



All India Civil Services Coaching Centre

(Under the aegis of Government of Tamil Nadu)

Polity and Constitution

Time Allowed: 2 Hours

Maximum Marks: 200

1. Which of the following statements are correct?

1. The Constituent Assembly was constituted in November 1946 under the scheme formulated by the Cabinet Mission Plan.
2. The Constituent Assembly was directly elected by the people of India.
3. Dr. Sachchidanand Sinha was elected as the temporary President of the assembly.
4. The Muslim League boycotted the first meeting and insisted on a separate state of Pakistan.

Codes:

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

2. Consider the following statements about the sources of our Constitution:

1. The feature of Directive Principles of State Policy came from the Australian Constitution.
2. The Fundamental Rights and Judicial Review were taken from the US Constitution.
3. The Principle of Cabinet Government and the relations between the executive and the legislature were taken from the Irish Constitution.
4. Suspension of fundamental rights during emergency was taken from the Weimar Constitution.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

3. Consider the following statements about the Preamble?

1. It is based on the 'Objective Resolution' drafted and moved by Pandit Motilal Nehru in the Constituent Assembly.
2. It has been amended only once so far, in 1976, by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act.
3. This amendment added three new words - Socialist, Secular and Unity.

Which of the above statement is/are incorrect?

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

4. Which of the following statements about Parliament's power to reorganize the states is/are correct?

1. A bill contemplating such changes can be introduced in the Parliament only with the prior recommendation of the President.
2. Before recommending the bill, the President has to refer the same to the State Legislature concerned for expressing its view within a specified period.
3. The President is not bound by the views of State Legislature and may either accept or reject, even if the views are received.
4. It is necessary to make a fresh reference to the State Legislature every time an amendment to the bill is moved and accepted in Parliament.

Codes:

- (a) 1, 2 and 4 only

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

5. Consider the following statements regarding the abolition of titles (Article 18)?

1. It prohibits the state from conferring any title (except a military or academic distinction) on anybody, whether a citizen or a foreigner.
2. It prohibits a citizen of India from accepting any title from any foreign state.
3. The National Awards do not amount to 'titles' within the meaning of Article 18 as that prohibits only hereditary titles of nobility.
4. The Janata Party Government headed by Morarji Desai re-instituted these National Awards.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

6. Consider the following statements regarding the Fundamental Duties:

1. Some of the Fundamental Duties are extended to all persons whether citizens or foreigners.
2. The Parliament is free to enforce them by suitable legislation.
3. The Fundamental duties in the Indian Constitution are inspired by the Constitution of the erstwhile USSR.
4. The Verma Committee on Fundamental Duties recommended for a separate chapter on Fundamental Duties.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

7. Consider the following statements on Prime Minister, if he belongs to the Upper House of Parliament.

1. He can make statements only in Upper House.
2. He will not be able to announce government policies on the floor of the Lower House.
3. He will not be able to speak on the budget in the lower house.
4. He will not be able to vote in his favour in the event of a no-confidence motion.

Which of the above statements is incorrect?

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

8. Consider the following statements about the mercy petitions:

1. The pardoning power of the President is independent of the Judiciary.
2. The President can, in the exercise of his powers, examine the evidence afresh.
3. The President can afford relief not only from a sentence which he regards as unduly harsh, but also from an evident mistake.
4. The President is not bound to hear a petitioner for mercy before he rejects the petitioner.

Which of these above statements is/are correct?

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

9. Which of the following statements is/are correct about the Money Bills?

1. A Money Bill shall not be introduced in the Council of States.
2. After the Money Bill has been passed by the House of the People, it shall be transmitted to the Council of States which shall within six weeks from the date of its receipt return the Bill.
3. The House of People may thereupon either accept or reject all or any of the

recommendations of the Council of States.

4. Article 112 provides the definition of the Money Bills.

Codes:

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

10. Consider the following statement:

- 1. No discussion shall take place in Parliament with respect to the conduct of any judge of the Supreme Court in the discharge of his duties except upon a motion for presenting an address to the President for the removal of the judge.
- 2. This safeguard is not present for the judges of a High Court.
- 3. No judge (from Supreme Court as well as High Court) has been impeached so far.

Select the incorrect statements:

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

11. Which of the following statements about the Zero Hour are correct?

- 1. It is mentioned in the Rules of Business of the Houses of Parliament.
- 2. No Prior notice is required to raise matter during this period.
- 3. It's the time immediately following the question hour in both houses of Parliament.
- 4. It is the hour of every sitting in both the houses of Parliament.

Codes:

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

12. Which of the following statements about the types of majority followed in the Parliament are correct?

- 1. A no-confidence or censure motion and Ordinary Bills are passed by a Simple Majority.

- 2. Absolute Majority is the majority of more than fifty percent of the total strength of the House, which includes even those members who are abstaining.

- 3. A special majority of $2/3^{\text{rd}}$ of the members present and voting is required for Article 249 of the Constitution.

Codes:

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

13. Consider the following statements:

- 1. Governor only has situational discretion whereas the President has constitutional discretion and also special discretion.
- 2. Ministerial advice has been made binding on the President, but no such provision has been made with respect to the Governor.
- 3. The pardoning powers of the Governor and those of the President are the same.

Select the correct statements:

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

14. Which of the following statements about the Legislative Councils is/are correct?

- 1. At present, there are only five states which have bicameral legislature.
- 2. The Constitution provides for the abolition and creation of Legislative Councils in the states.
- 3. For creation or abolition of a Legislative Council the representative assembly needs to pass a resolution to this effect by a simple majority.
- 4. The size of the council depends the size of the concerned assembly?

Codes:

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

15. Which of the following statements about the Financial Emergency provisions in the Constitution are correct?

1. A proclamation declaring Financial Emergency must be approved by both the Houses of Parliament with one month from the date of its issue.
2. Once approved by both the Houses of the Parliament, the financial emergency continues for a year and can be continued indefinitely with subsequent proclamations.
3. A proclamation of financial emergency may be revoked by the President at anytime by subsequent proclamation which does not require Parliamentary approval.
4. Financial Emergency has been declared only once in 1991.

Codes:

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

16. Consider the following statements :

1. The Linguistic Provinces Commission Under the Chairmanship of S K Dhar recommended the reorganization of states on the basis of linguistic factor rather than administrative convenience.
2. The JVP Committee consisting of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patil, Dr. Rajendra Prasad advocated for reorganization based on administrative convenience.
3. In Oct. 1953, the Government of India was forced to create the first linguistic state for the Telugu speaking areas from the Madras State.

Select the correct statement/s:

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

17. Consider the following statements:

1. In a democracy like India, the sovereignty vests in the Parliament.
2. The Fundamental Rights are meant to promote the idea of social and economic democracy.
3. The Fundamental Rights are absolute and justiciable.

Select the incorrect statements:

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

18. Consider the following statements:

1. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was prepared by the Human Rights Commission and adopted by the General Assembly on 10th December 1948.
2. The declaration contains 30 articles covering civil rights, political rights, economic-social and cultural rights.
3. Human rights are held to exist whether or not they are recognized and implemented by the legal system of a country.

Select the incorrect statement/s.

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 2
- (c) Only 3
- (d) None of these

19. Consider the following statements regarding the creamy layer:

1. In 1979, the Morarji Desai Government appointed the second Backward Classes Commission under the Chairmanship of B P Mandal, in terms of Article 340 of the Constitution.
2. Mandal Commission recommended for reservation of 27% of Government Jobs for the Other Backward Classes (OBCs).
3. In this development, the Supreme Court of India ruled that the total reserved quota should not exceed 50% except in some extraordinary situations.
4. Ram Nandan Committee was appointed to identify the creamy layer among the OBCs. It submitted its report in 1993.

Select the correct statements:

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

20. Consider the following statements about the provisions of Article 20:

1. The protection against ex-post-facto laws is only applicable in case of criminal laws.
2. The protection of double-jeopardy is only available in proceedings before a court of law or a judicial tribunal.
3. The protection against self-incrimination extends only to oral evidence.

Select the correct statement/s.

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

21. Which of the following statements about writs is/are correct?

1. Unlike mandamus that directs activity, the prohibition directs inactivity.
2. Unlike certiorari which is only preventive, prohibition is both preventive as well as curative.
3. Prohibition and Certiorari are both not available against legislative bodies and private individuals and bodies.

Codes:

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

22. Which of the following are covered by the articles of DPSP?

1. To secure a social order
2. Equal pay for equal work
3. Worker's Participation in management
4. To ensure that the operation of economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment.
5. Free legal aid.

Codes:

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

- (d) All of the above

23. Which of the following is not a Gandhian Principle as enshrined in the Directive Principles of State Policy?

- (a) To organize village Panchayats and endow them with necessary powers and authority to enable them to function as units of self – governance.
- (b) To secure for all citizens a uniform civil code throughout the country.
- (c) To promote the educational and economic interests of SCs, STs and other weaker sections of the society and to protect them from social injustice and exploitation.
- (d) To promote cottage industries.

24. Consider the following statements:

1. Goa is the only state in the India that regardless of religion has an active and enforced Uniform Civil Code (UCC) for all citizens even though India has different civil laws for different religious communities.
2. This code was introduced by the Portuguese in the 19th century in Goa and was not replaced after liberation.

Select the correct statements:

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

25. Consider the following statements with respect to the principles of the Rule of Law:

1. The concept of Equality before Law is an element of the concept of Rule of Law.
2. The Rule of Law ensures absence of arbitrary power, that is, no man can be punished except for a breach of law.
3. The Constitution of India is the result of the Rights of the individual as defined and enforced by the courts of law which is one of the elements of Rule of Law.

Which of the above statements is / are incorrect?

- (a) 1 and 2 Only
- (b) 3 Only
- (c) 1, 2 and 3

(d) 2 and 3 Only

26. Which of the following statements is / are correct with respect to Writs?

1. Only Supreme Court has been empowered with Writ Jurisdiction.
2. Parliament by law can extend power to issue writs to any other courts.
3. The writs system has been adopted from U.S. Presidential system.
4. Writs are extra constitutional rights given to judiciary by the Parliament.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

27. Which of the following Articles of the Indian Constitution reveals the Secular character of the Indian state?

1. Article 15
2. Article 16
3. Article 29
4. Article 14

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

28. Which of the following are the exceptions to the principle of Single Citizenship?

1. The Parliament under Article 16 can prescribe residence within a state or union territory as a condition for certain employments or appointments.
2. A state may offer concession in fees for education to its residents as it does not violate Article 15.
3. The right of outsiders to enter, reside and settle in tribal areas is restricted.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

29. Mandamus is a command issued by the court to a public official asking him to perform his official duties that he has failed or refused to perform. Against which of the following officials, writ cannot be issued?

1. Against private individual linked to PPP.
2. Against the Chief Justice of High Court acting in judicial capacity.
3. Against the President of India.

Select the answer using the code given below:

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

30. Consider the following statements with respect to Government of India Act of 1935:

1. It provided for the establishment of a federal joint Public Service Commission for two or more provinces.
2. It abolished the Diarchy in the provinces and introduced Provincial autonomy in its place.
3. It extended the principle of communal representation by providing separate electorates for depressed classes, women and labour.
4. It introduced, for the first time, bicameralism and direct election in country.

Which of the above statements are correct?

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

31. Which of the following are the features of the Federal structure?

1. Bicameralism.
2. Written Constitution.
3. Supremacy of the Constitution.
4. Single Citizenship.
5. Integrated Judiciary.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

(d) 1, 3 and 4 Only

32. Which of the following statements is/are correct about the Constitution of India?

1. It generates a degree of trust and coordination among people.
2. It specifies how the government will be constituted.
3. It lays down limits on the powers of the government.
4. It provides a standard to examine and evaluate any law and action.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

33. Consider the following statements about Article 32 of the Indian Constitution:

1. It is considered as heart & soul of the Constitution.
2. Under this article both Supreme Court and High Court can issue Writs.
3. The legal and customary rights can also be enforced under this article.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

34. Consider the following statements about the Indian Constitution:

1. Judicial Review is mentioned in Article 31B of the Constitution.
2. Ninth schedule was added by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act.
3. In I.R. Coelho case (2007), the Supreme Court removed immunity of Ninth Schedule from Judicial Review.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

35. Which of the following is/are the features of Presidential form of government?

1. Separation of Power
2. Wider Representation
3. Unstable government
4. Single executive

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

36. Consider the following statements with respect to the term 'Republic' mentioned in the Preamble:

1. In a Republic the head of the State is elected.
2. Every democratic country is also a republic.
3. In Presidential Government the Head of the State is indirectly elected while in a Republic, Head of the State is directly elected.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

37. Which of the following statements is/are correct about Indian Socialism?

1. Indian socialism is the form of State socialism.
2. It is highly influenced by Gandhian Socialism.
3. After the Economic Reforms of 1991, our Socialist values got strengthen.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

38. Consider the following statements with respect to the Parliamentary form of Government:

1. Prime Minister is the head of the Government in this system.
2. The Ministers are collectively responsible to the Parliament in general for all their acts of omission and commission.
3. In this system a person ceases to be MP if he is not elected to the House within six months.
4. The executive enjoys the right to get the legislature dissolved in a parliamentary system.

Which of the above statements are correct?

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

39. Which of the following doctrines are applicable in India?

1. Doctrine of the sovereignty of Parliament.
2. Doctrine of Legal Precedent
3. Doctrine of Eclipse
4. Doctrine of Severability

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

40. Which of the following statements is/are correct related to Habeas Corpus?

1. Habeas Corpus is issued to protect personal liberty of an individual against the arbitrary actions of the State only.
2. Habeas corpus relief may be used to obtain custody of a child.
3. Legislature which enacts the law depriving a man of his personal liberty must be empowered to make that law under Article 246 of the Indian Constitution.

Select the correct answer using the codes below:

- (a) 1 Only
- (b) 2 and 3 Only
- (c) 1 and 3 Only
- (d) None

41. With reference to the Tribunals in India, which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. The original Constitution did not contain any provision with respect to the Tribunals.
2. 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act deals with Tribunals.
3. Central Administrative Tribunal (CAT) has Original Jurisdiction in relation with recruitment of the Public Servants.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

42. Consider the following statements related to the Representation of Peoples Act:

1. The Representation of Peoples Act, 1951 provides election for Houses of Parliament only.
2. Provisions as to disqualification on ground of defection are mentioned in Representation of Peoples Act.

Which of the above statements is/are incorrect?

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

43. With reference to the Linguistic Minorities, consider following statements:

1. Linguistic minorities are determined on a National Basis.
2. Originally, the Constitution of India did not make any provision with respect to the Special officer for Linguistic Minorities.
3. Constitution does not specify service conditions of the Special Officer for Linguistic Minorities.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

44. Consider the following statements:
1. Administrative expenditure of Election Commission is charged upon 'The Consolidated Fund of India'.
 2. Election Commission has the powers of superintendence, direction and control of the elections to both the Houses of the State Legislature.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

45. Which of the following criterias for the State Reorganization was given by S. K. Dhar Commission?

1. Linguistic and Cultural homogeneity
2. Preservation and strengthening of the unity and security of the nation.
3. Financial, Economic and Administrative considerations.
4. Planning and promotion of the welfare of the people in each state as well as of the Nation as a whole.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

46. Which of the following duties are levied by the Union but collected and appropriated by the State?

1. Taxes on the Sale or Purchase of Newspapers.
2. Taxes on Railways Fares and Freights.
3. Duties of Excise on Medicinal and Toilet Preparations.
4. Stamp duties

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

47. Which of the following directives can be used by the Election commission of India to ensure "Free and Fair" elections to India?

1. The election manifesto should be in consonance with the Model Code of Conduct.
2. Manifesto should broadly reflect the financial implications and fiscal burden of the promises made in the manifesto to bring transparency.
3. ECI has power to declare the elections of a candidate null and void on the grounds of corruption even after the election process is over.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

48. Which of the following statements is/are true regarding the organizational structure of the Zonal Councils?

1. Zonal Councils are statutory bodies headed by the Union Home Minister.
2. Chief Minister and two other Ministers as nominated by him from each of the States are part of the Zonal Council.
3. Development Commissioner nominated by each of the State is included in the Zone.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

49. Which of the following is true regarding the constitutional provisions related to the states in India?

1. The term Union of States includes the states mentioned in the First Schedule of the constitution.
2. A bill contemplating the formation of new states can be introduced in Parliament with the prior permission of President only.

3. The bill needs to be passed by a special majority in both the Houses of the parliament.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

50. Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding The Returning Officer of a Parliamentary or Assembly Constituency?

- 1. The Returning Officer of a Parliamentary or Assembly Constituency is responsible for the conduct of elections.
- 2. The Election Commission of India nominates an officer of government or a local authority as a Returning Officer in consultation with the Governor.
- 3. He is responsible for preparation of electoral rolls for a Parliamentary/ Assembly Constituency.

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

51. Which of the following is/are correct regarding the Model code of conduct evolved by Election commission?

- 1. The Model Code lays down broad guidelines as to how the political parties and candidates should conduct themselves during the election campaign.
- 2. The Model Code of Conduct comes immediately into effect after announcement for elections.
- 3. The Model Code also prescribes guidelines for the ruling party either at the Centre or in the state.

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

52. Which of the following is/are correct regarding the procedure for amendment of the Constitution as laid down in Article 368?

- 1. An amendment of the Constitution can be initiated by the introduction of bill in either House of parliament with prior permission of the President.
- 2. The bill can be introduced either by a private member or a Minister.
- 3. President must give his assent to the bill except in situation when sovereignty of the Constitution is endanger where he can return the bill for the reconsideration.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

53. The word 'Fundamental' in Fundamental Rights encompasses

- 1. They are guaranteed and protected by the Constitution of India.
- 2. They are permanent in nature and cannot be suspended in any circumstances.
- 3. They are essential for the wellbeing of every individual.
- 4. They cannot be amended by the Parliament.

Which of the above statements is/are\ correct?

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

54. Religious freedom, provided under the Constitution of India, constitutes

- 1. Freedom to declare religious beliefs and faith openly and freely.
- 2. Freedom to perform religious rituals and ceremonies.
- 3. Freedom to transmit religious beliefs to others.
- 4. Freedom to mould relation with god.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

55. Article 13 of the Indian Constitution says, any "law" which is inconsistent with any of the fundamental rights shall be void. Which of the following are included under the definition of law, in this context?

- 1. Ordinance
- 2. Bye-laws
- 3. Constitutional Amendment
- 4. Customs and usage having force of law

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

56. Which of the following is/ are the principal features of the Morley-Minto Reforms Act?

- 1. Expansion of legislative councils at both the levels i.e. Central and provincial.
- 2. Introduction of separate electorate system in India.
- 3. Association of Indians with the executive Councils of the Viceroy and Governors for the first time.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

57. The Citizenship Act, 1955 prescribes various ways of acquiring citizenship. Which of the following are from them?

- 1. Birth
- 2. Descent
- 3. Registration
- 4. Naturalization

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

58. Which of the following statement is incorrect about the Government of India Act, 1919?

- (a) Separation of provincial budgets from the Central budget.
- (b) Introduction of dyarchy in the executive government of the Centre and the provinces.
- (c) Devolution of legislative authority by the Centre to the provinces
- (d) Introduction of bicameralism and direct elections in the country

59. The Indian Constitution is considered as the lengthiest constitution of the world. Which of the following reasons are responsible for the same?

- 1. Inclusion of fundamental principles of governance and detailed administrative provisions
- 2. Separate constitution for all states of the Union
- 3. Incorporation of accumulated experiences of different acts and constitutions
- 4. Mention of special provisions for some states

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

60. Which of the following provisions limit the supremacy of the Parliament in India?

- 1. Written Constitution
- 2. Federal System.
- 3. Judicial Review
- 4. Fundamental Rights

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

61. Consider the following statements:

- 1. Although, the forced labour is banned in India but it doesn't forbid the state from

imposing compulsory duty on certain class of the society.

2. The Constitution of India forbids the employment of children below the age of 14 years in any hazardous or non-hazardous activity.

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

62. Which of the following is *not* a feature of Cabinet Committees?

- (a) The standing committees are constitutional in nature while the ad hoc committees are extra-constitutional.
- (b) The number of committees, their nomenclature, and composition varies from time to time.
- (c) The non-cabinet Ministers are not debarred from their membership.
- (d) They are mostly headed by the Prime Minister.

63. With reference to the impeachment procedure of the President of India, consider the following statements:

1. The impeachment charges can be initiated by either House of the Parliament.
2. The impeachment resolution requires a majority of 2/3rd members present and voting.
3. The nominated members of the Parliament also participate in the impeachment of the President.

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

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

64. With reference to the ordinance-making power of the President, consider the following statements:

1. The President cannot issue an ordinance if either of the two Houses of Parliament is not in session.
2. The ordinance making power of the President is a parallel power of legislation that of the Parliament.
3. The ordinance making power of the President is beyond judicial review.

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

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

65. On which of the following condition, in the context of a State Legislature, a Bill lapses?

- (a) A Bill passed by the Assembly but pending in the Council.
- (b) A Bill pending in the Council but not passed by the Assembly.
- (c) A Bill passed by the Assembly (in a unicameral state) or passed by both the Houses (in a bicameral state) but pending assent of the Governor or the President.
- (d) A Bill returned by the President for reconsideration of the House.

66. Which of the following qualification(s) is/are needed to be fulfilled by a person for being eligible for the election of the Vice-President?

1. He should be a citizen of India.
2. He should be qualified for election as a Member of the Lok Sabha.
3. He should not hold any office of profit.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

67. In which of the following conditions, the Constitutional position of the Legislative Council is *not* equal with that of the Legislative Assembly?

- a) Introduction and passage of Ordinary Bills

- b) Approval of ordinances issued by the Governor
- c) Enlargement of the jurisdiction of the State Public Service Commission
- d) Election of the representatives of the State in the Rajya Sabha

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

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

68. The Electoral College for the election of the President consists of:

1. Both elected and nominated members of the Parliament
2. Elected members of the legislative assemblies of the states
3. Elected members of the legislative assemblies of the Union Territories of Delhi and Puducherry

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

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

69. Consider the following statements regarding the office of the judges of the Supreme Court:

1. He holds office until he attains the age of 62 years.
2. The Constitution has not fixed the tenure of a judge of the Supreme Court.
3. He can resign from his office by writing to the Chief Justice of India.

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

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

70. Consider the following statements regarding the Lok Adalats:

1. There is no court fee for settling the disputes at Lok Adalat.
2. There is strict application of procedural laws like the Civil Procedure Code and the Evidence Act while assessing the claim by Lok Adalat.
3. The award by the Lok Adalat has the status of a decree of the civil court as well as the criminal court.

71. Consider the following statements regarding the Inter-State Council:

1. The Parliament defines the nature of duties to be performed by the Council.
2. It can deal with any controversy whether legal or non-legal.
3. Its function is advisory in nature.

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

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

72. A person shall be disqualified from being a Member of Parliament on the ground of defection, if

1. He abstains from voting in the House contrary to any direction given by his political party.
2. He votes against the stand of his political party.
3. Any nominated member joins any political party before completing six months in the house.
4. Any independently elected member joins any political party.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

73. Consider the following statements:

1. The presiding officer issues a notification for prorogation of the sitting of the two Houses of the Parliament when the business of that sitting is completed.
2. The notification for prorogation not only terminates a sitting but also a session of the two Houses of the Parliament.

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

correct?

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

74. The State Executive consists of

- 1. The Governor
- 2. The Chief Minister
- 3. The Council of Ministers
- 4. The Attorney General
- 5. The Solicitor General

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

75. Consider the following statements:

- 1. Money Bills can be introduced only in the Lok Sabha.
- 2. Rajya Sabha cannot make recommendations on Money Bills.
- 3. Money Bills cannot be returned by the President for reconsideration of the Parliament.

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

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

76. Consider the following statements regarding the removal of the judge of the Supreme Court:

- 1. He can be removed from his office by an order of the President.
- 2. The President can issue the removal order only after an address by the Parliament has been presented to him, in any session for such removal.
- 3. The address must be supported by a special majority of each House of the Parliament.

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

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

(c) 1 and 3 only

(d) 1, 2 and 3

77. The Parliament can make laws on the subjects enumerated in the State List when

- 1. Rajya Sabha passes a resolution to that effect
- 2. A proclamation of National Emergency is in operation
- 3. A state makes a request to the Parliament

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

78. Which of the following subjects come under the Concurrent List under the Seventh Schedule?

- 1. Education
- 2. Forest
- 3. Public Health and Sanitation
- 4. Fisheries

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

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

79. Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct about the Public Accounts Committee?

- 1. It has representation from both the Houses of the Parliament.
- 2. Its chairman is always selected from the ruling party.
- 3. It consists of at least 30 members.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

80. With reference to Panchayat elections, consider the following statements:

1. State Legislatures may make provisions with respect to all the matters related to elections of Panchayats.
2. No election petition, questioning election to a panchayat, can be filed before any authority.

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

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

81. Which of the following is not a Constitutional Body?

1. Election Commission
2. National Commission for SCs
3. National Commission for minorities
4. Advocate General of the State
5. Central Information Commission

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

82. With reference to the co-operative societies in India, consider the following statements:

1. They are related to the Concurrent List under the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution.
2. They enjoy a constitutional status and protection.
3. The 'right to form co-operative societies' is a fundamental right.

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

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

83. Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct regarding the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Amendment Act, 2018?

1. Preliminary enquiry shall not be required for registration of a FIR against any person.

2. The arrest of a person accused of having committed an offence under the Act would not require any approval.

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

84. Which of the following are the types of urban local bodies created for the administration of urban areas?

1. Notified Area Committee
2. Municipality
3. Cantonment Board
4. Port Trust
5. Special Purpose Agency

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

85. With reference to the President's Rule, which of the following statement(s) is/are incorrect?

1. The State Legislative Assembly should be dissolved only after the Parliament has approved the Presidential proclamation.
2. A State Government pursuing anti-secular politics is liable to action under Article 356.
3. The State Legislative Assembly can be suspended or dissolved during the President's Rule.
4. It has no effect on Fundamental Rights of the citizen.

Select the correct answer using the code below:

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

86. Which of the following are the subjects within the purview of Municipalities?

1. Regulation of land use
2. Urban forestry

3. Public health and sanitation
 4. Prevention of Cruelty to animals
 5. Regulation of slaughter houses
- Select the answer using the codes given below:

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

87. Consider the following statements regarding the Attorney General of India:

1. He has the right of audience in all courts in the territory of India.
2. He has the right to speak, take part and vote in the proceedings of both the Houses of Parliament and their joint sitting.
3. He has all the privileges and immunities that are available to a Member of Parliament.

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

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

88. Which of the following is/are the mandatory provision(s) under the 73rd Amendment Act, 1992?

1. Giving representation to members of Parliament in Panchayat at different levels.
2. Providing reservation of seats for backward classes.
3. Authorizing Panchayats to levy, collect and appropriate taxes, duties, tolls and fees.

Select the correct answers using the codes given below:

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

89. Which of the following statements are correct regarding the National Emergency?

1. The proclamation of Emergency must be approved by both the Houses of

Parliament within one month from the date of its issue.

2. The President can proclaim National Emergency only after receiving a written recommendation from the cabinet.
3. The President can limit the operation of a National Emergency to a specified part of India.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

90. Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct following regarding the Union Public Service Commission:

1. Its recommendations are mandatory.
2. Its jurisdiction can be extended by an act made by the Parliament.
3. An individual ministry or department has no power to reject the advice of the UPSC.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

91. Which of the following statement(s) regarding the Central Vigilance Commission is/are *incorrect*?

1. It has all the powers of a civil court and its proceedings have a judicial character.
2. The Chief Vigilance Commissioner chairs the committee to recommend the appointment of the Director of Enforcement.

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

92. Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct regarding National Human Rights Commission?

1. It is a statutory body.
2. A serving or retired judge of the Supreme Court can be appointed as the chairman of the Commission.
3. The chairman and members hold office for a term of five years or until they attain the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

93. Which of the following limits the auditing role of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India?

1. Secret services expenditure
2. Private auditing of public corporations
3. Functions of Parliamentary Accounts Committee

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

94. Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct?

1. 'Equality before Law' implies the right to equality of treatment in equal circumstance.
2. 'Equal Protection of the Laws' implies the absence of any special privilege by reason of birth and creed.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) None of these

95. In case of a conflict between the Central law and the state law on a subject enumerated in the Concurrent List, a state law will prevail in that state if

- (a) The Rajya Sabha passes a resolution approving that particular law.

- (b) The State law has been reserved for the consideration of the Governor and has received his assent.
- (c) The Lok Sabha passes a resolution approving that particular law.
- (d) The State law has been reserved for the consideration of the president and has received his assent.

96. With reference to Co-operative society in India, consider the following statements:

1. Co-operative societies were given a constitutional status by the 97th Amendment Act, 2011.
2. Every Co-operative society is audited by an auditor or auditing firm, appointed by Governor of the state.
3. The election of Co-operative societies is conducted by State Election Commission.

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

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

97. Which of the following statements are correct regarding the Inter-State trade and commerce provision under the Constitution?

1. The restrictions cannot be imposed on the trade, commerce and intercourse either at the frontier of any state or at any prior or subsequent stage.
2. The Legislature of a state can impose reasonable restrictions on the freedom of trade, commerce and intercourse through a bill introduced in the legislature only with the previous sanction of the Governor.
3. The Constitution provides the provision to prohibit the imposition of discriminatory taxes by the state.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

98. With reference to the Veto power of Indian President, consider the following statements:

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

1. The suspensive veto of the President can be overridden by a re-passage of the bill with the simple majority.
2. The President does not possess the power of suspensive veto in the case of money bills and private member's bill.

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

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

99. Consider the following statements:

1. The decision to transfer a judge from one High Court to another lies solely in the hands of the President.
2. Salaries and allowances of judges of the High courts are determined by the Parliament.
3. Salaries and allowances of Judges of High Courts are charged on the consolidated fund of India.

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

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

100. Which of the following is/are the effect(s) of Proclamation of Emergency under Art.352?

1. The life of Lok Sabha is by itself extended beyond its normal term, for one year at a time.
2. All the six fundamental rights under Article 19 are automatically suspended, during external Emergency only.
3. The legislative power of the state stands suspended if such an order is issued by the President to save it from the extraordinary situation (such as armed rebellion).

Select the answer from the codes given below:

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