the *Judicial Appointments* in India, consider the following statements:
 - 1. The Constitution originally provided for a collegium system.
 - 2. The Second Judges Case (1993) introduced the primacy of the judiciary in appointments.
 - 3. The NJAC Act was struck down on grounds of violating judicial independence.

Which of the statements is/are correct?

- A. 2 and 3 only
- B. 1 and 3 only

- C. 1 and 2 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3
- **9.** Which of the following best captures the ruling in *S. R. Bommai vs. Union of India* (1994)?
- A. Judicial review of President's rule is not permitted under any circumstance.
- B. Secularism is not part of the Constitution's basic structure.
- C. The President must provide written reasons before imposing Article 356.
- D. The proclamation under Article 356 is subject to judicial review.
- **10.** With reference to *Constitutional Amendments*, consider the following statements:
 - 1. Every part of the Constitution is amendable under Article 368.
 - 2. The procedure for constitutional amendment varies depending on the part being amended.
 - 3. Amendments violating the basic structure doctrine can be invalidated. Which of the statements are correct?
 - A. 1 and 2 only
 - B. 2 and 3 only
 - C. 1 and 3 only
 - D. 1, 2 and 3
- **11.** In *Maneka Gandhi vs. Union of India (1978)*, the Supreme Court expanded the interpretation of Article 21 to include:
- A. Right to personal liberty without lawful procedure
- B. Narrow reading of "procedure established by law"
- C. Arbitrary arrest under preventive detention laws
- D. Due process of law including fairness, justness, and non-arbitrariness
- **12.** The case of *Navtej Singh Johar vs. Union of India* was significant because it:
- A. Legalized same-sex marriage under Hindu Marriage Act
- B. Upheld the rights of transgenders as a third gender
- C. Decriminalized consensual homosexual acts between adults
- D. Expanded reservation for LGBTQIA+ individuals

13. With reference to Fundamental Rights under the Indian Constitution, consider the following pairs:

Article	Content	
Article 15	Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth	
Article 17	Protection against arrest and detention	
Article 19	Freedom of speech and expression	
Which of the above pairs is/are correctly matched?		
A. 1 and 2 only		
B. 1 and 3 only		
C. 2 and 3 only		
D. 1, 2 and 3		

- **14.** Consider the following statements about the *Preamble to the Constitution of India*:
 - 1. It was part of the original Constitution.
 - 2. It can be amended under Article 368.
 - 3. It is justiciable and enforceable in a court of law.

Which of the statements is/are correct?

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 1 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3

- **15.** The distinction between 'procedure established by law' and 'due process of law' was addressed in:
- A. Gopalan vs. State of Madras
- B. ADM Jabalpur vs. Shivkant Shukla
- C. Maneka Gandhi vs. Union of India
- D. S.R. Bommai vs. Union of India
- **16.** The *Doctrine of Colourable Legislation* implies:
- A. Parliament cannot legislate on State List even under emergencies.
- B. A law which is otherwise valid in form but invalid in substance can be struck down.
- C. Judiciary must always defer to the wisdom of legislature.
- D. None of the above.
- 17. Which of the following doctrines are judicially evolved tools of constitutional interpretation?
 - 1. Doctrine of Pith and Substance
 - 2. Doctrine of Severability
 - 3. Doctrine of Eclipse

Select the correct answer:

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 2 and 3 only
- C. 1 and 3 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3
- **18.** Consider the following provisions:
 - 1. Article 32
 - 2. Article 226
 - 3. Article 136
 - 4. Article 137

Which of the above directly empower the judiciary to issue writs for enforcement of fundamental rights?

- A. 1 and 2 only
- B. 1 and 3 only

- C. 2 and 4 only
- D. 1, 2 and 3 only
- 19. The right to property was removed from the list of fundamental rights by:
- A. 42nd Amendment Act
- B. 44th Amendment Act
- C. 43rd Amendment Act
- D. Kesavananda Bharati judgment
- **20.** Which among the following is **not** an exception to the general rule of equality under Article 14?
- A. Special laws for women and children
- B. Laws based on geographical classification
- C. Laws creating artificial and unreasonable classification
- D. Laws granting preference to socially and educationally backward classes



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Best Wishes,

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