MP SI Pre 2026 Exam Analysis | 30 Oct Shift 1 E

Q1. On whose written recommendation can the President proclaim a **National Emergency**?
(a) Prime Minister alone
(b) Rajya Sabha
(c) Union Cabinet
(d) Vice-President

Q2. Which of the following is NOT a constitutional body?
(a) Attorney General of India
(b) NITI Aayog
(c) Comptroller and Auditor General
(d) Finance Commission

Q3. Under Article 11, who has the power to make laws on **citizenship**?
(a) President
(b) Supreme Court
(c) Parliament
(d) State Legislatures

Q4. Who was the **temporary (provisional) President** of the Constituent Assembly?
(a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
(b) Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha
(c) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
(d) H.C. Mukherjee

Q5. Who was elected the **permanent President** of the Constituent Assembly?
(a) Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha
(b) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
(c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
(d) Jawaharlal Nehru

Q6. How many members, including the Chairman, did the **Drafting Committee** have?
(a) 5
(b) 7
(c) 9
(d) 11

Q7. The **35th Constitutional Amendment** (1974) gave Sikkim which status?
(a) Union Territory
(b) Associate State
(c) Full State
(d) Protectorate

Q8. After the **44th Amendment** (1978) removed it from Fundamental Rights, the Right to Property became a legal right under which Article?
(a) Article 21A
(b) Article 31
(c) Article 300A
(d) Article 32

Q9. The **86th Amendment** (2002) inserted which Article, making education a Fundamental Right for children aged 6 to 14?
(a) Article 19A
(b) Article 21A
(c) Article 24
(d) Article 30A

Q10. Who was the first woman **Governor** of an Indian state after Independence?
(a) Sarojini Naidu
(b) Sucheta Kripalani
(c) Vijayalakshmi Pandit
(d) Padmaja Naidu

Q11. Article 31 in the original Constitution dealt with which right?
(a) Right to Education
(b) Right to Property
(c) Freedom of Religion
(d) Right to Constitutional Remedies

Q12. Article 40 of the Directive Principles directs the State to:
(a) Secure a Uniform Civil Code
(b) Organise Village Panchayats
(c) Provide free legal aid
(d) Separate the judiciary from the executive

Q13. The Directive Principles of State Policy were borrowed from the Constitution of:
(a) USA
(b) UK
(c) Ireland
(d) Canada

Q14. The **Harappan Civilization** is also known as:
(a) Vedic Civilization
(b) Indus-Saraswati Civilization
(c) Gangetic Civilization
(d) Dravidian Civilization

Q15. Which of these Harappan sites is NOT located in India?
(a) Dholavira
(b) Lothal
(c) Kalibangan
(d) Mohenjodaro

Q16. The list of sixteen **Mahajanapadas** is found in which text?
(a) Anguttara Nikaya
(b) Arthashastra
(c) Indica
(d) Rajatarangini

Q17. Shravasti was the capital of which Mahajanapada?
(a) Magadha
(b) Kosala
(c) Avanti
(d) Vatsa

Q18. The Chinese traveller **Fa-Hien** visited India during the reign of:
(a) Ashoka
(b) Harshavardhana
(c) Chandragupta II
(d) Kanishka

Q19. The Chinese traveller **Hiuen Tsang** visited India during the reign of:
(a) Samudragupta
(b) Harshavardhana
(c) Chandragupta Maurya
(d) Akbar

Q20. Which Delhi Sultanate ruler conquered **Malwa** in 1305?
(a) Balban
(b) Alauddin Khilji
(c) Iltutmish
(d) Firoz Shah Tughlaq

Q21. The **Virupaksha Temple** at Pattadakal was built by the queen of Chalukya king Vikramaditya II. Who was she?
(a) Lokamahadevi
(b) Rani Rudrama
(c) Didda
(d) Razia Sultan

Q22. The **Kailasanathar Temple** at Kanchipuram was built by which ruler?
(a) Pulakeshin II
(b) Rajaraja I
(c) Narasimhavarman II (Rajasimha)
(d) Krishna I

Q23. Who called Bal Gangadhar Tilak the "**Father of Indian Unrest**"?
(a) Lord Curzon
(b) Valentine Chirol
(c) A.O. Hume
(d) Lord Minto

Q24. The Himalayan hill ranges in the northeast (Patkai, Naga, Mizo) are collectively called:
(a) Himadri
(b) Shiwalik
(c) Purvanchal
(d) Pir Panjal

Q25. Which point in Great Nicobar is the **southernmost point** of India?
(a) Kanyakumari
(b) Indira Point
(c) Port Blair
(d) Little Andaman

Answer Key

Q	Ans	Q	Ans	Q	Ans
1	c	10	a	19	b
2	b	11	b	20	b
3	c	12	b	21	a
4	b	13	c	22	c
5	c	14	b	23	b
6	b	15	d	24	c
7	b	16	a	25	b
8	c	17	b		
9	b	18	c		