

TEST – 27 (Textbook)
(INSTA Prelims Test Series 2021)

- 47. Which of the following provisions given in Fundamental rights or Directive Principles in the Constitution have a bearing on Education in India?**
1. Article 15 2. Article 21A 3. Article 28 4. Articles 39 and 41
Select the correct answer using the codes below.
A. 1, 2 and 3 only B. 2 and 3 only C. 1 and 4 only D. 1, 2, 3 and 4
- 48. Which of the following writs can be issued against legislative bodies?**
1. Mandamus 2. Prohibition 3. Certiorari
Select the correct answer using the codes below.
A. 1 only B. 1 and 3 only C. 2 and 3 only D. 1, 2 and 3
- 49. The 42nd Amendment Act of 1976 added four new Directive Principles to the original list. They require the State to**
1. Take steps to secure the participation of workers in the management of industries
2. Secure a social order for the promotion of welfare of the people
3. Provide public assistance to the vulnerable in certain cases
4. Protect and improve the environment and to safeguard forests and wild life
Select the correct answer using the code given below:
A. 2 and 3 only B. 1 and 4 only C. 1, 2 and 3 only D. 1, 2, 3 and 4
- 50. This was a landmark decision of the Supreme Court of India which led to the First Amendment of the Constitution of India. It was the first major judgement regarding reservations in Republic of India stating that caste based reservation in government jobs and college seats were violative of Article 16 (2) of the Indian Constitution. The decision was**
A. Golaknath case (1967) B. Champakam Dorairajan case (1951)
C. Maneka Gandhi case (1978) D. Shankari Prasad case (1952)
- 51. Provisions concerning which of the following in the Constitution can be amended by a bill passed with simple majority in the Parliament?**
1. Citizenship—acquisition and termination 2. Union Territories
3. Fifth Schedule 4. Sixth Schedule
Select the correct answer using the codes below.
A. 1 and 2 only B. 3 and 4 only C. 1, 3 and 4 only D. 1, 2, 3 and 4
- 52. Based on various judgements of the Supreme Court, which of the following elements form have emerged to define the ‘basic structure’ of the Indian Constitution?**
1. Granting special leave to petitions by the SC
2. Judgments of the Supreme Court shall be binding on all Courts within the territory of India
3. Enforcement of decrees and orders of Supreme Court
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
A. 3 only B. 2 and 3 only C. 1, 2 and 3 D. None of the above
- 53. The Constitution defines the territorial limits of the legislative powers vested in the Centre and the states. In this context, which of following bodies can make not only territorial laws within India but also ‘extra-territorial laws’ that are applicable to Indian citizens throughout the world?**
A. Supreme Court of India B. Parliament of India
C. Respective State Legislatures D. None of the above
- 54. With reference to the provisions of inter-state trade and commerce found in the Constitution, consider the following statements.**
1. The Constitution gives Parliament the power to restrict free trade between and within states on grounds of public interest.
2. The Constitution provides that no taxes can be applied to the goods originating in another state that are also not applied on goods produced within a state.
Which of the above is/are correct?
A. 1 only B. 2 only C. Both 1 and 2 D. None
- 55. Besides sharing of taxes between the Centre and the states, the Constitution provides for grants-in-aid to the states from the Central resources. In this context, consider the following about Statutory Grants.**
1. They are charged on the Consolidated Fund of India every year.
2. These grants are to be given on the recommendation of the Finance Commission.
Select the correct answer using the codes below.
A. 1 only B. 2 only C. Both 1 and 2 D. None of the above