

McGraw Hill Education



Series

Objective Indian Polity

GENERAL STUDIES

Paper-I

For Civil Services Preliminary Examination



**Mc
Graw
Hill**
Education

1500
PLUS
MCQs with answers

M. LAXMIKANTH

McGRAW HILL EDUCATION  SERIES

Objective Indian Polity

GENERAL STUDIES

PAPER-I

FOR CIVIL SERVICES PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION

Objective Indian Polity

GENERAL STUDIES

PAPER-I

FOR CIVIL SERVICES PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION

M. Laxmikanth
Founder-Director
Laxmikanth's IAS
Hyderabad



McGraw Hill Education (India) Private Limited
NEW DELHI

McGraw Hill Education Offices

New Delhi New York St Louis San Francisco Auckland Bogotá Caracas
Kuala Lumpur Lisbon London Madrid Mexico City Milan Montreal
San Juan Santiago Singapore Sydney Tokyo Toronto



McGraw Hill Education (India) Private Limited

Published by McGraw Hill Education (India) Private Limited,
P-24, Green Park Extension, New Delhi – 110 016

Objective Indian Polity

Copyright © 2015, by the McGraw Hill Education (India) Private Limited.

No Part of this publication may be reproduced or distributed in any form or by any means, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise or stored in a database or retrieval system without the prior written permission of the publishers. The program listings (if any) may be entered, stored and executed in a computer system, but they may not be reproduced for publication.

This edition can be exported from India only by the publishers.
McGraw Hill Education (India) Private Limited

ISBN (13): 978-93-392-2083-9

ISBN (10): 93-392-2083-8

Managing Director: *Kaushik Bellani*

Deputy General Manager—Test Prep and School: *Tanmoy Roychowdhury*

Asst. Sponsoring Editor—*Bhavna Malhotra*

Asst. Manager (Development Editing)—*Anubha Srivastava*

Senior Production Executive—*Dharmender Sharma*

Product Specialist—*Vikas Sharma*

General Manager—Production: *Rajender P. Ghansela*

Production Manager—*Reji Kumar*

Information contained in this work has been obtained McGraw Hill Education (India), from sources believed to be reliable. However, neither, McGraw Hill nor its authors guarantee the accuracy or completeness of any information published herein, and neither McGraw Hill Education (India) nor its authors shall be responsible for any errors, omissions, or damages arising out of use of this information. This work is published with the understanding that McGraw Hill Education (India) and its authors are supplying information but are not attempting to render engineering or other professional services. If such services are required, the assistance of an appropriate professional should be sought.

Typeset at Kaushik Laser Point & Printers, Tis Hazari Court, Delhi-110053 and printed at

Cover printed at:

Cover Design: Rajesh Pandey

Visit us at: www.mheducation.co.in

To
My Daughters
M. Anjali
M. Aishwarya

Preface

I am pleased to place before the aspirants of civil services this comprehensive question bank on the subject of **Indian Polity**.

This book has been modelled on the popular *Indian Polity* book, with questions of each chapter and appendix aligned to the text of each chapter and appendix in the original.

This book contains high-quality, objective-type questions on the Indian Constitution and political system. These questions are of two categories viz., those questions which are freshly framed and those questions which have been sourced and edited. The framed questions are in accordance with the latest trends in the examinations and the sourced and edited questions are from the test papers of various competitive examinations.

During the course of preparation of this question bank, various **new developments** related to the Indian Constitution and political system, like recent constitutional amendments, parliamentary legislations, executive decisions and Supreme Court judgements have come in. These have also been **taken into account**.

This book has the following three segments:

1. Chapter-wise question bank
2. Appendix-wise question bank
3. Ten Model Test Papers

The chapter-wise/appendix-wise question bank is designed to help the candidates test their understanding of the different dimensions of the subject of Indian Polity. The Model Test Papers will help candidates in assessing their preparation for the examination as well as in managing time judiciously and productively.

I invite suggestions and comments from the readers. They will be incorporated in the next edition of the book.

I am grateful to the editorial team at McGraw Hill Education (India) for their cooperation in bringing out this book in time.

M. LAXMIKANTH

Contents

Preface

...(vii)

PART ONE

CONSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

I.3 – I.64

1. Historical Background I.5
2. Making of the Constitution I.11
3. Salient Features of the Constitution I.14
4. Preamble of the Constitution I.19
5. Union and Its Territory I.22
6. Citizenship I.26
7. Fundamental Rights I.29
8. Directive Principles of State Policy I.47
9. Fundamental Duties I.54
10. Amendment of the Constitution I.58
11. Basic Structure of the Constitution I.62

PART TWO

SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT

II.3 – II.32

12. Parliamentary System II.5
13. Federal System II.8
14. Centre-State Relations II.13
15. Inter-State Relations II.23
16. Emergency Provisions II.27

PART THREE

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

III.3 – III.70

17. President III.5
18. Vice-President III.18
19. Prime Minister III.21
20. Central Council of Ministers III.25
21. Cabinet Committees III.29
22. Parliament III.32

23.	Parliamentary Committees	III.52
24.	Parliamentary Forums	III.59
25.	Supreme Court	III.62

PART FOUR

STATE GOVERNMENT

IV.3 – IV.36

26.	Governor	IV.5
27.	Chief Minister	IV.13
28.	State Council of Ministers	IV.17
29.	State Legislature	IV.21
30.	High Court	IV.25
31.	Subordinate Courts	IV.29
32.	Special Status of Jammu & Kashmir	IV.31
33.	Special Provisions for Some States	IV.34

PART FIVE

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

V.3 – V.28

34.	Panchayati Raj	V.5
35.	Municipalities	V.18

PART SIX

UNION TERRITORIES AND SPECIAL AREAS

VI.3 – VI.10

36.	Union Territories	VI.5
37.	Scheduled and Tribal Areas	VI.8

PART SEVEN

CONSTITUTIONAL BODIES

VII.3 – VII.38

38.	Election Commission	VII.5
39.	Union Public Service Commission	VII.8
40.	State Public Service Commission	VII.14
41.	Finance Commission	VII.17
42.	National Commission for SCs	VII.23
43.	National Commission for STs	VII.25
44.	Special Officer for Linguistic Minorities	VII.27
45.	Comptroller and Auditor-General of India	VII.29
46.	Attorney General of India	VII.35
47.	Advocate General of the State	VII.37

PART EIGHT**NON-CONSTITUTIONAL BODIES****VIII.3 – VIII.28**

48.	Planning Commission	VIII.5
49.	National Development Council	VIII.8
50.	National Human Rights Commission	VIII.11
51.	State Human Rights Commission	VIII.14
52.	Central Information Commission	VIII.16
53.	State Information Commission	VIII.19
54.	Central Vigilance Commission	VIII.21
55.	Central Bureau of Investigation	VIII.24
56.	Lokpal and Lokayuktas	VIII.26

PART NINE**OTHER CONSTITUTIONAL DIMENSIONS****IX.3 – IX.22**

57.	Co-operative Societies	IX.5
58.	Official Language	IX.7
59.	Public Services	IX.10
60.	Tribunals	IX.14
61.	Rights and Liabilities of the Government	IX.16
62.	Authoritative Text of the Constitution in Hindi Language	IX.18
63.	Special Provisions Relating to Certain Classes	IX.21

PART TEN**POLITICAL DYNAMICS****X.3 – X.20**

64.	Political Parties	X.5
65.	Elections	X.8
66.	Electoral Reforms	X.10
67.	Anti-Defection Law	X.12
68.	Pressure Groups	X.14
69.	National Integration	X.17
70.	Foreign Policy	X.19

PART ELEVEN**WORKING OF THE CONSTITUTION****XI.3 – XI.6**

71.	National Commission to Review the Working of the Constitution	XI.5
-----	---	------

PART TWELVE

APPENDICES

XII.3 – XII.30

1. Articles of the Constitution (1-395)	XII.5
2. Subjects of Union, State and Concurrent Lists	XII.9
3. Table of Precedence	XII.12
4. Oath by the Constitutional and Other Authorities	XII.15
5. Definitions Under the Constitution	XII.17
6. Constitutional Amendments	XII.19
7. Allied Amending Acts	XII.23
8. Model Code of Conduct Relating to Elections	XII.25
9. Flag Code of India	XII.27
10. Presidents, Vice-Presidents, Prime Ministers, etc.	XII.29

PART THIRTEEN

MODEL TEST PAPERS

XIII.3 – XIII.74

Model Test Paper – 1	XIII.5
Model Test Paper – 2	XIII.12
Model Test Paper – 3	XIII.19
Model Test Paper – 4	XIII.26
Model Test Paper – 5	XIII.33
Model Test Paper – 6	XIII.40
Model Test Paper – 7	XIII.47
Model Test Paper – 8	XIII.54
Model Test Paper – 9	XIII.61
Model Test Paper – 10	XIII.68

TOTAL NUMBER OF MCQs IN THE BOOK

Segments		No. of Questions
1.	Chapters (1-71)	1189
2.	Appendices (1-10)	81
3.	Model Test Papers (1-10)	250
Total		1520

**History of India and
Indian National
Movement**

**Indian and
World Geography**

**Economic and
Social Development**

**Indian Polity
and Governance**

**Environmental Ecology,
Bio-diversity and
Climate Change**

**General
Science**

**General Knowledge
and Current Events**



Constitutional Framework

One	Historical Background
Two	Making of the Constitution
Three	Salient Features of the Constitution
Four	Preamble of the Constitution
Five	Union and Its Territory
Six	Citizenship
Seven	Fundamental Rights
Eight	Directive Principles of State Policy
Nine	Fundamental Duties
Ten	Amendment of the Constitution
Eleven	Basic Structure of the Constitution

Historical Background

One

chapter

1. Consider the following statements:
 1. Under the Government of India Act, 1919, the Indian Legislature was made more representative and for the first time bicameral.
 2. The Government of India Act, 1935, prescribed a federation taking the Provinces and the Indian States as units.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| (a) Only 1 | (b) Only 2 |
| (c) Both 1 and 2 | (d) Neither 1 nor 2 |
-
2. Which of the following are the principal features of the Government of India Act, 1919?
 1. Introduction of dyarchy in the executive government of the Provinces.
 2. Introduction of separate communal electorates for Muslims.
 3. Devolution of legislative authority by the Centre to the Provinces.
 4. Expansion and reconstitution of Central and Provincial Legislatures.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

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

I.6 | Objective Indian Polity

3. Consider the following statements:

1. The first Public Service Commission in India was set up in the year 1926, on the recommendation of the Lee Commission on the Superior Civil Services in India.
2. The Government of India Act, 1935, provided for setting up of public service commissions at both the federal and provincial levels.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

4. Which one of the following Acts provided the setting up of a Board of Control in Britain, through which the British Government could fully control the British East India Company's civil, military and revenue affairs in India?

- (a) Regulating Act of 1773 (b) Pitt's India Act of 1784
(c) Charter Act of 1833 (d) Government of India Act of 1858

5. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

List-I (Acts)

- A. The Government of India Act, 1935
B. The Indian Councils Act, 1909
C. The Government of India Act, 1919
D. The Government of India Act, 1858

List-II (Provisions)

1. Transfer of power from the East India Company to the British crown
2. Envisaged Dominion status to India
3. Introduction of provincial autonomy
4. Introduction of Dyarchy in provinces
5. Introduction of separate electorate for Muslims

Codes:

A	B	C	D
(a) 1	4	2	3
(b) 3	5	4	1
(c) 1	5	4	3
(d) 3	4	2	1

6. Partially responsible governments in the provinces were established under which one of the following Acts?

- (a) The Government of India Act, 1919 (b) The Government of India Act, 1935
(c) Indian Councils Act, 1909 (d) Indian Councils Act, 1892

7. The initial idea of recruitment on merit principle can be traced to the:

- (a) Lee Commission (b) Macaulay Committee
(c) Islington Commission (d) Maxwell Committee

8. During the period of British rule in India, the rules made under which one of the following were known as the Devolution Rules?

- (a) Government of India Act, 1919 (b) Indian Councils Act, 1909
(c) Indian Councils Act, 1892 (d) Government of India Act, 1935

9. Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched?

- (a) Indian Councils Act, 1892 : Principle of Election
(b) Indian Councils Act, 1909 : Responsible Government
(c) Government of India Act, 1919 : Provincial Autonomy
(d) Government of India Act, 1935 : Dyarchy in States

10. **Assertion (A):** Notwithstanding the introduction of Provincial Autonomy, the Government of India Act, 1935 retained control of the Central Government over the Provinces in a certain sphere.

Reason (R): The Governor was required to act in his own discretion in certain matters for which he was to act without ministerial advice and under the control and directions of the Governor-General.

Codes:

- (a) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A
(b) Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A
(c) A is true but R is false
(d) A is false but R is true

11. In the Federation established by the Act of 1935, residuary powers were given to the:

- (a) Federal Legislature (b) Provincial Legislature
(c) Governor General (d) Provincial Governor

12. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

List-I (Acts)

- A. Government of India Act, 1858
B. Indian Councils Act, 1861
C. Indian Councils Act, 1909
D. Government of India Act, 1919

List-II (Provisions)

1. All-India Federation of Provinces and Princely States
2. Appointment of Secretary of State for India
3. Beginning of representation and legislative devolution
4. Dyarchy in Provinces
5. Morley-Minto Reforms

Codes:

- | | A | B | C | D |
|-----|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| (a) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| (b) | 2 | 3 | 5 | 4 |
| (c) | 3 | 4 | 5 | 1 |
| (d) | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 |

I.8 | Objective Indian Polity

13. The Government of India Act, 1919, was based upon:
- (a) Morley-Minto Reforms (b) Montague-Chelmsford Report
(c) Ramsay McDonald Award (d) Nehru Report
14. Under which one of the following Acts, was the Communal Electorate System introduced by the British in India, for the first time?
- (a) Government of India Act, 1909 (b) Government of India Act, 1919
(c) Indian Councils Act of 1861 (d) Indian Councils Act of 1892
15. What were the salient features of the Government of India Act, 1935?
1. Abolition of Council of India
 2. Dyarchy at the Centre
 3. Abolition of Dyarchy in the States
 4. Establishment of Federal Court

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

16. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

List-I
(Feature)

- A. Federal Scheme of Government
B. Dyarchy in Provincial Government
C. Communal representation
D. Rigid centralization

List-II
(Act)

1. Minto-Morley Reforms, 1909
2. Indian Councils Act, 1861
3. Government of India Act, 1935
4. Montague-Chelmsford Reforms, 1919

Codes :

- | A | B | C | D |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| (a) 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| (b) 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 |
| (c) 2 | 4 | 1 | 3 |
| (d) 3 | 1 | 4 | 2 |

17. Who among the following was the Finance Minister of India in the Interim Government during 1946-1947?
- (a) R.K. Shanmukham Chetty
(b) John Mathai
(c) Liaquat Ali Khan
(d) Chintamanrao Deshmukh

18. Which one of the following Acts laid the foundation of the British Administration in India ?
- Regulating Act, 1773
 - Pitt's India Act, 1784
 - Indian Councils Act, 1861
 - Indian Councils Act, 1892

19. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

List-I (Provisions)	List-II (Acts)
A. Designation of the Governor-General of Bengal as the Governor-General of India and his Government as the Government of India	1. Charter Act of 1833
B. Dyarchy introduced in Indian Government	2. Government of India Act, 1858
C. Twin features of All-India Federation and Provincial Autonomy	3. Government of India Act, 1919
D. Control of the Government of India transferred from East India Company to the British Crown	4. Government of India Act, 1935

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	1	4	3	2
(b)	2	3	4	1
(c)	1	3	4	2
(d)	2	4	3	1

20. Who among the following was the first Law Minister of India ?
- Jawahar Lal Nehru
 - Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
 - Dr. BR Ambedkar
 - T Krishnamachari
21. With reference to the period of British Rule in India, Indian Statutory Commission is popularly known as :
- Cabinet Mission
 - Hunter Commission
 - Sadlar Commission
 - Simon Commission

I.10 | Objective Indian Polity

22. During the British Rule in India, who was the first Indian to be appointed as Law Member of the Governor General's Council ?
- (a) Raja Kishori Lal Goswami
 - (b) Motilal Nehru
 - (c) Satyendra Sinha
 - (d) Tej Bahadur Sapru

Answer Key

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (c) | 2. (d) | 3. (c) | 4. (b) | 5. (b) |
| 6. (a) | 7. (b) | 8. (a) | 9. (a) | 10. (a) |
| 11. (c) | 12. (b) | 13. (b) | 14. (a) | 15. (d) |
| 16. (b) | 17. (c) | 18. (a) | 19. (c) | 20. (c) |
| 21. (d) | 22. (c) | | | |

Making of the Constitution

Two

chapter

1. Consider the following statements regarding the composition of the Constituent Assembly:
 1. The representatives were to be elected from the four constituents—Hindu, Muslim, Sikh and Christian.
 2. The chairman of the Union Constitution Committee was Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.
 3. The total strength of the Constituent Assembly was 389.
 4. The Drafting Committee under the chairmanship of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar consisted of eight members.

Which of these is/are correct?

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

2. Which of the following provisions of the Constitution of India was/were given immediate effect from November 26, 1949?
 1. Citizenship
 2. Emergency provisions
 3. Elections
 4. Federal system

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

I.12 | Objective Indian Polity

- (a) Only 1 (b) 2 and 3
(c) 1 and 4 (d) 1 and 3
3. What was the procedure followed for adoption of the Constitution of India?
(a) It was submitted to the people of India for ratification.
(b) It was submitted to the Governor-General for his assent.
(c) It was adopted when the interim government approved it.
(d) It was adopted when it received the signature of the President and Members of the Constituent Assembly.
4. Who among the following was the Chairman of the States Committee of the Constituent Assembly?
(a) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
(c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad (d) Sardar Patel
5. The Constitution of India as framed by the Constituent Assembly was finally adopted and enacted on:
(a) 15th August, 1947 (b) 30th January, 1948
(c) 26th November, 1949 (d) 26th January, 1950
6. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

List-I
(Constituent Assembly Committee)

- A. Steering Committee
B. Fundamental Rights Sub-Committee
C. Union Constitution Committee
D. Provincial Constitution Committee

List-II
(Chairman)

1. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
2. Dr. Rajendra Prasad
3. J.B. Kripalani
4. Jawaharlal Nehru

Codes:

A	B	C	D
(a) 2	3	4	1
(b) 1	4	3	2
(c) 2	4	3	1
(d) 1	3	4	2

7. The members of the Constituent Assembly were:
(a) Directly elected by the people.
(b) Nominated by the Governor General
(c) Elected by the Legislatures of various provinces and nominated by the rulers of the princely states.
(d) Nominated by the Congress and the Muslim League.

8. Who among the following was the Constitutional Advisor to the Constituent Assembly?
 (a) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar (b) K.M. Munshi
 (c) Sir B.N. Rau (d) T.T. Krishnamachari
9. **Assertion (A):** The Constituent Assembly of 1946 was not elected on the basis of universal adult franchise.
Reason (R): The Constituent Assembly was constituted under the scheme formulated by the Cabinet Mission Plan.
- Codes:**
 (a) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A
 (b) Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A
 (c) A is true but R is false
 (d) A is false but R is true
10. Who among the following moved the “Objectives Resolution” in the Constituent Assembly?
 (a) B.N. Rao (b) B.R. Ambedkar
 (c) Jawaharlal Nehru (d) Rajendra Prasad
11. Consider the following statements:
 1. Dr. Sachchidanand Sinha was elected as the Provisional President of the Constituent Assembly.
 2. H.C. Mukherjee was elected as the Vice-President of the Constituent Assembly.

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

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

Answer Key

1. (c) 2. (d) 3. (d) 4. (b) 5. (c)
 6. (a) 7. (c) 8. (c) 9. (a) 10. (c)
 11. (c)

Salient Features of the Constitution

Three

chapter

1. Which of the following statements about the Constitution of India is/are correct?
 1. Popular sovereignty and adult franchise are the basic features of the Constitution.
 2. The Constitution, in so far as the division of powers between the Centre and the States is concerned, is rigid.
 3. The Constitution recognises the interdependence of civil and economic rights.
 4. The Constitution mentions direct control by the people such as referendum, initiative and recall.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| (a) Only 1 | (b) 1, 2 and 4 |
| (c) 2, 3 and 4 | (d) 1, 2 and 3 |
2. Consider the following statements related to secularism in India:
 1. It entails strict separation of religion from politics.
 2. It bans parties with religious affiliations from contesting elections.

3. It grants religious liberty to all communities.
4. It accepts community personal laws.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

3. Which one of the following Schedules of the Constitution of India incorporates salaries and allowances of members of Parliament, the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha, and Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha, as one of the items ?

(a) Fifth Schedule	(b) Seventh Schedule
(c) Ninth Schedule	(d) Tenth Schedule
4. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

List-I (Subject)	List-II (Part of the Constitution of India)
A. Finance, Property, Contracts and Suits	1. Part V
B. The Union Judiciary	2. Part XII
C. The Executive of States	3. Part XI
D. Relations between the Union and the States	4. Part VI

Codes:

A	B	C	D
(a) 4	3	2	1
(b) 2	1	4	3
(c) 4	1	2	3
(d) 2	3	4	1

5. Which one of the following is not a salient feature of the Constitution of India?
 - (a) Written Constitution and supremacy of the Constitution
 - (b) Quasi-federal structure
 - (c) Committed Judiciary
 - (d) Distribution of Powers

6. Consider the following statements:

The Indian Constitution is:

1. an unwritten constitution.
2. a written constitution.
3. largely based on the Government of India Act, 1935.
4. a gift of British Parliament.

Of these statements:

I.16 | Objective Indian Polity

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

7. The Second Schedule of the Constitution of India does not contain the provisions as to who among the following?
- (a) The President
(b) The Speaker of the House of People
(c) The Comptroller and Auditor-General of India
(d) The Chairman, Union Public Service Commission
8. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

List-I
(Provisions in the Constitution of India)

- A. Emergency Provisions
B. Fundamental Rights
C. Parliamentary System
D. Directive Principles of State Policy

List-II
(Source)

1. Ireland
2. The United Kingdom
3. The United States of America
4. Germany

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	4	1	2	3
(b)	2	3	4	1
(c)	4	3	2	1
(d)	2	1	4	3

9. Which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched?
- (a) Languages : Eighth Schedule
(b) The forms of oaths or affirmations : Second Schedule
(c) Allocation of seats in the Council of States : Fourth Schedule
(d) Provisions as to disqualification on the ground of defection : Tenth Schedule
10. Consider the following statements with reference to Secularism in India:
1. Secularism means that the State has no recognised religion of State.
 2. Secularism means that the State treats all the religions equally.
 3. Secularism means that the State regulates the relation of man with God.

Which of these statements are correct?

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

11. **Assertion (A):** Not contented with merely laying down the fundamental principles of governance, the framers of the Indian Constitution followed the Government of India Act, 1919 in providing matters of administrative details.

Reason (R): The framers of the Indian Constitution had the apprehension that in the prevailing conditions of the country at that time, the Constitution might be subverted unless the form of administration was also included.

Codes:

- (a) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A
 - (b) Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A
 - (c) A is true but R is false
 - (d) A is false but R is true
12. Which one of the following statements correctly describes the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India?
- (a) It contains the languages recognised in the Constitution.
 - (b) It contains the provisions regarding the administration of tribal areas.
 - (c) It lists distribution of powers between the Union and the States.
 - (d) It deals with the salaries and emoluments of the constitutional functionaries.

13. Consider the following statements:

The salient features of the Indian Constitution provide for:

1. Single citizenship for the whole of India.
2. Strictly federal form of government.
3. Unique blend of rigidity and flexibility.

Of the above statements:

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| (a) 1, 2 and 3 are correct | (b) 1 and 2 are correct |
| (c) 2 and 3 are correct | (d) 1 and 3 are correct |

14. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

List-I (Schedule of the Constitution of India)	List-II (Content)
A. Ninth Schedule	1. Provisions regarding Panchayati Raj Institutions
B. Tenth Schedule	2. Provisions regarding land reforms legislations
C. Eleventh Schedule	3. Provisions regarding administration of tribal areas
D. Sixth Schedule	4. Provisions regarding the distribution of powers between the Centre and States
	5. Provisions regarding the disqualification on ground of defection

I.18 | *Objective Indian Polity*

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	3	1	4	2
(b)	2	5	1	3
(c)	3	5	1	2
(d)	2	1	4	3

Answer Key

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (d) | 2. (c) | 3. (b) | 4. (b) | 5. (c) |
| 6. (b) | 7. (d) | 8. (c) | 9. (b) | 10. (b) |
| 11. (d) | 12. (c) | 13. (d) | 14. (b) | |

Preamble of the Constitution

Four

chapter

1. The following are enshrined in the Preamble to the Constitution of India:

1. Equality of status and opportunity.
2. Liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship.
3. Justice—social, economic and political.
4. Fraternity assuring the dignity of the individual.
5. Unity and integrity of the Nation.

Which one of the following is the correct order in which they appear in the Preamble?

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

2. The philosophical postulates of the Constitution of India are based on:

- (a) Nehru Report, 1928.
- (b) Objectives Resolution of Pandit Nehru, 1947.
- (c) Mahatma Gandhi's article 'Independence in Young India', 1922.
- (d) Indian National Congress's Resolution for Complete Independence, 1929.

I.20 | Objective Indian Polity

3. The Preamble to the Indian Constitution is:
- (a) Not a part of the Constitution.
 - (b) A part of the Constitution but it neither confers any powers nor imposes any duties nor can it be of any use in interpreting other provisions of the Constitution.
 - (c) A part of the Constitution and can be of use in interpreting other provisions of the Constitution in cases of ambiguity.
 - (d) A part of the Constitution and it confers powers and imposes duties as any other provisions of the Constitution.
4. Which one of the following statements is correct?
- The Preamble to the Indian Constitution declares the resolve of the people of India to secure to all its citizens:
- (a) Freedom of residence anywhere in the country.
 - (b) Right to establish and administer educational institutions of choice.
 - (c) Liberty of belief, faith and worship.
 - (d) Right to education at primary level.
5. The term “economic justice” in the Preamble to the Constitution of India, is a resolution for:
- (a) Equal distribution of wealth.
 - (b) Economy in the administration of justice.
 - (c) Socio-economic revolution.
 - (d) Cheap justice to the poor.
6. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

List-I (Terms Mentioned in Preamble)	List-II (Implications)
A. Republic	1. Head of the State is not a hereditary monarch
B. Secular	2. State does not recognise any religion as a state religion
C. Democratic the	3. Government gets its authority from the will of people
D. Sovereign	4. State is free to conduct its own internal and external affairs

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	1	2	3	4
(b)	1	3	2	4
(c)	2	3	1	4
(d)	3	2	1	4

7. The text of the Preamble to the Constitution of India aims to secure:
 - (a) Fundamental rights to all individuals.
 - (b) Fundamental duties to citizens of India.
 - (c) Dignity of the individual and unity and integrity of the nation.
 - (d) Security of service to Government servants.
8. Which of the following terms was not included in a 'Union of Trinity' by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar in his concluding speech in the Constituent Assembly?
 - (a) Liberty
 - (b) Flexibility
 - (c) Equality
 - (d) Fraternity
9. The words "Socialist" and "Secular" were inserted in the Preamble by the:
 - (a) Fifteenth Amendment
 - (b) Thirty-ninth Amendment
 - (c) Forty-second Amendment
 - (d) Forty-fourth Amendment
10. The sequence in which the given terms are mentioned in the Preamble to the Constitution of India is:
 - (a) Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic, Republic
 - (b) Socialist, Secular, Sovereign, Democratic, Republic
 - (c) Secular, Sovereign, Democratic, Socialist, Republic
 - (d) Sovereign, Democratic, Secular, Socialist, Republic
11. The Preamble to the Constitution of India:
 - (a) Is not a part of the Constitution.
 - (b) Indicates the objectives to be achieved.
 - (c) Cannot be amended by the Parliament.
 - (d) Is a source of authority of the Constitution of India.

Answer Key

- | | | | | |
|---------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| 1. (b) | 2. (b) | 3. (c) | 4. (c) | 5. (a) |
| 6. (a) | 7. (c) | 8. (b) | 9. (c) | 10. (a) |
| 11. (b) | | | | |

Union and Its Territory

Five

chapter

1. Consider the following statements:

1. The Parliament is empowered to alter the boundaries of any existing State of India.
2. A Bill pertaining to the alteration of the boundaries of any existing State of India can be introduced only in the Rajya Sabha and only on the recommendation of the President of India.

Which one of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

2. Consider the following with respect to the Union of India:

1. Formation of the State of Nagaland.
2. States Reorganisation Act.
3. Formation of the State of Haryana.
4. Formation of the State of Gujarat.

Which one of the following is the correct chronological order of the above?

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| (a) 4-2-3-1 | (b) 2-4-3-1 |
| (c) 4-2-1-3 | (d) 2-4-1-3 |
3. The boundary of a State in India can be altered through the procedure laid down in:

(a) Article 368	(b) Article 130
(c) Article 70	(d) Article 3

 4. In 1953, Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru announced the formation of a Commission to study the reorganization of states on a linguistic basis under the chairmanship of:

(a) T.T. Krishnamachari	(b) Vallabhbhai Patel
(c) Fazl Ali	(d) G.B. Pant

 5. The Parliament of India passed the States Reorganisation Act in 1956 to create:

(a) 16 States and 3 Union Territories	(b) 15 States and 5 Union Territories
(c) 14 States and 6 Union Territories	(d) 24 States and 9 Union Territories

 6. The States of the Indian Union can be reorganised or their boundaries altered by:

(a) The Union Parliament by a simple majority in the ordinary process of legislation.	(b) Two-thirds majority of both the Houses of Parliament.
(c) Two-thirds majority of both the Houses of Parliament and the consent of the legislature of the concerned States.	(d) An executive order of the Union Government with the consent of the concerned State Governments.

 7. The Constitution of India divided the states of India in categories A, B, C and D in the year 1950. In this context which of the following statements is correct?

(a) The Chief Commissioner was the executive head of category A states. The Rajpramukh was the executive head of category B states. The Governor was the executive head of categories C and D states.	(b) The Rajpramukh was the executive head of category A states. The Chief Commissioner was the executive head of categories B and C states. The Governor was the executive head of the category D states.
(c) The Governor was the executive head of category A states. The Rajpramukh was the executive head of category B states. The Chief Commissioner was the executive head of categories C and D states.	(d) The Governor was the executive head of category A states. The Chief Commissioner was the executive head of category B states. The Rajpramukh was the executive head of categories C and D states.

 8. Who among the following was the head of the Linguistic Provinces Commission appointed in the year 1948, to enquire into the desirability of linguistic provinces?

(a) Jawaharlal Nehru	(b) Justice S.K. Dhar
(c) Justice Fazl Ali	(d) Pattabhi Sitaramayya

I.24 | Objective Indian Polity

9. What is the correct chronological order in which the following States of the Indian Union were created or granted full statehood?

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------|
| 1. Andhra Pradesh | 2. Nagaland |
| 3. Maharashtra | 4. Haryana |

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| (a) 1-3-4-2 | (b) 3-1-2-4 |
| (c) 1-3-2-4 | (d) 3-1-4-2 |

10. Who, among the following, was not a member of the States Reorganisation Commission (SRC) appointed by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru ?

- | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|
| (a) Justice Fazl Ali | (b) Potti Sriramulu |
| (c) K.M. Panikkar | (d) Hridayanath Kunzru |

11. Consider the following statements with reference to the linguistic reorganisation of states in independent India:

1. The separate state of Andhra for the Telugu people came into existence in 1953.
2. Jawaharlal Nehru was particularly in favour of the movement for linguistic reorganisation of states that came in the wake of the success of the Andhra movement.

Which one of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

12. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

List-I (State)	List-II (Full Statehood Granted In)
A. Goa	1. 1966
B. Haryana	2. 1972
C. Meghalaya	3. 1976
D. Sikkim	4. 1987

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	3	1	2	4
(b)	4	2	1	3
(c)	3	2	1	4
(d)	4	1	2	3

Answer Key

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|--------|--------|---------|
| 1. (a) | 2. (d) | 3. (d) | 4. (c) | 5. (c) |
| 6. (a) | 7. (c) | 8. (b) | 9. (c) | 10. (b) |
| 11. (a) | 12. (d) | | | |

Citizenship

Six

chapter

1. Consider the following statements:

1. A person who was born on 26th January, 1951 in Rangoon, whose father was a citizen of India by birth at the time of his birth, is deemed to be an Indian citizen by descent.
2. A person who was born on 1st July, 1988 in Itanagar, whose mother is a citizen of India at the time of his birth but the father was not, is deemed to be a citizen of India by birth.

Which one of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

2. Under the Citizenship Act, 1955, by which of the following ways can a person become a citizen of India?

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. By birth | 2. By descent |
| 3. By registration | 4. By nationalisation |
| 5. By incorporation of territory | |

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

3. Which of the following Articles of the Indian Constitution deal with citizenship in India?

- (a) Articles 333 to 337 (b) Articles 17 to 20
(c) Articles 5 to 11 (d) Articles 1 to 4

4. In which of the following years, the Citizenship Act, 1955 has been amended?

1. 1986 2. 1992
3. 2003 4. 2005

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

5. Which Article of the Constitution of India deals with the rights of citizenship of certain persons of Indian origin residing outside India?

- (a) Article 7 (b) Article 10
(c) Article 8 (d) Article 9

6. Which one among the following has the power to regulate the right of citizenship in India?

- (a) The Union Cabinet (b) The Parliament
(c) The Supreme Court (d) The Law Commission

7. In which Part of the Constitution, details of citizenship are mentioned?

- (a) Part I (b) Part II
(c) Part III (d) Part IV

8. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

List-I
(Provisions Pertaining to Citizenship)

- A. Rights of citizenship of certain persons who have migrated to India from Pakistan
B. Persons voluntarily acquiring citizenship of a foreign state not to be citizens
C. Citizenship at the commencement of the Constitution
D. Rights of citizenship of certain migrants to Pakistan

List-II
(Contained in Articles)

1. Article 5
2. Article 7
3. Article 6
4. Article 8
5. Article 9

I.28 | Objective Indian Polity

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	3	4	2	5
(b)	2	5	3	1
(c)	2	4	1	3
(d)	3	5	1	2

9. According to the Citizenship Act, 1955, by which of the following ways can a person lose citizenship of India?

1. By Renunciation
2. By Termination
3. By Deprivation

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

10. Consider the following statements:

1. Originally, the Citizenship Act (1955), also provided for the Commonwealth Citizenship.
2. The provision for Commonwealth Citizenship was repealed by the Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2005.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer Key

- | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| 1. (c) | 2. (c) | 3. (c) | 4. (c) | 5. (c) |
| 6. (b) | 7. (b) | 8. (d) | 9. (c) | 10. (a) |

Fundamental Rights

Seven

chapter

1. Consider the following statements:

In view of Article 20 of the Constitution of India, no person accused of an offence can be compelled to:

1. Give his signature or thumb impression for identification.
2. Give oral testimony either in or out of the court.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

2. Consider the following statements:

1. The writ of mandamus is available not only against judicial authorities but also against administrative authorities.
2. The writ of prohibition is issued only against judicial or quasi-judicial authorities.

I.30 | Objective Indian Polity

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

3. Consider the following statements:

1. There is no provision in the Constitution of India for reservation in the matters of promotion in the services under the state in favour of the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes.
2. As per provisions of the Constitution of India, for getting reservation for the appointments and posts under the state, a class must be backward and should not be adequately represented in the services under the state.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

4. Consider the following statements:

1. A Constitutional amendment inserting a regulation in the Ninth Schedule can be challenged on the ground of violation of basic structure of the Constitution.
2. Any legislation enacted by Parliament cannot be successfully challenged for affecting the basic structure of the Constitution.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

5. Which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched?

- (a) Freedom of speech and expression : Include the freedom of Press
- (b) Freedom of conscience : Include the right to wear and carry kirpans by Sikhs
- (c) Right to personal liberty : Include the right to carry on any trade or business
- (d) Right to equality : Include the principle of natural justice

6. **Assertion (A):** The principle of equality before law means that there should be equality of treatment under equal circumstances.

Reason (R): All persons are not equal by nature, attainment or circumstances.

Codes:

- (a) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true but R is false
- (d) A is false but R is true

7. Which of the following are envisaged by the Right Against Exploitation in the Constitution of India?

1. Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour
2. Abolition of untouchability
3. Protection of the interests of minorities
4. Prohibition of employment of children in factories and mines

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

8. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

List-I (Writs)	List-II (Ground)
A. Habeas Corpus	1. Non-performance of public duties
B. Mandamus	2. Unlawful detention
C. Quo-Warranto	3. Correctional directions to subordinate courts
D. Certiorari	4. Unlawful occupation of public office

Codes:

A	B	C	D
(a) 3	4	1	2
(b) 2	1	4	3
(c) 3	1	4	2
(d) 2	4	1	3

9. As far as the Armed Forces are concerned, the Fundamental Rights granted under Articles 14 and 19 of Constitution are:

- (a) Not available at all
- (b) Available to the Armed Forces but not to other forces
- (c) Available only at the discretion of the Chief of the Army staff
- (d) Available only according to law made by Parliament

10. In Indian Constitution, the power to issue a writ of 'Habeas Corpus' is vested only in:

- (a) The Supreme Court
- (b) The High Courts
- (c) The Subordinate Courts
- (d) The Supreme Court and the High Courts

I.32 | Objective Indian Polity

11. Which of the following rights is not explicitly mentioned in the Fundamental Rights but has been upheld to be so by several pronouncements of the Supreme Court?
- (a) Equity before law
 - (b) Right to non-discrimination in public employment
 - (c) Right to form associations or unions
 - (d) Right to freedom of Press

12. Which of the following statements are true with regard to the Fundamental Rights of the minorities in educational matters?

- 1. The minority has only the right to administer the educational institutions.
- 2. The minority has the right to establish and administer educational institutions.
- 3. The right is absolute and not subject to any restriction.
- 4. Reasonable restrictions may be imposed to promote efficiency and prevent maladministration.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

13. Which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched?

- (a) Article 15 : Special provisions for socially and educationally backward classes.
- (b) Article 22 : Safeguards under Preventive Detention
- (c) Article 20 : Immunity from double punishment
- (d) Article 16 : Discrimination in favour of women in service under the State

14. Which of the following statements is/are correct of the writ of prohibition?

- 1. It is an order issued by a higher court commanding a lower court to cease from proceeding in some matters not within its jurisdiction.
- 2. It can be claimed by an aggrieved party as a matter of right.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

15. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

List-I (Provisions)

- A. Liberty of thought and expression
- B. Freedom of speech and expression
- C. Making special provision for women and children
- D. Protection of interest of Minorities

List-II (Contained In)

- 1. Right to freedom
- 2. Cultural and educational rights
- 3. Preamble
- 4. Protection of life and liberty
- 5. Right to equality

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	3	1	5	2
(b)	2	5	4	1
(c)	3	5	4	2
(d)	2	4	5	1

16. Under the Indian Constitution, which one of the following is not a specific ground on which the State can place restrictions on freedom of religion?
- (a) Public order (b) Morality
(c) Social Justice (d) Health
17. The scope of 'life and personal liberty', as envisaged in Article 21 of the Constitution of India, has expanded considerably over the years. Which one of the following can still not be subject of this protection?
- (a) The Right to good health
(b) The Right of a bonded labour to rehabilitation after release
(c) The Right, under a settlement, to claim bonus or dearness allowance
(d) The Right to livelihood by means which are not illegal, immoral or opposed to public policy
18. **Assertion (A):** Preventive Detention is included in the chapter on Fundamental Rights in the Constitution of India.
Reason (R): The Constitution has vested the legislative power with regard to preventive detention in the Parliament only and the State Legislatures have no authority in this regard.

Codes:

- (a) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A
(b) Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A
(c) A is true but R is false
(d) A is false but R is true
19. Which of the following is not included in Article 19 of the Constitution of India, pertaining to the Right to Freedom?
- (a) Right to reside and settle in any part of the territory of India
(b) Right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions
(c) Right to form associations or unions
(d) Right to assemble peaceably and without arms

I.34 | Objective Indian Polity

20. Consider the following statements:

The 'State' under Article 12 of the Indian Constitution includes:

1. The Government and Parliament of India.
2. The Government and legislature of the states.
3. Local authorities or other authorities within the territories of India or under the control of Government of India.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

21. Which one of the following rights was described by Dr. Ambedkar as 'the heart and soul' of the Constitution?

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| (a) Right to equality | (b) Right against exploitation |
| (c) Right to constitutional remedies | (d) Right to freedom of religion |

22. Which one of the following freedoms is not guaranteed by the Constitution of India?

- (a) Freedom to own, acquire and dispose of property
- (b) Freedom to move freely throughout the country
- (c) Freedom to assemble peaceably and without arms
- (d) Freedom to practice any trade or profession

23. **Assertion (A):** One of the fundamental principles of the Indian Constitution is the Rule of Law.

Reason (R): The Constitution of India has guaranteed to every citizen the equality before law and has recognized the judiciary as the unfailing guardian of the rights of people.

Codes:

- (a) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true but R is false
- (d) A is false but R is true

24. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

List-I (Cases)	List-II (Related to)
A. Indra Sawhney Case	1. Power of Parliament to amend Part III of the Constitution upheld
B. Minerva Mills Case	2. Procedure Established by Law
C. Gopalan Case	3. Reservation for Backward Classes
D. Shankari Prasad Case	4. Revival of Judicial Review

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	3	1	2	4
(b)	2	4	3	1
(c)	3	4	2	1
(d)	2	1	3	4

25. Which one of the following is the correct statement?

Right to privacy as a Fundamental Right is implicit in:

- | | |
|---------------------------|------------------------------------|
| (a) The Right to Freedom | (b) The Right to Personal Liberty |
| (c) The Right to Equality | (d) The Right Against Exploitation |

26. **Assertion (A):** An accused person cannot be compelled to give his thumb impression.

Reason (R): An accused person cannot be compelled to be a witness against himself.

Codes:

- (a) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A
 (b) Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A
 (c) A is true but R is false
 (d) A is false but R is true

27. Right to Education is a fundamental right emanating from right to:

- (a) Freedom of speech and expression under Article 19
 (b) Culture and education under Articles 29 and 30
 (c) Life and personal liberty under Article 21
 (d) Equality before law and equal protection of the laws under Article 14

28. The State shall not make any law which takes away or abridges the fundamental rights. Which one of the following shall not be construed as law for this purpose?

- | | |
|---------------|------------------------------|
| (a) Ordinance | (b) Bye-law |
| (c) Rule | (d) Constitutional amendment |

29. On which one of the following freedoms, can reasonable restrictions be imposed on the ground of the security of the state?

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| (a) Speech and expression | (b) Peaceful assembly |
| (c) Association or union | (d) Movement |

30. Which of the following are mentioned under separate Articles in Part III of the Constitution of India pertaining to Fundamental Rights?

1. Abolition of untouchability
2. Abolition of titles
3. Freedom as to payment of taxes for promotion of any particular religion
4. Protection of interests of minorities

I.36 | Objective Indian Polity

Select the correct answer by using the codes given below:

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

31. Fundamental rights guaranteed in the Indian Constitution can be suspended only by:
(a) A proclamation of national emergency (b) An Act passed by the Parliament
(c) An amendment of the Constitution (d) The judicial decisions of the Supreme Court
32. The Right to Property was converted into a legal right from a Fundamental Right, because it:
(a) Tied the hands of the government to prevent corruption
(b) Gave rise to litigations that made judiciary overburden
(c) Led to severe conflict between judiciary and the Parliament
(d) Increased public resentment
33. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

List-I (Writ)	List-II (Purpose)
A. Writ of mandamus	1. Prohibition of an action
B. Writ of injunction	2. Direction to the official for the performance of a duty
C. Writ of certiorari	3. Trial of the right to a title or elective office
D. Writ of quo-warranto	4. Transferring of a case from lower court to a court of higher jurisdiction

Codes:

A	B	C	D
(a) 2	1	4	3
(b) 1	2	3	4
(c) 3	4	2	1
(d) 4	3	1	2

34. Under Article 22 of the Constitution of India, with the exception of certain provisions stated therein, what is the maximum period for detention of a person under preventive detention?
(a) 2 months (b) 3 months
(c) 4 months (d) 6 months
35. Which one of the following Fundamental Rights is guaranteed only to the citizens of India and not to the foreigners living in India?
(a) Equality before law and equal protection of laws
(b) Freedom of speech and expression
(c) Right to life and liberty
(d) Right to the freedom of religion

36. The Supreme Court has increased the ambit of the Right to Life (Article 21) to include which of the following?
1. Right to life includes the Right to live with dignity
 2. Right to life includes the Right to livelihood
 3. Right to life includes the Right to receive minimum wages
 4. Right to life includes the Right to guaranteed employment for 100 days in a year

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| (a) Only 4 | (b) 1 and 2 |
| (c) 1, 2 and 3 | (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4 |
37. In accordance with the text of the Constitution, a reasonable restriction in the interest of 'sovereignty and integrity' of India can be imposed on the right to:
- (a) Freedom of speech and expression
 - (b) Move freely throughout the territory of India
 - (c) Reside and settle in any part of the territory
 - (d) Carry on any occupation, trade or business of India
38. Which one of the following is the best justification for the affirmative action policies in India?
- | | |
|---|---|
| (a) The principle of non-discrimination | (b) The principle of equal opportunity |
| (c) The principle of group disadvantage | (d) The principle of radical redistribution |
39. **Assertion (A):** The Indian Constitution recognizes the supremacy of judiciary.
Reason (R): The question as to what constitutes a reasonable restriction on fundamental rights is to be determined by the courts of law.

Codes:

- (a) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A
 - (b) Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A
 - (c) A is true but R is false
 - (d) A is false but R is true
40. Under the term "Double Jeopardy" implied in Article 20 of the Constitution of India, a person:
- (a) Convicted by a court of law cannot be punished under departmental proceedings for the same offence.
 - (b) Punished departmentally cannot be prosecuted in a court of law for the same offence.
 - (c) Shall not be prosecuted and punished for the same offence more than once.
 - (d) Cannot be subjected to proceedings in civil courts for disobedience of an injunction along with criminal proceedings.
41. Reservation of seats in educational institutions in favour of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is governed by:
- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| (a) Article 15 of the Constitution | (b) Article 16 of the Constitution |
| (c) Article 29 of the Constitution | (d) Article 14 of the Constitution |

I.38 | Objective Indian Polity

42. What is the correct sequence of the following?

1. Scheduled Castes Order
2. Untouchability Offences Act
3. Protection of Civil Rights Act
4. Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

43. Which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched?

- | | |
|--|--|
| (a) Right to Equality | : Includes the principle of natural justice |
| (b) Right to personal liberty | : Includes right to livelihood |
| (c) Protections available to an accused person | : Includes protection against ex-post facto laws in civil matters |
| (d) Protections against arrest and detention | : Includes right to consult and to be defended by a legal practitioner of one's choice |

44. Which of the following Fundamental Rights cannot be suspended during emergency?

- (a) Freedoms under Article 19
- (b) Right to constitutional remedies under Articles 32 and 226
- (c) Rights under Articles 21 and 22
- (d) Rights under Articles 20 and 21

45. **Assertion (A):** Speaking on Article 32 in the Constituent Assembly, Dr. Ambedkar described the Article as the very soul of the Constitution.

Reason (R): Article 32 provides effective remedies against violation of fundamental rights.

Codes:

- (a) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true but R is false
- (d) A is false but R is true

46. Which of the following statements about the right to freedom of religion is not correct?

- (a) The State can regulate the economic, financial, political or other secular activities which may be associated with religious practices.
- (b) Restrictions can be imposed on the right to freedom of religion on grounds of maintenance of public order, morality or health.
- (c) Every religious denomination has the right to establish and maintain institutions for religious and charitable purposes.
- (d) Funds appropriated by a religious denomination for promoting and maintaining a particular religion are taxable.

47. Through which provisions does the Constitution of India explicitly prohibits racial discrimination in India?
- (a) Articles 14 and 17 (b) Articles 17 and 23
(c) Articles 15 and 16 (d) Article 17 only
48. Which one of the following rights cannot be inferred from Article 21 of the Constitution?
- (a) Right against inhuman treatment (b) Right against delayed execution
(c) Right against solitary confinement (d) Right to form association
49. Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched?
- (a) Writ of Habeas Corpus : Available against private individuals as well
(b) Writ of Quo-Warranto : Available against subordinate courts only
(c) Writ of Certiorari : Available against autonomous bodies only
(d) Writ of Prohibition : Available against public servants only
50. **Assertion (A):** Education is the fundamental right of every child between the age of 6 and 14 years.
Reason (R): The 84th Constitutional Amendment Act provided for right to education.
- Codes:**
- (a) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A
(b) Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A
(c) A is true but R is false
(d) A is false but R is true
51. Which one of the following Fundamental Rights is available to both the citizens and aliens?
- (a) The right to equality of opportunity in
(b) The right to freedoms under Article 19 public employment
(c) Cultural and educational rights
(d) The right to equality before law
52. Which of the following are not included in the right to freedom of religion in the Constitution of India?
1. Freedom of conscience and the right to practice and propagate religion
 2. Levying of taxes or use of funds of the Government for the promotion or maintenance of any religion
 3. Establishment and maintenance of religious and charitable institutions
 4. Imparting of religious instruction in any Government maintained institution
- Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
- (a) 1 and 2 (b) 1, 2 and 3
(c) 1, 3 and 4 (d) 2 and 4

I.40 | Objective Indian Polity

53. Which one of the under mentioned rights is guaranteed to citizens as right to freedom under Article 19?
- (a) The right to vote
 - (b) The right to citizenship
 - (c) The right to contest an election
 - (d) The right to assemble peaceably and without arms

54. **Assertion (A):** In *Minerva Mills v. Union of India*, Art.31-C as amended by the Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976 was held invalid.

Reason (R): The amendment of Art. 31-C destroyed the basic structure of the Constitution.

Codes:

- (a) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A
 - (b) Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A
 - (c) A is true but R is false
 - (d) A is false but R is true
55. Which of the following are the grounds on which discrimination of citizens for admission into educational institutions is constitutionally prohibited?
- 1. Religion and Race
 - 2. Sex and Place of birth
 - 3. Nationality and Colour
 - 4. Age and Nativity

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

- (a) 1, 2, 3 and 4
 - (b) 1 and 2
 - (c) 1, 2 and 3
 - (d) 1, 2 and 4
56. Which one of the following is the correct association?
- | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|--|
| (a) <i>Indra Sawhney Case</i> | : | Basic structure of the Constitution |
| (b) <i>Minerva Mills Case</i> | : | Invocation of Article 356 |
| (c) <i>Menaka Gandhi Case</i> | : | Just, fair and reasonable procedure of law |
| (d) <i>Gopalan Case</i> | : | Financial Emergency |

57. **Assertion (A):** An accused person has been guaranteed the right to be informed of the nature and cause of accusation.

Reason (R): The accused person can get his conviction quashed upon vague and obscure charges.

Codes:

- (a) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true but R is false
- (d) A is false but R is true

58. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

List-I
(Writ)

- A. Habeas Corpus
- B. Mandamus
- C. Quo-Warranto
- D. Certiorari

List-II
(Matter in Dispute)

- 1. Appointment of a university teacher
- 2. Custody of a child by parents
- 3. Violation of natural justice
- 4. Refund of money illegally collected as cess by taxing authority

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	1	3	2	4
(b)	2	4	1	3
(c)	1	4	2	3
(d)	2	3	1	4

59. Right to life emanates from:

- (a) Article 21 and includes right to die
- (b) Article 19 and does not include right to die
- (c) Articles 19 and 20 and does include right to die
- (d) Article 21 and does not include right to die

60. Which of the following Article (s) of the Constitution of India is/are exceptions to the Fundamental Rights enumerated in Article 14 or Article 19?

- (a) Article 31 A only
- (b) Article 31 C only
- (c) Article 31 A and Article 31 C both
- (d) Neither Article 31 A nor Article 31 C

61. **Assertion (A):** Article 14 of the Indian Constitution does not lay down that all laws must be of universal application.

Reason (R): State has power to classify persons for legitimate purpose and on reasonable grounds.

Codes:

- (a) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true but R is false
- (d) A is false but R is true

I.42 | Objective Indian Polity

62. For which of the following can special provisions be made under Article 15 of the Constitution of India?

- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Women and children | 2. Scheduled Tribes |
| 3. Economically backward classes | 4. Socially backward classes |

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

63. Consider the following statements:

1. Quo-warranto is a very powerful instrument for safeguarding against the usurpation of public offices.
2. A High Court can issue a mandamus to compel a court or judicial tribunal to exercise its jurisdiction when it has refused to exercise it.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

64. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

List-I (Writs)	List-II (Implications)
A. Mandamus	1. Direction to an official for the performance of duty
B. Habeas Corpus	2. Release of an illegally detained person
C. Certiorari	3. Transferring of a case from an interior court to a court of higher jurisdiction.
D. Quo-warranto	4. Calling upon one to show by what authority does he hold or claim a franchise or office.

Codes :

	A	B	C	D
(a)	1	2	3	4
(b)	3	4	1	2
(c)	1	4	3	2
(d)	3	2	1	4

65. Freedom of the press in India is :

- (a) Available to the people under the law of the Parliament
- (b) Specifically provided in the Constitution
- (c) Implied in the right to freedom of expression
- (d) Available to the people of India under executive order

66. The right to freedom of religion guaranteed in Article 25 of the Constitution of India is subject to which of the following ?
- (a) Public order, morality and to the other provisions of Part III of the Constitution of India
 - (b) Public order, morality and health
 - (c) Reasonable restrictions in the interests of the security of the State
 - (d) Public order, morality and health and to the other provisions of Part III of the Constitution of India.
67. Which one of the following writs examines the procedures of inferior Courts or Tribunals ?
- (a) Quo-warranto
 - (b) Mandamus
 - (c) Prohibition
 - (d) Certiorari
68. The 86th Constitutional Amendment deals with which of the following ?
- (a) Allocation of more number of parliamentary seats for recently created states.
 - (b) Reservation of 30% posts for women in Panchayati Raj Institutions.
 - (c) Insertion of Article 21A related with free and compulsory education for all children between the age of 6 and 14 years.
 - (d) Continuation of reservation for backward classes in government employment.
69. The Article of the Constitution which automatically becomes suspended on proclamation of emergency is :
- (a) Article 14
 - (b) Article 19
 - (c) Article 21
 - (d) Article 32
70. Which one of the following rights conferred by the Constitution of India is also available to non-citizens ?
- (a) Freedom of speech, assembly and form association
 - (b) Freedom to move, reside and settle in any part of the territory of India
 - (c) Freedom to carry on any occupation, trade or business
 - (d) Equality before law and equal protection of laws
71. Which one of the following writs is issued by an appropriate judicial authority/body to free a person who has been illegally detained ?
- (a) Quo-warranto
 - (b) Mandamus
 - (c) Certiorari
 - (d) Habeas Corpus
72. Untouchability has been abolished by the Constitution of India under:
- (a) Article 14
 - (b) Article 15
 - (c) Article 16
 - (d) Article 17

I.44 | Objective Indian Polity

73. Which of the following Constitutional Amendments have added Article 15(5) in the Constitution of India providing for reservation in educational institutions in the private sector also ?
- (a) 81st Amendment
 - (b) 86th Amendment
 - (c) 91st Amendment
 - (d) 93rd Amendment
74. The writ of certiorari is issued by a superior court to :
- (a) An inferior court to stop further proceedings in a particular case
 - (b) An inferior court to transfer the record of proceedings in a case for review
 - (c) An officer to show his right to hold a particular office
 - (d) A public authority to produce a person detained by it before the court within 24 hours
75. Which one of the following statements is not correct ?
- (a) Right to livelihood is an integral facet of the Right to life
 - (b) Natural justice is implicit in Article 21
 - (c) The Right to life includes the Right to health
 - (d) Right to go abroad is not a Fundamental Right under Article 21
76. Which one of the following is the correct statement ?
- The writ of Mandamus can be issued :
- (a) Against the legislature for making law
 - (b) For performance of a public duty
 - (c) For exercise of discretionary powers
 - (d) For deciding legality of an arrest
77. According to the Constitution of India, which one of the following rights cannot be taken away during emergency ?
- (a) Right to speak
 - (b) Right to freedom of movement
 - (c) Right to life
 - (d) Right to organize
78. The right to property was removed from the list of Fundamental Rights enlisted in the Constitution through which one of the following Amendments ?
- (a) 73rd Amendment
 - (b) 23rd Amendment
 - (c) 44th Amendment
 - (d) 76th Amendment

79. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

**List-I
(Writs)**

- A. Habeas Corpus
- B. Mandamus
- C. Certiorari
- D. Quo-Warranto

**List-II
(Meanings)**

- 1. What warrant or authority
- 2. Certified or to be made certain
- 3. Command to perform public duty
- 4. Produce the body of a person

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	4	3	2	1
(b)	3	4	2	1
(c)	4	3	1	2
(d)	3	4	1	2

80. Under the provisions of the Indian Constitution, a community can be declared a minority community on the basis of:

- (a) Religion only
- (b) Either religion or language
- (c) Either language or caste
- (d) Either religion or race

81. Article 30 of the Indian Constitution deals with the :

- (a) Freedom of conscience
- (b) Right to propagate religion
- (c) Right of minorities to establish and manage educational institutions
- (d) Cultural and educational rights of the majority community

82. The 93rd amendment to the Constitution of India deals with :

- (a) Right to education
- (b) Rights in respect of physically handicapped persons for appointments in the services under the state
- (c) Reservation for admission in educational institutions
- (d) Reservation in the matters of promotion in the services under the State in favour of the other backward classes.

83. The Supreme Court of India declared by issuing a writ that “the respondent was not entitled to an office he was holding or a privilege he was exercising”. Which writ is that ?

- (a) Habeas Corpus
- (b) Prohibition
- (c) Quo-Warranto
- (d) Certiorari

I.46 | Objective Indian Polity

84. When emergency under Article 352 of the Constitution is proclaimed, the President of India has no power to suspend the Fundamental Rights contained in which of the following Articles ?
- (a) 20 and 21
 - (b) 19 and 20
 - (c) 21 and 22
 - (d) 19 and 21
85. Which one of the following is not covered under Article 20 of the Constitution of India ?
- (a) Ex post facto laws
 - (b) Preventive detention
 - (c) Double jeopardy
 - (d) Self-incrimination

Answer Key

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (b) | 2. (c) | 3. (b) | 4. (a) | 5. (c) |
| 6. (a) | 7. (d) | 8. (b) | 9. (d) | 10. (d) |
| 11. (d) | 12. (b) | 13. (d) | 14. (c) | 15. (a) |
| 16. (c) | 17. (c) | 18. (c) | 19. (b) | 20. (a) |
| 21. (c) | 22. (a) | 23. (a) | 24. (c) | 25. (b) |
| 26. (d) | 27. (c) | 28. (d) | 29. (a) | 30. (d) |
| 31. (a) | 32. (c) | 33. (a) | 34. (b) | 35. (b) |
| 36. (b) | 37. (a) | 38. (b) | 39. (a) | 40. (c) |
| 41. (a) | 42. (c) | 43. (c) | 44. (d) | 45. (a) |
| 46. (d) | 47. (c) | 48. (d) | 49. (a) | 50. (c) |
| 51. (d) | 52. (d) | 53. (d) | 54. (a) | 55. (b) |
| 56. (c) | 57. (a) | 58. (b) | 59. (d) | 60. (c) |
| 61. (d) | 62. (a) | 63. (c) | 64. (a) | 65. (c) |
| 66. (d) | 67. (d) | 68. (c) | 69. (b) | 70. (d) |
| 71. (d) | 72. (d) | 73. (d) | 74. (b) | 75. (d) |
| 76. (b) | 77. (c) | 78. (c) | 79. (a) | 80. (b) |
| 81. (c) | 82. (c) | 83. (c) | 84. (a) | 85. (b) |

Directive Principles of State Policy

Eight

chapter

1. Which of the following statements about a uniform civil code is/are correct?
 1. It is binding on the State that a uniform civil code must be made applicable to all.
 2. The provision regarding a uniform civil code is contained in Part III of the Constitution.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

2. Directive Principles of State Policy direct the State for which of the following?
 1. To secure a social order for the promotion of welfare of the people
 2. To separate judiciary from executive
 3. To improve public health

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

I.48 | Objective Indian Polity

3. Consider the following statements:

Directive Principles of State Policy are:

1. Directives in the nature of ideals of the state
2. Directives influencing and shaping the policy of State
3. Non-justiciable rights of the citizens

Which of these statements is/are correct?

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

4. Which of the following statements about the changes made by the forty second amendment to the Constitution relating to the Directive Principles of State Policy are correct?

1. It enabled State to provide free legal aid to its citizens.
2. It provided for the State to secure the participation of workers in the management of undertakings.
3. It required the state to minimise inequalities in income and status.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

5. Which one of the following is the real guiding factor for the State to meet social needs and for the establishment of new social order?

- | | |
|--|----------------------------------|
| (a) Fundamental Rights | (b) Preamble of the Constitution |
| (c) Directive Principles of State Policy | (d) Distribution of Powers |

6. Which one of the following is not stated as a Directive Principle of State Policy in the Constitution of India?

- (a) Organisation of village panchayats
- (b) Uniform civil code for the citizens
- (c) Separation of Judiciary from Executive
- (d) Right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions

7. **Assertion (A):** The Directive Principles of State Policy contained in the Constitution of India are relevant in determining the limits of reasonable restrictions laid down in Article 19 dealing with the Fundamental Right to Freedom.

Reason (R): The Fundamental Rights in Part III of the Constitution have been superseded by the Directive Principles.

Codes:

- (a) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true but R is false
- (d) A is false but R is true

8. Though the Directive Principles of State Policy contained in the Constitution are not enforceable by any court, yet they are:
- Fundamental in the governance of the country
 - Binding on the State
 - Enforceable at the instance of the President
 - Superior to Fundamental Rights of India
9. Which of the following are included in the Directive Principles of State Policy in the Constitution of India?
- Uniform civil code for the citizens
 - Separation of judiciary from executive
 - Protection of monuments of national importance

Select the correct answer by using the codes given below:

- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| (a) 1 and 2 | (b) 2 and 3 |
| (c) 1 and 3 | (d) 1, 2 and 3 |
10. With respect to the Directive Principles of State Policy, which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched?
- | | |
|--|--------------|
| (a) To secure just and humane conditions of work and maternity relief | : Article 42 |
| (b) To organise village Panchayats as units of self government | : Article 40 |
| (c) To secure the improvement of public health and the prohibition of intoxicating drinks and of drugs which are injurious to health | : Article 47 |
| (d) To protect all monuments of historic interest and national importance | : Article 50 |
11. Which one of the following is not a Directive Principle of State Policy?
- The State shall endeavour to secure for the citizens a uniform civil code.
 - The State shall promote with special care the educational and economic interest of the weaker sections.
 - The State shall endeavour to promote adult education to eliminate illiteracy.
 - The State shall endeavour to protect every monument, place or object of artistic or historic interest.
12. Which one of the following is not the objective of the Directive Principles of State Policy?
- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| (a) To establish a welfare state | (b) To ensure socio-economic justice |
| (c) To establish a religious state | (d) To establish a secular state |

13. **Assertion (A):** The directive principles of state policy are not enforceable by any court.

Reason (R): The directive principles are more or less fundamental in the governance of the country.

Codes:

- Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A
- Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- A is true but R is false
- A is false but R is true

I.50 | Objective Indian Polity

14. Which one of the following is a correct statement?
- (a) Primacy is given to all the directive principles contained in Part IV of the Constitution over fundamental rights.
 - (b) Primacy is given to all the fundamental rights conferred by Article 14-32 of the Constitution over directive principles.
 - (c) Primacy is given to all the fundamental rights conferred by Part III of the Constitution over directive principles.
 - (d) Primacy is given only to directive principles in clauses (b) and (c) of Article 39 over fundamental rights conferred by Articles 14 and 19 of the Constitution.
15. Which one of the following Directive Principles was not originally provided for in the Constitution of India?
- (a) Citizen's right to an adequate means of livelihood
 - (b) Free legal aid
 - (c) Uniform civil code for the citizens
 - (d) Prohibition of the slaughter of cows and calves
16. The term 'equal pay for equal work' is a:
- (a) Directive Principle of State Policy
 - (b) Fundamental Right
 - (c) Fundamental Duty
 - (d) Constitutional Right
17. **Assertion (A):** Secularism is a basic feature of the Constitution of India in the sense that the State should be neutral to the different religions.
- Reason (R):** One of the Directive Principles of State Policy states that it will be a part of the duty of the state to improve the breeds of cattle and stop the slaughter of cows and calves.
- Codes:**
- (a) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A
 - (b) Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A
 - (c) A is true but R is false
 - (d) A is false but R is true
18. Which one of the following is not a Directive Principle of State Policy?
- (a) Organisation of Village Panchayats
 - (b) Uniform Civil Code for citizens as well as non-citizens
 - (c) Right to work, to education and to public assistance in certain cases
 - (d) Participation of workers in management of industries
19. "Directive Principles of State Policy are the conscience of the Constitution which embody the social philosophy of the Constitution" was described by:
- (a) Granville Austin
 - (b) A.V. Dicey
 - (c) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
 - (d) K.C. Wheare

20. Which part of the Constitution of India refers to the responsibility of the state towards international peace and security?
- | | |
|--------------------------|--|
| (a) Fundamental Rights | (b) Directive Principles of State Policy |
| (c) Emergency provisions | (d) Preamble to the Constitution |

21. Which of the following statements is/are correct?
1. 42nd Amendment to the Constitution of India gave primacy to Directive Principles over Fundamental Rights.
 2. Minerva Mills case ruled that there has to be a balance between Part III and Part IV of the Constitution.
 3. National Commission for Review of the Working of the Constitution has recommended that Directive Principles be made justiciable.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

22. **Assertion (A):** Laws covered under Article 39 (b) and (c) have been given protective shield against some of the fundamental rights.

Reason (R): The Directive Principles are also regarded relevant for considering what are reasonable restrictions under Article 19.

Codes:

- (a) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true but R is false
- (d) A is false but R is true

23. Which of the following is/are among Directive Principles of State Policy?
1. The State shall strive to promote science and technology for development.
 2. The State shall endeavour to secure for citizens a Uniform Civil Code throughout India.
 3. The State shall try to develop population policy and family planning programmes.
 4. The State shall take steps to promote tourism.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

24. The Directive Principles of State Policy are fundamental for the:
- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| (a) Upliftment of backward classes | (b) Protection of individual rights |
| (c) Administration of justice | (d) Governance of state |

I.52 | Objective Indian Polity

25. **Assertion (A):** Any individual affected due to violation of any of the Directive Principles of State Policy, cannot move the court.

Reason (R): The Directive Principles are not justiciable.

Codes:

- (a) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true but R is false
- (d) A is false but R is true

26. Which one of the following statements regarding the current status of the relationship between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles is correct?

- (a) Directive Principles cannot get priority over Fundamental Rights in any case.
- (b) Directive Principles always get priority over Fundamental Rights.
- (c) Fundamental Rights always get priority over Directives Principles.
- (d) In some cases Directive Principles may get priority over Fundamental Rights.

27. Right to work in India is a:

- (a) Fundamental right
- (b) Directive principle
- (c) Constitutional right
- (d) Constitutional duty

28. **Assertion (A):** It is the legal and Constitutional duty of the State to provide legal aid to the poor.

Reason (R): No one shall be denied justice by reason of his poverty.

Codes:

- (a) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true but R is false
- (d) A is false but R is true

29. Consider the following statements:

Directive Principles of State Policy are:

- 1. Not amendable
- 2. Not enforceable by any court
- 3. Fundamental in the governance of the country

Which of the above statements are correct?

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

30. The 'Instrument of Instructions' contained in the Government of India Act, 1935, has been incorporated in the Constitution of India in the year 1950 as:

- (a) Fundamental Rights
- (b) Directive Principles of State Policy
- (c) Fundamental Duties
- (d) Emergency provisions

31. Which one of the following is not a correct description of the Directive Principles of State Policy?
- Directive Principles are not enforceable by the courts.
 - Directive Principles have a political sanction.
 - Directive Principles are declaration of objectives for State Legislation.
 - Directive Principles promise equal income and free health care for all Indians.
32. Consider the following statements:
- Article 46 of the Constitution of India provides for free legal aid to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
 - Article 44 of the Constitution of India provides for promotion of cottage industries.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- Only 1
 - Only 2
 - Both 1 and 2
 - Neither 1 nor 2

Answer Key

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (d) | 2. (d) | 3. (d) | 4. (a) | 5. (c) |
| 6. (d) | 7. (c) | 8. (a) | 9. (d) | 10. (d) |
| 11. (c) | 12. (c) | 13. (b) | 14. (d) | 15. (b) |
| 16. (a) | 17. (b) | 18. (b) | 19. (a) | 20. (b) |
| 21. (a) | 22. (b) | 23. (c) | 24. (d) | 25. (a) |
| 26. (d) | 27. (b) | 28. (a) | 29. (c) | 30. (b) |
| 31. (d) | 32. (d) | | | |

Fundamental Duties

Nine

chapter

1. Which of the following are Fundamental Duties of an Indian citizen according to Article 51-A of the Constitution?

1. To believe in socialism, secularism and democracy
2. To abide by the Constitution and respect the National Flag and the National Anthem
3. To protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India
4. To preserve the rich heritage of the country's composite culture
5. To help the poor and weaker sections of the society

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

2. Which of the following statements regarding the Fundamental Duties contained in the Indian Constitution are correct?

1. Fundamental duties can be enforced through writ jurisdiction.
2. Fundamental duties have formed a part of the Indian Constitution since its adoption.

3. Fundamental duties became a part of the Constitution in accordance with the recommendations of the Swaran Singh Committee.
4. Fundamental duties are applicable only to citizens of India.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

3. Which of the following duties have been prescribed by the Indian Constitution as Fundamental Duties?

1. To defend the country
2. To pay income tax
3. To preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture
4. To safeguard public property

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

4. Which of the following is a fundamental duty of every citizen of India?

- (a) To be truthful to one's duties
- (b) To renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of children
- (c) To renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of human beings
- (d) To renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women

5. The 'Fundamental Duties' are intended to serve as a reminder to:

- (a) The State to perform duties conferred by the Constitution
- (b) The judiciary to administer justice properly
- (c) Every citizen to observe basic norms of democratic conduct
- (d) The legislature to make laws for the welfare of the people

6. Which of the following are included in the list of fundamental duties in the Constitution?

1. To abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions
2. To safeguard public property and to abjure violence
3. To uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India
4. To uphold and protect secularism

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

7. Respect for the National Flag and the National Anthem is:

- | | |
|---|---|
| (a) A fundamental right of every citizen | (b) A fundamental duty of every citizen |
| (c) A directive principle of state policy | (d) An ordinary duty of every citizen |

I.56 | Objective Indian Polity

8. Consider the following statements:

The fundamental duties provided in the constitution are:

1. To protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India
2. To safeguard private property
3. To protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wild life

Of these statements:

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| (a) 1, 2 and 3 are correct | (b) 1 and 2 are correct |
| (c) 2 and 3 are correct | (d) 1 and 3 are correct |

9. Fundamental duties have been added in the Constitution by 42nd Amendment Act, 1976, in accordance with the recommendations of:

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| (a) Santhannam Committee | (b) Sarkaria Committee |
| (c) Swaran Singh Committee | (d) Indira Gandhi-Nehru Committee |

10. Which one of the following has not been enumerated in the Constitution of India as being amongst the fundamental duties of the citizens?

- (a) To value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture
- (b) To safeguard public property and to abjure violence
- (c) To develop the scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform
- (d) To secure a social order for the promotion of welfare of the people

11. Which one of the following is not a fundamental duty?

- (a) To respect the National Anthem
- (b) To safeguard public property
- (c) To protect monuments and places of national
- (d) To protect and improve the natural environment importance

12. Consider the following statements:

Fundamental duties:

1. Have always been a part of the Constitution of India
2. Have been added through an amendment
3. Are mandatory on all citizens of India

Which of these statements is/are correct?

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

13. Which one of the following is not a fundamental duty under Article 51-A of the Constitution of India?

- (a) To render national service when called upon to do so
- (b) To cast vote in the elections
- (c) To strive for excellence
- (d) To develop scientific temper

14. Following duties have been prescribed for the State and the citizens:
1. To develop scientific temper
 2. To promote common brotherhood
 3. To organise village panchayats
 4. To minimize the inequalities in income
 5. To secure a uniform civil code
 6. To defend the country
- Among these, the fundamental duties of the citizens would include:
- (a) 1, 3 and 4
 - (b) 3, 4 and 5
 - (c) 1, 2 and 6
 - (d) 2, 5 and 6
15. Which one of the following is not included as a Fundamental Duty in the Constitution of India?
- (a) To cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired our national struggle.
 - (b) To develop the scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform.
 - (c) To protect the minorities.
 - (d) To safeguard public property and to abjure violence
16. Protection of lakes is an objective expressly stated in which one of the following?
- (a) Fundamental Duties
 - (b) Directive Principles of State Policy
 - (c) Fundamental Rights
 - (d) Eleventh Schedule to the Constitution
17. In which of the following years, the Fundamental Duties have been added in the Constitution of India?
- (a) 1965
 - (b) 1976
 - (c) 1979
 - (d) 1982
18. Which of the following Articles of the Constitution of India relate to the protection and improvement of environment?
- (a) Article 48A only
 - (b) Article 51A only
 - (c) Both Article 48A and Article 51A
 - (d) Neither Article 48A nor Article 51A

Answer Key

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (b) | 2. (d) | 3. (d) | 4. (d) | 5. (c) |
| 6. (d) | 7. (b) | 8. (d) | 9. (c) | 10. (d) |
| 11. (c) | 12. (c) | 13. (b) | 14. (c) | 15. (c) |
| 16. (a) | 17. (b) | 18. (c) | | |

Amendment of the Constitution

Ten

chapter

1. Consider the following statements:

1. An amendment of the Constitution of India can be initiated by the introduction of a Bill only in the Lok Sabha.
2. The Bill for amendment of the Constitution of India has to be passed in each House by a majority of the total membership of that House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members of that House present and voting.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

2. If an amendment of the Constitution of India seeks to make any change in certain items, the amendment requires to be ratified by the Legislatures of not less than one-half of the States before the Bill making provision for such amendment is presented to the President for assent. Which of the following are those items?

1. Representation of States in Parliament
2. Any of the Lists in the Seventh Schedule
3. Manner of election of the President of India

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

3. Restriction of the writ jurisdiction of the High Courts under Article 226 of the Constitution is possible through:
 - (a) An amendment of the Constitution passed by two-third majority of members present and voting and a majority of the total membership of each House of Parliament.
 - (b) An amendment of the Constitution passed by a simple majority of members present and voting in both Houses of Parliament.
 - (c) An amendment of the Constitution passed by two-third majority of members present and voting, and a majority of the total membership of each House of Parliament together with the ratification of half of the State Legislatures.
 - (d) An amendment of the Constitution passed by two-third majority of members present and voting and a majority of the total membership of each House of Parliament together with the ratification of three quarters of the State Legislatures.
4. On receipt of a Constitutional Amendment Bill, after passing by each House of Parliament, the President:
 - (a) Shall give his assent
 - (b) May give his assent
 - (c) May withhold his assent
 - (d) May return the Bill for reconsideration
5. Which of the following are matters on which the Parliament has the power to modify provisions of the constitution by a simple majority?
 1. Alteration of names, boundaries and areas of States
 2. Appointment of additional judges
 3. Abolition of the second chamber of a State Legislature
 4. Administration of Scheduled Areas

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

6. The constituent power of Parliament to amend the Constitution:
 - (a) Includes power to amend by way of addition, variation or repeal of the provision of the Constitution
 - (b) Is unrestricted by any inherent and implied limitations
 - (c) Is not procedurally limited and restricted
 - (d) Is extra-constituent

I.60 | Objective Indian Polity

7. A change in which of the following does not require ratification by the legislatures of not less than one-half of the states by resolutions to that effect passed by those legislatures before the bill making provisions for an amendment in the Constitution of India is presented to the President for assent?
- (a) Any of the lists in the Seventh Schedule
 - (b) The provisions of Article 368
 - (c) Article 73 about extent of executive power of the Union
 - (d) Article 161 about power of Governor to grant pardon
8. Which of the following features are present in the Indian Constitution?
- 1. Multiple procedures for amendment
 - 2. States are not empowered to initiate amendment
 - 3. Joint-sittings of Parliament to resolve disputes regarding constitutional amendments.
- Select the correct answer from the codes given below:
- (a) 1 and 3
 - (b) 1 and 2
 - (c) 2 and 3
 - (d) 1, 2 and 3
9. A Constitutional amendment shall also be ratified by legislatures of not less than one-half of the States by a resolution if it is meant to make any change in:
- (a) Fundamental Rights
 - (b) Directive Principles
 - (c) Fundamental Duties
 - (d) High Court Provisions
10. An amendment of the Constitution of India for the purpose of creating a new state must be passed by:
- (a) Simple majority in Parliament
 - (b) A simple majority in Parliament and ratification by not less than half of the states
 - (c) Two-thirds majority in Parliament and ratification by not less than two-third of the states
 - (d) Two-third of the members of both houses of Parliament present and voting
11. The provision of Article 368 of the Constitution of India deals with:
- (a) Power of Parliament to amend the Constitution
 - (b) Procedure for amendment of the constitution to be followed by Parliament
 - (c) Power as well as procedure for amendment of the Constitution
 - (d) Passing and ratification of amendment Bills by State Legislatures
12. How can an amendment in a list in the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India be initiated?
- If the Bill seeking amendment is passed in either House of Parliament by:
- (a) A majority of the total membership of that house.
 - (b) A majority of the total membership of that house and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members of that House present and voting.

- (c) A majority of the total membership of that house and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members of that House present and voting and the amendment shall also requires to be ratified by the Legislatures of not less than one-half of the States.
- (d) A majority of the total membership of that house and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members of that House present and voting and the amendment shall also requires to be ratified by the Legislatures of not less than two-thirds of the States.
13. Amendment of which one of the following provisions of the Constitution requires ratification by the Legislatures of the States?
- Article 157 relating to the qualifications for appointment as Governor of the State
 - Article 123 relating to the powers of the President to promulgate ordinances on a subject mentioned in Concurrent List during the recess of the Parliament
 - Article 56 relating to the term of the office of the President
 - Article 54 relating to the election of the President
14. Consider the following statements related to Article 368 of the Constitution:
- A Constitutional Amendment Bill can be passed at a joint session of Parliament in case of deadlock between the two Houses.
 - It is obligatory for the President of India to give his assent to a Constitutional Amendment Bill passed under Article 368.
 - To amend 7th Schedule of the Constitution, ratification of more than half of the State legislatures is essential.
 - A proposal to amend the Constitution can only be introduced in the House of the People.

Which of these are correct?

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

Answer Key

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (b) | 2. (d) | 3. (c) | 4. (a) | 5. (c) |
| 6. (a) | 7. (d) | 8. (b) | 9. (d) | 10. (a) |
| 11. (c) | 12. (c) | 13. (d) | 14. (c) | |

Basic Structure of the Constitution

Eleven

chapter

1. Which of the following are considered as parts of the basic structure of the Indian Constitution?
 1. Republication and democratic form of Government
 2. Secular character of the Constitution
 3. Division between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy
 4. Federal character of the Constitution

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

2. **Statement I:** The power of Amendment under Article 368 does not include the power to alter the basic structure of the Constitution.

Statement II: The Right to Equality does not form a part of the basic structure of the Constitution.

Codes:

- (a) Both the statements are individually true and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I.
 - (b) Both the statements are individually true but Statement II is not the correct explanation of Statement I.
 - (c) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
 - (d) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.
3. Which one of the following is the correct statement ?
The power of Parliament to amend the Constitution of India as a constitutional power was laid down under Article 368 by:
- (a) The Constitution (First Amendment) Act, 1951
 - (b) The Constitution (Twenty-fourth Amendment) Act, 1971
 - (c) The Constitution (Twenty-sixth Amendment) Act, 1971
 - (d) The Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976
4. In which case did the Supreme Court pronounce the judgement for the first time that the 'basic structure' of the Constitution cannot be amended by Parliament ?
- (a) Shankari Prasad case
 - (b) Golaknath case
 - (c) Kesavananda Bharati case
 - (d) Minerva Mills case
5. Which one of the following statements is correct ?
- (a) The Constitution clearly lays down what its basic structure is
 - (b) The Supreme Court has elaborately defined the basic structure of the Constitution
 - (c) The Law Commission of India with the help of Attorney-General of India has defined the basic structure of the Constitution
 - (d) Neither the Supreme Court nor the Parliament have defined the basic structure of the Constitution
6. Which one of the following Amendments inserted provision saying that "Nothing in Article 13 shall apply to any amendments made under Article 368" ?
- (a) Forty-second Amendment Act
 - (b) Forty-fourth Amendment Act
 - (c) Twenty-fourth Amendment Act
 - (d) Twenty-second Amendment Act
7. Under Article 368, the Parliament has no power to repeal Fundamental Rights because these are:
- (a) Enshrined in Part III of the Constitution
 - (b) Human Rights
 - (c) Transcendental Rights
 - (d) Part of basic structure of the Constitution

I.64 | Objective Indian Polity

8. Which one of the following cases prompted the Parliament to enact 24th Constitutional Amendment Act ?
- (a) Golaknath case
 - (b) Shankari Prasad case
 - (c) Kesavananda Bharati case
 - (d) Minerva Mills case
9. **Statement I:** By amendment, Parliament cannot destroy the basic features of the Constitution.
Statement II: The power to amend does not include the power to abrogate the Constitution.
- Codes:**
- (a) Both the statements are individually true and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I.
 - (b) Both the statements are individually true but Statement II is not the correct explanation of Statement I.
 - (c) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
 - (d) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.
10. The Supreme Court invalidated a provision of the Forty-Second Amendment Act, which enlarged the scope of Article 368 to amend Fundamental Rights on the ground that the:
- (a) Requisite number of States had not ratified the amendment
 - (b) Amendment has been enacted during the emergency
 - (c) Amendment abrogated a basic feature of the Constitution
 - (d) Rajya Sabha had not passed the amendment with the prescribed majority

Answer Key

- | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| 1. (d) | 2. (c) | 3. (b) | 4. (c) | 5. (d) |
| 6. (c) | 7. (d) | 8. (a) | 9. (a) | 10. (c) |

**History of India and
Indian National
Movement**

**Indian and
World Geography**


**Economic and
Social Development**

**Indian Polity
and Governance**

**Environmental Ecology,
Bio-diversity and
Climate Change**

**General
Science**

**General Knowledge
and Current Events**



System of Government

- Twelve** Parliamentary System
- Thirteen** Federal System
- Fourteen** Centre-State Relations
- Fifteen** Inter-State Relations
- Sixteen** Emergency Provisions

Two



Parliamentary System

Twelve

chapter

1. Which of the following are the principles on the basis of which the Parliamentary system of government in India operates?
 1. Nominal Executive Head
 2. Vice-President as the Chairman of the Upper House
 3. Real executive authority with the Council of Ministers
 4. Executive responsibility to the Lower House

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| (a) 1, 2 and 3 | (b) 1, 2 and 4 |
| (c) 1, 3 and 4 | (d) 2, 3 and 4 |
-
2. The Constitution of India establishes parliamentary form of Government, and the essence of this form of government is its responsibility to the:

(a) People of India	(b) President
(c) Prime Minister	(d) Legislature

II.6 | Objective Indian Polity

3. Under a cabinet form of Government, the cabinet generally remains in office:
 - (a) For a fixed term
 - (b) So long as it enjoys the confidence of the popular chamber of legislature
 - (c) So long as it enjoys the confidence of the head of state
 - (d) So long as it enjoys the confidence of the electorate
4. In the parliamentary form of Government, the members of the Council of Ministers are collectively responsible to:
 - (a) The Head of State
 - (b) The Chairman of the Upper House and the Speaker of the Lower House
 - (c) The popular House of the Parliament
 - (d) The Prime Minister
5. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

List-I
(Types of Government)

- A. Parliamentary Government
- B. Presidential Government
- C. Federal System
- D. Unitary System

List-II
(Characteristics)

1. Centralisation of powers
2. Division of powers
3. Separation of powers
4. Collective responsibility

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	2	1	4	3
(b)	4	3	2	1
(c)	2	3	4	1
(d)	4	1	2	3

6. **Assertion (A):** In a parliamentary democracy like India the Government goes out of power if the Lower House passes a no-confidence motion against the Government.
Reason (R): The Constitution of India provides for the removal of the Prime Minister through a no-confidence motion passed in the Lok Sabha.

Codes:

- (a) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A
 - (b) Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A
 - (c) A is true but R is false
 - (d) A is false but R is true
7. Which one of the following is the main principle on which the Parliamentary system operates?
 - (a) Supremacy of Parliament
 - (b) Responsibility of Executive to Legislature
 - (c) Supremacy of Judiciary
 - (d) Theory of Separation of Power

8. In a parliamentary form of Government, ministers are appointed by:
- (a) The head of the state at his discretion
 - (b) The head of the government
 - (c) The head of the state on the recommendations of the head of the government
 - (d) The legislature
9. Which one of the following is not an essential feature of the parliamentary system?
- (a) Fusion of the Executive and the Legislature
 - (b) Nominal head of the state
 - (c) Collective responsibility
 - (d) Fixed tenure of the executive
10. **Assertion (A):** Parliamentary system of government is based on the principle of collective responsibility.
- Reason (R):** A parliamentary defeat is not necessarily a sufficient cause for resignation of the Ministry.

Codes:

- (a) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A
 - (b) Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A
 - (c) A is true but R is false
 - (d) A is false but R is true
11. Consider the following features:
- 1. Presence of a nominal or titular head of state.
 - 2. Collective responsibility of cabinet
 - 3. Accountability of executive to the legislature
 - 4. Separation of Powers
- Which of these are the features of a parliamentary form of Government?
- (a) 2, 3 and 4
 - (b) 1, 2 and 4
 - (c) 1, 3 and 4
 - (d) 1, 2 and 3

Answer Key

- | | | | | |
|---------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| 1. (c) | 2. (d) | 3. (b) | 4. (c) | 5. (b) |
| 6. (b) | 7. (b) | 8. (c) | 9. (d) | 10. (c) |
| 11. (d) | | | | |

Federal System

Thirteen

chapter

1. Which of the following federal principles are not found in Indian federation?
 1. Bifurcation of the judiciary between the Federal and State Governments
 2. Equality of representation of the states in the upper house of the Federal Legislature
 3. The Union cannot be destroyed by any state seceding from the Union at its will
 4. Federal Government can redraw the map of the Indian Union by forming new States

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| (a) 1, 2 and 3 | (b) 2, 3 and 4 |
| (c) 1 and 2 | (d) 3 and 4 |
2. The Constitution of India is federal in character because:
 - (a) The Head of the State (the President) is elected by an electoral college consisting of the elected members of both the Houses of Parliament and the elected members of the Legislative Assemblies of the States.
 - (b) The Governors of States are appointed by the President and they hold office during the pleasure of the President.

- (c) There is distribution of powers between the Union and the States.
- (d) The amendment of the Constitution can be made only by following the procedure laid down in the Constitution and in some cases the amendment requires ratification by Legislatures of the States.

3. **Assertion (A):** Article 1 of the Constitution of India describes India as a Union of States rather than a federal state.

Reason (R): Indian federation is not the result of an agreement by the units; and the component units have no freedom to secede from it.

Codes:

- (a) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A
 - (b) Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A
 - (c) A is true but R is false
 - (d) A is false but R is true
4. In the Constitution of India, the term 'Federal':
- (a) Figures in the Preamble
 - (b) Figures in Part III of the Constitution
 - (c) Figures in Article 368
 - (d) Does not figure anywhere
5. When can the Parliament legislate on a subject in the state list?
- (a) If the Parliament passes a resolution to that effect in the national interest.
 - (b) If the Supreme Court grants necessary authority to the Parliament.
 - (c) If the Rajya Sabha passes a resolution by two-thirds majority declaring that the subject in the state list under consideration is of national importance.
 - (d) If the President issues an ordinance transferring the subject from the state list to the union or the concurrent lists.
6. The quotation, "The Indian Constitution establishes, indeed, a system of government which is at the most quasi-federal, a unitary State with subsidiary federal features rather than the federal State with unitary features" is attributed to:
- (a) I. Jennings
 - (b) G. Austin
 - (c) K.C. Wheare
 - (d) H.J. Laski
7. What does the term "Federation" imply?
- (a) Fusion of powers
 - (b) Separation of powers
 - (c) Division of powers
 - (d) Devolution of powers
8. **Assertion (A):** India is a Union of States and not a Federal State.
- Reason (R):** In the Indian Constitution, the Centre is given emergency powers which can convert the Federal State into a Unitary State.

Codes:

- (a) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A

II.10 | Objective Indian Polity

- (c) A is true but R is false
(d) A is false but R is true
9. The best form of federalism suited for countries like India is:
(a) Centralised federalism (b) Bargaining federalism
(c) Cooperative federalism (d) Conflicting federalism
10. Under the Indian Constitution, the residuary powers are vested in the:
(a) Executive (b) Judiciary
(c) Parliament (d) State legislatures
11. The structure of the Indian Constitution is:
(a) Federal in form and unitary in spirit (b) Unitary
(c) Unitary in form and federal in spirit (d) Pure federal
12. Indian Federation closely resembles:
(a) U.S.A. (b) Canada
(c) Australia (d) Nigeria
13. **Assertion (A):** K.C. Wheare calls Indian Constitution a quasi-federal Constitution.
Reason (R): There are three lists (Union, State and Concurrent) in the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India dividing powers between the Centre and the state and giving residuary powers to the central government.

Codes:

- (a) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A
(b) Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A
(c) A is true but R is false
(d) A is false but R is true
14. Parliament has power to legislate with respect to a matter in the State list provided it is in the:
(a) National interest (b) Interest of the State concerned
(c) Interest of the public (d) Interest of the minority
15. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

List-I (Forms of Government)

- A. Cabinet Government
B. Presidential Government
C. Federal Government
D. Unitary Government

List-II (Essential Features)

1. Separation of powers
2. Collective responsibility
3. Concentration of powers
4. Division of powers
5. Administrative law

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	3	4	2	5
(b)	2	1	4	3
(c)	3	5	1	2
(d)	4	1	2	5

16. Which among the following is/are the feature (s) of a Federal State ?

1. The powers of the Central and the State (Constituent Unit) Governments are clearly laid down.
2. It has an unwritten constitution.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below :

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

17. Which Schedule of the Constitution of India contains the three lists that divide powers between the Union and the states ?

- (a) Fifth Schedule
- (b) Sixth Schedule
- (c) Seventh Schedule
- (d) Eighth Schedule

18. Which one among the following pairs of level of government and legislative power is not correctly matched ?

- | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|------------------|
| (a) Central Government | : | Union List |
| (b) Local Governments | : | Residuary Powers |
| (c) State Governments | : | State List |
| (d) Central and State Governments | : | Concurrent List |

19. Who, among the following, expressed the view that the Indian Constitution is federal in as much as it establishes what may be called a Dual Polity ?

- (a) H.M. Seervai
- (b) K.C. Wheare
- (c) B.R. Ambedkar
- (d) Ivor Jennings

Answer Key

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (c) | 2. (c) | 3. (a) | 4. (d) | 5. (c) |
| 6. (c) | 7. (c) | 8. (a) | 9. (c) | 10. (c) |
| 11. (a) | 12. (b) | 13. (a) | 14. (a) | 15. (b) |
| 16. (a) | 17. (c) | 18. (b) | 19. (c) | |

Centre-State Relations

Fourteen

chapter

1. Consider the following statements:

1. For the Parliament to make laws with respect to any matter enumerated in the State List, a resolution must be passed in both the Houses of the Parliament.
2. A resolution passed as stated above can be extended beyond one year.

Which of the statements given above is / are correct?

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

2. Consider the following statements:

The Article 73 of the Constitution of India which deals with the extent of executive power of the Union, provides that:

1. The executive power of the Union extends to all matters with respect to which the Parliament has the power to make laws.
2. The Government of India may also exercise such authority available under any treaty.

II.14 | Objective Indian Polity

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

3. Consider the following statements about Union-State relations:

1. In case of overlapping of a matter between the three kinds of subjects of legislations, predominance has been given to the Union Legislation.
2. In the concurrent sphere, in the case of repugnancy between a Union and a State law relating to the same subject, the former prevails, even if the State law was reserved for the assent of the President and has received such assent.
3. The vesting of residual power under the Indian Constitution follows the precedent of Canada and not that of the Government of India Act, 1935.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

4. Consider the following statements:

1. With the consent of the Government of India, the Governor of a State may entrust on the Union Government or to its officers functions relating to a State subject, to which executive power of that State extends.
2. The President of India cannot entrust to any State Government or to its officers, functions in relation to any matter to which the executive power of the Union extends.
3. There is a provision in the Constitution of India to create the National Integration Council.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

5. What is the implication of the Union Government giving 'Special Status' to a State?

- (a) Subsequently large percentage of the Central assistance will be grants-in-aid
- (b) Current account budgetary deficit will be bridged by the Union Government
- (c) The extent of loan as a percentage of total assistance will be high
- (d) The Union Government meets entire expenditure of the State during the period of 'Special Status'

6. Who, among the following, can establish additional courts for better administration of any existing law with respect to a matter contained in the Union List?

- (a) Parliament by law
- (b) Parliament with the consent of states
- (c) Union Government by resolution
- (d) Supreme Court of India

7. **Assertion (A):** The All-India Services violate the federal principle of the Constitution as well as the autonomy of States.

Reason (R): The All-India Service officers are governed by Central Government rules and the State Governments do not have full control over them.

Codes:

- (a) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true but R is false
- (d) A is false but R is true

8. Consider the following statements:

1. Parliament shall, while a proclamation of Emergency is in operation, have the power to make laws for the whole or any part of territory of India with respect to any of the matters enumerated in the State List.
2. Parliament has exclusive power to make any law with respect to any matter not enumerated in the Concurrent List or State List.
3. Parliament has power to make any law for the whole or any part of the territory of India for implementing any treaty, agreement or convention with any other country.
4. Parliament has power to legislate with respect to a matter in the State List in the national interest subject to the resolution passed by the Council of States by two-thirds majority.

Which of these statements are correct?

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

9. A law made by Parliament having extra-territorial operation shall:

- (a) Not be deemed invalid
- (b) Be deemed invalid
- (c) Be deemed ultravires
- (d) Be deemed unconstitutional

10. Which of the following is not a principal source of non-tax revenue of the Union?

- (a) Posts and Telegraphs
- (b) Broadcasting
- (c) Forests
- (d) Opium

11. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

List-I (Source)	List-II (Tax)
A. Taxes levied by the Union but collected and appropriated by the States	1. Taxes on income other than agriculture and
B. Taxes levied, collected and retained by	2. Stamp duties the states
C. Taxes levied and collected by the Centre	3. Capitation tax but assigned to the States
D. Taxes levied and collected by the Centre between the Union and the States	4. Taxes on lands and buildings and distributed
	5. Taxes on consignment of goods in the course of inter-state trade

II.16 | Objective Indian Polity

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	1	5	4	2
(b)	2	4	5	1
(c)	1	3	5	2
(d)	2	5	4	1

12. If any directions are issued by the Union Government to a State and they have not been complied with, then which one of the following statements is correct?
- (a) It shall be presumed that the constitutional machinery in the State had failed as per Article 365 of the Constitution
 - (b) It shall be presumed that the State had law and order problem and action under Article 365 is required
 - (c) The Union Government can appoint advisers to help the Governor for performing his functions
 - (d) The Parliament may make laws for that State

13. Which one of the following is the correct statement?

A resolution passed by the Council of States under Article 249 empowering Parliament to legislate on State subjects in national interest remains in force for a period:

- (a) Not exceeding six months
- (b) Not exceeding two years
- (c) Not exceeding one year
- (d) Of unlimited time

14. Which of the following statements regarding the residuary powers in the Constitution of India are correct?

- 1. Residuary powers have been given to the Union Parliament
- 2. In the matter of residuary powers, the Constitution of India follows the Constitution of Australia
- 3. The final authority to decide whether a particular matter falls under the residuary power or not is the Parliament
- 4. The Government of India Act, 1935 placed residuary powers in the hands of the Governor-General

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

15. **Assertion (A):** The Constitution makes a distinction between the legislative power to levy a tax and the power to appropriate the proceeds of tax so levied.

Reason (R): The constitution provides for grants-in-aid to the states from the central resources.

Codes:

- (a) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true but R is false
- (d) A is false but R is true

16. Which of the following is/are correctly matched?

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Duty levied by the Union but collected and appropriated by the States | : Succession duty and estate duty in respect of property other than agricultural land |
| 2. Taxes levied and collected by the Union but assigned to the States | : Stamp duties and duties of excise on medicinal and toilet preparations |

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

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

17. Which of the following constitutional provisions facilitate Union control over States?

1. All-India services
2. Grants-in-aid
3. Inter-State Councils

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 |

18. The idea of the Union giving directions to the States was adopted by the makers of the Indian Constitution from:

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| (a) The Government of India Act, 1935 | (b) The US Constitution |
| (c) The Soviet Constitution | (d) The Australian Constitution |

19. Which one of the following statements is not correct?

- (a) Parliament has exclusive power to make law on any matter in the Union List.
- (b) Parliament and State Legislatures both have power to make law on any matter in the Concurrent List.
- (c) In certain exceptional circumstances, State Legislatures can make law on a subject given in the Union List.
- (d) Parliament can make law on State subjects in certain circumstances.

20. **Assertion (A):** Sarkaria Commission recommended that the Governor of a state should be appointed after consultation with the Chief Minister of the state.

Reason (R): This could be achieved through amending Article 165 of the Indian Constitution.

Codes:

- (a) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true but R is false
- (d) A is false but R is true

21. Who among the following said, "There can be no doubt that the standard of administration depends upon the caliber of civil servants who are appointed to these strategic posts"?

- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| (a) Jawaharlal Nehru | (b) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar |
| (c) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel | (d) Warren Hastings |

II.18 | Objective Indian Polity

22. On the subject of Income Tax:

- (a) The Union Government has more powers than State governments
- (b) The State governments have more powers than the Union government
- (c) Both Union and State governments have equal powers but Union shall prevail in case of conflict
- (d) Only the Union government has power

23. Verdicts of the Supreme Court of India in which of the following cases have a direct bearing on Centre-State relations?

- 1. S.R. Bommai Case
- 2. Kesavananda Bharati Case
- 3. Menaka Case
- 4. Indra Sawhney Case

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

24. Which one of the following is the correct statement?

The rule of repugnancy has application in a case where:

- (a) Both Union and State occupy two different fields in different Lists
- (b) Both Union and State laws are enacted under the Concurrent List
- (c) The Union law is enacted under List III and State law is enacted under List II
- (d) The Union and State laws are enacted under the State List

25. **Assertion (A):** Parliament or a State Legislature should keep within the domain assigned to it and one should not trespass into the domain reserved for the other.

Reason (R): Legislation will be invalid if it encroaches on matters which have been assigned to another legislature.

Codes:

- (a) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true but R is false
- (d) A is false but R is true

26. Which of the following taxes are levied and collected and retained by the States?

- 1. Taxes on mineral rights
- 2. Taxes on entry of goods into a local area
- 3. Taxes on agricultural income
- 4. Taxes on professions, trades, callings and employments

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

27. Which of the following taxes belong to the Union exclusively?

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| (a) Customs Duties | (b) Land Revenue |
| (c) Surcharge on Income Tax | (d) Corporation Tax |

28. Consider the following statements:

The executive power of the Union extends to giving of directions to a State in respect of:

1. Construction and maintenance of means of communication of national or military importance
2. Maintenance of law and order in the State
3. Protection of railways within the State
4. Protection of secular character of the country

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

29. In case of inconsistency between laws made by Parliament and the laws made by the State Legislatures, which one of the following shall prevail?

- (a) The law made by Parliament before the law made by the legislature of the State
- (b) The law made by Parliament after the law made by the legislature of the State
- (c) The law made by Parliament before or after the law made by the legislature of the State
- (d) The law made by the legislature of the State

30. Consider the following pairs:

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| 1. Taxes levied by the Union but collected | : | Stamp duties and appropriated by the States |
| 2. Taxes levied and collected by the Centre but assigned to the States | : | Taxes on the sale of goods in the course of inter-state trade |

Which of the pairs given above is/are correctly matched?

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

31. Which of the following formed a part of the terms of reference of the Punchhi Commission on Centre-State Relations constituted by the Government of India?

1. Panchayati Raj institutions
2. Communal violence
3. An integrated domestic market
4. Central Law Enforcement Agency

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

II.20 | Objective Indian Polity

32. Consider the following statements:

The Parliament becomes competent to make law on a matter enumerated in the state list only if the:

1. Council of States passes a resolution supported by not less than two-thirds majority of the members present and voting that it is in the national interest that the Parliament should make law on such matter.
2. Council of States and House of the People, both passes a resolution that it is in the national interest that the Parliament should make law on such matter.
3. President gives the prior permission for such legislation.
4. Speaker of the House of the People in consultation with Chairman of the Council of States gives the prior permission for such legislation.

Which of these statements is/are correct?

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

33. **Assertion (A):** There has been a growing demand for review of Centre-State relationships.

Reason (R): The states have no adequate resources to take up developmental projects.

Codes:

- (a) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true but R is false
- (d) A is false but R is true

34. Which one of the following statements is not correct?

- (a) No law made by a State legislature shall be treated as unconstitutional if it incidentally touches upon the jurisdiction provided for under List I or List III.
- (b) The legislature of a State cannot make a law to regulate "Water".
- (c) The law made by Parliament under Article 357 for a State continues its application after the expiry of President's rule.
- (d) Parliament has full power to make law on a residuary matter.

35. Which one of the following is not correct?

- (a) The executive power of every State shall be so exercised as to ensure compliance with the laws made by the Parliament
- (b) Full faith and credit shall be given throughout the territory of India to public acts, records and judicial proceedings of the Union and of every State.
- (c) The Governor of a State may entrust to the Government of India any matter to which the executive power of the State extends.
- (d) The executive power of the Union extends to the giving of directions to a state to protect the railways within the State.

36. The division of legislative powers between the Centre and the States under the present Constitution of India is similar to between the Centre and the Provinces under the Government of India Act, 1935, in some of the following respects:

1. In case of overlap of a matter as between the three lists or subjects, predominance in both is given to the Central legislature.
2. In case of repugnancy in the Concurrent field, in both a Central law prevails over a Provincial or State law.
3. In both, residuary powers were vested in the Central legislature.

Which of the above are true?

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

37. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

List-I (Source)	List-II (Tax)
A. Tax levied by the Union of India and assigned to the Centre	1. Income Tax
B. Tax levied by the Union of India but assigned to the States	2. Land Revenue
C. Tax levied by the State and assigned to the State	3. Taxes on goods of inter-state trade
D. Tax levied by the Union of India and distributed between the Union and the States	4. Surcharge

Codes:

A	B	C	D
(a) 4	1	2	3
(b) 2	3	4	1
(c) 2	1	4	3
(d) 4	3	2	1

38. **Assertion (A):** The second Commission on Centre-State relations was constituted by the Government of India by amending the Constitution of India, and thus a constitutional status was bestowed on it.

Reason (R): Issues like role of Governors, economic and social planning which were a part of the terms of reference of the Commission are very important issues in the governance of India.

Codes:

- (a) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true but R is false
- (d) A is false but R is true

II.22 | Objective Indian Polity

39. Consider the following statements:

1. In extraordinary circumstances, the normal distribution of power between the Centre and the States is either suspended or the powers of the union parliament are extended over the state subjects.
2. The Indian Constitution vests the residuary power in the Union Parliament and the final decision as to whether a particular matter falls under the residuary power or not is that of the Supreme Court.
3. The Union Government has the power to give directions to the state governments to ensure due compliance with Union laws.
4. If the Legislatures of two or more states so resolve, Parliament can make laws with respect to any matter included in the state list relating to those states.

Which of these describe the nature of Indian Federalism?

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

40. Consider the following statements:

1. Sarkaria Commission recommended that the Union Government may persuade the State Governments for constitution of an All-India Service for education.
2. All-India Services are included in the Concurrent List of the Constitution of India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer Key

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (b) | 2. (c) | 3. (b) | 4. (d) | 5. (a) |
| 6. (a) | 7. (a) | 8. (b) | 9. (a) | 10. (c) |
| 11. (b) | 12. (a) | 13. (c) | 14. (c) | 15. (b) |
| 16. (d) | 17. (d) | 18. (a) | 19. (c) | 20. (c) |
| 21. (b) | 22. (d) | 23. (a) | 24. (b) | 25. (a) |
| 26. (d) | 27. (c) | 28. (c) | 29. (c) | 30. (c) |
| 31. (d) | 32. (a) | 33. (a) | 34. (b) | 35. (c) |
| 36. (b) | 37. (d) | 38. (d) | 39. (a) | 40. (a) |

Inter-State Relations

Fifteen

chapter

1. Consider the following statements:

The Constitution of India provides that no law of a State shall impose, or authorise the imposition of a tax on the sale or purchase of goods where such sale or purchase:

1. Takes place even within the territory of the State.
2. Takes place in the course of the import of the goods into, or export of the goods out of the territory of India.

Which of the statements given above is / are correct?

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

2. Consider the following statements:

1. Parliament may by law provides that neither the Supreme Court nor any other court shall exercise jurisdiction in respect of any dispute with respect to the use, distribution or control of the waters of any Inter-State river or river valley.
2. River Boards Act, 1956, provides for reference of an Inter-State river dispute for arbitration by a Water Dispute Tribunal.

II.24 | Objective Indian Polity

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

3. Which of the following are duties of the Inter-State Council created under Article 263 of the Constitution of India?
1. Inquiring into and advising upon disputes which may have arisen between/among States.
 2. Investigating and discussing subjects in which some or all of the States, or the Union and one or more of the States have a common interest.
 3. Making recommendations upon any such subject for the better coordination of policy and action with respect to that subject.
 4. Ensuring that officers belonging to All-India Services posted in various States are not punished by the judiciary for acts of omission.

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

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

4. Consider the following statements on Zonal Councils:
1. Zonal Councils were set up under the provisions of the States Reorganisation Act.
 2. Zonal Councils discuss various issues of common interest in the field of planning, river waters, inter-state transport.
 3. They enable the Centre and States to co-operate in evolving uniform policies in social and economic matters.
 4. Their decisions are binding on Centre as well as on State governments.

Which of these statements are correct?

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

5. Consider the following statements regarding the constitutional provisions relating to trade, commerce and intercourse:
1. Parliament may by law impose restrictions on the freedom of trade, commerce or intercourse between one state and another in the public interest.
 2. Bills imposing restrictions on the freedom of trade, commerce or intercourse within the state cannot be moved in the state legislature without the sanction of the Central Government.
 3. Parliament may enact any law giving or authorizing any discrimination to deal with a situation arising from the scarcity of goods in any part of Indian Territory.
 4. Trade and commerce within the state is a subject in the concurrent list.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

6. Who among the following are the members of the Inter-State Council?
 - (a) Chief Ministers of the States/Administrators of the Union Territories.
 - (b) The Prime Minister, all the Chief Ministers of the States/Administrators of the Union Territories.
 - (c) The Prime Minister, Six Union Cabinet Ministers and all the Chief Ministers of the States/Administrators of the Union Territories.
 - (d) The Prime Minister, Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha and all the Members of the Rajya Sabha
7. Which one of the following is not correct?
 - (a) The Governor of a State may entrust to the Government of India, functions in relation to any matter to which the executive power of the state extends.
 - (b) The Governor of a state cannot entrust to the Government of India, functions in relation to any matter to which the executive power of the state extends unless there is consent of the Government of India.
 - (c) The orders of Civil Courts are enforceable in the entire country.
 - (d) Full faith and credit has to be given to every public act of every state.
8. The Chairman of Zonal Council is:
 - (a) The Chief Minister and is nominated by the Prime Minister of India
 - (b) The Union Minister and is nominated by the President of India
 - (c) The Home Minister and is ex-officio
 - (d) The Vice-President of India
9. **Assertion (A):** Article 301 of the Constitution declares trade, commerce and intercourse throughout the territory of India free.
Reason (R): The State can impose taxes which do not directly affect the freedom of trade.
Codes:
 - (a) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A
 - (b) Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A
 - (c) A is true but R is false
 - (d) A is false but R is true
10. Under which of the following regimes was the Inter-State Council (ISC) set-up?
 - (a) Congress Government in 1975
 - (b) Janata Government in 1978
 - (c) Janata Dal-led Government in 1990
 - (d) United Front Government in 1996
11. Inter-State water disputes can be resolved by which one of the following?
 - (a) Supreme Court only
 - (b) Union Government only
 - (c) Tribunals established by the Parliament by law
 - (d) Special courts established by the President of India

II.26 | Objective Indian Polity

12. Which one of the following is the correct statement?

“Full Faith and Credit” clause of the Constitution does not apply to:

- (a) Public records
- (b) Judicial proceedings
- (c) Acts of corporations
- (d) Public acts

13. An Inter-State Council may be established by:

- (a) The Parliament
- (b) The President
- (c) The National Development Council
- (d) The Zonal Council

14. Which of the following statements on Zonal Councils are correct?

- 1. They owe their existence to the Constitution of India.
- 2. There are five zonal councils.
- 3. They coordinate relations among the governments of the States and Union territories and the Government of India.
- 4. They are set up under the States Reorganization Act, 1956.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

Answer Key

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (b) | 2. (a) | 3. (a) | 4. (a) | 5. (c) |
| 6. (c) | 7. (a) | 8. (c) | 9. (b) | 10. (c) |
| 11. (c) | 12. (c) | 13. (b) | 14. (b) | |

Emergency Provisions

Sixteen

chapter

1. Consider the following statements:

1. No Proclamation of Emergency can be made by the President of India unless the Union Ministers of Cabinet rank, headed by the Prime Minister, recommended to him, in writing, that such a Proclamation should be issued.
2. The President of India must issue a Proclamation of Revocation of Emergency any time that the Lok Sabha passes a resolution disapproving the proclamation or its continuance.

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 |

2. Consider the following statements:

If the financial emergency has been declared by the President under the Article 360, then its proclamation:

1. May be revoked or varied by a subsequent proclamation
2. Shall cease to operate at the expiration of two months, unless before the expiration of that period it has been approved by the resolution of both Houses of Parliament

II.28 | Objective Indian Polity

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

3. Consider the following statements:

1. While a Proclamation of Emergency is in operation, Article 359 of the Constitution of India does not come into operation till an order is issued by the President specifying the rights which are suspended.
2. While a Proclamation of Emergency is in operation, Article 358 makes the restrictions imposed by Article 19 non-existent against the state.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

4. Which of the following are not necessarily the consequences of the proclamation of the President's Rule in a State?

1. Dissolution of the State Legislative Assembly
2. The removal of the Council of Ministers in the State
3. Dissolution of the local bodies
4. Takeover of the State administration by the Union Government

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

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

5. Consider the following statements:

Proclamation of Emergency under Article 352 of the Constitution of India:

1. Requires written communication of the Union Cabinet to the President to that effect.
2. Can be issued for the whole of India or part thereof.
3. Lapses, if not approved by both Houses of Parliament within a month.
4. Requires a resolution, approving the proclamation passed by both Houses of Parliament only by a majority of the total membership of each House, and not less than 2/3rd members present and voting.
5. Once approved by Parliament can last for six months.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

6. In case of declaration of financial emergency:

- (a) All the State Governments will be dissolved and management of economy will be taken over by the Union Government
- (b) All Money Bills of the states will be considered and passed only by the Parliament

- (c) All the State Assemblies will be put under suspended animation and laws on the State List will be enacted by the Parliament
 - (d) The President may give such directions to the states as may be deemed necessary for economic recovery and salaries of officials may be temporarily reduced
7. Law made by the Parliament with respect to any matter enumerated in State List, during a proclamation of national emergency, will cease to have effect in which one of the following conditions?
- (a) When the proclamation of emergency has ceased to operate
 - (b) When it is repealed by the Parliament
 - (c) On the expiration of six months after the proclamation of emergency has ceased to operate
 - (d) On the expiration of one year after the proclamation of emergency has ceased to operate

8. Consider the following statements:

The Supreme Court judgement in *S.R. Bommai vs. Union of India* has been interpreted to mean that the Governor can dismiss a Council of Ministers or the Chief Minister:

- 1. At his pleasure on his subjective estimate of the strength of the Chief Minister in the Assembly.
- 2. When the Legislative Assembly has expressed its want of confidence in the Council of Ministers.
- 3. When a measure of the Council of Ministers has been defeated on the floor of the Assembly.
- 4. When a censure motion against the Council of Ministers has been rejected in the Legislative Assembly.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

9. **Assertion (A):** An imminent danger of war or external aggression is not enough for the proclamation of emergency.

Reason (R): The Proclamation of Emergency shall cease to operate at the expiration of one month unless approved by both the Houses of Parliament.

Codes:

- (a) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true but R is false
- (d) A is false but R is true

10. Which of the following statements is the correct one?

- (a) War, external aggression, internal disturbance and armed rebellion are the grounds for proclaiming emergency.
- (b) Words “armed rebellion” were replaced by the word “war” by the 44th Amendment.
- (c) Actual existence of any one or more grounds mentioned in Article 352 is necessary for proclaiming emergency.
- (d) The President proclaims emergency on the basis of any ground mentioned in Article 352 or possibility thereof.

II.30 | Objective Indian Polity

11. If the President of India exercises his power as provided under Article 356 of the Constitution in respect of a particular State, then:
- The Assembly of the State is automatically dissolved
 - Article 19 is suspended in that State
 - Parliament assumes the power to legislate on the subjects in the State list
 - The President can make laws relating to that state
12. When a proclamation of emergency is issued by the President under Article 352 of the Constitution of India:
- Fundamental Rights are automatically suspended
 - The freedoms under Article 19 are automatically suspended and other Fundamental Rights can be suspended by an order of the President
 - The freedoms under Article 19 are automatically suspended and other Fundamental Rights, except those under Articles 20 and 21, can be suspended by an order of the President
 - Only the freedoms under Article 19 are suspended and other Fundamental Rights cannot be suspended
13. Which one of the following is the correct statement?
- Proclamation of Emergency in a State under Article 356 can continue beyond one year if:
- The High Court of the State certifies that the situation in the State is very serious
 - The Governor of the State certifies that the law and order situation is not under control
 - The Election Commission certifies that it is difficult to hold elections to the Assembly
 - The President is satisfied about the grave situation in the State through independent investigation
14. Which of the following may be done under conditions of financial emergency?
- Reduction in the number of districts in the country for effecting economy
 - Abolition of all State Legislative Assemblies to reduce expenditure
 - Reduction in the salaries of the judges of the High Court
 - Reservation of Money Bills of State Legislative Assemblies for the consideration of the President
- Choose the correct answer from the codes given below:
- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| (a) 1, 2 and 3 | (b) 2, 3 and 4 |
| (c) 3 and 4 | (d) 1 and 4 |
15. When a state fails to implement the administrative directions given by the Union under Article 256 of the Constitution of India:
- Parliament may compel the state to execute the said directions
 - The Governor may dissolve the State Legislature
 - The President may presume that Constitutional machinery in the State has failed
 - The President may impose emergency under Article 352 of the Constitution

16. Proclamation of emergency by the President of India can be made on the written advice of the Cabinet only. This provision has been added:
- After 44th Constitutional Amendment
 - After 42nd Constitutional Amendment
 - By the Constituent Assembly in the Constitution of India
 - By the Supreme Court of India in 1975
17. The President's Rule under Article 356 remains valid in a state for the maximum period of:
- One year
 - Two years
 - Three years
 - Four years
18. Proclamation of Emergency under Article 352, when Lok Sabha stands dissolved has to be approved by:
- Rajya Sabha and then it will continue till the reconstitution of new Lok Sabha, which must approve it within 30 days of its first sitting.
 - New Lok Sabha within six months of its constitution.
 - Lok Sabha in the next session after six months.
 - Rajya Sabha only.
19. **Assertion (A):** Proclamation of Emergency can be issued by the President if there is imminent danger of war or external aggression or armed rebellion.
- Reason (R):** The President can suspend the enforcement of all the fundamental rights during the period of Emergency.
- Codes:**
- Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A
 - Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A
 - A is true but R is false
 - A is false but R is true
20. Which one of the following is not an automatic consequence of the Proclamation of Emergency?
- Suspension of the enforcement of fundamental rights except those conferred by Articles 20 and 21.
 - Extension of the Union's executive power to the issue of directions to any State as to the manner in which its executive power has to be exercised.
 - Extension of the power of Parliament to the making of legislation in regard to items of the State List
 - Suspension of Article 19.
21. Consider the following statements:
- Parliament may make law on a subject enumerated in State List only if the:
- President deems it proper that such law is necessary for all the States.
 - Proclamation of Emergency under Article 352 is in operation.
 - Lok Sabha passes a resolution by 2/3rd majority of its total membership.
 - Governor of the State requests the President for such legislation.

II.32 | Objective Indian Polity

Of these statements:

- (a) 1 and 4 are correct
- (b) 2 alone is correct
- (c) 3 alone is correct
- (d) 3 and 4 are correct

22. The judgement in the S.R. Bommai vs. Union of India case pertained broadly to which Article of the Constitution of India?

- (a) Article 29
- (b) Article 32
- (c) Article 353
- (d) Article 356

23. Consider the following statements in respect of provisions as to financial emergency:

1. A proclamation of financial emergency has to be laid before each House of Parliament.
2. A proclamation of financial emergency ceases to operate at the expiration of six months, unless before the expiration of that period, it has been approved by resolutions of both Houses of Parliament.

Which of the statements given above is / are correct?

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

Answer Key

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (c) | 2. (c) | 3. (c) | 4. (b) | 5. (a) |
| 6. (d) | 7. (c) | 8. (b) | 9. (d) | 10. (d) |
| 11. (c) | 12. (c) | 13. (c) | 14. (c) | 15. (c) |
| 16. (a) | 17. (c) | 18. (a) | 19. (c) | 20. (a) |
| 21. (b) | 22. (d) | 23. (a) | | |

**History of India and
Indian National
Movement**

**Indian and
World Geography**

**Economic and
Social Development**

**Indian Polity
and Governance**

**Environmental Ecology,
Bio-diversity and
Climate Change**

**General
Science**

**General Knowledge
and Current Events**



Central Government

Seventeen	President
Eighteen	Vice-President
Nineteen	Prime Minister
Twenty	Central Council of Ministers
Twenty One	Cabinet Committees
Twenty Two	Parliament
Twenty Three	Parliamentary Committees
Twenty Four	Parliamentary Forums
Twenty Five	Supreme Court

Three



President

Seventeen

chapter

1. Consider the following statements:

1. When the President of India is to be impeached for violation of the Constitution, the charge shall be preferred by either House of Parliament.
2. An election to fill a vacancy in the office of President of India occurring by reason of his death, resignation or removal or otherwise shall be held in no case later than nine months from the date of occurrence of the vacancy.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

2. Consider the following statements:

1. The President nominates twelve members of the Rajya Sabha on the advice of the Council of Ministers.
2. The President has absolute power to appoint and remove the Chairman and members of statutory bodies at his discretion.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

III.6 | Objective Indian Polity

3. Consider the following statements:

1. On the expiry of the term of five years by the President of India, the outgoing President must continue to hold office until his successor enters upon his office.
2. The Electoral College for the President's election consists of the elected members of the Legislative Assemblies of Delhi and Puducherry also.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

4. The Executive power of the Union Government is vested in the President of India. The President shall exercise these powers:

- (a) Himself
- (b) Directly or through officers subordinate to him if he so desires
- (c) Either directly or through officers subordinate to him in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution
- (d) Only on the advice of Prime Minister

5. Which one of the following statements is correct?

- (a) The Chief Election Commissioner of India holds his office during the pleasure of President
- (b) The Governor of a State holds his office during the pleasure of the President
- (c) The Prime Minister can only be removed by a resolution passed by both Houses of Parliament
- (d) The speaker of the Lok Sabha can be removed at the pleasure of the President

6. In which of the following cases the President of India is not bound by the advice of the Council of Ministers?

1. The choice of the Prime Minister
2. The dismissal of a Government which refuses to quit, after having lost its majority in the House of the People
3. The allocation of business
4. The dissolution of the House, when appeal to the electorate becomes necessary

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

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

7. Which of the following statements is not correct?

- (a) There shall be a Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister to aid and advise the President who shall act in accordance with such advice.
- (b) The President may require the Council of Ministers to reconsider such advice
- (c) The President need not act in accordance with the advice tendered after such reconsideration
- (d) The President shall act in accordance with the advice tendered after such reconsideration

8. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

List-I (Power of President)	List-II (Relevant Provision)
A. Power to grant pardon	1. Article 76
B. Executive power of the Union	2. Article 75
C. Power to appoint Prime Minister	3. Article 53
D. Appointment of Attorney-General	4. Article 72

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	4	2	3	1
(b)	4	3	2	1
(c)	1	2	3	4
(d)	1	3	2	4

9. Consider the following statements:

1. The President can commute death sentence to life imprisonment.
2. The Governor cannot commute death sentence to life imprisonment.
3. The President's power to pardon extends to punishments or sentences by court martial.

Which of the statements given above is / are correct?

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

10. **Assertion (A):** President of India is the Chief Executive of Government of India.

Reason (R): President of India is elected by the elected members of Parliament and elected members of state legislative assemblies.

Codes:

- (a) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true but R is false
- (d) A is false but R is true

11. In which one of the following cases, is the President of India not bound by the aid and advice of the Union Council of Ministers?

- (a) In deciding the question of removal of a Governor
- (b) In deciding the question whether a member of Lok Sabha has become disqualified to continue as a member
- (c) While exercising power to grant pardon
- (d) In dismissing a civil servant without any enquiry and hearing on the ground of security of state

III.8 | Objective Indian Polity

12. Money can be advanced out of the Contingency Fund of India to meet unforeseen expenditure by the
- | | |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| (a) Parliament | (b) President |
| (c) Finance Minister | (d) Prime Minister |

13. Consider the following statements:

The charge of violation of the Constitution by the President of India for his impeachment cannot be preferred by a House unless:

1. A resolution containing the proposal is moved after a seven days' notice in writing signed by not less than $1/4^{\text{th}}$ of the total number of the members of that House.
2. The resolution is passed by a majority of not less than $2/3^{\text{rd}}$ of the total membership of that House.

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

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| (a) Only 1 | (b) Only 2 |
| (c) Both 1 and 2 | (d) Neither 1 nor 2 |
14. The Constitution (Forty-Second Amendment) Act, 1976, made it obligatory for the President of India to act in accordance with the advice of the Council of Ministers.

For the above purpose, which one of the following Articles of the Constitution of India was amended by the Constitution (Forty-Second Amendment) Act, 1976?

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| (a) Article 73 | (b) Article 74 |
| (c) Article 75 | (d) Article 77 |

15. **Assertion (A):** The President of India has the power to grant pardon, reprieve, respite or remission of punishment or to suspend, remit or commute sentence.

Reason (R): The President exercises not only executive functions but also judicial and legislative functions.

Codes:

- | |
|--|
| (a) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A |
| (b) Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A |
| (c) A is true but R is false |
| (d) A is false but R is true |
16. Which of the following is a correct statement about the President of India?
- | |
|---|
| (a) He can address both Houses of Parliament, can summon the Houses of Parliament and can send messages to either House of Parliament |
| (b) He can summon the Houses of Parliament but cannot send messages to either House of Parliament |
| (c) He can send messages to either House of Parliament, but cannot summon the Houses of Parliament |
| (d) He cannot send messages to either House of Parliament or summon the Houses of Parliament |

17. The President of India:
- Can be a member of Parliament
 - Is part of Parliament
 - Cannot stand for election for more than two terms
 - Presides over joint sittings of both the Houses of Parliament
18. Which one of the following statements about the impeachment of the President of India is not correct?
- The charge for violation of the Constitution shall be preferred by either House of Parliament.
 - The resolution has to be moved after at least thirty days' notice in writing.
 - The resolution has to be signed by not less than one-fourth of the total number of members of the House.
 - The resolution has to be passed by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the total membership of the House.
19. Which one of the following propositions is a correct description of the powers of the President of India under Article 356 of the Constitution?
- If the Chief Minister in spite of commanding the confidence of the Legislative Assembly, cannot run his government in accordance with the Constitution, the President can proclaim emergency.
 - If the law and order in a state completely breaks-down, the President can proclaim emergency.
 - The President can refer the matter to the Supreme Court for advice and act in accordance with such advice.
 - The President cannot make a proclamation of emergency if the governor refuses to make a report.
20. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

List-I
(Articles)

- Article 61
- Article 54
- Article 52
- Article 56

List-II
(Contents)

- The President of India
- Term of President's Office
- Impeachment of President
- Election of President

Codes:

A	B	C	D
(a) 3	2	4	1
(b) 2	4	1	3
(c) 2	1	3	4
(d) 3	4	1	2

III.10 | Objective Indian Polity

21. The rule of passing resolution by two-thirds majority of total number of members of the House of Parliament is applicable in case of:
- (a) Amendment of the Constitution
 - (b) Approval of proclamation of emergency
 - (c) Impeachment of the President
 - (d) Disapproval of proclamation of emergency
22. **Assertion (A):** No public expenditure can be incurred except with the sanction of the Parliament.
Reason (R): During an emergency, the President of India is empowered to authorize the expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India.

Codes:

- (a) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A
 - (b) Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A
 - (c) A is true but R is false
 - (d) A is false but R is true
23. As per provisions of the Constitution of India, who makes rules for more convenient transaction of the business of the Government of India, and for allocation among Ministers of the said business?
- (a) The President
 - (b) The Union Law Minister
 - (c) The Attorney-General of India
 - (d) The Cabinet Secretariat
24. Which one of the following statements is correct?
- On receipt of a Constitutional Amendment Bill after its passing by each House of the Parliament, the President:
- (a) Shall give his assent
 - (b) May give his assent
 - (c) May withhold his assent
 - (d) May return the Bill for reconsideration
25. "The President may require the Council of Ministers to reconsider the advice tendered by the latter and shall act in accordance with the advice tendered after such reconsideration."
- The above provision was inserted in the Indian Constitution by the:
- (a) 38th Amendment
 - (b) 42nd Amendment
 - (c) 44th Amendment
 - (d) 52nd Amendment
26. **Assertion (A):** The President of India can return any bill passed by Parliament for reconsideration of the Houses.
- Reason (R):** The President cannot return money bills to the Parliament for reconsideration of the Houses.

Codes:

- (a) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A
 - (b) Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A
 - (c) A is true but R is false
 - (d) A is false but R is true
27. Which one of the following is not correct about the powers of the President of India to grant pardons, reprieves, respites or remissions of punishment or to suspend, remit or commute the sentence of any person convicted of any offence?
- (a) The President can do so in all cases where the punishment or sentence is by a Court Martial.
 - (b) The President may exercise such powers in all cases where punishment or sentence is for an offence against any law falling within the executive power of the Union.
 - (c) The President may exercise such powers in all cases where the sentence is a sentence of death.
 - (d) The President may reject a petition for mercy but he must hear a petition for mercy before rejecting.
28. Which one of the following statements about the executive powers of the President is incorrect?
- (a) All important appointments are made by the President on the advice of the Council of Ministers.
 - (b) The Prime Minister and all Union Ministers are appointed by the President.
 - (c) The President has the absolute power to appoint and remove the chairmen and the members of statutory bodies at his discretion.
 - (d) The President is the supreme commander of the Armed Forces.
29. The President of India is elected by the 'Electoral College' consisting of
- (a) All Members of Parliament.
 - (b) Elected Members of Parliament and State Legislative Assemblies.
 - (c) Members of Parliament, State Legislative Assemblies and Legislative Councils.
 - (d) All the Members of Parliament and State Legislative Assemblies.
30. Consider the following statements:
1. If a Bill other than Money Bill is returned by the President for reconsideration of the Houses and the Bill is again passed by both the Houses of Parliament with or without amendments and again presented to the President, then also it is not obligatory upon him to declare his assent to it.
 2. A Bill for the purpose of formation of new States and alteration of areas, boundaries or names of existing States can be introduced in either House of Parliament and no recommendation of the President is required for the introduction of such a Bill.

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

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

III.12 | Objective Indian Polity

31. **Assertion (A):** The President of India is indirectly elected.

Reason (R): Under a parliamentary system of government, the head of the state is only a nominal head.

Codes:

- (a) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A
 - (b) Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A
 - (c) A is true but R is false
 - (d) A is false but R is true
32. The authority to declare war or peace under the Indian Constitutions is vested in:
- (a) The Prime Minister
 - (b) The Defence Minister
 - (c) The Parliament
 - (d) The President
33. Which one of the following statements is correct?
- (a) The President may continue to be a member of Parliament even after assuming charge of Presidential office.
 - (b) The President is not barred from holding any other office of profit even after assuming charge of Presidential office.
 - (c) The President is entitled to use his official residence only on payment of the rent fixed.
 - (d) The emoluments and allowances of the President shall not be diminished during his term of office.
34. Which one of the following is not a constitutional prerogative of the President of India?
- (a) Returning a Legislative Bill for reconsideration
 - (b) Returning a Money Bill for reconsideration
 - (c) Dissolving the Lok Sabha
 - (d) Summoning the Rajya Sabha
35. Consider the following statements relating to the President of India:
- 1. He may resign by writing to the Vice-President.
 - 2. He shall continue, notwithstanding the expiration of his term, to hold office until his successor enters upon his office.
 - 3. He is not entitled to hold the office for more than two terms.
- Which of the statements given above are correct?
- (a) 1 and 3 only
 - (b) 1 and 2 only
 - (c) 1, 2 and 3
 - (d) 2 and 3 only
36. **Assertion (A):** The President of India occupies almost the same position as the King or Queen of England.
- Reason (R):** The President is ultimately bound to act in accordance with the advice given by the Council of Ministers.

Codes:

- (a) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true but R is false
- (d) A is false but R is true

37. The President of India is not the authority for the appointment of:

- (a) Judges of the High Courts
- (b) State Governors
- (c) Union Ministers
- (d) Chairman of a State Public Service Commission

38. Who among the following do not participate in the election of the President of India?

- (a) Elected Members of the Rajya Sabha
- (b) Elected Members of the Lok Sabha
- (c) Elected Members of the Vidhan Sabhas
- (d) Elected Members of the Vidhan Parishads

39. **Assertion (A):** The President is part of the Parliament.

Reason (R): A bill passed by the two Houses of Parliament cannot become law without the assent of the President.

Codes:

- (a) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true but R is false
- (d) A is false but R is true

40. Once the proclamation of emergency is made, the right of a citizen to move the Supreme Court for enforcement of his fundamental rights is suspended by the:

- (a) Prime Minister of India
- (b) President of India
- (c) Speaker of the Lok Sabha
- (d) Chief Justice of India

41. Which one of the following is not correct regarding the executive powers of the President?

- (a) He must be kept informed by the Prime Minister of all decisions of the Cabinet.
- (b) He presides over the meetings of the Council of Ministers when he deems fit.
- (c) He can ask the Prime Minister to submit a decision of any minister for the consideration of the Council of Ministers.
- (d) He must be supplied with such other information about the administration of the country as he asks for it.

42. **Assertion (A):** The President of India can issue a proclamation of emergency under Article 352 on the advice of the Prime Minister.

Reason (R): When a proclamation of emergency is in operation, the President may suspend the operation of all the fundamental rights except Articles 20 and 21.

III.14 | Objective Indian Polity

Codes:

- (a) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true but R is false
- (d) A is false but R is true

43. The power of the President of India to issue an ordinance is a / an:
- (a) Executive power
 - (b) Legislative power
 - (c) Constituent power
 - (d) Quasi-judicial power
44. The impeachment of the President of India can be initiated in:
- (a) Either House of Parliament
 - (b) A joint sitting of both Houses of Parliament
 - (c) The Lok Sabha alone
 - (d) The Rajya Sabha alone
45. Who amongst the following decides about the disqualification of the Members of Parliament?
- (a) Election Commission
 - (b) Supreme Court
 - (c) Speaker
 - (d) President of India

46. **Assertion (A):** The Constitution vests the executive powers of the Union in the President of India.

Reason (R): President of India is the Constitutional head of the State.

Codes:

- (a) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true but R is false
- (d) A is false but R is true

47. When the President of India is satisfied that the financial credit of Government of India is threatened, he may:
- (a) Direct reduction in the number of members in the Finance Commission
 - (b) Proclaim financial emergency
 - (c) Impose President's Rule in any State
 - (d) Direct Parliament to pass a special Financial Bill.
48. In the event of occurrence of vacancies in the offices of both, the President and the Vice-President of India, who among the following shall discharge the functions of the President till a new President is elected?
- (a) Speaker of the Lok Sabha
 - (b) Leader of the majority party in the Lok Sabha
 - (c) Chief Justice of India
 - (d) Senior most Governor

49. The President of India has power to declare emergency under Article 352 on which of the following grounds?

1. War
2. Internal disturbance
3. External aggression
4. Armed rebellion

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

50. Consider the following statements in respect of an Ordinance promulgated by the President of India during recess of Parliament:

1. Such an Ordinance may be withdrawn at any time by the President.
2. Such an Ordinance shall be laid before both the Houses of Parliament and shall cease to operate at the expiration of six weeks from the reassembly of Parliament, or before that period if disapproved by both the Houses.

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

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

51. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

List-I (Pardoning Power of President)	List-II (Implications)
A. Commutation	1. Stay of the execution of a sentence for a temporary period
B. Reprieve	2. Awarding a lesser sentence in place of one originally awarded.
C. Remission	3. Substitution of one form of punishment for a lighter form.
D. Respite	4. Reducing the period of sentence without changing its character.

Codes:

A	B	C	D
(a) 3	4	2	1
(b) 4	2	1	3
(c) 3	1	4	2
(d) 4	3	2	1

III.16 | Objective Indian Polity

52. The President of India is not empowered to proclaim:

- (a) Emergency arising out of war, external aggression or armed rebellion
- (b) Emergency due to breakdown of constitutional machinery in states
- (c) Financial emergency in the state of Jammu and Kashmir
- (d) Emergency arising out of threat to financial stability

53. Consider the following statements:

The President of India has the power to address both the Houses of Parliament at the commencement of:

- 1. The first session after the general elections
- 2. Each session
- 3. The first session of each year
- 4. The budget session of each year

Which of these are correct?

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

54. Consider the following statements:

- 1. When the Vice-President of India acts as the President of India, he performs simultaneously the functions of the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.
- 2. The President of India can promulgate Ordinances at any time except when both the Houses of Parliament are in session.

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

55. The Constitutional Amendment relating to the declaration of emergency (1978) requires the President of India to act in accordance with the:

- (a) Collective advice of the entire Council of Ministers
- (b) Advice of the Union Cabinet
- (c) Advice of the Attorney General for India
- (d) Advice of the Supreme Court

56. The Union Executive of India consists of:

- (a) The President, the Vice-President, the Lok Sabha Speaker and the Council of Ministers
- (b) The President, the Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha, the Lok Sabha Speaker and the Prime Minister
- (c) The President and the Council of Ministers
- (d) The President, the Vice-President and the Council of Ministers

Answer Key

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (a) | 2. (a) | 3. (c) | 4. (c) | 5. (b) |
| 6. (b) | 7. (c) | 8. (b) | 9. (b) | 10. (b) |
| 11. (b) | 12. (b) | 13. (b) | 14. (b) | 15. (a) |
| 16. (a) | 17. (b) | 18. (b) | 19. (a) | 20. (d) |
| 21. (c) | 22. (c) | 23. (a) | 24. (a) | 25. (c) |
| 26. (d) | 27. (d) | 28. (c) | 29. (b) | 30. (d) |
| 31. (a) | 32. (d) | 33. (d) | 34. (b) | 35. (b) |
| 36. (a) | 37. (d) | 38. (d) | 39. (a) | 40. (b) |
| 41. (b) | 42. (d) | 43. (b) | 44. (a) | 45. (d) |
| 46. (a) | 47. (b) | 48. (c) | 49. (b) | 50. (c) |
| 51. (c) | 52. (c) | 53. (c) | 54. (b) | 55. (b) |
| 56. (d) | | | | |

Vice-President

Eighteen

chapter

1. Consider the following statements:

1. The Constitution of India provides that the Vice-President of India shall be the ex-officio Chairman of the Council of States.
2. The Constitution of India has not fixed any emoluments for the Vice-President of India in that capacity.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

2. Consider the following statements:

1. The Vice-President of India may be removed from his office by a resolution of the council of states passed by a majority of all the then members of the council and agreed to by the House of the People.
2. An election to fill a vacancy caused by the expiration of the term of office of Vice-President shall be completed before the expiration of the term.

3. The Vice-President shall, notwithstanding the expiration of his term, continue to hold office until his successor enters upon his office.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

3. The Vice-President is elected by an electoral college consisting of:
- Members of both Houses of Parliament
 - Elected members of both Houses of Parliament
 - Elected members of both Houses of Parliament and the State Legislative Assemblies
 - Members of both Houses of Parliament and the State Legislative Assemblies
4. Which of the following statements is/are correct with regard to the Vice-President of India?
- He must be a Member of Parliament.
 - He is elected by proportional representation.
 - He should not hold any other office of profit.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

5. **Assertion (A):** A candidate for Vice-President must be qualified for election as a member of Rajya Sabha.

Reason (R): The Vice-President functions as the Chairman of Rajya Sabha.

Codes:

- Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A
 - Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A
 - A is true but R is false
 - A is false but R is true
6. The Vice-President of India may be removed from his office by
- Impeachment
 - A resolution passed by Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha with a two-thirds majority
 - A resolution passed with a two-thirds majority in a joint session of Parliament
 - A resolution passed by Rajya Sabha with simple majority and agreed to by a majority members of Lok Sabha
7. Which one of the following statements is not correct?
- The Vice-President of India holds office for a period of five years.
 - The Vice-President of India is eligible for re-election.
 - The Vice-President of India can act as President only for a maximum period of nine months.
 - The Supreme Court of India has to look into all disputes with regard to the election of the Vice-President of India.

III.20 | Objective Indian Polity

8. **Assertion (A):** During any period when the Vice-President of India acts as President of India or discharges the functions of the President, he continues to perform the duties of the office of the chairman of the Council of States.

Reason (R): The Vice-President of India is the ex-officio Chairman of the Council of States.

Codes:

- (a) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A
(b) Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A
(c) A is true but R is false
(d) A is false but R is true
9. The Vice-President of India can resign from his office at any time by addressing the resignation letter to the:
- (a) Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha (b) Chief Justice of India
(c) President of India (d) Speaker of Lok Sabha
10. Consider the following statements:
1. No ground has been mentioned in the constitution for the removal of Vice-President.
 2. No resolution for the removal of Vice-President can be moved unless at least 21 days' advance notice has been given.

Which of the statements given above is / are correct?

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

Answer Key

- | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| 1. (c) | 2. (a) | 3. (a) | 4. (c) | 5. (a) |
| 6. (d) | 7. (c) | 8. (d) | 9. (c) | 10. (a) |

Prime Minister

Nineteen

chapter

1. Consider the following statements with respect to duties of the Prime Minister according to the Constitution of India:
 1. To make rules for the more convenient transaction of business of the Government of India, and for the allocation among Ministers of the said business.
 2. If the President so requires, to submit for consideration of the Council of Ministers any matter on which a decision has been taken by a Minister but which has not been considered by the Council.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) Only 1
 - (b) Only 2
 - (c) Both 1 and 2
 - (d) Neither 1 nor 2
2. Which one of the following is constitutionally obligatory on the part of the Prime Minister of India?
 - (a) As the President is the supreme commander of the defence forces, the Prime Minister has to take all major decisions regarding defence only after prior approval by the President.
 - (b) The Prime Minister has to communicate to the President all decisions of the Cabinet relating to administration and proposals for legislation.

III.22 | Objective Indian Polity

- (c) As the ministers are appointed by the President, the Prime Minister has to go by Presidential discretion in the allocation of business among the ministers.
- (d) The Prime Minister, if he happens to be the leader of a party not having the required majority, should prove his majority strength in both the Houses of Parliament within the period stipulated by the President.

3. Which of the following bodies are headed by the Prime Minister?

- 1. National Integration Council
- 2. National Water Resources Council
- 3. National Development Council
- 4. Inter-State Council
- 5. Zonal Councils

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

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

4. "If any functionary under our constitution is to be compared with the US President, he is the Prime Minister and not the President of the Union". This statement is attributed to:

- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (b) B.R. Ambedkar
- (c) Rajendra Prasad
- (d) K.M. Munshi

5. Which one of the following is correct in terms of the Constitution of India?

- (a) The Prime Minister decides the allocation of portfolios among the ministers.
- (b) When the Prime Minister resigns, the Council of Ministers gets dissolved.
- (c) All the principal policy announcements of the government are made by the Prime Minister.
- (d) It shall be the duty of Prime Minister to communicate to the President all decisions of the Council of Ministers relating to the administration of the affairs of the union.

6. **Statement I:** The Prime Minister of India can exercise control over other branches of government through a coterie of advisors.

Statement II: The Prime Minister and his Cabinet function on the basis of collective responsibility.

Codes:

- (a) Both the statements are individually true and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I
- (b) Both the statements are individually true but Statement II is not the correct explanation of Statement I
- (c) Statement I is true but Statement II is false
- (d) Statement I is false but Statement II is true

7. The Constitution of India lays down that proposals for legislation are to be communicated to the President by the

- (a) Prime Minister
- (b) Speaker of the Lok Sabha and Chairman of the Rajya Sabha

- (c) Minister for Law
- (d) Minister for Parliamentary Affairs

8. Who among the following called Prime Minister as “the captain of the ship of the state”?

- (a) Ramsay Muir
- (b) Lord Morely
- (c) H.J. Laski
- (d) Munro

9. Who of the following became Prime Minister after being Chief Ministers?

- 1. P.V. Narasimha Rao
- 2. Charan Singh
- 3. H.D. Deve Gowda
- 4. V.P. Singh
- 5. Morarji Desai

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

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

10. Consider the following statements:

The Prime Minister as the head of the Council of Ministers:

- 1. Has a free hand in the distribution of portfolios
- 2. Can reshuffle the Ministers and ask any Minister to resign
- 3. Is bound by the advice of the Ministers
- 4. Advises the Ministers in day-to-day administration of Ministries

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

11. Which of the following are included in Article 78 of the Indian Constitution, defining the duties of Prime Minister?

- 1. To communicate to the President all decisions of the Council of Ministers relating to the administration of the affairs of the Union and proposals for legislation.
- 2. To take prior presidential sanction for the budget before submitting it in the Parliament.
- 3. To furnish the information called for by President regarding administration of affairs of the Union.
- 4. If the President so requires, to submit for consideration of the Council of Ministers a matter on which a minister has taken a decision without submitting the same for consideration by the Council beforehand.

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

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

Answer Key

- | | | | | |
|---------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| 1. (b) | 2. (b) | 3. (c) | 4. (b) | 5. (d) |
| 6. (d) | 7. (a) | 8. (d) | 9. (c) | 10. (a) |
| 11. (b) | | | | |

Central Council of Ministers

Twenty

chapter

1. Which of the following are not mentioned in the Constitution of India?

1. Council of Ministers
2. Collective Responsibility
3. Resignation of Ministers
4. Office of the Deputy Prime Minister

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

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

2. Consider the following statements:

1. The President cannot function without the Union Council of Ministers.
2. The Solicitor-General is the highest legal authority of the Union Government.
3. The Union Council of Ministers can function for sometime even after death or resignation of the Prime minister.
4. In the absence of the Prime Minister, only the Home Minister can preside over emergency meetings of the Union Council of Ministers.

III.26 | Objective Indian Polity

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) Only 1
 - (b) 3 and 4
 - (c) 1, 2 and 4
 - (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4
3. According to Article 74 of the Constitution, which of the following statements relating to the advice tendered by Ministers to the President would be correct?
- (a) It shall not be inquired into in any court.
 - (b) It can be inquired into in the Supreme Court.
 - (c) It can be inquired into in all the courts.
 - (d) It cannot be inquired into in the High Courts.
4. How are the salaries and allowances of the Union Ministers determined?
- (a) By the Cabinet Secretariat
 - (b) By the Parliament
 - (c) By the Ministry of Finance
 - (d) By the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs
5. Which of the following Constitutional Amendment Acts has / have made the decisions of the Council of Ministers binding on the President of India?
- (a) 42nd and 44th Amendment Acts
 - (b) 43rd Amendment Act
 - (c) 40th Amendment Act
 - (d) 40th and 41st Amendment Acts
6. Which of the Articles of the Constitution of India are relevant to analyse the constitutional provisions that deal with the relationship of the President with the Council of Ministers?
- (a) Articles 71, 75 and 78
 - (b) Articles 74, 75 and 78
 - (c) Articles 73, 76 and 78
 - (d) Articles 72, 73 and 76
7. The accountability or responsibility of the Prime Minister and Cabinet to the Lok Sabha is:
- (a) Intermittent
 - (b) Indirect
 - (c) At the time of elections
 - (d) Direct, continuous and collective
8. **Assertion (A):** Collective responsibility of the Cabinet signifies unity and coordination among members of the Council of Ministers.
- Reason (R):** It is the prerogative of the Prime Minister to select or drop a member of the Cabinet.
- Codes:**
- (a) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A
 - (b) Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A
 - (c) A is true but R is false
 - (d) A is false but R is true
9. In which of the following provisions of the Constitution of India is the principle of collective responsibility of the Council of Ministers enshrined?
- (a) Article 75
 - (b) Article 74
 - (c) Article 77
 - (d) Article 78

10. "There shall be a Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister at the head to aid and advise the President who shall in the exercise of his functions act in accordance with such advice". This provision in the Constitution has been laid down by which one of the following Constitutional Amendment Acts?
- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| (a) 41 st Amendment | (b) 42 nd Amendment |
| (c) 43 rd Amendment | (d) 72 nd Amendment |
11. Article 74 of the Constitution provides that:
- (a) There shall be a Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister at the head, to aid and advise the President in exercise of his functions.
 - (b) There shall be a Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister at the head, to aid and advise the President, who shall in exercise of his functions, act in accordance with such advice.
 - (c) There shall be a Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister at the head, to aid and advise the President, who shall in exercise of his functions act in accordance with such advice provided that the President may require the Council of Ministers to reconsider such advice, either generally or otherwise and the President shall act in accordance with the advice tendered after such reconsideration.
 - (d) There shall be a Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister at the head, to aid and advise the President, who shall in exercise of his functions, act in accordance with such advice or otherwise on his own.
12. According to the Constitution of India, if the President so requires, it shall be the duty of the Prime Minister to submit for the consideration of the Council of Ministers any matter on which a decision has been taken by a Minister, but which has not been considered by the Council. This ensures:
- (a) Collective responsibility
 - (b) The status of the Prime Minister as the first among the equals
 - (c) The power of the President to nullify the decision of the Minister
 - (d) The inherent power of the Minister to take a decision independent of the Council of Ministers
13. Consider the following statements:
- 1. All decisions of the Council of Ministers relating to the administration of the Union must be communicated to the President.
 - 2. The President can call for information relating to proposals for legislation.
 - 3. The President can direct that any matter on which decision has been taken by a Minister should be placed before the Council of Ministers.
 - 4. The President has the right to address and send messages to the Council of Ministers to elicit specific information.
- Which of these is / are correct?
- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| (a) Only 1 | (b) 3 and 4 |
| (c) 1, 2 and 3 | (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4 |

III.28 | Objective Indian Polity

14. Which one among the following features of the Constitution of India is indicative of the fact that the real executive power is vested in the Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister?
- (a) Federalism
 - (b) Representative legislature
 - (c) Universal adult franchise
 - (d) Parliamentary democracy
15. Which one of the following is not correct in relation to the Council of Ministers?
- (a) It is recognized by the Constitution
 - (b) The number of its members is not specified in the Constitution
 - (c) Its working is as per the provisions in the Constitution
 - (d) Its members and their ranks are decided by the Prime Minister
16. The executive power of the Union is vested in the:
- (a) Union Cabinet
 - (b) President of India
 - (c) Prime Minister
 - (d) Union Council of Ministers
17. Whenever the Constitution requires the 'satisfaction' of the President for the exercise of any power or function by him, it means:
- (a) The personal satisfaction of the President
 - (b) The satisfaction of the Council of Ministers
 - (c) The satisfaction of the Members of the Parliament
 - (d) None of the above

Answer Key

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (c) | 2. (a) | 3. (a) | 4. (b) | 5. (a) |
| 6. (b) | 7. (d) | 8. (b) | 9. (a) | 10. (b) |
| 11. (c) | 12. (a) | 13. (c) | 14. (d) | 15. (c) |
| 16. (b) | 17. (b) | | | |

Cabinet Committees

Twenty One

chapter

1. Consider the following statements:

1. The non-cabinet ministers are debarred from the membership of the Cabinet Committees.
2. The Cabinet Committees are an organizational device to reduce the enormous workload of the cabinet.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

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

2. Which of the following provides for the establishment of the Cabinet Committees ?

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| (a) Constitution of India | (b) Parliamentary Statutes |
| (c) Rules of Business | (d) Presidential Orders |

3. **Statement I:** The number, nomenclature and composition of the Cabinet Committees varies from time to time.

Statement II: The Cabinet Committees are set up by the Prime Minister according to the exigencies of the time and requirements of the situation.

III.30 | Objective Indian Polity

Codes:

- (a) Both the statements are individually true and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I.
 - (b) Both the statements are individually true but Statement II is not the correct explanation of Statement I.
 - (c) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
 - (d) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.
4. Which one of the following Cabinet Committees is described as a “Super-Cabinet” ?
- (a) Economic Affairs Committee
 - (b) Parliamentary Affairs Committee
 - (c) Political Affairs Committee
 - (d) Appointments Committee
5. Consider the following statements:
- 1. The Cabinet cannot review the decisions taken by the Cabinet Committees.
 - 2. The Cabinet Committees are based on the principles of division of labour and effective delegation.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?
- (a) Only 1
 - (b) Only 2
 - (c) Both 1 and 2
 - (d) Neither 1 nor 2
6. Which of the following cabinet committees is chaired by the Union Home Minister ?
- (a) Parliamentary Affairs Committee
 - (b) Economic Affairs Committee
 - (c) Political Affairs Committee
 - (d) Appointments Committee
7. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

List-I (Cabinet Committees)	List-II (Functions)
A. Appointments Committee	1. Looks after the progress of government business in the Parliament
B. Economic Affairs Committee	2. Deals with all policy matters pertaining to domestic and foreign affairs
C. Parliamentary Affairs Committee	3. Decides all higher level appointments in the Central Secretariat
D. Political Affairs Committee	4. Directs and coordinates the governmental activities in the economic sphere

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	3	2	4	1
(b)	3	4	1	2
(c)	4	3	2	1
(d)	4	2	1	3

Answer Key

- (b)
- (c)
- (a)
- (c)
- (b)
- (a)
- (b)

Parliament

Twenty Two

chapter

1. Consider the following statements:

1. A Bill pending in the Rajya Sabha which has not been passed by the Lok Sabha shall lapse on dissolution of the Lok Sabha.
2. A Bill pending in Parliament shall lapse by reason of the prorogation of the Houses.

Which of the statements given above is / are correct?

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

2. Consider the following statements:

1. The Chairman of the Council of States or Speaker of the House of the People, or person acting as such, shall not vote at any sitting of either House of Parliament or joint sitting of the House in the first instance, but shall have and exercise a casting vote in the case of an equality of votes.
2. A person is qualified to fill a seat in the Council of States or House of the People if he is not less than twenty-five years of age.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

3. Consider the following statements:

1. Since the sums required to meet expenditure described by the Constitution of India as expenditure charged upon the Consolidated Fund of India are not submitted to the vote of Parliament, no House is competent to discuss these estimates.
2. Annual Finance Bill provides the legal authority for the withdrawal of sums from the Consolidated Fund of India.

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

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

4. Consider the following statements in respect of provisions for removing deadlock between the two Houses of Parliament:

After a bill has been passed by one House and transmitted to the other House, the President may notify to the Houses his intention to summon them for a joint sitting, if:

1. The Bill is rejected by the other House.
2. The Houses have finally disagreed as to the amendments to be made in the Bill.
3. More than three months have elapsed from the date of the receipt of the Bill by the other House without the Bill being passed by it.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

5. Which of the following statements about the reasons for separation of the Railway Budget from the General Budget are correct?

1. To introduce flexibility in railway finance management
2. To facilitate a business approach to the railway policy
3. To secure stability of the general revenues by providing an assured annual contribution from railway revenues
4. To enable the railways to keep their profits for their own development

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

6. An exceptional grant under the Constitution of India is regarded as

- (a) An advance on account of estimated expenditure for a part of any financial year pending completion of procedure for voting of grant
- (b) A grant for meeting an unexpected demand on account of indefinite character of the service which cannot be stated with details

III.34 | Objective Indian Polity

- (c) A grant forming no part of current service of any financial year
 - (d) A grant made when a need has arisen during the current financial year for additional expenditure upon some new service
7. The provision for the Contingency Fund of India results in:
- (a) Absolving the executive from preparing the estimates of the expenditure
 - (b) Compelling the legislature to approve the expenditure
 - (c) Reducing the legislative control over the executive
 - (d) Providing a safety-valve to tide over a crisis
8. Which of the following tools of control may be adopted for raising a discussion in the House on a matter of urgent public importance?
- (a) Censure motion
 - (b) Adjournment motion
 - (c) Calling attention
 - (d) Cut motion
9. Consider the following statements relating to the procedure of the election of the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha:
- 1. The election of a Speaker shall be held on such date as the Prime Minister may fix and the Secretary General shall send to every member notice of this date.
 - 2. The election of a Deputy Speaker shall be held on such date as the Speaker may fix and the Secretary General shall send to every member notice of this date.
- Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?
- (a) Only 1
 - (b) Only 2
 - (c) Both 1 and 2
 - (d) Neither 1 nor 2
10. Which one of the following statements is not correct?
- (a) An Appropriation Act is not essential for passing a grant under a Vote of Credit.
 - (b) Re-appropriation does not involve any additional expenditure.
 - (c) The Rajya Sabha has no power to vote on the demands for grants.
 - (d) No amendment can be proposed in the Appropriation Bill in either House of Parliament.
11. According to the Constitution, the Lok Sabha must meet at least:
- (a) Thrice each year with no more than two months between sessions
 - (b) Twice each year with no more than three months between sessions
 - (c) Twice each year with no more than four months between sessions
 - (d) Twice each year with no more than six months between sessions
12. Consider the following statements:
- 1. The nature of a Bill, if it is certified by the Speaker of the House of People as a Money Bill, is not open to question in a Court of Law.
 - 2. The President of India has the power to question the nature of a Bill to be taken as a Money Bill even if it is certified to be so by the Speaker of the House of People.

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

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

13. **Assertion (A):** The estimates that relate to the expenditure charged upon the Consolidate Fund of India shall not be submitted to the vote of Parliament.

Reason (R): Parliament is not empowered to discuss expenditure charged upon the Consolidated Fund of India.

Codes:

- (a) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A
(b) Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A
(c) A is true but R is false
(d) A is false but R is true

14. What does the 'Rule of Lapse' mean?

- (a) All pending bills in Parliament lapse with its prorogation.
(b) All appropriations voted by the Parliament expire at the end of the financial year.
(c) The demand for grants of a ministry lapses with criticism of its policy by the opposition.
(d) The appropriation bill lapses if it is not returned by the Rajya Sabha within 14 days.

15. Consider the following statements:

The expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of India comprises:

1. Pension payable to Judges of High Court
2. Debt charges for which the Government of India is liable
3. Salary, allowances and pension payable to Comptroller and Auditor General of India

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

16. The object of the adjournment motion in Parliament is to:

- (a) Collect information from the ministers (b) Make a cut in the budget proposals
(c) Criticise a particular policy of the Government (d) Topple the Government

17. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below:

List-I
(Parliamentary Procedure)

- A. Division
B. Guillotine
C. Motion
D. Point of order

List-II
(Implications)

1. Brings the debate to a close
2. Formal proposal made by a member to the House
3. Relates to interpretation or enforcement of the rules of procedure or Constitution
4. Concludes discussion on demand for grants
5. Mode of arriving at a decision

III.36 | Objective Indian Polity

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	4	5	1	2
(b)	5	4	1	3
(c)	5	4	2	3
(d)	4	5	2	1

18. Which one of the following is the correct sequence of the given stages in relation to the enactment of the budget?
- (a) Voting of demands for grants-General discussion-Consideration and passing of the Appropriation Bill-Consideration and passing of the Finance Bill
 - (b) General discussion-Voting of demands for grants-Consideration and passing of the Appropriation Bill-Consideration and passing of the Finance Bill
 - (c) Voting of demands for grants-Consideration and passing of the Appropriation Bill-Consideration and passing of the Finance Bill-General discussion
 - (d) General discussion-Consideration and passing of the Finance Bill-Consideration and passing of the Appropriation Bill-Voting of demands for grants

19. Which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched?

State		No. of members in the Rajya Sabha
(a) Maharashtra	—	19
(b) Tamil Nadu	—	18
(c) Bihar	—	18
(d) West Bengal	—	16

20. Which one of the following events is not considered to be an indication of loss of confidence of the lower House of the Parliament?
- (a) Adjournment motion is carried
 - (b) Vote of thanks on the President's address is not carried
 - (c) Cut on Money Bill is passed
 - (d) Censure motion is passed
21. How much is the quorum of a House of Parliament of India?
- (a) One-half of the membership of the House
 - (b) One-third of the membership of the House
 - (c) Two-third of the membership of the House
 - (d) One-tenth of the membership of the House
22. **Assertion (A):** After a Money Bill is passed by the Lok Sabha and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha, the recommendations of the Rajya Sabha have to be accepted by the Lok Sabha within 14 days from receipt of the recommendations and then get them incorporated in the Bill.

Reason (R): A Money Bill cannot be introduced in the Rajya Sabha.

Codes:

- (a) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is true but R is false.
- (d) A is false but R is true.

23. Consider the following statements:

A Bill is deemed to be a Money Bill if it contains only provisions dealing with the:

- 1. Alteration or regulation of any tax
- 2. Regulation of the borrowing of money by the government
- 3. Appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India
- 4. Custody of the Contingency Fund of India

Which of the above statements are correct?

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

24. The Rajya Sabha has exclusive jurisdiction in:

- (a) Approving a proclamation of emergency
- (b) The creation and abolition of States
- (c) The election of the Vice-President
- (d) Authorising Parliament to legislate on a subject in the State List

25. What is the maximum period that shall not intervene between last sitting in one session and the date appointed for first sitting in the next session for each House of Parliament?

- (a) Four months
- (b) Five months
- (c) Six months
- (d) Eight months

26. When Demands for Grants are introduced in Lok Sabha, the Speaker applies the guillotine:

- (a) After the demands are discussed and approved
- (b) After the demands are discussed and voted down by Lok Sabha
- (c) When the demands are discussed and reduced
- (d) When the time allotted is coming to a close

27. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below:

List-I (Parliamentary Device)	List-II (Substance)
A. Cut Motion	1. To draw attention of the Ministers on the matters of urgent public importance
B. Call Attention Motion	2. To draw attention of the Speaker towards incorrect or incomplete answer by Ministers
C. Privilege Motion	3. To move a proposal to reduce expenditure on the budget proposals

III.38 | Objective Indian Polity

D. Adjournment Motion

4. To interrupt the normal business of the House

5. To conclude a discussion on demand for grants

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	3	1	2	4
(b)	2	4	5	1
(c)	3	4	2	1
(d)	2	1	5	4

28. Which one of the following powers of the Rajya Sabha is provided in the Constitution of India?

(a) To reject or amend a money bill

(b) To decide whether a bill is a money bill

(c) To vote for public expenditure

(d) To delay a money bill for a period not exceeding fourteen days.

29. The method of election of the members of the Rajya Sabha on the basis of proportional representation by the State Legislatures was borrowed from the

(a) Constitution of U.S.A.

(b) Constitution of Australia

(c) Constitution of South Africa

(d) Constitution of Ireland

30. Which one of the following statements is correct?

Parliament can make a law with respect to a matter in the state list in the national interest if:

(a) The President of India gives permission

(b) The Parliament passes a resolution

(c) A State makes a request

(d) The Rajya Sabha passes a resolution by a two-thirds majority

31. Which one of the following statements is not correct?

(a) There is a provision in the Constitution of India for readjustment of allocation of seats in the Lok Sabha upon the completion of each census.

(b) If for a period of 60 days, a member of either House is absent without permission of the House from all meetings thereof, the House may declare his seat vacant.

(c) The Rajya Sabha approves Money Bill after it has been passed by the Lok Sabha.

(d) The Attorney-General of India has the right to speak in, and otherwise to take part in the proceedings of either House of Parliament.

32. **Assertion (A):** Money bills originate only in the Lower House of Parliament.

Reason (R): The Lower House of the Parliament is a popularly elected body.

Codes:

- (a) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A
 - (b) Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A
 - (c) A is true but R is false
 - (d) A is false but R is true
33. Which one of the following schedules of the Constitution of India deals with allocation of seats in the Council of States?
- (a) Third Schedule
 - (b) Fourth Schedule
 - (c) Fifth Schedule
 - (d) Sixth Schedule
34. Under Article 312 of the Constitution of India, the Rajya Sabha has exclusive power to recommend the Constitution of which one of the following?
- (a) River-valley Development Authorities
 - (b) Zonal Councils
 - (c) Administrative Tribunals
 - (d) New All-India Services
35. Payments from the Consolidated Fund of India are authorised by the
- (a) Money Bill
 - (b) Appropriation Act
 - (c) Finance Act
 - (d) Consolidated Fund Act
36. Vote of Credit provides for making
- (a) An exceptional grant which forms no part of current service of any financial year
 - (b) Any grant in advance in respect of estimated expenditure for a part of any financial year
 - (c) A grant for meeting an unexpected demand upon resources of India
 - (d) A grant for additional expenditure upon new service not contemplated in the financial year
37. Which one of the following is not a measure of control exercised by the Parliament over government?
- (a) Asking questions
 - (b) Committees system
 - (c) Review of decision
 - (d) No-confidence motion
38. Consider the following statements:
1. A Bill returned by the President for reconsideration does not lapse on the dissolution of the Lok Sabha.
 2. A Bill passed by the Lok Sabha and pending in the Rajya Sabha lapses on the dissolution of the Lok Sabha.
 3. A Bill under consideration of the Lok Sabha lapses when the Lok Sabha is prorogued.
 4. A Bill pending in the Rajya Sabha but not passed by the Lok Sabha does not lapse on the dissolution of the Lok Sabha.
- Which of the statements given above are correct?
- (a) 2, 3 and 4 only
 - (b) 1 and 2 only
 - (c) 3 and 4 only
 - (d) 1, 2 and 4 only

III.40 | Objective Indian Polity

39. During the discussion on the Demands for Grants, cut motions can be moved to reduce the amount of a demand. Which of the following categories are classified as cut-motion?
1. Policy cut
 2. Economy cut
 3. Token cut
 4. Programme cut

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| (a) 1 and 2 | (b) 2 and 4 |
| (c) 1, 2 and 3 | (d) 3 and 4 |
40. Which one of the following statements holds good in respect of the Rajya Sabha?
- (a) One-third of its members retire after every three years.
 - (b) Two-thirds of its members retire after every three years.
 - (c) Two-thirds of its members retire after every two years.
 - (d) One-third of its members retire after every two years.
41. Which one of the following is the correct sequence through which an Ordinary Bill passes through in the Parliament?
- (a) Authentication, Discussion of Principles, Clause-by-Clause consideration, Post-introduction motion, Assent
 - (b) Post-introduction motion, Discussion of Principles, Clause-by-Clause consideration, Authentication, Assent
 - (c) Discussion of Principles, Authentication, Post-introduction motion, Clause-by-Clause consideration, Assent
 - (d) Discussion of Principles, Post-introduction motion, Clause-by-Clause consideration, Authentication, Assent
42. Who among the following decides whether a Bill is a Money Bill?
- (a) The Finance Minister
 - (b) The Chairman of the Rajya Sabha
 - (c) The President of India
 - (d) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha
43. A non-money bill passed by the Parliament is returned by the President to Parliament for reconsideration. It is passed once again by the Parliament without any change. Now, the:
- (a) President can again withhold his assent
 - (b) Bill will automatically lapse
 - (c) Bill will be referred to the Supreme Court
 - (d) President will give his assent
44. The Lok Sabha Secretariat comes under direct supervision of the:
- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| (a) Ministry of Home Affairs | (b) Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs |
| (c) Prime Minister's Office | (d) Speaker of the Lok Sabha |

45. Consider the following statements regarding money bills:

1. They originate in Lok Sabha
2. They originate in Rajya Sabha
3. Rajya Sabha can recommend amendments.
4. Both the Houses have equal powers over them.

Which of these statements is / are correct?

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

46. If a member of either House of Parliament is without the permission of the House absent from all meetings thereof for more than a certain period, the House may declare his seat vacant. What is the duration of this period?

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| (a) 60 days | (b) 45 days |
| (c) 30 days | (d) 15 days |

47. Vote on account means:

- (a) The expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of India is not submitted to the vote of Parliament.
- (b) A proposal submitted by Finance Minister before presenting the budget.
- (c) To bring a proposal related to the speech of the President before the joint session of the Parliament.
- (d) If the budget is not passed before 1st April, the Parliament is authorised to sanction any grant in advance to meet the expenses.

48. The Railway Budget was separated from the Central Budget in the year

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| (a) 1920 | (b) 1921 |
| (c) 1922 | (d) 1923 |

49. Which one of the following statements related to Money Bills is not correct?

- (a) It cannot be introduced in the Council of States.
- (b) If any question arises whether the bill is Money Bill or not, the decision of the Lok Sabha Speaker is final.
- (c) In case of a deadlock over a Money Bill, the President can summon a joint sitting of Parliament.
- (d) A Money Bill cannot be introduced except on the recommendation of the President.

50. Which one of the following statements is correct?

The estimates which relate to expenditure charged upon the Consolidated Fund of India:

- (a) Can be discussed in the House of People only
- (b) Can be discussed in the Council of States only
- (c) Can be discussed in either House of Parliament
- (d) Cannot be discussed in any House of Parliament

III.42 | Objective Indian Polity

51. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below:

List-I (Subject)	List-II (Articles of the Constitution of India)
A. Annual Financial Statement or Budget	1. Article 110
B. Supplementary, additional or excess grants	2. Article 112
C. Appropriation Bill	3. Article 114
D. Definition of 'Money Bill'	4. Article 115

Codes:

A	B	C	D
(a) 2	3	4	1
(b) 1	4	3	2
(c) 2	4	3	1
(d) 1	3	4	2

52. Which one of the following is not applicable regarding the purpose of Cut Motion?

- (a) Raising questions of urgent public importance
- (b) Drawing attention to any lapse on the part of the administration
- (c) Drawing attention to specific problems
- (d) Concentrating discussion on some concrete points

53. The quorum requirement in the Rajya Sabha is:

- (a) 25
- (b) 50
- (c) 100
- (d) 126

54. What will follow if a Money Bill is substantially amended by the Rajya Sabha?

- (a) The Lok Sabha may still proceed with the Bill, accepting or not accepting the recommendations of the Rajya Sabha.
- (b) The Lok Sabha cannot consider the Bill further.
- (c) The Lok Sabha may send the Bill to the Rajya Sabha for reconsideration.
- (d) The President may call a joint sitting for passing the Bill.

55. Which one of the following statements about the Speaker of the Lok Sabha is not correct?

- (a) He has the power to adjourn the House sine die.
- (b) He has the power to summon the House even after prorogation.
- (c) He continues to be in office even after the dissolution of the House and until immediately before the first meeting of the House.
- (d) He must vacate the office if he ceases to be a member of the Lok Sabha.

56. The Chairman of the Rajya Sabha is elected by:

- (a) Elected members of Rajya Sabha
- (b) All members of Rajya Sabha
- (c) Elected members of Parliament
- (d) All members of Parliament

57. **Assertion (A):** The rule of lapse is not essential for effective financial control.

Reason (R): The rule of lapse suffers from weaknesses relating to planning and control of expenditure.

Codes:

- (a) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true but R is false
- (d) A is false but R is true

58. The Joint Session of the two Houses of the Parliament is chaired by the:

- (a) Vice-President of India
- (b) Speaker of the House of the People
- (c) Chairman of the Rajya Sabha
- (d) Prime Minister of India

59. Under Article 368 of the Constitution of India, a Constitutional Amendment Bill is passed by the Parliament by:

- (a) Simple majority of members present and voting
- (b) Two-thirds majority of members present and voting
- (c) Three-fourths majority of members present and voting
- (d) Majority of total membership and majority of not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting

60. Which one of the following statements is not correct?

- (a) The Railway budget and the demand for grants relating to Railways are presented to the Parliament separately.
- (b) Generally one demand for grant is presented in respect of each Ministry or Department.
- (c) The demand for grants for the Department of Telecommunications is presented to the Parliament separately.
- (d) The demands for grants of various Ministries include both plan and non-plan estimates of expenditure under each head.

61. Which of the following is not correct with regard to the Speaker of the Lok Sabha?

- (a) The Speaker certifies whether a particular bill is money bill or not.
- (b) Discussion on a motion for the removal of the Speaker is presided over by the Vice-President.
- (c) The Speaker has power to curtail or cancel the zero hour.
- (d) The Speaker nominates chairpersons of various committees.

62. Which of the following statements are correct in respect of parliamentary debate on Appropriation Bill?

- 1. No amendments can be moved on the amount of expenditure.
- 2. Speaker is empowered to withhold permission on matters of repetitive nature.
- 3. Rajya Sabha has power to amend or reject the Bill.

III.44 | Objective Indian Polity

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 |

63. According to Parliamentary procedure, the term 'guillotine' means that the Speaker:
- (a) Stops the business on hand and puts the
 - (b) Adjourns the House before expiry of the time matter to vote
 - (c) Disallows voting on a motion
 - (d) Reprimands a member for misbehaviour
64. While discussing a budget, the Parliament cannot:
- (a) Give assent to the demand
 - (b) Reduce the demand
 - (c) Refuse the demand
 - (d) Increase the demand
65. Which one of the following is not related to Adjournment Motion?
- (a) The matter is framed in general terms.
 - (b) The matter is urgent.
 - (b) The matter is of general public interest.
 - (c) The matter does not raise a question of privilege.
66. Which one among the following carries out demarcation of electoral constituencies in each State and allocation of seats in the Lok Sabha to different States?
- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| (a) Election Commission | (b) Register General |
| (c) Delimitation Commission | (d) States Reorganisation Commission |
67. Which of the following is/are correct in respect of 'Zero Hour' discussion?
- 1. It is not directed against individual Minister.
 - 2. It covers questions raised over matters of public importance.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

68. Which one of the following is true of the Appropriation Act?
- (a) It is the demand for grants approved by the Parliament.
 - (b) It applies to approval of the budget by the Parliament.
 - (c) Authorisation by the Parliament for withdrawal of money from the consolidated fund
 - (d) Authorisation by the Parliament for withdrawal of money from the contingency fund
69. Which one of the following statements is correct with regard to the power of Parliament in enacting the Budget?

- (a) It can increase a tax, but not reduce it.
- (b) It can increase a tax, as well as reduce or abolish it.
- (c) It cannot increase a tax, but can reduce or abolish it.
- (d) It can neither increase a tax nor reduce it.

70. Who among the following can establish additional courts for better administration of any existing law with respect to a matter contained in the Union List?

- (a) Chief Justice of India
- (b) High Court of the concerned State
- (c) Parliament
- (d) Concerned State Legislature

71. Which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. No Member of the Parliament shall be liable to any proceedings in any Court in respect of any vote given by him in any Committee of the Parliament.
2. A House of the Parliament can try anyone or any case directly, as a Court of Justice.
3. No Member of the Parliament shall be liable to any proceedings in any Court in respect of anything said in the Parliament.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

72. Rajya Sabha has equal powers with Lok Sabha:

- (a) In the matter of creating new All-India Services
- (b) In amending the Constitution
- (c) In the removal of the Government
- (d) In making cut motions

73. Who among the following chooses a member of the Council of States to be its Deputy Chairman?

- (a) The President
- (b) The Union Minister of Parliamentary Affairs
- (c) The Prime Minister
- (d) The Council of States

74. The Demands for Supplementary Grants must be presented to and passed by the House:

- (a) Before the end of the respective financial year
- (b) Before the budget of the following year is passed
- (c) After the withdrawal of money from the Consolidated Fund
- (d) After the submission of report of C.A.G.

75. Which of the following expenditures shall be charged on the Consolidated Fund of India?

1. The emoluments and allowances of the President and other expenditure relating to his office
2. The emoluments and allowances of the Prime Minister and other expenditure relating to his office

III.46 | Objective Indian Polity

3. The salaries and allowances of the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman of the Council of States
4. The salaries and allowances of the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

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

76. Demands for grants can emanate only from:

- (a) The leader of the Opposition
- (b) The Executive
- (c) The chairman of the Estimates Committee
- (d) Any member who is not a member of the ruling party

77. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below:

List-I (Grants)	List-II (Meanings)
A. Vote on account	1. Lumpsum money granted without detailed estimates
B. Vote on credit	2. Additional expenditure not covered in the approved budget
C. Supplementary demand for grants	3. Amount spent in excess of the grants
D. Excess demand for grants	4. Grants in advance pending budgetary approval

Codes:

A	B	C	D
(a) 1	4	3	2
(b) 1	4	2	3
(c) 4	1	2	3
(d) 4	1	3	2

78. What is meant by 'Zero Hour'?

- (a) Exact time when the question hour ends
- (b) Time between question hour and next item on the agenda
- (c) Time allotted for informal discussion between two stages of discussion on a bill
- (d) Specific time allotted for a discussion on budget

79. Which of the following regarding the Rajya Sabha are correct?

1. It is not subject to dissolution.
2. It has a term of six years.
3. One-third of its members retire after every two years.
4. Its members shall not be less than 25 years of age .

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

80. Which one of the following has precedence over every other motion?

- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| (a) Calling attention | (b) Half-an-hour discussion |
| (c) Adjournment motion | (d) A resolution by both the Houses jointly |

81. A Money Bill deals with:

1. The receipt of money on account of the public account of India
2. Giving any guarantee by the Government of India for borrowing of money
3. Custody of Consolidated Fund of India
4. Withdrawal of money from Contingency Fund of India

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

82. When an advance grant is made by Parliament, pending the regular passage of the budget it is called:

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------------|
| (a) Vote on credit | (b) Token grant |
| (c) Vote on account | (d) Supplementary grant |

83. Consider the following statements:

1. The allocation of seats in the Rajya Sabha to be filled by the representatives of the States and of the Union Territories is in accordance with the provisions in that behalf contained in the Fourth Schedule of the Constitution of India.
2. The representatives of each State and Union Territory in the Rajya Sabha are elected by elected members of the Legislative Assembly of the State and the body functioning as Legislature for the Union Territory in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

84. Consider the following statements:

1. The nature of a Bill which is certified by the Speaker as a Money Bill shall not be open to question in the either House of Parliament but can be taken up only in a court of law.
2. After the grants included in the Annual Financial Statement are voted by the House of the People, the grants so made by the House of the People, as well as the expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of India and the taxing proposals of the budget are incorporated in the Appropriation Bill.

III.48 | Objective Indian Polity

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

85. **Statement I:** Usually a vote on account is discussed in detail and voted upon by the Parliament.

Statement II: A vote on account empowers the Lok Sabha to make a grant in advance for a part of the financial year pending completion of the budgetary process.

Codes:

- (a) Both the statements are individually true and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I.
 - (b) Both the statements are individually true but Statement II is not the correct explanation of Statement I.
 - (c) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
 - (d) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.
86. When an Ordinary Bill is referred to a joint sitting of both the Houses of Parliament, it has to be passed by a:
- (a) Simple majority of the total number of members of both the Houses present and voting
 - (b) Two-thirds majority of the total number of members of both the Houses
 - (c) Simple majority of the total number of members of both the Houses
 - (d) Two-thirds majority of the total number of members of both the Houses present and voting
87. Consider the following statements with respect to the Rajya Sabha:
1. The origin of the Rajya Sabha can be traced back to 1919, when in pursuance to the Government of India Act, 1919, a second chamber known as the Council of States was created.
 2. The Rajya Sabha has special powers to declare that it is necessary and expedient in the national interest that Parliament may make laws with respect to a matter in the State List.

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

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

88. Charged expenditure upon the Consolidated Fund of India:

- (a) Is submitted to the vote of the Parliament
- (b) Is not submitted to the vote of Rajya Sabha
- (c) Is not submitted for the sanction of the President
- (d) Is not submitted to the vote of the Parliament

89. 'No tax shall be levied or collected except by authority of law.' Which Article of the Constitution of India provides this?

- (a) Article 209
- (b) Article 215
- (c) Article 256
- (d) Article 265

90. The estimates of expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India included in the budget and required to be voted by the Lok Sabha are submitted in the form of:
- (a) Charged Expenditure (b) Capital Budget
(c) Demands for Grants (d) Revenue Budget
91. The question asked orally after the Question Hour in the House is called:
- (a) Supplementary question (b) Short-notice question
(c) Starred question (d) Unstarred question
92. The economy cut-motion seeks to reduce the proposed expenditure of a demand for grant by:
- (a) Rupees one hundred (b) Rupee one
(c) A specified amount (d) An unspecified amount
93. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

List-I
(Terms)

- A. Voting on the demands for grants
B. Budget
C. Money Bill
D. Charged Expenditure

List-II
(Implications)

1. Prior consent of the President
2. Not subject to vote of Parliament
3. An instrument of socio-economic change
4. Enactment of Budget
5. Public Accounts Committee

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	4	3	1	2
(b)	3	4	2	5
(c)	1	3	4	2
(d)	1	4	3	2

94. Pending the passage of Finance Bill in the Parliament, the Provisional Collection of Taxes Act, 1931 empowers the government to collect taxes for a period of:
- (a) 50 days (b) 60 days
(c) 75 days (d) 90 days
95. The Consolidated Fund of India is made up of:
- (a) The excise duty and the income tax
(b) The income tax and the corporate tax
(c) The money raised from all loans
(d) All revenue receipts of the Government of India

III.50 | Objective Indian Polity

96. A grant provided by the Parliament in respect of the estimated expenditure for the part of the ensuing financial year pending the regular passage of the budget is called:
- (a) Appropriation account
 - (b) Token cut
 - (c) Vote on account
 - (d) Cut motion
97. In the context of the budget, the term 'guillotine' is used with reference to:
- (a) Appropriation Bill
 - (b) Consolidated Fund charges
 - (c) Voting of Demands
 - (d) Finance Bill
98. The charged expenditure includes:
- (a) Any sums required to satisfy any judgement, decree or award of any court or arbitral tribunals
 - (b) Debt charges for which the Government of India is liable
 - (c) The salaries and allowances of certain high officials
 - (d) All the above
99. **Statement I:** The Parliament exerts authority over administration through the appropriation process.
- Statement II:** The gross amount of the appropriation determines the volume of official activity and an itemized appropriation act may leave little or no administrative discretion.
- Codes:**
- (a) Both the statements are individually true and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I.
 - (b) Both the statements are individually true but Statement II is not the correct explanation of Statement I.
 - (c) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
 - (d) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.
100. Consider the following statements:
1. After the demands for grants in the Annual Financial Statement are voted by the Lok Sabha, the grants so made as well as the expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of India are incorporated in the Annual Finance Bill.
 2. The taxing proposals of the budget are included in an Appropriation Bill.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) Only 1
 - (b) Only 2
 - (c) Both 1 and 2
 - (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer Key

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------|
| 1. (d) | 2. (a) | 3. (d) | 4. (b) | 5. (d) |
| 6. (c) | 7. (d) | 8. (b) | 9. (b) | 10. (a) |
| 11. (d) | 12. (a) | 13. (c) | 14. (b) | 15. (a) |
| 16. (c) | 17. (c) | 18. (b) | 19. (c) | 20. (a) |
| 21. (d) | 22. (d) | 23. (d) | 24. (d) | 25. (c) |
| 26. (d) | 27. (a) | 28. (d) | 29. (c) | 30. (d) |
| 31. (c) | 32. (a) | 33. (b) | 34. (d) | 35. (b) |
| 36. (c) | 37. (c) | 38. (d) | 39. (c) | 40. (d) |
| 41. (b) | 42. (d) | 43. (d) | 44. (d) | 45. (b) |
| 46. (a) | 47. (d) | 48. (b) | 49. (c) | 50. (c) |
| 51. (c) | 52. (a) | 53. (a) | 54. (a) | 55. (b) |
| 56. (d) | 57. (d) | 58. (b) | 59. (d) | 60. (c) |
| 61. (b) | 62. (a) | 63. (a) | 64. (d) | 65. (a) |
| 66. (c) | 67. (b) | 68. (c) | 69. (c) | 70. (c) |
| 71. (c) | 72. (b) | 73. (d) | 74. (a) | 75. (c) |
| 76. (b) | 77. (c) | 78. (b) | 79. (c) | 80. (c) |
| 81. (b) | 82. (c) | 83. (a) | 84. (d) | 85. (d) |
| 86. (a) | 87. (c) | 88. (d) | 89. (d) | 90. (c) |
| 91. (a) | 92. (c) | 93. (a) | 94. (c) | 95. (d) |
| 96. (c) | 97. (c) | 98. (d) | 99. (a) | 100. (d) |

Parliamentary Committees

Twenty Three

chapter

1. Consider the following statements:

1. After the Annual Financial Statement is presented before the House of the People, it is examined by the Public Accounts Committee.
2. The Public Accounts Committee examines the report of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India after it is laid before the Parliament.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

2. Consider the following statements:

1. The Parliamentary Committee on Empowerment of Women was constituted in 1997.
2. The Parliamentary Committee on Empowerment of Women consists of 20 members of the Lok Sabha and 10 members of the Rajya Sabha.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

3. Which among the following are the merits of the Parliamentary Departmental Standing Committees constituted to scrutinize the budget proposals?
1. Legislative control is now more legal because the committees are established by law
 2. Experts and specialists have been nominated to help the members of the Parliament
 3. Legislative control is now much more close, continuous and in-depth
 4. The Rajya Sabha and the opposition parties can play a greater role in exercising financial control

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

- (a) 1 and 2 (b) 2 and 3
(c) 3 and 4 (d) 1 and 4
4. Which one of the following committees is not a Standing Committee of the Parliament?
- (a) Public Accounts Committee
 - (b) Estimates Committee
 - (c) Committee on Public Undertakings
 - (d) Consultative Committee of the Ministry of Finance
5. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below:

List-I
(Parliamentary Committees)

- A. Select Committee
- B. Committee on Petitions
- C. Business Advisory Committee
- D. Estimates Committee

List-II
(Functions)

1. Allocates time for discussion on various items
2. Considers the question of contempt of the House
3. Entertains representations from individuals
4. Scrutinises a bill clause by clause and suggests changes
5. Examines departmental expenditure in the budget

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	4	3	1	5
(b)	3	4	1	5
(c)	4	3	5	2
(d)	3	4	5	2

6. The Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee of the Parliament is appointed by the:
- (a) Speaker of Lok Sabha
 - (b) Prime Minister of India
 - (c) President of India
 - (d) Chairman of Rajya Sabha

III.54 | Objective Indian Polity

7. Which one of the following Parliamentary Committees consists exclusively of members of the Lok Sabha?
- (a) The Public Accounts Committee
 - (b) The Estimates Committee
 - (c) The Committee on Public Undertakings
 - (d) The Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

8. Which of the following committees are helped by the CAG in their work of exercising Parliamentary control over the executive?

- | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Public Accounts Committee | 2. Committee of Privileges |
| 3. Estimates Committee | 4. Committee on Public Undertakings |

Select the correct answer by using the codes given below:

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

9. Which one of the following is the correct chronological order of the evolution of the given Committees?

- (a) Committee on Public Undertakings — Estimates Committee — Public Accounts Committee
- (b) Estimates Committee — Public Accounts Committee — Committee on Public Undertakings
- (c) Committee on Public Undertakings — Public Accounts Committee — Estimates Committee
- (d) Public Accounts Committee — Estimates Committee — Committee on Public Undertakings

10. Which one of the following is a Parliamentary Standing Committee?

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| (a) Committee on Draft Five-Year Plan | (b) Railway Convention Committee |
| (c) Business Advisory Committee | (d) Joint Committee on Fertilizer Pricing |

11. Consider the following statements regarding Public Accounts Committee:

- 1. It examines the Audit Report of the CAG
- 2. The suggestions made by the Committee are necessarily accepted by the Government
- 3. It ensures the observance of the canons of financial propriety in all transactions
- 4. The Committee functions in a non-partisan manner

Which of these statements are correct?

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

12. Which one of the following committees recommended for the creation of Committee on Public Undertakings?

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| (a) Krishna Menon Committee | (b) Ashok Chanda Committee |
| (c) Gorwala Committee | (d) T. Krishnamachari Committee |

13. Which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched?

- (a) Committee on Petitions: Standing Committee to inquire
- (b) Committee on Government Assurances: Standing Committee to scrutinize

- (c) Committee on Subordinate Legislation: Standing Committee to inquire
 - (d) Select or Joint Committee on Bills: Ad hoc Committee
14. Which one of the following statements is not correct with regard to Parliamentary Committees?
- (a) The Public Accounts Committee and the Public Undertakings Committee are joint committees of both the Houses of Parliament.
 - (b) Seventeen Departmentally Related Committees were set-up in early 1990s.
 - (c) There are Standing and Ad hoc Committees.
 - (d) The Estimates Committee and the Public Accounts Committee are always headed by a senior leader of the ruling party/coalition.
15. Which one of the following committees scrutinize in detail the report of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India?
- (a) Public Accounts Committee
 - (b) Estimates Committee
 - (c) Select Committee of Expenditure
 - (d) Consultative Committee of the Finance Ministry
16. The Speaker is the ex-officio Chairman of the:
- (a) Rules Committee
 - (b) Committee of privileges
 - (c) Committee on public undertakings
 - (d) Committee on government assurances
17. Which of the following Committees consist of representatives of both the Houses namely Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha?
- 1. Estimates Committee
 - 2. Committee on Subordinate Legislation
 - 3. Public Accounts Committee
 - 4. Committee on Public Undertakings
- Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
- (a) 1 and 4
 - (b) 1, 2 and 3
 - (c) 3 and 4
 - (d) 2, 3 and 4
18. Which of the following statements does not reflect the jurisdiction of the Estimates Committee?
- (a) It suggests alternative policies in order to bring efficiency and economy in administration
 - (b) It examines whether the money is well laid out within the limits of the policy implied in the estimates
 - (c) It suggests the form in which estimates are to be presented to Parliament
 - (d) It helps in checking Governmental extravagance in making demands as its report is debated in the House

III.56 | Objective Indian Polity

19. Which one of the following committees is constituted by the Lok Sabha but comprises members of the Rajya Sabha also?
- (a) Business Advisory Committee (b) Committee of Privileges
(c) Public Accounts Committee (d) Rules Committee
20. The report of Public Accounts Committee is presented to the:
- (a) Prime Minister (b) Finance Minister
(c) President (d) Lok Sabha
21. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below:

List-I (Parliamentary Committees)	List-II (Functions)
A. Rules Committee	1. Examination of Appropriation Accounts
B. Public Accounts Committee	2. Considers matters of procedure in the House
C. Committee on Subordinate Legislation	3. Examination of rules made by the executive departments under the Acts passed by the Parliament
D. Committee on Public Undertakings	4. Review of the working of the public sector undertakings 5. Control of the department of public enterprises

Codes:

A	B	C	D
(a) 1	2	3	5
(b) 2	1	3	4
(c) 3	4	1	2
(d) 5	1	2	3

22. The Parliament exercises final control on public finance:
- (a) Through the Public Accounts Committee
(b) Through the Estimates Committee
(c) Through the enactment of the Budget
(d) Through the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India
23. The issue of whether a commitment made by a Minister on the floor of the House has been fulfilled or not is decided by the:
- (a) Consultative Committee attached to the Ministry concerned
(b) Select Committee dealing with the Ministry concerned
(c) Political Affairs Committee of the Union Cabinet
(d) Committee on Government Assurances

24. Which one of the following Parliamentary Committees act as a 'watchdog' on departmental expenditures and irregularities?
- Estimates Committee
 - Committee on Public Undertakings
 - Public Accounts Committee
 - Committee on Government Assurances
25. Which of the following is/are true with respect to the Public Accounts Committee?
- Its work is based on the audit reports of the CAG.
 - It examines the accounts of the Government of India for appropriations made by the Lok Sabha.
 - It examines the accounts of autonomous and semi-autonomous bodies.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

26. Consider the following statements:
- Members of Rajya Sabha are not associated with the Committee on Public Undertakings.
 - Railway Convention Committee is an ad hoc Parliamentary Committee

Which of these statements is/are correct?

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

27. Consider the following statements:
- The Public Accounts Committee consists of 10 members from Lok Sabha and 5 members from Rajya Sabha.
 - The Public Accounts Committee examines both the Appropriation and Finance Reports submitted by the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

28. When were 17 Departmental Related Standing Committees set up on the recommendations of the Rules Committee of the Lok Sabha?

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| (a) 1964 | (b) 1977 |
| (c) 1990 | (d) 1993 |

29. Which one of the following is not a function of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation?

- To evolve a systematic pattern of the terms of delegation
- To improve the methods of publicity of the rules
- To lay down rules and regulations on the table of the House
- To achieve uniformity in rule-making procedures

III.58 | Objective Indian Polity

30. **Statement I:** The Annual Financial Statement presented in the Lok Sabha contains apart from the estimates of expenditure, ways and means to raise revenue.

Statement II: After the Annual Financial Statement is presented in the Lok Sabha, the Estimates Committee examines it.

Codes:

- (a) Both the statements are individually true and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I.
 - (b) Both the statements are individually true but Statement II is not the correct explanation of Statement I.
 - (c) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
 - (d) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.
31. Which one of the following statements is not correct?
- (a) The main function of the Public Accounts Committee is to examine the Report of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India.
 - (b) The Public Accounts Committee comprises Members of the Lok Sabha only.
 - (c) A member of opposition can also be appointed as the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee.
 - (d) A member of the Public Accounts Committee can be re-elected for a second term.
32. At present, the number of Standing Parliamentary Committees that exist to scrutinize the demands for grants of various ministries is:
- (a) Twenty-two
 - (b) Twenty-six
 - (c) Twenty-four
 - (d) Twenty-eight
33. The Estimates Committee of the Lok Sabha:
- (a) Prepares estimates of expenditure of the Central Government
 - (b) Examines the accounts of Departments of Government of India
 - (c) Prevents unauthorized collection of taxes
 - (d) Suggests economies to be made in the Central administration

Answer Key

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (b) | 2. (c) | 3. (c) | 4. (d) | 5. (a) |
| 6. (a) | 7. (b) | 8. (a) | 9. (d) | 10. (c) |
| 11. (a) | 12. (a) | 13. (c) | 14. (d) | 15. (a) |
| 16. (a) | 17. (c) | 18. (d) | 19. (c) | 20. (d) |
| 21. (b) | 22. (a) | 23. (d) | 24. (c) | 25. (a) |
| 26. (a) | 27. (b) | 28. (d) | 29. (c) | 30. (b) |
| 31. (b) | 32. (c) | 33. (d) | | |

Parliamentary Forums

Twenty Four

chapter

1. Consider the following statements:
 1. The Parliamentary Forum on Population and Public Health is the first Parliamentary Forum.
 2. The first Parliamentary Forum was established in 2004.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) Only 1
 - (b) Only 2
 - (c) Both 1 and 2
 - (d) Neither 1 nor 2
2. **Statement I:** The Parliamentary Forum will not interfere with the jurisdiction of the Departmentally-Related Standing Committees of the Ministry concerned.
Statement II: The Chairman of Departmentally-Related Standing Committees are the ex-office Vice-Presidents of the respective Forums.

Codes:

- (a) Both the statements are individually true and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I.
 - (b) Both the statements are individually true but Statement II is not the correct explanation of Statement I.
 - (c) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
 - (d) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

III.60 | Objective Indian Polity

3. The Speaker of Lok Sabha is the President of all the Parliamentary Forums except the:
 - (a) Parliamentary Forum on Population and Public Health
 - (b) Parliamentary Forum on Global Warming and Climate Change
 - (c) Parliamentary Forum on Water Conservation and Management
 - (d) Parliamentary Forum on Children
4. What is the strength of a Parliamentary Forum (excluding the President and ex-officio Vice-Presidents)?
 - (a) 21 Members
 - (b) 15 Members
 - (b) 31 Members
 - (d) 25 Members
5. Who is the Speaker of Lok Sabha when the first Parliamentary Forum was constituted?
 - (a) Ms. Meira Kumar
 - (b) Manohar Joshi
 - (c) Somnath Chatterjee
 - (d) G.M.C. Balayogi
6. Which one of the following is not a sub-forum of the Parliamentary Forum on Youth?
 - (a) Sub-Forum on Empowerment
 - (b) Sub-Forum on Health
 - (c) Sub-Forum on Education
 - (d) Sub-Forum on Employment
7. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

List-I	List-II
(Parliamentary Forums)	(Year of Establishment)
A. Parliamentary Forum on Population and Public Health	1. 2011
B. Parliamentary Forum on Disaster Management	2. 2006
C. Parliamentary Forum on Water Conservation and Management	3. 2004
D. Parliamentary Forum on Global Warming and Climate Change	4. 2005
	5. 2008

Codes:

A	B	C	D
(a) 2	3	1	4
(b) 3	1	5	2
(c) 2	1	4	5
(d) 3	2	5	1

Answer Key

- | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. (d) | 2. (b) | 3. (a) | 4. (c) | 5. (c) |
| 6. (a) | 7. (c) | | | |

Supreme Court

Twenty five

chapter

1. Consider the following statements:

1. A retired Supreme Court Judge cannot act as a Judge of the Supreme Court even for a temporary period.
2. A High Court Judge may be appointed as an ad hoc Judge of the Supreme Court for a temporary period.

Which of the statements given above is / are correct?

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

2. Consider the following statements:

1. The Supreme Court has original jurisdiction in any dispute between the Government of India and one or more States.
2. The Supreme Court has original jurisdiction in any dispute between the Government of India and any State or States on one side and one or more other States on the other.
3. The Supreme Court has original jurisdiction in any dispute between the Government of India and any corporation or individual on one side and one or more States on the other.
4. The Supreme Court has original jurisdiction in any dispute between two or more States.

Which of these statements are correct?

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

3. In which of the following categories of cases, the Supreme Court of India has the power to decide?
1. A reference made by the President on a question of law or fact.
 2. A case involving interpretation of the Constitution.
 3. A case involving a substantial question of law of general importance.
 4. A case where the constitutionality of any law has been challenged.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

4. Consider the following statements:
1. The Supreme Court of India can sit only in Delhi.
 2. The Supreme Court of India can sit in places other than Delhi which the Chief Justice of India may appoint with the approval of the President.
 3. The Parliament may make provisions for conferring supplemental powers upon the Supreme Court.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

5. **Assertion (A):** The Supreme Court is a Court of Record.

Reason (R): Once a Court is made a Court of Record, its power to punish for its contempt necessarily follows from that position.

Codes:

- (a) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true but R is false
- (d) A is false but R is true

6. In the appointment of the Judges of the Supreme Court, the recommendations of the collegium consisting of the Chief Justice of India and four of the senior most Judges of the Supreme Court is binding on the President of India, because:
- (a) It is so provided in the Constitution of India
 - (b) It has been the consistent practice for a long time
 - (c) It has been laid down by the Parliament
 - (d) It has been laid down by the Supreme Court

III.64 | Objective Indian Polity

7. Which one of the following statements regarding the exercise of judicial review is not correct?
 - (a) A case must be brought before the Supreme Court regarding the validity of a law.
 - (b) Unanimous opinion of all the judges is necessary for declaring a law null and void.
 - (c) Legislative enactments and executive orders may be struck down by the Supreme Court.
 - (d) The power is implicit in the provisions of Article 13 of the Constitution.
8. Article 141 of the Constitution lays down that the law declared by Supreme Court shall be binding on all courts within the territory of India. Therefore, the Supreme Court:
 - (a) Is bound by its earlier decisions as the expression “all courts” include Supreme Court also.
 - (b) Is not bound by its own decisions and may reverse a previous decision.
 - (c) Can reverse a previous decision only when a new legislation is enacted having the effect of abrogating decision.
 - (d) Can reverse a previous decision only when that previous decision was given as a result of overlooking another previous decision.
9. Which one of the following is directly related to the Appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India?
 - (a) Appeals made in civil, criminal and constitutional cases
 - (b) Appeals made in constitutional cases only
 - (c) Adjudication of disputes between the Union and the States
 - (d) Adjudication of disputes between the States
10. How can the number of Judges in the Supreme Court of India be increased?
 - (a) By a Presidential notification
 - (b) By a Parliamentary Act
 - (c) By an Amendment of the Constitution of India
 - (d) By a Representation from the Supreme Court
11. **Assertion (A):** Judicial Review is a process to restrain the executive or the legislature from exercising power which may not be sanctioned by the Constitution.
Reason (R): The source of the power of judicial review is Article 13 of the Constitution.
Codes:
 - (a) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A
 - (b) Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A
 - (c) A is true but R is false
 - (d) A is false but R is true
12. Consider the following statements:
 1. Parliament can extend, but cannot curtail the jurisdiction and power of the Supreme Court.
 2. No discussion can take place in Parliament with respect to the conduct of any judge of the Supreme Court in the discharge of his duties.
 3. A retired judge of the Supreme Court cannot appear or plead in any court or before any authority within the territory of India.

4. The salaries and allowances of the judges of the Supreme Court are charged on the Consolidated Fund of India.

Which of these statements are correct?

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

13. Which one of the following categories of disputes is excluded from the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court?

- (a) Between the Government of India and one or more States
- (b) Between two or more States inter se
- (c) Between residents of two or more States
- (d) Between the Government of India and one or more states on one side and one or more other States on the other

14. In order to remove a judge of the Supreme Court, the President is required by the Constitution to receive an address by each House of Parliament supported by a majority of the total membership of the House, and by a prescribed majority of members of the House present and voting. The prescribed majority is

- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| (a) One-third | (b) One-half |
| (c) Two-thirds | (d) Three-fourths |

15. Which one of the following is not an essential condition for appointment as a judge of the Supreme Court?

- (a) A citizen of India
- (b) At least five years' experience as judge of a High Court or of two or more such Courts in succession
- (c) Must have completed 35 years of age
- (d) At least ten years' experience as an advocate of a High Court or of two or more such Courts in succession

16. The rules for regulating the practice and procedure of the Supreme Court are made by the:

- (a) President of India
- (b) Supreme Court with the approval of the President of India
- (c) Supreme Court alone
- (d) Supreme Court in consultation with the Bar Council of India

17. **Assertion (A):** The rule-making power of the Supreme Court is not subject to any law made by the Parliament of India.

Reason (R): Only an impartial and independent judiciary can protect the rights of the individual without fear or favour.

Codes:

- (a) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A

III.66 | Objective Indian Polity

- (c) A is true but R is false
 - (d) A is false but R is true
18. When the Chief Justice of India is appointed by the President, he is required to consult:
- (a) The Council of Ministers and all the Judges of the Supreme Court
 - (b) The Prime Minister, the Law Minister and the Attorney-General of India
 - (c) Such of the Ministers of the Cabinet and the Prime Minister as he deems necessary
 - (d) Such of the Judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts as he deems necessary
19. Which one of the following statements is not correct?
- (a) A retired judge of Supreme Court is prohibited from appearing and pleading in any court within the territory of India.
 - (b) Supreme Court may issue writs for the enforcement of any legal right within the territory of India.
 - (c) Supreme Court has the power to punish any person for its contempt.
 - (d) Salary of Judges of the Supreme Court is not subject to vote of the legislature.
20. Consider the following statements regarding the Advisory Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court:
- 1. The reference for advice may be made to the Supreme Court on a question of law or fact by the President of India.
 - 2. Disputes arising out of pre-constitution treaties and agreements excluded from the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court may also be referred to it.
 - 3. The advice given by the Supreme Court is binding on the Government.
 - 4. One of the cases referred to the Supreme Court for its advice was the constitutionality of the Kerala Education Bill.
- Which of these are correct?
- (a) 1, 2 and 4
 - (b) 2 and 3
 - (c) 1 and 2
 - (d) 3 and 4
21. Appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in appeals from High Courts in regard to civil matters pertains only to a:
- (a) Substantial question of law
 - (b) Question of law
 - (c) Question of fact
 - (d) Mixed question of fact and law
22. The Supreme Court of India is different from its counterpart in the U.S.A.:
- (a) In its role as the guardian of the Constitution
 - (b) In its advisory role
 - (c) In its role as the supreme authority in the judicial field in the country
 - (d) In its writ jurisdiction

23. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below:

List-I (Jurisdiction of Supreme Court)	List-II (Type of Cases)
A. Appellate Jurisdiction	1. Acts as a court of record and also has power to review its own judgements
B. Advisory Jurisdiction	2. Any question of law or fact of public importance referred
C. Miscellaneous Powers	3. Civil cases, criminal cases and constitutional cases
D. Original Jurisdiction	4. Acts as a federal court

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	3	2	1	4
(b)	2	3	1	4
(c)	3	4	2	1
(d)	2	4	3	1

24. Law declared by the Supreme Court shall be binding on all the courts within the territory of India. Here 'courts' mean

- All courts including the Supreme Court of India
- All courts except the Supreme Court of India
- All courts including the Supreme Court except such benches of the Supreme Court which consists of seven judges or more
- All courts including Supreme Court except a bench of the Supreme Court which consists of all the judges of the Supreme Court

25. Which one of the following statements is correct?

If the Chief Justice of India is to make a request for attendance of a Judge of a High Court at the sitting of the Supreme Court as an ad hoc judge:

- Only previous consent of the President of India is required.
- Previous consent of the President of India and consultation with the Chief Justice of the concerned High Court is required.
- Only consultation with the Chief Justice of the concerned High Court is required.
- Neither previous consent of the President of India nor consultation with the Chief Justice of the concerned High Court is required.

26. Which of the following has jurisdiction to decide a dispute between Central Government and a State Government?

- Inter-State Council
- High Court under Article 226 of the Constitution of India

III.68 | Objective Indian Polity

- (c) Supreme Court under Article 143 of the Constitution of India
- (d) Supreme Court under Article 131 of the Constitution of India

27. **Assertion (A):** The Supreme Court is a court of record.

Reason (R): It delivers judgements in open court.

Codes:

- (a) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true but R is false
- (d) A is false but R is true

28. Which one of the following statements is correct?

- (a) The original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is unlimited
- (b) A dispute between one State and another can only be dealt with by the Supreme Court
- (c) The Supreme Court must admit appeal from any judgement or order made by any court
- (d) All courts including the Supreme Court are bound by a Supreme Court decision

29. Which one of the following statements is correct?

The power of judicial review means the power of the Supreme Court to:

- (a) Set aside any executive decision if it is against statutory law.
- (b) Set aside any provision of law if it is contrary to the Fundamental Rights.
- (c) Examine constitutional validity of any administrative action as well as legislative provision and strike it down if not found in accordance with the constitutional provisions.
- (d) Review its own decisions or decisions of any court or tribunal within the territory of India.

30. What is the correct chronological sequence of the following advisory opinions given by the Supreme Court under Article 143 of the Constitution of India?

1. Delhi Laws Act
2. Berubari Union
3. Sea Customs Act
4. Special Courts Bill

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

31. The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India may be enlarged by:

- (a) Parliament by law
- (b) Parliament by resolution
- (c) The President
- (d) The President in consultation with the Chief Justice of India

32. What age is prescribed for a person to qualify for appointment as a Judge of the Supreme Court of India?
- Not below 30 years on the date of appointment
 - Not below 35 years on the date of appointment
 - Not below 40 years on the date of appointment
 - No age is prescribed

33. **Assertion (A):** The Supreme Court of India is bound by its own judgements.
Reason (R): The highest court binds all subordinate courts by its own judgements.

Codes:

- Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A
 - Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A
 - A is true but R is false
 - A is false but R is true
34. Judicial Review in the Indian Constitution is based on:
- Procedure established by law
 - Due process of Law
 - Rule of Law
 - Precedents and conventions
35. Disputes between States come to the Supreme Court under:
- Appellate jurisdiction
 - Original jurisdiction
 - Advisory jurisdiction
 - Writ jurisdiction
36. Consider the following statements:
- Supreme Court's power to issue writs is narrower than that of High Court.
 - A citizen is free to approach High Court or Supreme Court as he chooses whenever his fundamental rights are violated.
 - The law declared by the Supreme Court is binding on all courts throughout India.
- Which of the above statement(s) is / are correct?
- Only 1
 - 1 and 2
 - 1, 2 and 3
 - 2 and 3
37. Which of the following statements regarding Supreme Court of India are correct?
- It has the power to entertain appeal from any court or tribunal within India.
 - It has the power to deliver advisory opinion on any question of fact or law referred to it by the President.
 - Salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court are subject to vote by the Parliament.
 - Its jurisdiction is binding on all other courts within India.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

- 1 and 3
- 2 and 4
- 2, 3 and 4
- 1, 2 and 4

Answer Key

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (b) | 2. (B) | 3. (d) | 4. (b) | 5. (b) |
| 6. (d) | 7. (b) | 8. (b) | 9. (a) | 10. (b) |
| 11. (b) | 12. (a) | 13. (c) | 14. (c) | 15. (c) |
| 16. (b) | 17. (d) | 18. (d) | 19. (b) | 20. (a) |
| 21. (a) | 22. (b) | 23. (a) | 24. (b) | 25. (b) |
| 26. (d) | 27. (b) | 28. (b) | 29. (c) | 30. (a) |
| 31. (a) | 32. (d) | 33. (d) | 34. (a) | 35. (b) |
| 36. (c) | 37. (d) | | | |

**History of India and
Indian National
Movement**

**Indian and
World Geography**

**Economic and
Social Development**

**Indian Polity
and Governance**

**Environmental Ecology,
Bio-diversity and
Climate Change**

**General
Science**

**General Knowledge
and Current Events**



State Government

Twenty Six	Governor
Twenty Seven	Chief Minister
Twenty Eight	State Council of Ministers
Twenty Nine	State Legislature
Thirty	High Court
Thirty One	Subordinate Courts
Thirty Two	Special Status of Jammu & Kashmir
Thirty Three	Special Provisions for Some States

Four



Governor

Twenty Six

chapter

1. Consider the following statements:

1. The Parliament by law may appoint the Governor of a state as the Administrator of an adjoining Union territory.
2. If a Governor of a State is appointed to act as an Administrator of an adjoining Union territory, he shall exercise his functions as such Administrator independently of his Council of Ministers.

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 |

2. Consider the following statements:

1. As regards legislative powers, the Governor of a State is not a part of the State Legislature.
2. The Governor of a State has no emergency powers to meet the situation arising from external aggression.

Which of the statements given above is / are correct?

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

IV.6 | Objective Indian Polity

3. Consider the following statements with respect to the powers of the Governor of a State:
1. The governor can summon, prorogue and dissolve the State Assembly.
 2. The Governor can adjourn the sittings of the State Assembly.
 3. The Governor addresses the first session of the Legislative Assembly after elections.
 4. The Governor causes to lay the annual budget in the State Assembly.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

4. Consider the following statements:
1. There is a bar to the selection of a Governor of a State from amongst the members of the Legislature of the State.
 2. The original plan in the Draft Constitution of India was to have an elected Governor but in the Constituent Assembly it was replaced by the method of appointment by the President of India.
 3. The method of appointment of a Governor of a State by the President of India is repugnant to the prevailing practice in the federal systems of the United States of America and Australia.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

5. Which one of the following statements is not correct?
- (a) The Governor can issue ordinances when the Legislative Assembly is not in session or only when two Houses are not in session.
 - (b) The Governor can at his discretion issue the ordinances whether the Assembly is in session or not.
 - (c) The Governor must be satisfied that such circumstances exist which render it necessary for him to take immediate action.
 - (d) The Governor's ordinance shall have the same force and effect as an Act of the Legislature.
6. When a Bill passed by the State Legislature attempts to take away the powers of the High Court and is presented before the Governor for his assent, he:
- (a) May give his assent
 - (b) May withhold his assent
 - (c) Is bound to return the Bill for reconsideration
 - (d) Is bound to reserve the Bill for the consideration of the President
7. Which of the following are functions to which the scope of the discretionary powers of the Governor is limited?

1. The appointment of the Chief Minister
2. The dismissal of the Ministry
3. The dissolution of the Legislative Assembly
4. Assent to Bills

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

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

8. **Assertion (A):** According to the Constitution of India, the same person cannot function as the Governor of two or more States at the same time.

Reason (R): Article 153 of the Constitution states that there shall be a Governor for each State.

Codes:

- (a) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true but R is false
- (d) A is false but R is true

9. The de-jure head of a State Government is the:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| (a) Chief Minister of the State | (b) Law Minister of the State |
| (c) Home Minister of the State | (d) Governor of the State |

10. Consider the following statements:

The Governor of a State has the power to appoint:

1. Judges of the High Court
2. Members of the State Public Service Commission
3. Members of the State Finance Commission
4. The Accountant General

Which of these statements are correct?

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

11. On receipt of the report from the Governor of a State that the Government of the State cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, the President of India under Article 356:

- (a) Has to proclaim President's Rule in the State
- (b) Has to dismiss the State Government and dissolve the Legislative Assembly
- (c) Has to dismiss the Government but keep that Legislative Assembly in a state of suspended animation
- (d) May refuse to impose President's Rule in the State

IV.8 | Objective Indian Polity

12. When can the Governor of a State issue an ordinance?
- (a) When the Union Government asks him to do so
 - (b) Whenever there is a law and order problem in the State
 - (c) Whenever the State Legislature is not in session and the Governor is satisfied that immediate action is needed
 - (d) Whenever the Judiciary advises him to do so

13. Consider the following statements:

Under Article 200 of the Constitution of India, the Governor may:

- 1. Withhold his assent to a Bill passed by the State Legislature.
- 2. Reserve the Bill passed by the State Legislature for the consideration of the President.
- 3. Return a Bill, other than a Money Bill, for reconsideration of the legislature.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

14. The correct constitutional position regarding the Governor is that the:

- (a) Governor acts on the advice of the Prime Minister
- (b) Governor acts on the advice of the President of India
- (c) Governor acts on the advice of the Chief Minister of the State
- (d) Governor acts on the advice of the Council of Ministers of the State

15. **Assertion (A):** The Draft Constitution provided for the direct election of the Governor.

Reason (R): The Constituent Assembly opted for the present system of appointment of the Governor by the President.

Codes:

- (a) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true but R is false
- (d) A is false but R is true

16. Consider the following statements:

The Governor of a State:

- 1. Is vested with executive power under the Constitution of India
- 2. Is needed because of the federal structure of government
- 3. Was to be elected according to the original Draft Constitution of India
- 4. Is chosen only from among the categories laid down in the Constitution of India

Which of these statements are correct?

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

17. In the performance of his duties and in the exercise of his powers, the Governor
- Is answerable in a court of law
 - Is not answerable in a court of law
 - Can be impeached in the Vidhan Sabha
 - Is answerable to the Vidhan Sabha
18. Under Article 213, the Governor of a State is empowered to:
- Exercise discretionary powers
 - Promulgate ordinances during the recess of the Legislature
 - Appoint a Judge of the State High Court
 - Exercise his emergency powers
19. On which of the following issues can a Governor make recommendation to the President?
- Dismissal of the State Council of Ministers
 - Removal of the Judges of the High Court
 - Dissolution of the State Legislative Assembly
 - Declaration of the breakdown of the Constitutional Machinery in the State

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- 1, 2 and 3
 - 2, 3 and 4
 - 1, 3 and 4
 - 1, 2 and 4
20. Which one of the following statements is not correct?
- The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the Governor.
 - Under Article 167 of the Constitution of India, the Chief Minister has to communicate to the Governor all decisions of the Council of Ministers relating to the administration of the affairs of the State and proposals for legislation.
 - Once the Governor reserves a Bill for the consideration of the President, the subsequent enactment of the Bill is in the hands of the President and the Governor shall have no further part in its career.
 - The executive power of the State is vested in the Governor and all executive actions of the State have to be taken in the name of the Governor.
21. In which one of the following states, it is not constitutionally obligatory for the Governor to appoint a minister in-charge of tribal affairs?
- Bihar
 - Madhya Pradesh
 - Odisha
 - Jharkhand
22. Consider the following matters:
- Reservation of the State Bill for the consideration of the President
 - Delivery of Speech in the House of the Legislature
 - Recommendation to the President to impose the President's Rule

Under Article 163 of the Constitution of India, the Governor is required to act in accordance with the advice of the Council of Ministers; but in relation to which of the matters given above, the said rule is not applicable?

IV.10 | Objective Indian Polity

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

23. Who of the following is not appointed by the Governor?

- (a) State Council of Ministers
- (b) State Advocate General
- (c) State Director General of Police
- (d) Members of State Public Service Commission

24. The Governor of a State may be removed from the office by the President:

- (a) At the request of the Chief Minister
- (b) On the advice of the Lok Ayukta
- (c) On the advice of the Union Cabinet
- (d) On the advice of the Attorney-General of India

25. Consider the following statements with respect to Governor of a State:

1. A Governor shall, notwithstanding the expiration of his term, continue to hold office until his successor enters upon his office.
2. No person shall be eligible for appointment as Governor unless he has completed the age of thirty years.
3. The question whether any, and if so what, advice was tendered by Ministers to the Governor shall not be inquired into in any Court.

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

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

26. **Assertion (A):** Reservation of a State Bill for the assent of the President is a discretionary power of the Governor.

Reason (R): The President of India can disallow a Bill passed by a State Legislature or return it for reconsideration.

Codes:

- (a) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true but R is false
- (d) A is false but R is true

27. Which one of the following is not correct in respect of the Governor's Ordinance-making power?

- (a) It is exercised only when the Legislature is not in session.
- (b) It is a discretionary power which need not be exercised with the aid and advice of Ministers.
- (c) The Governor himself is competent to withdraw the Ordinance at any time.
- (d) The scope of the Ordinance-making power is limited to subjects in List II and List III of Schedule VII.

28. Under which Article of the Constitution of India, the State Governor can reserve a Bill for the consideration of the President?
- (a) Article 169 (b) Article 200
(c) Article 201 (d) Article 257
29. Rules for more convenient transaction of business of the State Government are made by:
- (a) The Chief Secretary
(b) A Committee of Secretaries
(c) The Department of Home of the concerned State Government
(d) The Governor
30. Consider the following statements with regard to the powers enjoyed by the Governor of a State:
1. He addresses the Legislative Assembly of the State at the commencement of the first session of each year.
 2. He can send messages to the Legislative Assembly with respect to a Bill pending in the Assembly at that time.
 3. He can summon, prorogue and dissolve the Legislative Assembly of the State.
 4. He can give assent to a Bill to curtail the powers of the State High Court.
- Which of these are correct?
- (a) 1 and 4 (b) 3 and 4
(c) 1 and 2 (d) 1, 2 and 3
31. Which one of the following Constitutional Amendments made it possible to appoint one person to hold the office of the Governor in two or more states simultaneously?
- (a) Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956
(b) Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976
(c) Constitution (Forty-third Amendment) Act, 1977
(d) Constitution (Forty-fourth Amendment) Act, 1978
32. Which one of the following statements is correct?
- (a) The same person can be appointed as Governor of three states.
(b) A Governor can be appointed only in consultation with the Chief Minister of the State concerned.
(c) A Governor has no power to entrust any of the functions of the state to Government of India even with the latter's consent.
(d) Only a person who has completed 30 years of age can be appointed as Governor of a state.

Answer Key

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (b) | 2. (b) | 3. (b) | 4. (c) | 5. (b) |
| 6. (d) | 7. (a) | 8. (d) | 9. (d) | 10. (b) |
| 11. (a) | 12. (c) | 13. (d) | 14. (d) | 15. (b) |
| 16. (c) | 17. (b) | 18. (b) | 19. (c) | 20. (a) |
| 21. (a) | 22. (a) | 23. (c) | 24. (c) | 25. (c) |
| 26. (b) | 27. (b) | 28. (b) | 29. (d) | 30. (d) |
| 31. (a) | 32. (a) | | | |

Chief Minister

Twenty Seven

chapter

1. Consider the following statements with regard to the Chief Minister of a State:
 1. He is appointed by the Governor of the State.
 2. He and his Council of Ministers are collectively responsible to the Governor.
 3. He must communicate to the Governor all the decisions of Council of Ministers relating to the administration of the State and proposals for legislation.
 4. If the Governor of the State so requires, the Chief Minister shall submit for the consideration of the Council of Ministers any matter on which a decision has been taken by a minister but which has not been considered by the Council of Ministers.

Which of these is / are correct?

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

IV.14 | Objective Indian Polity

2. Consider the following powers / functions:
1. Appointing ministers and allocating portfolios to them
 2. Presiding over the meetings of the Cabinet
 3. Resolving conflicts between ministers
 4. Communicating with the Governor

The powers / functions of the Chief Minister of a State include:

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

3. Which of the following are included in Article 167 of the Indian Constitution, defining the duties of Chief Minister?
1. To communicate to the Governor of the State all decisions of the Council of Ministers relating to the administration of the affairs of the State and proposals for legislation.
 2. To take prior Governor's sanction for the budget before submitting it in the State Legislative Assembly.
 3. To furnish the information called for by the Governor regarding administration of affairs of the State.
 4. If the Governor so requires, to submit for consideration of the Council of Ministers a matter on which a Minister has taken a decision without submitting the same for consideration by the Council beforehand.

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

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

4. Which one of the following is constitutionally obligatory on the part of the Chief Minister of a State?
- (a) As the Governor is the head of the State, the Chief Minister has to take all major decisions regarding administration only after prior approval by the Governor.
 - (b) The Chief Minister has to communicate to the Governor all decisions of the cabinet relating to administration and proposals for legislation.
 - (c) As the ministers are appointed by the Governor, the Chief Minister has to go by Governor's discretion in the allocation of business among the ministers.
 - (d) The Chief Minister, if he happens to be the leader of a party not having the required majority, should prove his majority strength in the State Legislative Assembly within the period stipulated by the Governor.
5. Which one of the following is correct in terms of the Constitution of India?
- (a) The Chief Minister decides the allocation of portfolios among the Ministers.
 - (b) When the Chief Minister resigns, the Council of Ministers gets dissolved.
 - (c) All the principal policy announcements of the Government are made by the Chief Minister.
 - (d) It shall be the duty of Chief Minister to communicate to the Governor all decisions of the Council of Ministers relating to the administration of the affairs of the State.

6. **Assertion (A):** In the matters of appointment and dismissal of Ministers, the Chief Minister's word is final.

Reason (R): Governor appoints the leader of the majority party as the Chief Minister and on his advice appoints other ministers.

Codes:

- (a) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A
 - (b) Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A
 - (c) A is true but R is false
 - (d) A is false but R is true
7. When there is no majority party in the State Legislative Assembly, the principal consideration governing the choice of the Chief Minister by the Governor of the State is the:
- (a) Ability of the person who is most likely to command a stable majority in the House
 - (b) Largest political party in the Legislative Assembly
 - (c) The combination of several parties as a unit
 - (d) The loyalty and support of the party members to their respective party programmes and policies
8. The Constitution of India lays down that proposals for legislation are to be communicated to the Governor by the:
- (a) Chief Minister
 - (b) Speaker of the Legislative Assembly
 - (c) Minister for Law
 - (d) Minister for Home Affairs
9. **Assertion (A):** The Chief Minister of a State is the head of the Council of Ministers of that State.
- Reason (R):** The Chief Minister is responsible to the State Legislative Assembly and enjoys the support of a majority in the House.

Codes:

- (a) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true but R is false
- (d) A is false but R is true

10. Consider the following statements:

The Chief Minister as the head of the State Council of Ministers:

- 1. Has a free hand in the distribution of portfolios
- 2. Can reshuffle the Ministers and ask any Minister to resign
- 3. Is bound by the advice of the Ministers
- 4. Advises the Ministers in day-to-day administration of departments

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

IV.16 | Objective Indian Polity

11. **Statement I:** The Chief Minister of a State can exercise control over other branches of Government through a coterie of advisors.

Statement II: The Chief Minister and his Cabinet function on the basis of collective responsibility.

Codes:

- (a) Both the statements are individually true and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I
 - (b) Both the statements are individually true but Statement II is not the correct explanation of Statement I
 - (c) Statement I is true but Statement II is false
 - (d) Statement I is false but Statement II is true
12. Consider the following statements with respect to duties of the Chief Minister of a State according to the Constitution of India:
- 1. To make rules for the more convenient transaction of business of the State Government, and for the allocation among Ministers of the said business.
 - 2. If the Governor of the State so requires, to submit for consideration of the Council of Ministers any matter on which a decision has been taken by a Minister but which has not been considered by the Council.

Which of the statements given above is / are correct?

- (a) Only 1
 - (b) Only 2
 - (c) Both 1 and 2
 - (d) Neither 1 nor 2
13. In which of the following bodies, does the Chief Minister of a State hold membership?
- 1. National Integration Council
 - 2. National Development Council
 - 3. Inter-State Council
 - 4. Zonal Council

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

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

Answer Key

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|--------|---------|
| 1. (c) | 2. (a) | 3. (b) | 4. (b) | 5. (d) |
| 6. (a) | 7. (a) | 8. (a) | 9. (a) | 10. (a) |
| 11. (d) | 12. (b) | 13. (c) | | |

State Council of Ministers

Twenty Eight

chapter

1. Consider the following statements:

1. The Governor cannot function without the State Council of Ministers.
2. A person who is not a member of the State Legislature cannot be appointed as a minister.
3. The State Council of Ministers can function for sometime even after death or resignation of the Chief Minister.
4. In the absence of the Chief Minister, only the Home Minister can preside over emergency meetings of the State Council of Ministers.

Which of these is / are correct?

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

2. There is a constitutional requirement to have a Minister in-charge of 'Tribal Welfare for the States of:

- (a) Assam, Nagaland and Manipur
- (b) Himachal Pradesh, Haryana and Rajasthan
- (c) Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand
- (d) Manipur, Tripura and Meghalaya

IV.18 | Objective Indian Polity

3. Some state governments have, besides Cabinet Ministers and Ministers of State, Parliamentary Secretaries also. These Parliamentary Secretaries who are also members of the State Legislature are appointed by:
- (a) The Chief Minister (b) The Governor
(c) The Chief Whip of the ruling party (d) The Speaker
4. The salaries and allowances of the Council of Ministers of the State Government are paid from the:
- (a) Reserve Bank of India (b) Treasury of the State Government
(c) Contingency Fund of the State (d) Consolidated Fund of the state
5. Which of the Articles of the Constitution of India are relevant to analyse the constitutional provisions that deal with the relationship of the Governor with the State Council of Ministers?
- (a) Articles 161, 165 and 166 (b) Articles 163, 164 and 167
(c) Articles 162, 163 and 168 (d) Articles 164, 165 and 169
6. **Assertion (A):** Collective responsibility of the Cabinet signifies unity and coordination among members of the State Council of Ministers.
Reason (R): It is the prerogative of the Chief Minister to select or drop a member of the Cabinet.

Codes:

- (a) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A
(b) Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A
(c) A is true but R is false
(d) A is false but R is true
7. Consider the following statements:
1. All decisions of the State Council of Ministers relating to the administration of the State must be communicated to the Governor.
 2. The Governor can call for information relating to proposals for legislation.
 3. The Governor can direct that any matter on which decision has been taken by a Minister should be placed before the State Council of Ministers.
 4. The Governor has the right to address and send messages to the State Council of Ministers to elicit specific information.
- Which of these is/are correct?
- (a) Only 1 (b) 3 and 4
(c) 1, 2 and 3 (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4
8. In which of the following provisions of the Constitution of India is the principle of collective responsibility of the State Council of Ministers enshrined?
- (a) Article 164 (b) Article 162
(c) Article 163 (d) Article 167

9. The ministers in the State could be prosecuted only with the approval of the Governor because they:
- (a) Are the heads of the ministries
 - (b) Are representatives of the people
 - (c) Enjoy certain immunities under the provisions of the Constitution
 - (d) Exercise executive powers on behalf of the Governor
10. The ministers in the Council of Ministers at the state level are appointed by:
- (a) President of the party
 - (b) Governor
 - (c) Chief Minister
 - (d) Prime Minister
11. **Assertion (A):** The strength of the State Council of Ministers has not been specified in the Constitution of India.
Reason (R): A number of pressures operate in the determination of the strength of the Ministry.

Codes:

- (a) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A
 - (b) Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A
 - (c) A is true but R is false
 - (d) A is false but R is true
12. Which of the following are not mentioned in the Constitution of India?
- 1. Council of Ministers headed by a Chief Minister
 - 2. Collective Responsibility of the State Council of Ministers
 - 3. Resignation of State Ministers
 - 4. Office of the Deputy Chief Minister
- Select the correct answer from the codes given below:
- (a) 1 and 2
 - (b) 2 and 3
 - (c) 3 and 4
 - (d) 1 and 3
13. According to the Constitution of India, if the Governor so requires, it shall be the duty of the Chief Minister to submit for the consideration of the State Council of Ministers any matter on which a decision has been taken by a Minister, but which has not been considered by the Council. This ensures:
- (a) Collective responsibility
 - (b) The status of the Chief Minister as the first among the equals
 - (c) The power of the Governor to nullify the decision of the Minister
 - (d) The inherent power of the Minister to take a decision independent of the State Council of Ministers

IV.20 | Objective Indian Polity

14. The accountability or responsibility of the Chief Minister and Cabinet to the State Legislative Assembly is
- (a) Intermittent (b) Indirect
(c) At the time of elections (d) Direct, continuous and collective
15. According to Article 163 of the Constitution, which of the following statements relating to the question whether any, and if so what, advice was tendered by Ministers to the Governor would be correct?
- (a) It shall not be inquired into in any court.
(b) It can be inquired into in the Supreme Court.
(c) It can be inquired into in all the courts.
(d) It cannot be inquired into in the High Court.
16. How are the salaries and allowances of the State Ministers determined?
- (a) By the Home Department (b) By the State Legislature
(c) By the Finance Department (d) By the Law Department

Answer Key

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (a) | 2. (c) | 3. (b) | 4. (d) | 5. (b) |
| 6. (b) | 7. (c) | 8. (a) | 9. (c) | 10. (b) |
| 11. (a) | 12. (c) | 13. (a) | 14. (d) | 15. (a) |
| 16. (b) | | | | |

State Legislature

Twenty Nine

chapter

1. Consider the following statements:

1. A bill pending in the Legislature of a State shall not lapse by reason of the prorogation of the House or Houses thereof.
2. A bill pending in the Legislative Council of a State which has not been passed by the Legislative Assembly shall not lapse on dissolution of the Assembly.

Which of the statements given above is / are correct?

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

2. Consider the following statements:

1. Parliament may by law provide for the abolition of the Legislative Council of a State having such a council or for the creation of such a council in a state having no such council.
2. The total number of members in the Legislative Council of a State having such a council shall not exceed one half of the total number of members in the Legislative Assembly of that State.

Which of the statements given above is / are correct?

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

IV.22 | Objective Indian Polity

3. The Upper Chamber of the State Legislature, besides other members, consists of:
- (a) 1/12 elected by teachers' electorate; 1/3 elected by municipalities; 1/12 elected by registered graduates
 - (b) 1/12 elected by registered graduates; 1/12 elected by women; 1/3 elected by trade unions and co-operative institutions
 - (c) 1/12 elected by women; 1/12 elected by municipalities and other local bodies; 1/3 elected by teachers' electorate
 - (d) 1/3 directly elected by the people; 1/12 elected by registered graduates; 1/12 elected by co-operative banks, women's organisations and other co-operative bodies
4. The quorum to hold a meeting of a House of the State Legislature shall be:
- (a) Thirty members or one-tenth of total membership whichever is less
 - (b) One-half of the total membership of the House
 - (c) One-tenth of the total membership of the House
 - (d) Ten members or one-tenth of total membership whichever is more
5. **Assertion (A):** A Bill which, if enacted and brought into operation, would involve expenditure from the consolidated fund of a State must have been recommended by the Governor to a House of the Legislature of the State for consideration of the Bill.
- Reason (R):** Such a bill cannot be passed by the House without the recommendation of the Governor for consideration of the Bill.

Codes:

- (a) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A
 - (b) Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A
 - (c) A is true but R is false
 - (d) A is false but R is true
6. Consider the following statements:
- A Bill is reserved by the Governor of a State for the consideration of the President. The President may
- 1. Give his assent to the Bill
 - 2. Withhold his assent to the Bill
 - 3. Veto the Bill
 - 4. Direct the Governor of the State to return it to the House for reconsideration
- Which of these are correct?
- (a) 1, 2 and 3
 - (b) 3 and 4
 - (c) 1, 2 and 4
 - (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4
7. Which one of the following states does not have Vidhan Parishad?
- (a) Bihar
 - (b) Maharashtra
 - (c) Rajasthan
 - (d) Uttar Pradesh

8. Consider the following statements:

1. No discussion can take place in the Legislature of a State with respect to the conduct of any Judge of the Supreme Court as per the provisions of Constitution of India.
2. There is no restriction on the discussion to take place in the Legislature of a State with respect to the conduct of any Judge of the State's High Court as per provisions of the Constitution of India.
3. Courts cannot enquire into any proceedings of the Legislatures as per the provisions of the Constitution of India.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

9. The Legislative Assembly of a State can pass a resolution to abolish or create a Legislative Council in the State by a:

- (a) Majority of not less than $\frac{2}{3}$ of the members of the Legislative Assembly present and voting.
- (b) Majority of not less than $\frac{1}{3}$ of the members of the Legislative Assembly present and voting.
- (c) Majority of the total membership of the Legislative Assembly and by a majority of not less than $\frac{2}{3}$ of the members present and voting.
- (d) Simple majority of the members of the State Legislative Assembly.

10. **Assertion (A):** Governor can withhold a non-Money Bill passed by the State Legislature.

Reason (R): Governors are empowered by the Article 200 of the Constitution of India to do so.

Codes:

- (a) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true but R is false
- (d) A is false but R is true

11. What is the maximum permissible strength of the Legislative Assembly (Vidhan Sabha) of any State?

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| (a) 400 members | (b) 425 members |
| (c) 500 members | (d) 545 members |

12. Consider the following statements:

1. Reservation of a State Bill for the assent of the President is a discretionary power of the Governor of a State.
2. President of India is not empowered to keep a bill of the State Legislature pending for an indefinite period of time, without expressing his mind.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

IV.24 | Objective Indian Polity

13. What is the time-limit within which a non-money Bill has to be sent to the State Legislature by the Governor for reconsideration?
- (a) 14 days
 - (b) One month
 - (c) Three months
 - (d) No time limit specified
14. Which one of the following is not correct with respect to the powers of the Governor regarding a Bill passed by the State Legislature?
- (a) He may give his assent to the Bill
 - (b) He may withhold the Bill
 - (c) He may reserve the Bill for the consideration of the President
 - (d) He shall have no alternative but to give his assent to the Bill

Answer Key

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (c) | 2. (a) | 3. (a) | 4. (d) | 5. (a) |
| 6. (c) | 7. (c) | 8. (c) | 9. (c) | 10. (a) |
| 11. (c) | 12. (a) | 13. (d) | 14. (d) | |

High Court

Thirty

chapter

1. Consider the following statements:

1. The maximum number of Judges in a High Court are specified in the Constitution of India.
2. Every High Court has a power of superintendence over all courts and tribunals (except military tribunals) provided they are subject to appellate jurisdiction of the High Court.

Which of the statements given above is / are correct?

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

2. Consider the following statements:

A high court has jurisdiction to:

1. Punish for its contempt
2. Tender advice on a legal question referred to it by the President of India
3. Tender advice on a legal question referred to it by the Governor of the State
4. Issue certain writs for enforcement of Fundamental Rights or for other purposes

IV.26 | Objective Indian Polity

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

3. The transfer of Judges from one High Court to another High Court may be made by the:
- (a) President of India in consultation with the Chief Justice of that High Court.
 - (b) Chief Justice of the concerned High Court.
 - (c) Governor of the concerned State in consultation with the Chief Justice of India.
 - (d) President of India after consultation with the Chief Justice of India.
4. A retired judge of a High Court cannot:
- (a) Practise in the Supreme Court
 - (b) Practise in any High Court in India
 - (c) Practise in the High Court from where he
 - (d) Practise in any court in India has retired
5. The writ jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India under Article 32 of the Constitution of India is not wider than that of the writ jurisdiction of the High Courts under Article 226 because the High Courts may exercise this power in relation to:
- (a) Civil and criminal matters
 - (b) Fundamental and other legal rights
 - (c) Fundamental rights and matters in appeals
 - (d) Fundamental rights and stay matters
6. Who among the following extends the jurisdiction of a High Court to, or excludes from, any Union territory?
- (a) Parliament by law
 - (b) The President of India
 - (c) The Chief Justice of India
 - (d) Legislature of the State in which the High Court is situated
7. The nature of 'consultation' with the Chief Justice of India in matters of appointment of a judge to a High Court is correctly described as:
- (a) Inspection of the file by the Chief Justice
 - (b) Concurrence of the Chief Justice
 - (c) Conformity with the opinion of the Chief Justice
 - (d) Formal reference to the Chief Justice without any obligation to carry out his wishes.
8. **Assertion (A):** A Habeas Corpus writ petition dismissed by the Supreme Court can be admitted by the High Court under Art. 226 of the Constitution.
- Reason (R):** In exercising writ jurisdiction, the powers of the Supreme Court and High Court are concurrent.

Codes:

- (a) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A

- (c) A is true but R is false
(d) A is false but R is true
9. Which one of the following statements is not correct?
(a) The Supreme Court can over-rule itself.
(b) A High Court can over-rule itself.
(c) Judgements of the Supreme Court bind the lower courts.
(d) Judgements of a High Court do not bind the lower courts of the State.
10. The High Court having the jurisdiction in judicial matters relating to the largest number of States / Union Territories is:
(a) Calcutta High Court (b) Kerala High Court
(c) Bombay High Court (d) Guwahati High Court
11. A Judge of a High Court can be removed from office during his tenure by:
(a) The Governor, if the State Legislature passes a resolution to this effect by two-thirds majority
(b) The President, on the basis of a resolution passed by the Parliament by two-thirds majority
(c) The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, on the recommendation of the Parliament
(d) The Chief Justice of the High Court, on the recommendation of the State Legislature
12. The power of judicial review means:
(a) The power of the courts to define and interpret constitution
(b) The power of the courts to declare null and void any legislative or executive act, which is against the provisions of the Constitution
(c) The power of the judiciary to define and interpret laws
(d) The power of the courts to legislate when there is no statutory provision
13. Under the provisions of the Constitution of India, who is entitled to be consulted by the President of India in the matter of the appointments of the Judges of the High Courts?
(a) The Union Minister of Law and Justice (b) The Advocate General of the State
(c) The Attorney-General of India (d) The Governor
14. Under which Article(s) of the Constitution of India, is the power to issue writs for the enforcement of the Fundamental Rights vested in the Supreme Court and the High Courts?
(a) Article 32 only (b) Article 226 only
(c) Article 32 and Article 226 both (d) Neither Article 32 nor Article 226
15. Which of the following are the main jurisdictions of the High Court of a State?
1. Original jurisdiction 2. Appellate jurisdiction
3. Supervisory jurisdiction 4. Advisory jurisdiction
- Choose the correct answer from the codes given below:
(a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 2, 3 and 4
(c) 1, 3 and 4 (d) 1, 2 and 4

Answer Key

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (d) | 2. (a) | 3. (d) | 4. (c) | 5. (b) |
| 6. (a) | 7. (c) | 8. (d) | 9. (d) | 10. (d) |
| 11. (b) | 12. (b) | 13. (d) | 14. (c) | 15. (a) |

Subordinate Courts

Thirty One

chapter

1. Consider the following statements:

1. The district judge exercises both judicial and administrative powers.
2. The sessions judge has no power to impose capital punishment.

Which of the statements given above is / are correct?

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

2. Which of the following statements regarding subordinate courts are correct?

1. They function at district and lower levels.
2. The pattern and designation of subordinate courts in the States is not uniform.
3. Munsiff's courts have both civil and criminal jurisdiction.
4. The pattern of subordinate courts in metropolitan areas is the same as that in districts.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

IV.30 | Objective Indian Polity

3. Who among the following appoints the District judge in a State?
(a) The Governor of the State (b) The President of India
(c) The Chief Minister of the State (d) Chief Justice of the High Court of the State
4. Who appoints the judicial officers of the subordinate judiciary other than the district judges?
(a) Union Public Service Commission
(b) State Public Service Commission
(c) Governor in accordance with the rules made by him in consultation with the High Court and State Public Service Commission
(d) Governor in consultation with the High Court exercising jurisdiction in relation to such state
5. Which one of the following is not a qualification for a person to be appointed as district judge?
(a) He should not already be in the service of the Central or the State Government.
(b) He should have been an advocate or a pleader for seven years.
(c) He should have completed the 30 years of age.
(d) He should be recommended by the High Court for appointment.

Answer Key

- | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. (a) | 2. (a) | 3. (a) | 4. (c) | 5. (c) |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|

Special Status of Jammu & Kashmir

Thirty Two

chapter

1. Consider the following statements:

1. Part III of the Constitution of India dealing with Fundamental Rights is not applicable to the state of Jammu & Kashmir.
2. Part IV of the Constitution of India dealing with Directive Principles is applicable to the state of Jammu & Kashmir with some exceptions and conditions.

Which of the statements given above is / are correct?

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

2. Consider the following statements:

1. The Constitution of J & K provides for Governor's Rule in the state.
2. The Constitution of J & K declares Kashmiri as the official language of the state.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

IV.32 | Objective Indian Polity

3. Which one of the following is correct?
- (a) The High Court of J & K can issue writs only for the enforcement of the fundamental rights and not for any other purpose.
 - (b) The High Court of J & K can issue writs not only for the enforcement of the fundamental rights but also for any other purpose.
 - (c) The High Court of J & K can issue writs for any purpose except for enforcement of the fundamental rights.
 - (d) The High Court of J & K can issue writs neither for the enforcement of the fundamental rights nor for any other purpose.
4. The power of the President of India to declare that Article 370 (under which the state of J & K enjoys a special status) shall cease to be operative, is subject to:
- 1. Public notification
 - 2. Recommendation of Parliament
 - 3. Advice of the Union Council of Ministers
 - 4. Recommendation of the Constituent Assembly of J & K
- Of these statements:
- (a) 1 and 3 are correct
 - (b) 1 and 2 are correct
 - (c) 2 and 4 are correct
 - (d) 1 and 4 are correct
5. Originally, the head of the state in Jammu & Kashmir was designated as:
- (a) Sadar-i-Azam
 - (b) Sadar-i-Riyasat
 - (c) Wazir-i-Riyasat
 - (d) Wazir-i-Azam
6. Which part of the Constitution of India grants a special status to the state of Jammu & Kashmir?
- (a) Part XX
 - (b) Part XXI
 - (c) Part XXII
 - (d) Part XIX
7. According to the Constitution of India, which of the following statement(s) is/are not correct with regard to Jammu & Kashmir?
- 1. Provisions of Article 368 cannot be extended to J & K unless it is extended by an order of the President.
 - 2. No alteration of the boundaries of the State without the consent of the Legislature of the State of J & K.
 - 3. The Union has power to make a proclamation of financial emergency with respect to the State of J & K.
- Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
- (a) Only 1
 - (b) 1 and 2
 - (c) 3 only
 - (d) 1 and 3
8. In India, there is a single constitution for the Union and the states with the exception of:
- (a) Sikkim
 - (b) Jammu & Kashmir
 - (c) Nagaland
 - (d) Tamil Nadu

9. The Constitution of Jammu & Kashmir came into force on:
(a) January 26, 1950 (b) January 26, 1952
(c) January 26, 1955 (d) January 26, 1957
10. With respect to the state of Jammu & Kashmir, the Article 370 of the Constitution of India contains:
(a) Special Provisions (b) Transitional Provisions
(c) Temporary Provisions (d) Emergency Provisions
11. Consider the following statements:
1. The Fifth Schedule of the Constitution of India (dealing with administration and control of scheduled areas and scheduled tribes) is applicable to the state of Jammu & Kashmir.
2. The Sixth Schedule of the Constitution of India (dealing with administration of tribal areas) is not applicable to the state of Jammu & Kashmir.

Which of the statements given above is / are correct?

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

Answer Key

- | | | | | |
|---------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| 1. (d) | 2. (a) | 3. (a) | 4. (d) | 5. (b) |
| 6. (b) | 7. (c) | 8. (b) | 9. (d) | 10. (c) |
| 11. (b) | | | | |

Special Provisions for Some States

Thirty Three

chapter

1. Consider the following statements:

1. The Governor of Arunachal Pradesh shall have special responsibility for law and order in the state.
2. The Arunachal Pradesh Legislative Assembly is to consist of not less than 40 members.

Which of the statements given above is / are correct?

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

2. The Acts of Parliament relating to the following matters would not apply to Nagaland unless the State Legislative Assembly so decides:

1. Religious or social practices of the Nagas
2. Naga customary law and procedure
3. Administration of civil and criminal justice involving decisions according to Naga customary law
4. Ownership and transfer of land and its resources

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

3. Who / which of the following can extend (with restrictions or modifications) to Sikkim any law which is in force in a state of the Indian Union?
(a) Parliament of India (b) President of India
(c) Governor of Sikkim (d) Legislative Assembly of Sikkim
4. The temporary, transitional and special provisions mentioned in Part XXI of the Constitution of India relate to which State(s)?
1. Jammu & Kashmir
2. Nagaland
3. Assam
4. Andhra Pradesh

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

5. Under the provisions of Article 371-E of the Constitution of India, who/which of the following is empowered to provide for the establishment of a Central University in the State of Andhra Pradesh?
(a) President of India (b) Parliament of India
(c) Legislative Assembly of Andhra Pradesh (d) Governor of Andhra Pradesh
6. Who/which of the following is authorized to provide for the creation of a committee of the Manipur Legislative Assembly consisting of the members elected from the Hill areas of the State?
(a) Governor of Manipur (b) Chief Minister of Manipur
(c) Parliament of India (d) President of India
7. According to Article 371-A of the Constitution of India, the Governor of which one of the following States has special responsibility with respect to law and order in the State?
(a) Assam (b) Manipur
(c) Nagaland (d) Andhra Pradesh
8. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

List-I (States)	List-II (Special Provisions Contained In)
A. Goa	1. Article 371-D
B. Mizoram	2. Article 371-B
C. Assam	3. Article 371-I
D. Andhra Pradesh	4. Article 371-H
	5. Article 371-G

IV.36 | Objective Indian Polity

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	3	5	2	1
(b)	5	3	4	2
(c)	5	4	3	1
(d)	3	5	1	2

9. Article 371 of the Constitution of India provides for special provisions with respect to which of the following states?
- (a) Andhra Pradesh (b) Assam
(c) Nagaland (d) Maharashtra and Gujarat
10. Consider the following statements:
1. Article 371-E of the Constitution of India contains special provisions with respect to Sikkim.
 2. The 38th Constitutional Amendment Act made Sikkim a full-fledged state of the Indian Union.

Which of the statements given above is / are correct?

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

Answer Key

- | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| 1. (a) | 2. (c) | 3. (b) | 4. (d) | 5. (b) |
| 6. (d) | 7. (c) | 8. (a) | 9. (d) | 10. (d) |

**History of India and
Indian National
Movement**

**Indian and
World Geography**

**Economic and
Social Development**

**Indian Polity
and Governance**

**Environmental Ecology,
Bio-diversity and
Climate Change**

**General
Science**

**General Knowledge
and Current Events**



Local Government

Thirty Four
Thirty Five

Panchayati Raj
Municipalities

Five



Panchayati Raj

Thirty Four

chapter

1. Consider the following statements:

1. A Panchayat elected in the place of a dissolved one, does not enjoy the full period but remains in office for the remaining period after the dissolution.
2. In Panchayats, seats are reserved for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and women but not for Backward Classes of citizens.

Which of the statements given above is / are correct?

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

2. Consider the following statements:

1. Courts have no jurisdiction to examine the validity of a law relating to delimitation of constituencies or allotment of seats in respect of Panchayats.
2. An election to a Panchayat can be called in question only by an election petition, which should be presented to such authority and in such manner as may be prescribed by the State Election Commission.

V.6 | Objective Indian Polity

Which of the statements given above is / are correct?

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

3. Consider the following statements:

1. The Eleventh Schedule was inserted in the Constitution of India by the Constitution (Seventy Third Amendment) Act, 1992.
2. The Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution of India corresponds to Article 243-W of the Constitution of India.

Which of the statements given above is / are correct?

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

4. Consider the following statements:

1. According to Article 243D, one-third of the seats are reserved for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in every Panchayat.
2. Not less than one-third of the total number of seats reserved for the SCs and STs in every Panchayat are reserved for women belonging to the Scheduled Castes, or as the case may be, the Scheduled Tribes.
3. Not less than one-third of the total number of offices of chairpersons in Panchayats at each level are reserved for women.

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

5. On which of the following subjects, does the Finance Commission of a State constituted under the Part IX of the Constitution of India make recommendations to the Governor?

1. Distribution between the State and the Panchayats of the net proceeds of the taxes by the State.
2. Determination of the taxes which may be assigned to or appropriated by the Panchayats.
3. Grants-in-aid to the Panchayats from the Consolidated Fund of the State.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

6. Which one of the following is not correct?

- (a) Part IX of the Constitution of India pertaining to the Panchayats provided for setting up of a Finance Commission.
- (b) Part IX of the Constitution of India pertaining to the Panchayats provided for vesting all elections to the Panchayats in a State Election Commission.

- (c) Part IX of the Constitution of India pertaining to the Panchayats provided for reservation of posts of chairpersons at the village level or any other level for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and women.
- (d) Organisation of Village Panchayats is not included in the Directive Principles of State Policy.
7. 73rd Amendment to the Constitution of India provides for:
- Two tiers of Panchayati Raj institutions at the village and district levels
 - Two tiers of Panchayati Raj institutions at the village and block levels
 - Two tiers of Panchayati Raj institutions at the block and district levels
 - Three tiers of Panchayati Raj institutions at the village, block and district levels.
8. Who makes provisions with respect to the maintenance of accounts by the Panchayats and the auditing of such accounts?
- Finance Commission of the concerned State
 - Legislature of the State
 - Comptroller and Auditor General of India
 - District Collector
9. The State Election Commissioner can be removed:
- By the Governor of the State
 - By the State Assembly
 - Through an order issued by the Chief Minister
 - Through a procedure similar to that for removal of the judge of a High Court
10. Consider the following statements:
- In the post-73rd Amendment era, there has to be decentralisation of:
- Decision-making powers
 - System as a whole
 - Judicial powers
 - Administrative powers
- Which of these statements are correct?
- 1, 2 and 3
 - 1, 2 and 4
 - 2, 3 and 4
 - 1, 3 and 4
11. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

List-I (Amendments / Committees)	List-II (Provisions)
A. 73 rd Constitutional Amendment	1. Administrative Arrangement for Rural Development
B. 74 th Constitutional Amendment	2. State Finance Commission
C. G.V.K. Rao Committee	3. Municipal Councils
D. L.M. Singhvi Committee	4. Constitutional status to Panchayati Raj

V.8 | Objective Indian Polity

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	2	3	4	1
(b)	2	3	1	4
(c)	3	2	1	4
(d)	3	2	4	1

12. Which one of the following about Article 243 (G) is correct?
- (a) Panchayats should be enabled by law to function as agents of the State Government.
 - (b) Panchayats should be enabled by law to function as institutions of self-government.
 - (c) Panchayats will act as the implementing agencies for centrally sponsored schemes.
 - (d) Gram Panchayats will be answerable to District Panchayats.
13. Consider the following statements:
- 1. The Chairperson of a Panchayat at district level is elected in such manner as the Legislature of the State may provide.
 - 2. Legislature of a State may provide for representation of members of the Legislative Assembly of the State representing constituencies which comprise wholly or partly a Panchayat area at a level other than the village level, in such Panchayat.
 - 3. The Lok Sabha may provide for the representation of its members representing constituencies which comprise wholly or partly a Panchayat area at a level other than the village level, in such Panchayat.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2
 - (b) Only 2
 - (c) Only 3
 - (d) 2 and 3
14. 73rd Constitutional Amendment does not apply to which of the following states?
- (a) Meghalaya
 - (b) Goa
 - (c) Sikkim
 - (d) Himachal Pradesh
15. **Assertion (A):** The Constitution of India now provides a mechanism for regular flow of funds to Panchayati Raj institutions.
- Reason (R):** The Panchayati Raj institutions have been greatly handicapped in the performance of their assigned duties by paucity of funds.

Codes:

- (a) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true but R is false
- (d) A is false but R is true

16. Consider the following statements with respect to the 73rd Constitutional Amendment:
1. It envisages the Gram Sabha as the foundation of the Panchayati Raj System.
 2. It provides that Panchayat bodies will have a duration of five years.
 3. It stipulates that the Chairperson of a Panchayat shall be elected by and from amongst the elected members thereof.
 4. It has reserved 33 per cent of the seats to Other Backward Classes in Panchayati Raj Institutions.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| (a) 1, 2, 3 and 4 | (b) 1, 2 and 3 |
| (c) 2, 3 and 4 | (d) 1 and 2 |
17. Under which one of the following provisions is reservation for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in every Panchayat made?
- Article 243 (Q) of the Constitution of India
 - Article 243 (V) of the Constitution of India
 - Article 243 (S) of the Constitution of India
 - Article 243 (D) of the Constitution of India

18. Which of the following provisions can be made by law by a State Legislature?
1. Representation of the members of the House of People in Panchayats subject to fulfilling certain conditions
 2. Reservation of seats in any Panchayat in favour of backward class of citizens
 3. Authorising a Panchayat to levy, collect and appropriate taxes

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| (a) 1, 2 and 3 | (b) 1 and 2, only |
| (c) 2 and 3, only | (d) 1 and 3, only |
19. What is the minimum population below which Panchayats at the intermediate level are not constituted as per provision of the Constitution (Seventy-third Amendment) Act?
- 20 lakhs
 - 25 lakhs
 - 30 lakhs
 - 35 lakhs
20. State Finance Commission is appointed by a State Government every five years to determine:
- Financial resources of the State for placing State's requirement before the Union Government
 - Development requirements of the State for formulating State Five Year Plan
 - Budgetary requirements of various departments of the State Government
 - Pattern of distribution of State's tax revenue between the State Government and local bodies (both rural and urban) and the pattern of grants-in-aid to local bodies

V.10 | Objective Indian Polity

21. Which of the following is/are correct with respect to the 73rd Amendment to the Constitution of India?

1. Constitutional status to Panchayats
2. Reservation of seats for women belonging to the Scheduled Castes or the Scheduled Tribes
3. Providing permanent structures for district planning

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

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

22. Under which of the following Articles of the Constitution of India, the State Legislatures delegate powers and functions to the Panchayats?

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| (a) 243 and 243 A | (b) 243 A and 243 B |
| (c) 243 G and 243 H | (d) 243 D and 243 F |

23. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

List-I (States)	List-II (Intermediate Panchayats)
A. Madhya Pradesh	1. Panchayat Samiti
B. West Bengal	2. Block Panchayat
C. Uttar Pradesh	3. Taluka Panchayat
D. Gujarat	4. Kshetra Panchayat

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	1	2	3	4
(b)	1	2	4	3
(c)	2	1	4	3
(d)	2	1	3	4

24. In 1977, under whose chairmanship, the Panchayati Raj Committee was formed?

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| (a) Ashok Mehta | (b) Sardar Swaran Singh |
| (c) Balwant Rai Mehta | (d) Madhu Dandawate |

25. Which of the following statements are correct?

Village Panchayats are responsible for:

1. Agricultural production
2. Rural industrial development
3. Maternity and child welfare
4. Higher vocational education

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

26. Which one of the following States was the first to introduce the Panchayati Raj system?
- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| (a) Tamil Nadu | (b) West Bengal |
| (c) Rajasthan | (d) Uttar Pradesh |
27. Constitution (Seventy-third Amendment) Act that provided for the establishment of Panchayats also made which of the following provisions?
1. Addition of a new Schedule (XI) to the Constitution listing 29 subjects which are to be handled by the Panchayats.
 2. Addition of a new Schedule (XI) to the Constitution listing 18 subjects which are to be handled by the Panchayats.
 3. Bar on the courts to question the validity of laws relating to delimitation of constituencies.
 4. Reservation of not less than one-third of the total number of seats in Panchayats for women (excluding the number of seats reserved for women belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes).

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

28. Which one of the following Articles of the Indian Constitution lays down that the State shall take steps to organise Village Panchayats?
- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| (a) Article 40 | (b) Article 26 |
| (c) Article 39 | (d) Article 38 |
29. **Assertion (A):** Reservation of seats for women in Panchayati Raj bodies will pave the way for their political empowerment.
- Reason (R):** Empowerment of women is essential for the achievement of democracy and development.

Codes:

- (a) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true but R is false
- (d) A is false but R is true

30. Consider the following features:
1. Panchayats have now been brought under the direct supervision of the Governor.
 2. Finance Commission of the State now determines the distribution of taxes and duties between the State and Panchayats.
 3. Panchayats are now entitled to receive grants-in-aid directly from the Central Government.
 4. 1/3 of the seats in the Panchayats are now reserved for women.

V.12 | Objective Indian Polity

According to the 73rd Amendment of the Constitution, which of these are correct features of Panchayats?

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

31. The Panchayati Raj is included in the:

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| (a) Union List | (b) State List |
| (c) Concurrent List | (d) Residuary List |

32. The 73rd Amendment Act emanates from the:

- | | |
|----------------|----------------|
| (a) Article 38 | (b) Article 40 |
| (c) Article 44 | (d) Article 52 |

33. Who among the following are among those who comprise the Zila Parishad?

1. Chairmen / Presidents of the Panchayat Samities within the jurisdiction of the district
2. MPs, MLAs and MLCs whose constituencies are in the district
3. Representatives of co-operative societies, municipalities, notified area committees, etc.
4. Health care specialists

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

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

34. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

List-I (Features)	List-II (Related to)
A. Democratic Decentralisation	1. 73 rd Amendment
B. Nagar Panchayats	2. 74 th Amendment
C. Panchayati Raj Elections	3. B.R. Mehta Committee
D. Two Tier System	4. Ashok Mehta Committee

Codes:

A	B	C	D
(a) 3	1	2	4
(b) 4	1	2	3
(c) 4	2	1	3
(d) 3	2	1	4

35. Which of the following are within the mandate of the 73rd Amendment to the Constitution of India?

1. Disqualification provision for Panchayat membership
2. Setting up of a State Finance Commission

3. Empowering the State Election Commission to hold periodic local government elections
4. Constitution of a District Planning Committee

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

36. Under Article 243-D, which one of the following categories enjoys reservation for Panchayat membership in proportion to their population?

- | | |
|---|------------------------------------|
| (a) Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes | (b) Women |
| (c) Backward Classes | (d) Physically handicapped persons |

37. The members of a Panchayat Samiti are:

- (a) Directly elected by the people
- (b) Indirectly elected by the members of the Village Panchayat
- (c) Nominated by the Block Development Officer
- (d) Nominated by the president / chairman of the Panchayat Samiti

38. Which of the following is not a feature of Ashok Mehta Committee recommendations on Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs)?

- (a) Constitutional recognition to the PRIs
- (b) Non-involvement of political parties in elections to the PRIs
- (c) Reservation of seats for SCs and STs
- (d) A minister-in-charge of Panchayati Raj

39. Consider the following statements:

The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act provided:

1. For 27% reservation of seats in the Panchayats for the Other Backward Castes (OBCs).
2. That the Chairpersons of the Panchayats at intermediate or district level, shall be elected by, and from amongst the elected members thereof.

Which of the statements given above is / are correct?

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

40. Consider the following statements in reference to the Constitution (73rd Amendment) Act

1. The Governor of a State shall constitute a Finance Commission every fifth year to review the financial position of the Panchayats.
2. The superintendence, direction and control of all elections to the Panchayats are vested in a State Election Commission.

Which of the statements given above is / are correct?

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

V.14 | Objective Indian Polity

41. Which one of the following committees had recommended people's participation in community development programmes?
- (a) Ashok Mehta Committee
 - (b) Balwant Rai Mehta Committee
 - (c) Rural-urban Relationship Committee
 - (d) L.M. Singhvi Committee

42. **Statement I:** The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act is the culmination of the process of democratic decentralisation.

Statement II: The state should take steps to organize village panchayats and endow them with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as units of self-government.

Codes:

- (a) Both the statements are individually true and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I.
 - (b) Both the statements are individually true but Statement II is not the correct explanation of Statement I.
 - (c) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
 - (d) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.
43. Consider the following with reference to 73rd Constitutional Amendment in respect of Panchayati Raj:
- 1. Direct elections of members at all levels
 - 2. Direct elections of chairpersons at the village level
 - 3. Indirect election of chairpersons at the intermediate levels and district levels
 - 4. Mandatory provision for holding elections
- Which of the above are correct?
- (a) 1, 2 and 3
 - (b) 2, 3 and 4
 - (c) 1, 2 and 4
 - (d) 1, 3 and 4
44. Which one of the following government documents first suggested for having elections of Panchayati Raj Institutions on political party basis?
- (a) Report of the Administrative Reforms Commission
 - (b) Ashok Mehta Committee Report
 - (c) Balwant Rai Mehta Committee Report
 - (d) Diwakar Committee Report

45. Consider the following with respect to the revolutionary features of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment:
- 1. Bestowal of Constitutional status on Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs).
 - 2. Mandatory elections to PRIs.
 - 3. Introduction of third tier of Government with powers in rural India.
 - 4. 33% reservation of seats and chairpersonships for women in the Panchayats at each level.

Which of these are correct?

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

46. Under which provision does the Governor of a State constitute a State Finance Commission to review the financial position of Panchayats?
- Under the discretionary powers of the Governor
 - By a resolution passed in the Legislative Assembly
 - In accordance with the Article 243-1 of the Constitution of India
 - In accordance with a resolution passed in the Rajya Sabha

47. Consider the following statements:

73rd Amendment of the Constitution has provided constitutional sanction for:

- Building a three-tier structure of Panchayati Raj
- Reservation of seats for women
- Withdrawal of the right of governments to hold elections to Panchayats
- Taking away the right of State Governments to give grants to Panchayats

Which of these statements are correct?

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

48. In which part of the Indian Constitution, has the provision for panchayats been made?

- | | |
|--------------|---------------|
| (a) Part IX | (b) Part IV |
| (c) Part III | (d) Part IX-A |

49. Which one of the following committees recommended the separation of regulatory and development functions at the district level?

- Dantwallah Committee
- Hanumantha Rao Committee
- Kothari Committee
- G.V.K. Rao Committee

50. Who recommends to the Governor the principles which should govern the distribution between the State and the Panchayats of the net proceeds of the taxes, tolls and fees leviable by the state which may be divided between them?

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| (a) Zilla Parishad | (b) Chief Minister |
| (c) Finance Minister of the State | (d) State Finance Commission |

51. Which of the following are provided for in the 73rd Constitutional Amendment?

- Elections through the Chief Election Commissioner.
- Devolution of functions by the state government.
- Creation of the State Finance Commission.
- Setting up a three-tiered Indian Federation.

V.16 | Objective Indian Polity

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

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

52. The Ashok Mehta Committee (1977) was recommended for the establishment of:

- (a) Mandal Panchayat
- (b) Nagar Panchayat
- (c) Panchayat Samiti
- (d) Gram Panchayat

53. The Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution relating to the Panchayats contains:

- (a) 18 items
- (b) 28 items
- (c) 19 items
- (d) 29 items

54. Consider the following statements with respect to the 73rd Constitutional Amendment:

1. For 27% reservation to the Other Backward Classes.
2. That the chairperson of the panchayat at intermediate/district level shall be elected by, and from amongst the elected members thereof.
3. For reservation for SCs/STs.
4. For uniform five-year term for local bodies.

Which of these is/are correct?

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

55. As per Article 243-H of 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, the Legislature of a State, may by law, provide for making grants-in-aid to the Panchayats from:

- (a) Contingency Fund of the President
- (b) Contingency Fund of the Governor
- (c) Consolidated Fund of the State
- (d) Consolidated Fund of India

56. Which one of the following provisions has been left to the will of the State Governments in the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act?

- (a) Providing reservation to the Backward Classes
- (b) All posts at all levels to be filled by direct elections
- (c) Reservation of seats for SC/ST in proportion to their population
- (d) Reservation up to 1/3 seats for women in panchayats

57. Consider the following Committees set up to study the structure, powers and functions to be assigned to Panchayati Raj Institutions:

1. Santhanam Committee
2. Ashok Mehta Committee
3. Balwantrai Mehta Committee G.V.K. Rao Committee

Which one of the following is their correct chronological order?

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| (a) 3-4-2-1 | (b) 2-1-3-4 |
| (c) 3-1-2-4 | (d) 2-4-3-1 |

Answer Key

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (c) | 2. (a) | 3. (a) | 4. (b) | 5. (a) |
| 6. (d) | 7. (d) | 8. (b) | 9. (d) | 10. (b) |
| 11. (b) | 12. (b) | 13. (b) | 14. (a) | 15. (a) |
| 16. (d) | 17. (d) | 18. (a) | 19. (a) | 20. (d) |
| 21. (a) | 22. (c) | 23. (c) | 24. (a) | 25. (c) |
| 26. (c) | 27. (b) | 28. (a) | 29. (a) | 30. (d) |
| 31. (b) | 32. (b) | 33. (b) | 34. (d) | 35. (d) |
| 36. (a) | 37. (a) | 38. (b) | 39. (b) | 40. (c) |
| 41. (b) | 42. (b) | 43. (d) | 44. (b) | 45. (d) |
| 46. (c) | 47. (a) | 48. (a) | 49. (d) | 50. (d) |
| 51. (d) | 52. (a) | 53. (d) | 54. (c) | 55. (c) |
| 56. (a) | 57. (c) | | | |

Municipalities

Thirty Five

chapter

1. Consider the following statements:

1. The Chairperson of every District Planning Committee shall forward the development plan as recommended by such Committee to the Governor of the State.
2. Not less than two-thirds of the total number of members of the District Planning Committee shall be elected, from amongst, the elected members of the Panchayat at the district level and the Municipalities in the district.

Which of the statements given above is / are correct?

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

2. Consider the following statements:

1. In an urban area where municipal services are being provided by an industrial establishment, it is still mandatory to constitute a Municipality under the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act.
2. It is obligatory to constitute Ward Committees for one or more wards within the territorial area of a Municipality having a population of 3 lakhs or more.

Which of the statements given above is / are correct?

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

3. Which of the following statements regarding the Seventy-Fourth Amendment to the Constitution of India are correct?
1. It provides for the insertion of a new Schedule to the Constitution.
 2. It restructures the working of the municipalities.
 3. It provides for the reservation of seats for women and Scheduled Castes in the municipalities.
 4. It is applicable only to some specified states.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

4. Consider the following:
1. District Board
 2. Municipal Corporation
 3. Notified Area Authority and Town Area Committee
 4. Township Committee and Port Trust

Which of these is/are urban local body / bodies in India?

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

5. As per the Constitution (74th Amendment) Act, Legislatures of States have not been conferred the power to empower municipalities with the responsibility of:
- (a) Preparation of plans for economic development and social justice
 - (b) Management of law and order
 - (c) Implementation of schemes as may be entrusted to them
 - (d) Levy, collection and appropriation of taxes, duties, tolls, etc

6. Which one of the following is not correct?

Part IX-A of the Constitution of India pertaining to the Municipalities provides

- (a) That grants-in-aid be made to the Municipalities from the Consolidated Fund of the State
- (b) For setting up a separate Finance Commission for the Municipalities
- (c) For setting up Committee for District Planning
- (d) For setting up Committee for Metropolitan Planning

7. The sources of revenue of urban local bodies in India are:

1. Taxes
2. Fees and fines
3. Grants
4. Loans

V.20 | Objective Indian Polity

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

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

8. 'A transitional area', 'a smaller urban area' or 'a larger urban area' in the context of a Nagar Panchayat, a Municipal Council or a Municipal Corporation, are specified by the Governor after considering which of the following:

1. Density of population
2. Percentage of employment in non-agricultural activities
3. Number of hospitals in the area

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

9. Which one of the following functions is not the concern of the Local Government in India?

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| (a) Public health | (b) Sanitation |
| (c) Public utility services | (d) Maintenance of public order |

10. Which one of the following Constitution (Amendment) Acts provided for the formation of the Metropolitan Planning Committee?

- (a) 42nd Constitution (Amendment) Act
- (b) 44th Constitution (Amendment) Act
- (c) 73rd Constitution (Amendment) Act
- (d) 74th Constitution (Amendment) Act

11. Which of the following statements is not correct?

- (a) A Metropolitan area is specified by the Governor through a public notification.
- (b) Metropolitan area means an area having a population of 8 lakhs or more.
- (c) Metropolitan area may be comprised in more than one district.
- (d) Metropolitan area may consist of more than two Municipalities or Panchayats or other contiguous areas.

12. According to the Constitution of India, it is obligatory to constitute 'Ward Committees' in the area of a municipality. The population of such municipality should be:

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| (a) One lac or more | (b) Two lacs or more |
| (c) Three lacs or more | (d) Five lacs or more |

13. Consider the following objectives:

1. Bringing about uniformity in the structure of local governments throughout the country
2. Ensuring regular and rational flow of funds from the State's revenue
3. Having properly elected governments at regular intervals
4. Having single unified authority for the city's management and development

Which of these did the 74th Amendment to the Constitution of India, try to inject into the working of urban local bodies?

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

14. In 1989, the 64th and 65th Amendment Bills were not passed and the Amendment Acts could not come in force at that time because:

- (a) Lok Sabha was dissolved in November, 1989.
(b) Lok Sabha could not pass the Bills for lack of required majority.
(c) Rajya Sabha could not pass the Bills due to lack of required majority.
(d) The President sent the Bills for reconsideration.

15. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

List-I (Items)	List-II (Articles)
A. Constitution of Municipalities	1. Article 243Q
B. Reservation of seats in Municipal Bodies	2. Article 243T
C. State Finance Commission	3. Article 243Y
D. Duration of Municipalities	4. Article 243U

Codes:

A	B	C	D
(a) 3	4	1	2
(b) 1	2	3	4
(c) 3	2	1	4
(d) 1	4	3	2

16. Which one of the following statements with regard to Finance Commission in States is not correct?

- (a) The 74th Amendment of the Constitution of India provides for the establishment of a Finance Commission by a State to review the financial position of the municipalities.
(b) The Chief Minister of the State decides the composition of the Finance Commission and nominates the Chairman.
(c) The Finance Commission is expected to recommend the division of resources between the State and the municipalities within the State.
(d) The Finance Commission is authorised to make recommendations with regard to grants-in-aid to the Panchayats from the Consolidated Fund of a State.

17. Who among the following is hailed as the father of local self-government in India?

- (a) Lord Mayo (b) Lord Ripon
(c) Jawaharlal Nehru (d) Mahatma Gandhi

V.22 | Objective Indian Polity

18. Municipal Area means the territorial area of a Municipality as is notified by the:
- (a) Governor
 - (b) Municipal Commissioner
 - (c) Municipal Council
 - (d) Council of Ministers
19. To whom does the Chairperson of every Metropolitan Planning Committee forward the development plan, as recommended by such a Committee?
- (a) The Planning Commission
 - (b) The Finance Minister, Government of India
 - (c) The Urban Development Minister, Government of India
 - (d) The Government of the State
20. The Constitution (74th Amendment) Act, 1992 provides for which of the following?
- 1. Municipal Committees
 - 2. Ward Committees
 - 3. Committee for District Planning
 - 4. Committee for Metropolitan Planning

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (a) 1 and 3
 - (b) 2 and 4
 - (c) 1, 2 and 3
 - (d) 2, 3 and 4
21. Nagar Palika bill was first introduced in Parliament during the prime ministership of
- (a) V.P. Singh
 - (b) Chandrasekhar
 - (c) Rajiv Gandhi
 - (d) Narasimha Rao
22. Which of the following is correct in respect of financial powers of local governments in India?
- (a) Local Governments have constitutionally earmarked taxation powers.
 - (b) Local Governments are empowered to levy such taxes as are permitted under the law.
 - (c) Local Governments are empowered to levy charges on all items within their sphere of activities.
 - (d) Local Governments are empowered to levy taxes with the permission of the department concerned.
23. Under which Article of the Constitution of India, did the District Planning Committee come into existence?
- (a) Article 243 ZD
 - (b) Article 243 ZE
 - (c) Article 244 ZD
 - (d) Article 242 ZD
24. Which of the following functions have been laid down in the 12th Schedule of the Constitution of India for the municipalities?
- 1. Urban poverty alleviation
 - 2. Planning for economic and social development
 - 3. Regulation for tanneries
 - 4. Urban forestry

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

25. Which of the following units of urban local self-government does not have a constitutional foundation?
(a) Cantonment Boards (b) Municipal Councils
(c) Municipal Corporations (d) Nagar Panchayats
26. 73rd and 74th Amendments to the Constitution of India provide for elections to the local bodies:
(a) Every year (b) After every three years
(c) After every five years (d) After every two years
27. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

List-I (Functionary)	List-II (Institution)
A. Sarpanch	1. Municipal Corporation
B. Chairman	2. Village Panchayat
C. Mayor	3. Municipality
D. Counsellor	4. Cantonment Board
	5. Ward

Codes:

A	B	C	D
(a) 3	4	1	5
(b) 4	3	2	1
(c) 2	3	1	5
(d) 2	5	4	3

28. An election to constitute a municipality has to be completed:
(a) Immediately on completion of its term of five years
(b) Before the expiry of its fixed tenure
(c) Before the expiry of a period of six months from the date of its dissolution
(d) Before the expiry of a period of three months from the date of its dissolution
29. To which of the following, the 74th Constitutional Amendment has not paid attention?
1. Municipal personnel system
2. Constitution and composition of municipality
3. Relations between elected executive and bureaucracy
4. Disqualifications for membership of municipality

V.24 | Objective Indian Polity

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

30. Who consolidates the plans prepared by the Panchayats and Municipalities in the district?

- (a) State Planning Commission
- (b) Public Accounts Committee
- (c) District Planning Committee
- (d) District Planning and Development Council

31. The first municipal corporation that was established in India is at

- (a) Madras
- (b) Delhi
- (c) Bombay
- (d) Hyderabad

32. The Metropolitan Planning Committee while preparing the draft plan has to give due regard to:

- 1. Matters of common interest between Municipalities and Panchayats
- 2. Overall objectives and priorities set by the Union Government
- 3. Plans prepared by Panchayats in Metropolitan area
- 4. Contingent circumstances emerging out of natural calamities

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

33. Consider the following pairs:

- | | | |
|----------------------------|---|--|
| 1. Cantonment Board | : | Administered centrally by Defence Ministry |
| 2. Notified Area Committee | : | Administers newly developing towns |
| 3. Municipal Council | : | Administers big cities with complex problems |
| 4. Municipal Corporation | : | Headed by an elected Mayor |

Which of these pairs are correctly matched?

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

34. Consider the following statements:

- 1. The Constitution (Seventy-third Amendment) Act, 1992 has added 16 Articles and a new Schedule in the Constitution of India.
- 2. The Constitution (Seventy-fourth Amendment) Act, 1992 has added 18 Articles but no new Schedule in the Constitution of India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

35. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

List-I
(Urban Bodies)

- A. Town Area Committee
- B. Port Trust
- C. Township
- D. Town Improvement Trust

List-II
(Features)

- 1. No elected members
- 2. Semi-municipal authority
- 3. Created by an Act of Parliament
- 4. Special Purpose Agency
- 5. Works under Defence Ministry

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	1	5	2	4
(b)	2	3	1	4
(c)	1	5	4	3
(d)	2	1	5	3

36. The following are associated with well known local government policies:

- 1. Balwant Rai Mehta
- 2. Lord Mayo
- 3. Lord Ripon
- 4. Ashok Mehta

Which is the correct chronological sequence of the above?

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

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

37. Which of the following are the sources of revenue of urban local bodies?

- 1. Property tax
- 2. Octroi
- 3. Sales tax
- 4. Animal tax

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

38. Consider the following statements:

- 1. The State Finance Commissions receive grants directly from the Finance Commission set up by the Union Government.
- 2. The State Finance Commissions review the economic conditions of the various Panchayati Raj Institutions and Municipal Bodies in the States.

V.26 | Objective Indian Polity

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

39. **Statement I:** The Directorates of Local Bodies in States supervise the working of Municipal Corporations.

Statement II: The State governments need to exercise control over all the local bodies.

Codes:

- (a) Both the statements are individually true and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I.
 - (b) Both the statements are individually true but Statement II is not the correct explanation of Statement I.
 - (c) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
 - (d) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.
40. In which pair of Schedules of the Constitution, the functions of Panchayats and Municipalities are incorporated?
- (a) 8th and 9th
 - (b) 9th and 10th
 - (c) 10th and 11th
 - (d) 11th and 12th
41. The Chairperson of a District Planning Committee forwards the development plan recommended by the Committee to which one of the following?
- (a) The State Government
 - (b) The District Development Officer
 - (c) The District Collector
 - (d) Chairperson, Zilla Parishad
42. Consider the following statements:
1. Local government including self-government institutions in both urban and rural areas is a subject under the Concurrent List of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India.
 2. Provisions inserted in the Constitution of India by article 243-243ZG are in the nature of basic provisions.
 3. These provisions have to be supplemented by laws made by the respective State Legislatures.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) Only 1 and 2
 - (b) Only 2 and 3
 - (c) Only 3
 - (d) 1, 2 and 3
43. When was the first municipal corporation in India at Madras set up?
- (a) 1587
 - (b) 1687
 - (c) 1787
 - (d) 1887

44. Regarding the Municipalities, who makes the provisions with respect to the composition and the territorial area of a Wards Committee?
- Municipal Commissioner
 - District Collector
 - State Legislature by law
 - State Election Commissioner
45. Which one of the following is not correct for the Local Government?
- A constitutional obligation for the Village Panchayats to function as units of self-government
 - The Constitution places the subject of local self-government as a responsibility of the states
 - A constitutional obligation for the states to constitute Finance Commission to ensure financial viability of Municipalities
 - A constitutional obligation for the Municipalities to carry out schemes related to public distribution system
46. In which one of the following Schedules of the Constitution of India, is Urban Local Self-Government mentioned?
- Seventh Schedule
 - Eleventh Schedule
 - Eighth Schedule
 - Twelfth Schedule
47. Which one of the following has the authority to constitute an area into a municipality or a municipal corporation or a panchayat?
- Central Government
 - Divisional Commissioner
 - District Collector
 - State Government
48. A metropolitan committee can be set up in an area having a population of:
- 3 lac - 4.99 lac
 - 5 lac - 9.99 lac
 - Upto 10 lac
 - Above 10 lac
49. Consider the following statements with respect to the Constitutional (Seventy-fourth Amendment) Act, 1992:
- It provided for:
- Three-tier municipalities
 - Ward committees
 - District Planning Committees
 - Direct election of chairperson of a municipality
- Which of these is/are correct?
- Only 1
 - 2 and 3
 - 1, 2 and 3
 - 2, 3 and 4

V.28 | Objective Indian Polity

50. **Statement I:** Multiplicity of authorities in urban areas has added to the problems of citizens.
Statement II: New special purpose agencies have been created for urban functions.

Codes:

- (a) Both the statements are individually true and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I.
(b) Both the statements are individually true but Statement II is not the correct explanation of Statement I.
(c) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(d) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.
51. The State Government's administrative control over municipalities does not include power:
(a) Of inspection (b) Of approving bye-laws and rules
(c) To decide over-borrowings (d) Of dissolution and supersession
52. Consider the following statements:
1. The Constitution (74th Amendment) Act introduced a new part IX-A in the Constitution of India.
 2. The provisions of the Constitution (74th Amendment) Act also apply to the Scheduled Areas and Tribal Areas.
 3. The Constitution (74th Amendment) Act specifies the manner and procedure of election of the Chairperson of a Municipal Corporation.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(a) 1 only (b) 3 only
(c) 1 and 2 (d) 1, 2 and 3

Answer Key

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (d) | 2. (b) | 3. (a) | 4. (d) | 5. (b) |
| 6. (b) | 7. (c) | 8. (b) | 9. (d) | 10. (d) |
| 11. (b) | 12. (c) | 13. (c) | 14. (c) | 15. (b) |
| 16. (b) | 17. (b) | 18. (a) | 19. (d) | 20. (d) |
| 21. (c) | 22. (b) | 23. (a) | 24. (d) | 25. (a) |
| 26. (c) | 27. (c) | 28. (b) | 29. (b) | 30. (c) |
| 31. (a) | 32. (d) | 33. (c) | 34. (a) | 35. (b) |
| 36. (b) | 37. (d) | 38. (b) | 39. (a) | 40. (d) |
| 41. (a) | 42. (b) | 43. (b) | 44. (c) | 45. (d) |
| 46. (a) | 47. (d) | 48. (d) | 49. (b) | 50. (a) |
| 51. (c) | 52. (a) | | | |

**History of India and
Indian National
Movement**

**Indian and
World Geography**

**Economic and
Social Development**

**Indian Polity
and Governance**

**Environmental Ecology,
Bio-diversity and
Climate Change**

**General
Science**

**General Knowledge
and Current Events**



Union Territories and Special Areas

Thirty Six
Thirty Seven

Union Territories
Scheduled and Tribal Areas

Six



Union Territories

Thirty Six

chapter

1. Consider the following statements:

1. An administrator of a union territory is an agent of the President of India and not head of state like a Governor.
2. The Parliament can make laws on any subject of the three lists (including the state list) for the Union territories.

Which of the statements given above is / are correct?

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

2. The President can make regulations for the peace, progress and good government of the:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------|
| 1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands | 2. Lakshadweep |
| 3. Dadra and Nagar Haveli | 4. Daman and Diu |
| 5. Chandigarh | |

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

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

VI.6 | Objective Indian Polity

3. Which of the following is correct regarding the union territories?
1. Articles 239 to 241 contain provisions regarding the union territories.
 2. Part VIII of the Constitution deal with the union territories.
 3. Part VII of the Constitution deal with the union territories.
 4. Articles 238 to 242 contain provisions regarding the union territories.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

- (a) 1 and 3 (b) 1 and 2
(c) 3 and 4 (d) 2 and 4
4. Which of the following Constitutional Amendment Acts provides a special status to the Union Territory of Delhi and redesignated it the National Capital Territory of Delhi?
- (a) 59th Amendment Act (b) 62nd Amendment Act
(c) 67th Amendment Act (d) 69th Amendment Act
5. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

List-I
(Union Territories)

- A. Andaman and Nicobar Islands
B. Dadra and Nagar Haveli
C. Lakshadweep
D. Puducherry

List-II
(Judiciary)

1. Under Bombay High Court
2. Under Madras High Court
3. Under Punjab High Court
4. Under Calcutta High Court
5. Under Kerala High Court

Codes:

A	B	C	D
(a) 2	1	5	4
(b) 4	1	5	2
(c) 4	3	2	1
(d) 2	5	4	3

6. The Part 'C' and Part 'D' states were constituted as the 'union territories' by the:
- (a) 5th Constitutional Amendment Act (b) 16th Constitutional Amendment Act
(c) 14th Constitutional Amendment Act (d) 7th Constitutional Amendment Act
7. Which of the following are the reasons for the creation of Union Territories?
1. Special treatment of the tribal people
 2. Cultural distinctiveness
 3. Strategic importance
 4. Care of the backward people
 5. Political and administrative considerations

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

- (a) 1, 3 and 5 (b) 2, 3, 4 and 5
(c) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 (d) 1, 2, 3 and 5
8. Who/which of the following can put a union territory under the jurisdiction of the high court of adjacent state?
(a) President of India
(b) Chief Justice of India
(c) Parliament of India
(d) Administrator of the concerned union territory
9. Which one of the following union territories has a high court of its own?
(a) Puducherry (b) Chandigarh
(c) Delhi (d) Lakshadweep
10. In the case of Puducherry, the President of India can legislate by making regulations only:
(a) When the Parliament passes a resolution to that effect
(b) When the Assembly passes a resolution to that effect
(c) When the Assembly is suspended or dissolved
(d) When the Lt. Governor requests him to do so
11. Consider the following statements:
1. The Constitution of India contains separate provisions for the administration of acquired territories.
2. The constitutional provisions for the administration of union territories also apply to the acquired territories.

Which of the statements given above is / are correct?

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

Answer Key

1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (d) 5. (b)
6. (d) 7. (c) 8. (c) 9. (c) 10. (c)
11. (b)

Scheduled and Tribal Areas

Thirty Seven

chapter

1. Who/Which of the following is empowered to declare an area to be a scheduled area?
 - (a) Governor of the State
 - (b) Legislative Assembly of the State
 - (c) Parliament of India
 - (d) President of India
2. Sixth Schedule to the Constitution of India makes special administrative provisions in regard to the tribal areas in:
 - (a) Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram
 - (b) Meghalaya, Assam, Nagaland and Manipur
 - (c) Tripura, Manipur, Mizoram and Meghalaya
 - (d) Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Assam and Tripura
3. What is the maximum number of members in a Tribes Advisory Council?
 - (a) 20 members
 - (b) 25 members
 - (c) 28 members
 - (d) 34 members

4. As per the sixth schedule to the Constitution of India, the rules for the first Constitution of District and Regional Councils are prepared by:
 - (a) The Ministry of Home, Government of India
 - (b) The Chief Minister in consultation with existing tribal councils or other representative tribal organisations of the region
 - (c) The Governor in consultation with existing tribal councils or other representative tribal organisations of the region
 - (d) The State Legislature
5. Which Article of the Constitution of India envisages a special system of administration for scheduled areas and tribal areas?
 - (a) Article 242
 - (b) Article 244
 - (c) Article 246
 - (d) Article 248
6. Which/Who of the following can appoint a commission to examine and report on any matter relating to the administration of the autonomous districts or regions?
 - (a) Legislative Assembly of the State
 - (b) Governor of the State
 - (c) President of India
 - (d) Parliament of India
7. Which schedule of the Constitution of India deals with the administration and control of scheduled areas and scheduled tribes?
 - (a) Fourth Schedule
 - (b) Fifth Schedule
 - (c) Sixth Schedule
 - (d) Seventh Schedule
8. The Autonomous District Council, under the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution, is not operative in which one of the following states of North-East India?
 - (a) Assam
 - (b) Tripura
 - (c) Nagaland
 - (d) Meghalaya
9. How many members of a district council are nominated by the Governor of the State?
 - (a) 2 members
 - (b) 4 members
 - (c) 5 members
 - (d) 7 members
10. Who/Which of the following is empowered to direct that a law of Parliament does not apply to a scheduled area?
 - (a) President of India
 - (b) Supreme Court of India
 - (c) High Court of the State
 - (d) Governor of the State

Answer Key

- | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| 1. (d) | 2. (a) | 3. (a) | 4. (c) | 5. (b) |
| 6. (b) | 7. (b) | 8. (c) | 9. (b) | 10. (d) |

**History of India and
Indian National
Movement**

**Indian and
World Geography**

**Economic and
Social Development**

**Indian Polity
and Governance**

**Environmental Ecology,
Bio-diversity and
Climate Change**

**General
Science**

**General Knowledge
and Current Events**

Constitutional Bodies

Thirty Eight

Election Commission

Thirty Nine

Union Public Service Commission

Forty

State Public Service Commission

Forty One

Finance Commission

Forty Two

National Commission for SCs

Forty Three

National Commission for STs

Forty Four

Special Officer for Linguistic Minorities

Forty Five

Comptroller and Auditor-General of India

Forty Six

Attorney General of India

Forty Seven

Advocate General of the State

Seven

Election Commission

Thirty Eight

chapter

1. Consider the following statements:

1. As per provisions of the Constitution of India, a Regional Commissioner shall not be removed from office except on the recommendation of the Governor of the State where the Regional Commissioner is posted.
2. The number of the Election Commissioners in the Election Commission shall be fixed by the President from time to time.

Which of the statements given above is / are correct?

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

2. Consider the following statements with respect to the Election Commission of India:

1. The term of office of the Election Commissioners is same as the Chairman of the Union Public Service Commission.
2. In case of difference of opinion amongst the Chief Election Commissioner and/or other Election Commissioners, the matter is referred to the President of India.
3. Independence of the Election Commission and its insulation from executive interference is ensured by a special provision under Article 324 of the Constitution of India.

VII.6 | Objective Indian Polity

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) Only 1 (b) Only 3
(c) 1 and 3 (d) 2 and 3
3. In the Lok Sabha elections, who among the following can order adjournment of poll or counter-manding of election on the ground of booth capturing?
- (a) Chief Election Commissioner
(b) Election Commission of India
(c) Chief Electoral Officer of the State
(d) Returning Officer of the Constituency
4. The Chief Election Commissioner of India holds office for a period of
- (a) Six years
(b) During the pleasure of the President
(c) For six years or till the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier
(d) For five years or till the age of 60 years, whichever is earlier
5. An Election Commissioner shall not be removed from office except on the recommendation of the:
- (a) President (b) Supreme Court
(c) Chief Election Commissioner (d) Law Minister
6. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

List-I (Commissions)

- A. The Finance Commission
B. The Commission for Backward Classes
C. The Election Commission
D. The Official Language Commission

List-II (Created Under Articles)

1. Article 280
2. Article 340
3. Article 324
4. Article 344

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	1	4	3	2
(b)	3	2	1	4
(c)	1	2	3	4
(d)	3	4	1	2

7. Before giving any decision on questions about disqualification of a member of either House of Parliament, the President of India shall obtain the opinion of which one of the following?
- (a) Supreme Court (b) Election Commission
(c) Attorney-General of India (d) Solicitor-General of India

8. Which one of the following statements is correct?
- The Chief Election Commissioner can be removed from office before expiry of his term:
- (a) In like manner and on like grounds as a member of the Union Public Service Commission
 - (b) In like manner and on like grounds as a Judge of the Supreme Court
 - (c) On the recommendations of the Supreme Court
 - (d) On the recommendations of the Cabinet
9. The President may from time to time fix the number of Election Commissioners of the Election Commission on the basis of:
- (a) Advice by the Chief Election Commissioner
 - (b) Advice by the Prime Minister's Office
 - (c) Recommendation of the Union Law Ministry
 - (d) The law made in that respect by the Parliament
10. The responsibility of preparation of electoral rolls rests with:
- (a) The Parliament
 - (b) The Local Administration
 - (c) The Election Commission
 - (d) The State Government

Answer Key

- | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| 1. (b) | 2. (c) | 3. (b) | 4. (c) | 5. (c) |
| 6. (c) | 7. (b) | 8. (b) | 9. (d) | 10. (c) |

Union Public Service Commission

Thirty Nine

chapter

1. Consider the following statements:
 1. The President of India is empowered by the Constitution of India to make regulations specifying the matters on which it is not necessary to consult the Union Public Service Commission.
 2. The reasons for non-acceptance of the advice of the Union Public Service Commission have to be laid before each House of the Parliament.

Which of the statements given above is / are correct?

- (a) Only 1
 - (b) Only 2
 - (c) Both 1 and 2
 - (d) Neither 1 nor 2
2. Which of the following are the functions of the Union Public Service Commission?
 1. To conduct examinations for recruitment to the services of the Union.
 2. To advise on matters referred to it by the President or the Governor.
 3. To advise on all disciplinary matters affecting a government servant.
 4. To advise on the principles to be followed in respect of promotions and transfers.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

3. Consider the following statements:

A member of the Union Public Service Commission is:

1. Debarred from re-appointment as a member
2. Ineligible for any other employment under the Central or State Government
3. Disqualified from becoming a constitutional functionary like a Governor

Of the above statements:

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

4. **Assertion (A):** The Union Public Service Commission must be consulted as regards the reservation of posts for Backward classes, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Reason (R): The functions of the Union Public Service Commission are only advisory and the Government need not act upon the advice of the Commission in any case.

Codes:

- (a) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true but R is false
- (d) A is false but R is true

5. Which of the following statements is not true?

- (a) A member of the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) holds office for a term of six years or until he attains the age of 65 years.
- (b) The Chairperson of UPSC is not eligible for further employment under the Government of India or Government of any State after retirement.
- (c) One half of the members of the UPSC should be persons who have held office for at least 10 years either under Government of India or Government of State.
- (d) The Chairperson and other members of the UPSC are appointed by the Prime Minister.

6. Under the Constitution of India, the power to extend functions of the Union Public Service Commission has been vested in the:

- (a) President of India
- (b) Parliament
- (c) Chairman of the Commission
- (d) Ministry of Personnel

VII.10 | Objective Indian Polity

7. Who among the following is a Constitutional authority for whose removal from office by the President a reference to the Supreme Court is necessary?
 - (a) Chairman of the Union Public Service Commission
 - (b) Judge of the Supreme Court
 - (c) Comptroller and Auditor-General of India
 - (d) Chief Election Commissioner
8. Which one of the following statements is correct?
 - (a) Union Public Service Commission may serve the needs of a State if requested by the Governor of that State and approved by the President.
 - (b) Union Public Service Commission may serve the needs of a State if requested by the Chief Minister of that State.
 - (c) Union Public Service Commission cannot serve the needs of a State.
 - (d) Union Public Service Commission may serve the needs of a State simply on request of Governor and the approval of the President is not necessary.
9. The Constitution of India enjoins upon the government to consult the Union Public Service Commission in disciplinary matters. Which one of the following is an institution whose emergence cannot exactly be reconciled with the constitutionally prescribed role of the Union Public Service Commission?
 - (a) The Administrative Reforms Commission
 - (b) The Central Bureau of Investigation
 - (c) The Central Vigilance Commission
 - (d) The Law Commission
10. Which one of the following is not a function of the Union Public Service Commission?
 - (a) It conducts examinations for the appointments to the services of the union.
 - (b) It shall be consulted on all matters relating to methods of recruitment to civil services.
 - (c) It shall be consulted on all disciplinary matters affecting a person serving the Government of India.
 - (d) It shall be consulted in cases as regards the reservation of posts for Backward Classes, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
11. **Assertion (A):** No qualifications have been prescribed for the membership of the Union Public Service Commission.
Reason (R): The Constitution does not fix the number of members of the Union Public Service Commission.

Codes:
 - (a) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - (b) Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - (c) A is true but R is false.
 - (d) A is false but R is true.

12. Which one of the following statements about a member of the Union Public Service Commission on his ceasing to hold office is incorrect?
- (a) He is eligible to be appointed as Chairman of the U.P.S.C.
 - (b) He is ineligible to be appointed as Chairman of any State PSC.
 - (c) He is ineligible for employment under the Government of India.
 - (d) He is ineligible for employment under the State Governments.
13. Which of the following does not concern the Union Public Service Commission?
- (a) Recruitment
 - (b) Classification of services
 - (c) Disciplinary matters
 - (d) Promotion
14. The annual report of the UPSC is submitted to the:
- (a) Ministry of Personnel
 - (b) Parliament
 - (c) Prime Minister
 - (d) President
15. **Assertion (A):** UPSC is an independent organisation.
Reason (R): UPSC is a constitutional body.
- Codes:**
- (a) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A
 - (b) Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A
 - (c) A is true but R is false
 - (d) A is false but R is true
16. Consider the following statements:
- A member of the Union Public Service Commission
- 1. Is appointed by the President of India.
 - 2. Is ineligible for re-appointment to that office.
 - 3. Holds office for a period of 6 years or till the age of 60 years, whichever is earlier.
- Of the above statements:
- (a) 1, 2 and 3 are correct
 - (b) 1 and 2 are correct
 - (c) 2 and 3 are correct
 - (d) 1 and 3 are correct
17. Who / Which is vested with powers to make regulations as to conditions of service of members and staff of the Union Public Service Commission?
- (a) President of India
 - (b) Parliament
 - (c) Union Minister of Law
 - (d) Chairman, Union Public Service Commission
18. Immediately before 26 January, 1950, the Union Public Service Commission was known as:
- (a) Public Service Commission
 - (b) Federal Public Service Commission
 - (c) Central Public Service Commission
 - (d) Imperial Public Service Commission

VII.12 | Objective Indian Polity

19. According to which one of the following Articles of the Constitution of India, is the Government bound to seek the advice of the UPSC?

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| (a) Article 120 | (b) Article 220 |
| (c) Article 320 | (d) Article 420 |

20. **Assertion (A):** After being chairman of UPSC, one cannot become a member of Central or State legislature.

Reason (R): He is completely debarred from any future employment under the Central or State Government after retirement.

Codes:

- (a) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true but R is false
- (d) A is false but R is true

21. In which of the following, does the Union Public Service Commission advise the Central Government?

- 1. On matters relating to the methods of recruitment to the civil services.
- 2. On the principles to be followed in making appointments to the civil services.
- 3. On disciplinary matters in respect of persons serving in a civil capacity.
- 4. On seniority cases when referred to it.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

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

22. In terms of Constitutional status, the Union Public Service Commission is:

- (a) An Advisory Body
- (b) A Grievance Redressal Body
- (c) A body incharge of directing recruitment at State level
- (d) A body which supervises training of civil servants fit

23. How can functions of the Union Public Service Commission be extended in respect of the services of the Union and also in respect of the services of any local authority or other body corporate constituted by law or of any public institution?

- (a) By the President
- (b) By the resolution of the Union Government
- (c) By an Act of Parliament
- (d) By the Union Home Minister

24. Which one of the following statements is not correct in respect of the Union Public Service Commission?
- (a) The Constitution of India does not specify the number of Members of the Union Public Service Commission while it specifies the number in case of the Supreme Court judges.
 - (b) As nearly as may be one-half of the Members of the Union Public Service Commission must have held office for at least ten years either under the Government of India or under the Government of a State prior to their joining the Commission.
 - (c) On ceasing to hold office, a Member of the Union Public Service Commission other than the Chairman is eligible for appointment as the Chairman of a State Public Service Commission.
 - (d) Before creation of a new Group 'A' post under the Central Government, a clearance from the Union Public Service Commission is required.

Answer Key

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (c) | 2. (c) | 3. (d) | 4. (d) | 5. (d) |
| 6. (b) | 7. (a) | 8. (a) | 9. (c) | 10. (d) |
| 11. (b) | 12. (b) | 13. (b) | 14. (d) | 15. (a) |
| 16. (b) | 17. (a) | 18. (b) | 19. (c) | 20. (d) |
| 21. (d) | 22. (a) | 23. (c) | 24. (d) | |

State Public Service Commission

Forty

chapter

1. The State Public Service Commission is consulted on:
 1. All matters relating to methods of recruitment to civil services and for civil posts in the State.
 2. All disciplinary matters affecting a person in service under the State.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| (a) Only 1 | (b) Only 2 |
| (c) Both 1 and 2 | (d) Neither 1 nor 2 |
-
2. Consider the following statements:

A member of the State Public Service Commission can be removed only by the:

 1. Governor on the ground of his misbehaviour
 2. President on the ground of his infirmity of body or mind
 3. Governor when such member becomes insolvent
 4. President on the ground of misbehaviour after receiving report of the Supreme Court after due enquiry

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

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

3. Consider the following statements:

The Constitution provides for the establishment of Public Service Commission:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. For the Union | 2. For each State |
| 3. Common for Union Territories | 4. Common for two or more States |

Which of these statements are correct?

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

4. **Assertion (A):** It shall be the duty of the State Public Service Commission to conduct examinations for appointments.

Reason (R): The functions of the State Public Service Commission are only advisory and not obligatory upon the Government to act upon.

Codes:

- (a) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true but R is false
- (d) A is false but R is true

5. Which one of the following functions does not require consultation with the State Public Service Commission as per provisions of the Constitution of India?

- (a) Methods of recruitment to civil services and civil posts
- (b) Principles to be followed in making appointments to civil services
- (c) The manner in which any provision may be made for the reservation of appointments or posts in favour of any backward class of citizens
- (d) Any claim for the award of a pension in respect of injuries suffered by a person while serving under the Government of the State in a civil capacity

6. Which one of the following statements is correct?

The Union Public Service Commission may agree to serve all or any of the needs of a State:

- (a) On request by the Governor of the State
- (b) On request by the Governor of the State subject to approval of the President of India
- (c) On request by the Chief Minister of the State
- (d) Only if Parliament by law, so prescribes

7. A Joint Public Service Commission for two or more States can be established by:

- | | |
|---|-----------------------------|
| (a) The concerned States | (b) An Act of Parliament |
| (c) The Union Public Service Commission | (d) The Government of India |

VII.16 | Objective Indian Polity

8. The State Public Service Commission submits its annual report to the:
- (a) Parliament
 - (b) State Legislature
 - (c) President
 - (d) Governor
9. When the report of the State Public Service Commission is not accepted, the reasons for such non-acceptance are to be laid before:
- (a) Parliament
 - (b) President
 - (c) State Legislature
 - (d) Cabinet Committee presided over by the Chief Minister
10. The salaries, allowances and other service conditions of the SPSC members are determined by the:
- (a) Governor
 - (b) Chief Minister
 - (c) Chairman, SPSC
 - (d) State Legislature
11. A member of the State Public Service Commission can be removed on the ground of misbehaviour only after an inquiry has been held by:
- (a) A Joint Parliamentary Committee
 - (b) The Supreme Court of India
 - (c) The High Court of the concerned State
 - (d) A Committee constituted by the Governor of the State
12. Which one of the following is the correct statement?
- Parliament may by law provide for the appointment of a Joint State Public Service Commission to serve the needs of two or more States:
- (a) When the President deems it to be necessary
 - (b) When the Governors of those States request the Centre to appoint such Commission
 - (c) When a resolution to that effect is passed by the legislatures of those States
 - (d) When the Parliament deems it to be necessary

Answer Key

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|--------|--------|---------|
| 1. (c) | 2. (b) | 3. (a) | 4. (b) | 5. (c) |
| 6. (b) | 7. (b) | 8. (d) | 9. (c) | 10. (a) |
| 11. (b) | 12. (c) | | | |

Finance Commission

Forty One

chapter

1. On which of the following matters, does the Finance Commission make recommendations to the President of India?
 1. The distribution between Union and States of net proceeds of taxes and allocation between the States of their respective shares of such proceeds.
 2. The principles which should govern the grants-in-aid of the revenues of the States out of the Consolidated Fund of India.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| (a) Only 1 | (b) Only 2 |
| (c) Both 1 and 2 | (d) Neither 1 nor 2 |
2. Consider the following statements with regard to the Finance Commission:
 1. The recommendations of the Finance Commission cover a period of five years.
 2. The Report of the Finance Commission is submitted to the Prime Minister.

VII.18 | Objective Indian Polity

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

3. Which one of the following statements about the Finance Commission is not correct?
- (a) The Commission comprises a Chairman and four other members.
 - (b) The Parliament is authorised to determine by law the qualifications of the members of the Commission.
 - (c) All the appointments are made by the President of India.
 - (d) All the members have to be from Indian Economic Service or Indian Statistical Service.
4. **Assertion (A):** The Finance Commission prescribes the framework for the working of the Planning Commission.
- Reason (R):** The jurisdiction and functions of the Finance Commission are outlined in the Constitution of India.

Codes:

- (a) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A
 - (b) Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A
 - (c) A is true but R is false
 - (d) A is false but R is true
5. Which of the following is/are the issue(s) on which recommendations to be made by the Finance Commission to the President of India are specified in the Constitution of India?
- 1. The principles which should govern the grants-in-aid of the revenues of the States out of the Consolidated Fund of India
 - 2. Measures needed to augment the Consolidated Fund of a State to supplement the resources of the Panchayats in the State
 - 3. Measures needed to augment the Consolidated Fund of a State to supplement the resources of the Municipalities in the State

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

6. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- List-I**
(Finance Commission)
- A. First Finance Commission
 - B. Fourth Finance Commission
 - C. Sixth Finance Commission
 - D. Eighth Finance Commission

- List-II**
(Chairman)
- 1. P.V. Rajamannar
 - 2. K.C. Neogy
 - 3. Y.B. Chavan
 - 4. Brahmananda Reddy

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	2	1	4	3
(b)	4	3	2	1
(c)	2	3	4	1
(d)	4	1	2	3

7. Which one of the following is not correct about Finance Commission?
- The members of the Commission are appointed by the President.
 - It is to act as a balancing wheel of Indian fiscal federalism.
 - The qualifications of members of the Commission are determined by the Parliament.
 - It is constituted under the provisions of Article 180 of the Constitution of India.
8. The role of the Finance Commission in Centre-State fiscal relations has been undermined by the:
- State Governments
 - Zonal Councils
 - Planning Commission
 - Central Government
9. **Assertion (A):** The qualifications which shall be requisite for appointment as the members of the Finance Commission are distinctly stated in the Constitution of India.
Reason (R): Finance Commission is constituted under Article 280 of the Constitution of India.

Codes:

- Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A
 - Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A
 - A is true but R is false
 - A is false but R is true
10. The Finance Commission recommends the distribution of the net proceeds of the Union Government arising from:
- All taxes between the Union and the States
 - Specified taxes among the States only
 - All sources including taxes, fees and surcharges between the Union and the States
 - Specified taxes without the surcharge between the Union and the States
11. The principles concerning the provisions of the grants-in-aid to the States out of the Consolidated Fund of India are recommended by the:
- Planning Commission
 - Administrative Reforms Commission
 - Finance Commission
 - Public Accounts Committee

VII.20 | Objective Indian Polity

12. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

List-I (Bodies)	List-II (Articles)
A. Finance Commission	1. Article 148
B. Union Public Service Commission	2. Article 280
C. Election Commission	3. Article 315
D. Comptroller and Auditor-General of India	4. Article 324

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	4	1	2	3
(b)	2	3	4	1
(c)	4	3	2	1
(d)	2	1	4	3

13. The Finance Commission is constituted to recommend criteria for:

- (a) Framing a financial bill
- (b) Preparing the annual budget of Union Government
- (c) Distribution of financial resources between Union and the States
- (d) Auditing the receipts and expenditures of the Union Government

14. Consider the following statements:

The Finance Commission makes recommendation to the President in respect of:

- 1. The distribution of net proceeds of taxes to be shared between the Union and the States
- 2. Assessment of natural, capital and human resources
- 3. The principles governing grants-in-aid to the States
- 4. Any other matter concerning financial relations between the Union and the States

Of these statements:

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

15. The qualifications for the members of Finance Commission:

- (a) Are laid down in the Constitution of India
- (b) Can be prescribed by the Parliament of India
- (c) Can be prescribed by the President of India
- (d) Can be prescribed by the Union Finance Minister

16. Consider the following statements about the Finance Commission:

1. The duty of the Finance Commission is to make recommendations as to the distribution of revenue resources between the Union and the States.
2. It is appointed every fifth year by the President of India.
3. It raises revenue for central financial transfers to the States.
4. It borrows money from the market for central grants to the States.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

17. **Statement I:** The Finance Commission depends mainly on the data and information of the financial needs of the states, supplied by the states themselves.

Statement II: This information and data may not be free from the hidden unrealities; and an attempt to secure more financial assistance and window dressing of the financial position of the states cannot be ruled out.

Codes:

- (a) Both the statements are individually true and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I.
- (b) Both the statements are individually true but Statement II is not the correct explanation of Statement I.
- (c) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
- (d) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

18. Which one among the following is the function of the Finance Commission?

- (a) Preparation of the Central Budget
- (b) Assessing income tax proceeds
- (c) Determining the principles governing grants-in-aid the states
- (d) Exercising control over Government expenditure

19. Which of the following is/are the functions of the Finance Commission?

1. Making recommendations as to the principles governing grants-in-aid of the revenues of the States.
2. To suggest measures to augment the Consolidated Fund of India.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

20. In which Article of our Constitution, is the Finance Commission dealt with?

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| (a) Article 280 | (b) Article 380 |
| (c) Article 281 | (d) Article 381 |

VII.22 | Objective Indian Polity

21. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

List-I (Function)	List-II (Authority)
A. Principles governing grants-in-aid to states	1. President of India
B. Coordination in the Central Secretariat	2. Chief Minister
C. Appointment of High Court Judges	3. Finance Commission
D. Alternative Expenditure Policy	4. Cabinet Secretary
	5. Estimates Committee

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	1	5	2	4
(b)	3	4	1	5
(c)	1	4	2	5
(d)	3	5	1	4

Answer Key

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (c) | 2. (a) | 3. (d) | 4. (d) | 5. (a) |
| 6. (a) | 7. (d) | 8. (c) | 9. (d) | 10. (d) |
| 11. (c) | 12. (b) | 13. (c) | 14. (c) | 15. (b) |
| 16. (a) | 17. (b) | 18. (c) | 19. (a) | 20. (a) |
| 21. (b) | | | | |

National Commission for SCs

Forty Two

chapter

1. Consider the following statements:

1. The first National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was constituted in the year 1992.
2. The first National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes was constituted under the Constitution (Sixty-fifth Amendment) Act.
3. The 87th Amendment bifurcated the combined National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes into two separate bodies.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

2. Which of the following were created under the provisions of the Constitution of India?

1. National Development Council
2. Finance Commission
3. National Commission for Scheduled Castes
4. Commission to investigate the conditions of Backward Classes

VII.24 | Objective Indian Polity

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (a) 1, 2, 3 and 4 (b) 1, 2 and 3 only
(c) 2, 3 and 4 only (d) 1 and 4 only
3. Who of the following places the annual report of the National Commission for SCs before the Parliament?
(a) Union Minister for Social Justice (b) Union Cabinet
(c) Prime Minister of India (d) President of India
4. Which Article of the Constitution of India deals with the National Commission for SCs?
(a) Article 336 (b) Article 337
(c) Article 338 (d) Article 338-A
5. The National Commission for SCs consists of a chairperson, a vice-chairperson and:
(a) Two other members (b) Three other members
(c) Four other members (d) Five other members
6. The separate National Commission for SCs came into existence in:
(a) 2000 (b) 2002
(c) 2004 (d) 2006
7. The conditions of service of the members of the National Commission for SCs are determined by the:
(a) Parliament of India (b) President of India
(c) Union Cabinet (d) Constitution of India

Answer Key

1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (d) 4. (c) 5. (b)
6. (c) 7. (b)

National Commission for STs

Forty Three

chapter

1. Consider the following statements:
 1. The National Commission for Scheduled Tribes was constituted under the Constitution (Eighty-ninth Amendment) Act.
 2. The first National Commission for Scheduled Tribes was constituted in 2006.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) Only 1
 - (b) Only 2
 - (c) Both 1 and 2
 - (d) Neither 1 nor 2
2. Which one of the following is a Constitutional Body?
 - (a) National Commission for Scheduled Tribes
 - (b) National Commission for Minorities
 - (c) National Commission for Women
 - (d) Planning Commission
3. The National Commission for STs submits its annual report to the:
 - (a) Parliament of India
 - (b) Union Cabinet
 - (c) Ministry of Tribal Affairs
 - (d) President of India

VII.26 | Objective Indian Polity

4. Which Article of the Constitution of India deals with the National Commission for STs?
(a) Article 338-A (b) Article 339
(c) Article 334 (d) Article 338
5. The members of the National Commission for STs are appointed by the:
(a) Cabinet Committee on Appointments (b) Parliament of India
(c) President of India (d) Minister for Tribal Affairs
6. Consider the following statements:
1. The National Commission for STs presents an annual report to the Parliament.
2. The central government and state governments are required to consult the National Commission for STs on all major policy matters affecting the STs.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) Only 1 (b) Only 2
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
7. **Statement I:** The National Commission for STs is vested with the power to regulate its own procedure.
Statement II: The National Commission for STs, while investigating any matter or inquiring into any complaint, has all the powers of a civil court.

Codes:

- (a) Both the statements are individually true and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I.
(b) Both the statements are individually true but Statement II is not the correct explanation of Statement I.
(c) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(d) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

Answer Key

1. (a) 2. (a) 3. (d) 4. (a) 5. (c)
6. (b) 7. (b)

Special Officer for Linguistic Minorities

Forty Four

chapter

1. Which of the following committees / commissions recommended the establishment of the office of the Special Officer for Linguistic Minorities?
 - (a) Administrative Reforms Commission
 - (b) Swaran Singh Committee
 - (c) States Reorganisation Commission
 - (d) Rajamannar Committee
2. The Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities submits his annual reports and other reports to the:
 - (a) National Commission for Minorities
 - (b) Parliament of India
 - (c) President of India
 - (d) Union Cabinet
3. The Article of the Constitution of India containing the provision for the Special Officer for Linguistic Minorities is:
 - (a) Article 350-A
 - (b) Article 351
 - (c) Article 350
 - (d) Article 350-B
4. At the central level, the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities falls under the:
 - (a) Ministry of Tribal Affairs
 - (b) Ministry of Home Affairs
 - (c) Ministry of Social Justice
 - (d) Ministry of Minority Affairs

VII.28 | Objective Indian Polity

5. The office of the Special Officer for Linguistic Minorities was created in:
(a) 1957 (b) 1956
(c) 1964 (d) 1969
6. Who / which of the following appoints the Special Officer for Linguistic Minorities?
(a) Cabinet Committee on Appointments
(b) President of India
(c) Speaker of the Lok Sabha
(d) Chairman of the National Minorities Commission
7. The headquarters of the Commissioner for Linguistic Minorities is located at:
(a) Kolkata (b) New Delhi
(c) Allahabad (d) Lucknow
8. Which of the following Constitutional Amendment Acts made a provision for the Special Officer for Linguistic Minorities?
(a) Fourth Amendment Act (b) Seventh Amendment Act
(c) Thirteenth Amendment Act (d) Fifteenth Amendment Act

Answer Key

- | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. (c) | 2. (c) | 3. (d) | 4. (d) | 5. (a) |
| 6. (b) | 7. (c) | 8. (b) | | |

Comptroller and Auditor-General of India

Forty Five

chapter

1. Consider the following statements:

1. The Comptroller and Auditor-General of India has no control over the issue of money from the Consolidated Fund of India.
2. The term of the office of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India has been fixed by an Act enacted by Parliament.

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

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

2. Which of the following statements regarding the Comptroller and Auditor General of India is / are true?

The Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India:

1. Can be considered by the joint session of both Houses of Parliament
2. Includes examination of income and expenditure of all public sector undertakings
3. Is placed before the Lok Sabha with the comments of the Estimates Committee
4. Constitutes the basis for scrutiny by the Public Accounts Committee of the Parliament

VII.30 | Objective Indian Polity

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

3. Which one of the following statements is not correct with regard to the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG)?
- (a) The CAG has been awarded a fully independent status.
 - (b) The CAG can only be removed on the recommendation of the President.
 - (c) The salary and emoluments of the CAG are charged on the Consolidated Fund of India.
 - (d) The tenure of CAG is fixed for six years.
4. Who/Which among the following performs the watchdog functions in the financial management in the Government of India?
- 1. The Controller General of Accounts
 - 2. The Comptroller and Auditor-General of India
 - 3. The Public Accounts Committee
 - 4. The Finance Minister

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

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

5. Which one of the following statements is not correct regarding the functions and powers of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India?
- (a) He examines the accounts of the Union Government and submits his report to the President.
 - (b) He examines the accounts of the State Governments and submits his report to the Governors of the respective States.
 - (c) He does not exercise any administrative control over the offices of the auditors working in the States.
 - (d) In case either House of Parliament desires to have any information from him, it can do so through the Public Accounts Committee.
6. Which one of the following statements about Comptroller and Auditor-General of India is not correct?
- (a) No minister can represent him in the Parliament.
 - (b) His salary and emoluments are chargeable on the Consolidated Fund of India.
 - (c) He cannot disallow any expenditure which in his opinion violates the Constitution.
 - (d) He has been debarred from holding any office of profit under the Union or State Governments after his retirement.
7. The Comptroller and Auditor-General of India submits his audit reports to the:
- | | |
|--------------------|----------------------------|
| (a) Prime Minister | (b) Parliament |
| (c) President | (d) Chief Justice of India |

8. **Assertion (A):** The salary and conditions of service of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India cannot be varied to his disadvantage after he is appointed.
Reason (R): The office of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India is a constitutional office.

Codes:

- (a) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A
 - (b) Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A
 - (c) A is true but R is false
 - (d) A is false but R is true
9. Consider the following statements:
All the Reports of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India:
- 1. Relating to accounts of the Union and accounts of States are submitted to the President of India
 - 2. Relating to accounts of a State are submitted to the Governor of the State
 - 3. Relating to accounts of States are submitted to the Union Minister of Finance
- Which of the statements given above is correct?
- (a) Only 1
 - (b) Only 2
 - (c) Only 3
 - (d) None
10. The ultimate responsibility of taking due action on the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India vests with the:
- (a) President of India
 - (b) Supreme Court
 - (c) Parliament
 - (d) National Development Council
11. Consider the following statements:
The Comptroller and Auditor-General of India has to:
- 1. Audit government expenditure
 - 2. Make financial policy
 - 3. Sanction grants to various departments
 - 4. See that public expenditure are in conformity with the government rules
- Of these statements:
- (a) 2, 3 and 4 are correct
 - (b) 1 and 3 are correct
 - (c) 2 and 3 are correct
 - (d) 1 and 4 are correct
12. Who among the following can only be removed from the office in like manner and on the like grounds as a Judge of the Supreme Court?

VII.32 | Objective Indian Polity

1. Comptroller and Auditor-General of India
2. Chief Election Commissioner
3. Chairman, Union Public Service Commission
4. Attorney General for India

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

13. The annual report of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India is scrutinised in detail by the:
 - (a) Public Accounts Committee
 - (b) Estimates Committee
 - (c) Consultative Committee of the Finance Ministry
 - (d) Select Committee on Expenditure
14. Which one of the following is not correct regarding the Comptroller and Auditor-General (CAG) of India?
 - (a) His salary and other service conditions are determined by the Parliament.
 - (b) He shall take an oath before the President.
 - (c) He may also take an oath before any other person appointed for that purpose by the President.
 - (d) He can be removed on the grounds as in case of a Judge of High Court.
15. The provisions of the Act relating to the duties of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India are to audit and report on all the expenditure from which of the following?
 1. Consolidated Fund of India
 2. Consolidated Fund of each State
 3. Contingency Fund of India
 4. Public Account of India

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

16. Which of the following fall within the duties of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India?
 1. To audit and report on the receipts and expenditure of all bodies and authorities substantially financed from the Union or State revenues.
 2. To audit the receipts and expenditure of each State to satisfy himself that the rules and procedures in that behalf are designed to secure an effective check on the assessment, collection and proper allocation of revenue.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

17. In prescribing the form in which the accounts of the Union and the states are to be kept, the Comptroller and Auditor-General is expected to take approval of the:
- (a) Parliament
 - (b) Legislature of the state concerned and the Parliament
 - (c) Finance Minister
 - (d) The President of India
18. **Statement I:** Financial accountability of the Union Government to Parliament is ensured through the reports of the Comptroller and Auditor-General.
- Statement II:** The Comptroller and Auditor-General has to submit the report to the President who causes it to be laid before the Lok Sabha.

Codes:

- (a) Both the statements are individually true and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I.
 - (b) Both the statements are individually true but Statement II is not the correct explanation of Statement I.
 - (c) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
 - (d) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.
19. The Comptroller and Auditor-General of India submits three reports to the Parliament/State Legislatures. Which one of the following reports does not come under that category?
- (a) Audit Report on Finance Accounts
 - (b) Audit Report on Appropriation Accounts
 - (c) Audit Report on Capital Accounts
 - (d) Audit Report on Commercial and Public Sector Enterprises
20. The Comptroller and Auditor-General of India has the power to audit which of the following?
1. All expenditure from the Contingency Fund and the Public Account of the Union
 2. All expenditure from the Contingency Fund and the Public Account of a State.
 3. All expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of each Union Territory having a Legislative Assembly of its own.
 4. Accounts of all government companies set up under the Indian Companies Act.
- Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
- (a) 1, 2, 3 and 4
 - (b) Only 1 and 2
 - (c) Only 3 and 4
 - (d) Only 1, 2 and 3

Answer Key

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (c) | 2. (c) | 3. (b) | 4. (b) | 5. (c) |
| 6. (c) | 7. (c) | 8. (a) | 9. (b) | 10. (c) |
| 11. (d) | 12. (c) | 13. (a) | 14. (d) | 15. (a) |
| 16. (c) | 17. (d) | 18. (a) | 19. (c) | 20. (a) |

Attorney General of India

Forty Six

chapter

1. Which one of the following statements is correct with regard to the office of the Attorney General of India?
 - (a) He shall have the right of audience in all the Courts within the territory of India.
 - (b) He shall perform his duties only in the Supreme Court.
 - (c) He enjoys a fixed tenure.
 - (d) The President appoints a person who is qualified to be a judge of a High Court, to be the Attorney General of India.
2. Who is the first Law Officer of the Government of India?
 - (a) Chief Justice of India
 - (b) Union Law Minister
 - (c) Attorney General of India
 - (d) Law Secretary
3. Who among the following holds his office at the pleasure of the President?
 - (a) Chairman of the Union Public Service Commission
 - (b) Attorney General of India
 - (c) Speaker of the Lok Sabha
 - (d) Comptroller and Auditor General of India

VII.36 | *Objective Indian Polity*

4. Who among the following can attend the meetings of both Houses of Parliament while being not a member of either of the Houses?
(a) Solicitor-General of India (b) Vice-President of India
(c) Comptroller and Auditor-General of India (d) Attorney General of India
5. Which Article of the Constitution of India has provided for the office of the Attorney General of India?
(a) Article 76 (b) Article 74
(c) Article 78 (d) Article 77
6. The remuneration of the Attorney General of India is determined by:
(a) Parliament of India (b) President of India
(c) Prime Minister of India (d) Union Cabinet
7. The Solicitor General of India provides assistance to the:
(a) Union Law Secretary (b) Chief Justice of India
(c) Union Law Minister (d) Attorney General of India

Answer Key

- | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. (a) | 2. (c) | 3. (b) | 4. (d) | 5. (a) |
| 6. (b) | 7. (d) | | | |

Advocate General of the State

Forty Seven

chapter

1. Consider the following statements:

1. Like the Judge of a High Court, the Advocate-General of a State is appointed by the President of India.
2. A person who is qualified to be appointed a judge of a High Court, can be appointed as Advocate General.

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

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

2. Consider the following statements with regard to the Advocate General of a State:

1. He holds office during the pleasure of the President of India.
2. He can take part in the proceedings of the State Legislative Assembly.
3. His salary is paid from the Consolidated Fund of India.
4. He advises the State Government on legal matters.

VII.38 | Objective Indian Polity

Which of these is/are correct?

- (a) 2 and 4 (b) Only 3
(c) Only 1 (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4
3. The Advocate General of a State enjoys all the privileges and immunities that are available to:
(a) A member of the State Legislature (b) A member of the Parliament of India
(c) Governor of the State (d) President of India
4. Which Article of the Constitution of India has provided for the office of the Advocate General of the States?
(a) Article 163 (b) Article 168
(c) Article 165 (d) Article 169
5. The term of office of the Advocate General of a State is:
(a) 4 years (b) 5 years
(c) 6 years (d) Not fixed
6. The remuneration of the Advocate General of a State is determined by:
(a) President of India (b) State Legislature
(c) State Governor (d) Parliament of India

Answer Key

1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (a) 4. (c) 5. (d)
6. (c)

**History of India and
Indian National
Movement**

**Indian and
World Geography**

**Economic and
Social Development**

**Indian Polity
and Governance**

**Environmental Ecology,
Bio-diversity and
Climate Change**

**General
Science**

**General Knowledge
and Current Events**

Non-Constitutional Bodies

Forty Eight

Planning Commission

Forty Nine

National Development Council

Fifty

National Human Rights Commission

Fifty One

State Human Rights Commission

Fifty Two

Central Information Commission

Fifty Three

State Information Commission

Fifty Four

Central Vigilance Commission

Fifty Five

Central Bureau of Investigation

Fifty Six

Lokpal and Lokayuktas

Eight

Planning Commission

Forty Eight

chapter

1. The Planning Commission was established immediately after the inauguration of the Constitution to:
 1. Determine the machinery for implementing the Directive Principles
 2. Assess national resources and plan for their effective and balanced use
 3. Lay down the conditions for government participation in agriculture and industry

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| (a) Only 1 | (b) Only 2 |
| (c) 1 and 2 | (d) 2 and 3 |
2. Which of the following is/are correct regarding the Planning Commission?
 1. Deputy Chairman has always been a whole-time member.
 2. Some Union Cabinet Ministers have been part-time members.
 3. Members of the Planning Commission enjoy the status of a Cabinet Minister.
 4. Number of whole-time expert members has varied.

VIII.6 | Objective Indian Polity

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (a) 2 and 4
 - (b) Only 4
 - (c) 1 and 3
 - (d) 1, 2 and 4
3. Which one of the following statements is not correct in regard to the functions performed by the Planning Commission?
- (a) It makes an assessment of the material, economic and human resources of the country.
 - (b) It makes recommendations to the President of India with regard to distribution of proceeds of taxes between the Union and the States.
 - (c) It formulates plans for the most effective and balanced utilisation of country's resources.
 - (d) It appraises from time to time the progress made in the execution of each stage of the plan and recommends adjustments in policy and measures which it deems necessary.
4. The Planning Commission is:
- (a) A line agency
 - (b) An auxiliary agency
 - (c) A constitutional agency
 - (d) A staff agency
5. "Planning has superseded the Federation and our country is functioning like a unitary system in many respects" – was stated by:
- (a) Ashok Chanda
 - (b) K. Santhanam
 - (c) Estimates Committee
 - (d) Administrative Reforms Commission
6. Which one of the following agencies does not have statutory oversight over public expenditure?
- (a) The Parliament
 - (b) The Planning Commission
 - (c) The Comptroller and Auditor-General
 - (d) The Finance Ministry
7. Which one of the following is not a function of the Planning Commission?
- (a) Formulation of a plan
 - (b) Execution of development plans
 - (c) Appraisal of plan progress
 - (d) Making recommendations on policy and administration
8. The Planning Commission was set up:
- (a) Under the Government of India Act, 1935
 - (b) As per the provisions of the Constitution of India
 - (c) By a Cabinet Resolution
 - (d) As per the recommendations of the National Development Council
9. The role of the Finance Commission in Centre-State fiscal relations has been undermined by:
- (a) The State Governments
 - (b) The Zonal Councils
 - (c) The Planning Commission
 - (d) The Election Commission

10. Which one of the following statements about the Planning Commission is true?
- (a) It is a constitutional body.
 - (b) It is a statutory body.
 - (c) It has been created by an executive order.
 - (d) It is quasi-judicial in character.
11. Which one of the following is not correct?
- (a) The Planning Commission prepares the plan in consultation with Union Ministries and State Governments.
 - (b) The various Central Ministries and State Governments draw up their own plans according to their needs, irrespective of the allocation received.
 - (c) An effort is made through negotiation and discussion to secure agreement among the Central Ministries and State Governments regarding planning.
 - (d) The draft five year plan prepared by the Planning Commission is placed before the Parliament for its sanction.

Answer Key

- | | | | | |
|---------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| 1. (b) | 2. (d) | 3. (b) | 4. (d) | 5. (b) |
| 6. (b) | 7. (b) | 8. (c) | 9. (c) | 10. (c) |
| 11. (b) | | | | |

National Development Council

Forty Nine

chapter

1. Consider the following functions:
 1. Prescribing guidelines for preparation of the National Plan
 2. Reviewing periodically the working of the National Plan
 3. Recommending measures for the achievement of the aims and targets set out in the National Plan
 4. Assessing the material, capital and human resources of the country

Which of these are the functions of the National Development Council?

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| (a) 1, 2, 3 and 4 | (b) 1 and 4 |
| (c) 1, 2 and 3 | (d) 2, 3 and 4 |
2. The National Development Council was set up as per:
 - (a) The Government of India Act, 1935
 - (b) The recommendations of the Finance Commission
 - (c) The provisions of the Indian Constitution
 - (d) The recommendations of the Planning Commission

3. What is the objective of the National Development Council?
 - (a) To approve the Five-Year Plan made by the Planning Commission with inputs from the Union and the State Governments.
 - (b) To settle economic disputes among the Union and the State Governments.
 - (c) To settle inter-ministerial disputes in the Union Government.
 - (d) To settle inter-ministerial disputes in the State Governments.
4. The highest policy-making body in matters relating to National Planning is the:
 - (a) Planning Commission
 - (b) Finance Commission
 - (c) Inter-State Council
 - (d) National Development Council
5. **Assertion (A):** The National Development Council was constituted to secure the cooperation of States in the execution of the plan.
Reason (R): The Planning Commission is primarily an expert body without representatives from State Governments.

Codes:

- (a) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A
 - (b) Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A
 - (c) A is true but R is false
 - (d) A is false but R is true
6. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

List-I (Bodies)	List-II (Functions)
A. The Finance Commission	1. Plan Grants
B. The National Development Council	2. Certificate of Net Proceeds
C. The Planning Commission	3. Common Economic Policies
D. The C&AG	4. Allocation of I.T. Proceeds

Codes:

A	B	C	D
(a) 2	1	4	3
(b) 4	3	1	2
(c) 3	4	2	1
(d) 2	1	3	4

7. For which one of the following, has a provision not been explicitly stated in the Constitution of India?
 - (a) Inter-State Council
 - (b) All India Services
 - (c) Contingency Fund of India
 - (d) National Development Council

VIII.10 | *Objective Indian Polity*

8. Which one of the following is the first and foremost function of the National Development Council?
- (a) To effect co-operation of efforts between the Union executive and the bureaucracy.
 - (b) To effect co-operation of efforts between the Union executive and the Parliament.
 - (c) To achieve the targets of the plan and to promote administrative efficiency.
 - (d) To effect co-ordination of plan efforts among the Union Government, the Planning Commission and the State Governments.

Answer Key

- | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. (c) | 2. (d) | 3. (a) | 4. (d) | 5. (a) |
| 6. (b) | 7. (d) | 8. (d) | | |

National Human Rights Commission

Fifty

chapter

1. Consider the following statements:

1. The National Human Rights Commission is the watchdog of human rights in the country.
2. The National Human Rights Commission is an independent body.

Which of the statements given above is / are correct?

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

2. The chairman and members of the National Human Rights Commission are appointed on the recommendations of a committee consisting of:

1. Speaker of the Lok Sabha
2. Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha
3. Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha
4. Leader of the Opposition in the Rajya Sabha
5. Prime Minister
6. Union Home Minister

VIII.12 | Objective Indian Polity

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------|
| (a) 1, 3, 5 and 6 | (b) 1, 2 and 5 |
| (c) 1, 3, 4 and 5 | (d) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 |

3. The ex-officio members of the National Human Rights Commission are:

1. Chairman of the National Commission for Minorities
2. Chairman of the National Commission for SCs
3. Chairman of the National Commission for STs
4. Chairman of the National Commission for Women

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

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

4. Who among the following can be the Chairperson of the National Human Rights Commission?

- (a) Only a retired Chief Justice of a High Court
- (b) Only a retired Chief Justice of India
- (c) Any serving judge of the High Court
- (d) Any serving judge of the Supreme Court

5. In which year was the Human Rights Protection Law passed in India?

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| (a) 1986 | (b) 1987 |
| (c) 1993 | (d) 1995 |

6. The salaries, allowances and other service conditions of the members of the National Human Rights Commission are determined by the:

- | | |
|------------------------|-------------------------|
| (a) President of India | (b) Parliament of India |
| (c) Chairman, NHRC | (d) Central Government |

7. The National Human Rights Commission consists of a chairman and:

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| (a) Three members | (b) Four members |
| (c) Five members | (d) Six members |

8. The chairman of the National Human Rights Commission holds office for:

- (a) 5 years or until the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier.
- (b) 6 years or until the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier.
- (c) 5 years or until the age of 70 years, whichever is earlier.
- (d) 6 years or until the age of 70 years, whichever is earlier.

9. Which of the following provided for the establishment of the National Human Rights Commission?

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| (a) A resolution of the Parliament | (b) A resolution of the Union Cabinet |
| (c) An order of the Supreme Court | (d) An Act of the Parliament |

10. Consider the following statements:

1. The National Human Rights Commission is not a constitutional body.
2. The National Human Rights Commission is a statutory body.

Which of the statements given above is / are correct?

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

Answer Key

- | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| 1. (c) | 2. (d) | 3. (c) | 4. (b) | 5. (c) |
| 6. (d) | 7. (b) | 8. (c) | 9. (d) | 10. (c) |

State Human Rights Commission

Fifty One

chapter

1. Consider the following statements:
 1. The State Human Rights Commission is a multi-member body.
 2. The State Human Rights Commission consists of a chairperson and three members.

Which of the statements given above is / are correct?

- | | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| (a) Only 1 | (b) Only 2 |
| (c) Both 1 and 2 | (d) Neither 1 nor 2 |
-
2. The Protection of Human Rights Act of 1993 provides for the creation of:
 - (a) National Human Rights Commission
 - (b) State Human Rights Commission
 - (c) Joint State Human Rights Commission
 - (d) Human Rights Courts

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

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

3. The chairperson of a State Human Rights Commission can be removed by the:
(a) Governor of the State (b) President of India
(c) Parliament of India (d) State Legislature
4. A State Human Rights Commission submits its annual report to the:
(a) State Legislature (b) Governor of the State
(c) State Government (d) High Court of the State
5. A member of a State Human Rights Commission holds office for:
(a) 5 years or until the age of 70 years, whichever is earlier.
(b) 5 years or until the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier.
(c) 6 years or until the age of 70 years, whichever is earlier.
(d) 6 years or until the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier.
6. Who among the following can be the chairperson of a State Human Rights Commission?
(a) Only a retired Chief Justice of India
(b) Any serving judge of the Supreme Court
(c) Any serving judge of a High Court
(d) Only a retired Chief Justice of a High Court
7. Consider the following statements:
 1. The functions of a State Human Rights Commission are mainly recommendatory in nature.
 2. The recommendations of a State Human Rights Commission are binding on the State Government.Which of the statements given above is / are correct?
(a) Only 1 (b) Only 2
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer Key

- | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. (a) | 2. (b) | 3. (b) | 4. (c) | 5. (a) |
| 6. (d) | 7. (a) | | | |

Central Information Commission

Fifty Two

chapter

1. Consider the following statements:

1. The Central Information Commission can order inquiry into any matter if there are reasonable grounds.
2. The Central Information Commission has the power to secure compliance of its decisions from the public authority.

Which of the statements given above is / are correct?

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

2. Who among the following are members of a committee that recommends the appointment of the Chief Information Commissioner?

1. Prime Minister
2. Leader of opposition in the Lok Sabha
3. Leader of opposition in the Rajya Sabha
4. Union Cabinet Minister nominated by the Prime Minister
5. Speaker of the Lok Sabha

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

3. The Central Information Commission entertains complaints and appeals pertaining to offices, financial institutions and public sector undertakings under the:
1. Central government
 2. State government
 3. Local government
 4. Union territories

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

4. The salary, allowances and other service conditions of the Chief Information Commissioner are similar to those of:
- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| (a) A judge of the Supreme Court | (b) The chairman of the UPSC |
| (c) The Chief Election Commissioner | (d) The Central Vigilance Commissioner |
5. The Central Information Commission submits its annual report to the:
- | | |
|-------------------|------------------------|
| (a) President | (b) Parliament |
| (c) Supreme Court | (d) Central Government |
6. An Information Commissioner can be removed from the office by the President on the advise / recommendation of the:
- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| (a) Supreme Court | (b) Parliament |
| (c) Central Vigilance Commission | (d) Union Public Service Commission |
7. The Central Information Commission was established in:
- | | |
|----------|----------|
| (a) 2000 | (b) 2002 |
| (c) 2005 | (d) 2006 |
8. The Central Information Commission consists of a Chief Information Commissioner and not more than:
- | | |
|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| (a) Five Information Commissioners | (b) Ten Information Commissioners |
| (c) Six Information Commissioners | (d) Eight Information Commissioners |
9. What is the term of office of the Chief Information Commissioner and an Information Commissioner?
- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| (a) 4 years | (b) 5 years |
| (c) 6 years | (d) Not fixed |

VIII.18 | *Objective Indian Polity*

10. Which of the following provided for the establishment of the Central Information Commission?
- (a) An order of the Supreme Court (b) A resolution of the Parliament
(c) An Act of the Parliament (d) A resolution of the Union Cabinet
11. The Central Information Commission falls under the:
- (a) Ministry of Law
(b) Ministry of Home Affairs
(c) Ministry of Personnel
(d) Ministry of Communications and Information Technology
12. Consider the following statements:
1. The Central Information Commission is a high-powered independent body.
2. The Central Information Commission is a constitutional body.

Which of the statements given above is / are correct?

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

Answer Key

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|--------|--------|---------|
| 1. (c) | 2. (a) | 3. (a) | 4. (c) | 5. (d) |
| 6. (a) | 7. (c) | 8. (b) | 9. (b) | 10. (c) |
| 11. (c) | 12. (a) | | | |

State Information Commission

Fifty Three

chapter

1. Consider the following statements:

1. The State Information Commission entertains complaints and appeals pertaining to offices, financial institutions and public sector undertakings under the concerned state government.
2. The State Information Commission is a high-powered independent body.

Which of the statements given above is / are correct?

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

2. The State Information Commission submits its annual report to the:

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| (a) Governor of the State | (b) High Court of the State |
| (c) State Legislature | (d) State Government |

3. How can a State Information Commissioner be removed from office?

- (a) By the order of the State Chief Information Commissioner.
- (b) By the order of Supreme Court of India.

VIII.20 | Objective Indian Polity

- (c) By the order of the Governor after the Supreme Court, on a reference made to it by the Governor, has on inquiry reported that the State Information Commissioner ought to be removed.
 - (d) In a manner similar to the removal of a Judge of a High Court.
4. Who of the following is not a part of the committee that recommends the appointment of the State Chief Information Commissioner and the State Information Commissioners?
 - (a) A Judge of the State High Court
 - (b) The Chief Minister
 - (c) A State Cabinet Minister nominated by the Chief Minister
 - (d) The Leader of Opposition in the State Legislative Assembly
5. The salary, allowances and other service conditions of a State Information Commissioner are similar to those of:
 - (a) The Chief Secretary of the State Government
 - (b) A Judge of the High Court of the State
 - (c) An Election Commissioner
 - (d) A member of the State Public Service Commission
6. The State Chief Information Commissioner holds office for:
 - (a) 5 years or until the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier.
 - (b) 5 years or until the age of 70 years, whichever is earlier.
 - (c) 6 years or until the age of 70 years, whichever is earlier.
 - (d) 6 years or until the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier.
7. The Right to Information Act of 2005, provides for the creation of the:
 1. Central Information Commission
 2. State Information Commission
 3. Joint State Information Commission

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

Answer Key

1. (c) 2. (d) 3. (c) 4. (a) 5. (a)
6. (a) 7. (b)

Central Vigilance Commission

Fifty Four

chapter

1. Consider the following statements:

1. The Central Vigilance Commission was set up by an Act of Parliament.
2. The Central Vigilance Commission has been broadly given the measure of independence and autonomy as that given to the Union Public Service Commission.

Which of the statements given above is / are correct?

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

2. Which one of the following is the main function of the Central Vigilance Commission?

- (a) To keep a watch on the investigation agencies in the country
- (b) To expedite the disposal of criminal cases pending in the courts
- (c) To scrutinise the utilisation of developmental funds sanctioned by the Government
- (d) To inquire or cause an inquiry of alleged offence of a public servant

VIII.22 | Objective Indian Polity

3. The Central Vigilance Commission was established on the recommendation of
 - (a) Administrative Reforms Commission
 - (b) National Development Council
 - (c) Committee on Prevention of Corruption
 - (d) Law Commission
4. The salary, allowances and other service conditions of the Central Vigilance Commissioner are similar to those of:
 - (a) A member of the UPSC
 - (b) A judge of the Supreme Court
 - (c) The Chairman of the UPSC
 - (d) The Chief Election Commissioner
5. The Parliament enacted a law conferring statutory status on the Central Vigilance Commission in:
 - (a) 2000
 - (b) 2002
 - (c) 2003
 - (d) 2005
6. The Central Vigilance Commission presents its annual report to the:
 - (a) Parliament
 - (b) President
 - (c) Prime Minister
 - (d) Home Minister
7. Which of the following institutions have been set up by Government of India to check misconduct, malpractices, corruption and misdemeanour on the part of public servants?
 1. Central Vigilance Commission
 2. Lokpal
 3. Special Police Establishment
 4. Central Bureau of Investigation

Choose the correct answer by using the codes given below:

- (a) 2 and 3
 - (b) 1 and 4
 - (c) 3 and 4
 - (d) 1, 3 and 4
8. The Government of India appointed a Committee on Prevention of Corruption under the chairmanship of
 - (a) Ananthaswamy Ayyangar
 - (b) P.V. Subbaiah
 - (c) K. Santhanam
 - (d) K. Hanumanthayya
9. In which of the following years, the Central Vigilance Commission was set up?
 - (a) 1962
 - (b) 1966
 - (c) 1967
 - (d) 1964
10. Who of the following is not a member of the committee that recommends the appointment of the Central Vigilance Commissioner?
 - (a) Prime Minister
 - (b) Home Minister
 - (c) Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha
 - (d) Speaker of the Lok Sabha

Answer Key

- | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| 1. (b) | 2. (d) | 3. (c) | 4. (c) | 5. (c) |
| 6. (b) | 7. (d) | 8. (c) | 9. (d) | 10. (d) |

Central Bureau of Investigation

Fifty Five

chapter

1. Consider the following statements:

1. The Director of Central Bureau of Investigation as Inspector-General of Police, Delhi Special Police Establishment, is responsible for the administration of the organisation.
2. With the enactment of CVC Act, 2003, the superintendence of Delhi Special Police Establishment vests with the Central Government save investigations of offences under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988, in which, the superintendence vests with the Central Vigilance Commission.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

2. The Central Bureau of Investigation was set-up by:

- (a) An Act of the Parliament
- (b) An Amendment to the Constitution
- (c) A Resolution of the Home Ministry
- (d) A Resolution of the Personnel Ministry

3. **Statement I:** The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) is a statutory body.
Statement II: The CBI derives its powers from the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946.
- Codes:**
- (a) Both the statements are individually true and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I.
 - (b) Both the statements are individually true but Statement II is not the correct explanation of Statement I.
 - (c) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
 - (d) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.
4. The Central Bureau of Investigation was set-up in:
- (a) 1962
 - (b) 1963
 - (c) 1964
 - (d) 1965
5. The Central Bureau of Investigation comes under the administrative control of the:
- (a) Ministry of Home Affairs
 - (b) Cabinet Secretariat
 - (c) Prime Minister's Office
 - (d) Ministry of Personnel
6. Which of the following Committees/Reports recommended for the establishment of the Central Bureau of Investigation?
- (a) Santhanam Committee
 - (b) Administrative Reforms Commission
 - (c) P.H. Appleby Report
 - (d) A.D. Gorwala Report
7. Who of the following is the chairperson of the Committee recommending the appointment of the Director of the Central Bureau of Investigation?
- (a) Cabinet Secretary
 - (b) Personnel Secretary
 - (c) Home Secretary
 - (d) Central Vigilance Commissioner

Answer Key

- | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. (c) | 2. (c) | 3. (d) | 4. (b) | 5. (d) |
| 6. (a) | 7. (d) | | | |

Lokpal and Lokayuktas

Fifty Six

chapter

1. The Institution of Ombudsman was first introduced in:
 - (a) New Zealand
 - (b) Norway
 - (c) Finland
 - (d) Sweden
2. Which one of the following committees recommended the establishment of the institutions of Lokpal and Lokayukta?
 - (a) Gorwala Committee
 - (b) Appleby Committee
 - (c) Administrative Reforms Commission
 - (d) Ashok Mehta Committee
3. At present, institutions for the redressal of citizen's grievances in India include:
 - (a) Supreme Court and the Lokpal
 - (b) Lokpal and the Lokayukta
 - (c) Lokayukta and the Supreme Court
 - (d) Administrative Tribunals and the Lokpal

4. Which of the following are major features of the institutions of Lokpal and Lokayukta as recommended by the Administrative Reforms Commission?
1. They should be demonstrably independent and impartial.
 2. They should compare with the highest judicial functionary in the country.
 3. They should be directly accountable to Parliament.
 4. Their appointments should as far as possible be non-political.

Select the correct answer by using the codes given below:

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

5. **Assertion (A):** Lokayuktas have been appointed in all the States of India.

Reason (R): An independent institution is required to redress the grievances of the people against the actions of civil servants.

Codes:

- (a) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is true but R is false.
- (d) A is false but R is true.

6. The Lokayukta and Uplokyuktas Act was first passed in:
- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| (a) Maharashtra | (b) West Bengal |
| (c) Karnataka | (d) Odisha |
7. The Administrative Reforms Commission (1966), recommended the establishment of 'Lokpal' in India on the lines of Ombudsman of which of the following countries?
- | | |
|------------|----------------|
| 1. Finland | 2. Denmark |
| 3. Norway | 4. Switzerland |

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

8. The specific purpose of the institution of Lok Pal is to:
- (a) Strengthen legislative control over administration
 - (b) Supplement judicial control over administration
 - (c) Protect and promote integrity in administration
 - (d) Enable effective popular control over administration
9. Which of the following States require(s) judicial qualifications for the appointment of Lokayukta?
1. Maharashtra
 2. Rajasthan
 3. Bihar
 4. Andhra Pradesh

VIII.28 | *Objective Indian Polity*

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

10. The office of Lokpal and Lokayukta in India is based on which one of the following?

- (a) Parliamentary Commissioner of UK
- (b) Ombudsman in Scandinavia
- (c) Procurator General of Russia
- (d) Council of State in France

Answer Key

- | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|
| 1. (d) | 2. (c) | 3. (c) | 4. (b) | 5. (d) |
| 6. (d) | 7. (c) | 8. (c) | 9. (c) | 10. (b) |

**History of India and
Indian National
Movement**

**Indian and
World Geography**

**Economic and
Social Development**

**Indian Polity
and Governance**

**Environmental Ecology,
Bio-diversity and
Climate Change**

**General
Science**

**General Knowledge
and Current Events**



Other Constitutional Dimensions

Fifty Seven	Co-operative Societies
Fifty Eight	Official Language
Fifty Nine	Public Services
Sixty	Tribunals
Sixty One	Rights and Liabilities of the Government
Sixty Two	Authoritative Text of the Constitution in Hindi Language
Sixty Three	Special Provisions Relating to Certain Classes

Nine

Co-operative Societies

Fifty Seven

chapter

1. Consider the following statements:
 1. The Parliament may make provisions for the incorporation and regulation of co-operative societies.
 2. The maximum number of directors of a co-operative society shall not exceed twenty-five.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) Only 1
 - (b) Only 2
 - (c) Both 1 and 2
 - (d) Neither 1 nor 2
2. Which of the following constitutional amendment acts gave a constitutional status and protection to the co-operative societies?
 - (a) 95th Amendment
 - (b) 96th Amendment
 - (c) 97th Amendment
 - (d) 98th Amendment
3. Which part of the Constitution of India contain provisions with respect to the co-operative societies?
 - (a) Part IX
 - (b) Part IX-B
 - (c) Part IX-A
 - (d) Part XI

IX.6 | Objective Indian Polity

4. Which of the following sets of the Articles of the Constitution of India deal with the co-operative societies?

- (a) Articles 243-ZH to 243-ZT (b) Articles 243-ZI to 243-ZT
(c) Articles 243-ZH to 243-ZS (d) Articles 243-ZG to 243-ZS

5. **Statement I:** The accounts of every co-operative society shall be audited within one year of the close of the financial year.

Statement II: The audit report of the accounts of an apex co-operative society shall be laid before the state legislature.

Codes:

- (a) Both the statements are individually true and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I.
(b) Both the statements are individually true but Statement II is not the correct explanation of Statement I.
(c) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(d) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.
6. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

List-I (Articles Related to Co-operative Societies)

- A. Article 243-ZI
B. Article 243-ZO
C. Article 243-ZR
D. Article 243-ZL

List-II (Matter Dealt With)

1. Right of a Member to get Information
2. Incorporation of Co-operative Societies
3. Supersession and Suspension of Board
4. Election of Members of Board
5. Application to Multi-state Co-operative Societies

Codes:

- | | A | B | C | D |
|-----|---|---|---|---|
| (a) | 1 | 4 | 3 | 2 |
| (b) | 2 | 5 | 1 | 4 |
| (c) | 2 | 1 | 5 | 3 |
| (d) | 1 | 5 | 3 | 2 |

Answer Key

1. (d) 2. (c) 3. (b) 4. (a) 5. (d)
6. (c)

Official Language

Fifty Eight

Chapter

1. Consider the following statements:

1. Parliament of India may make any one or more of the languages in use in a State or Hindi as the official language of that State.
2. The Official Language Act lays down that English should be used for purposes of communication between the Union and non-Hindi States.

Which of the statements given above is / are correct?

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

2. Which of the following sets of Articles of the Constitution of India contain provisions pertaining to the official language?

- (a) Articles 347 to 353
- (b) Articles 346 to 354
- (c) Articles 342 to 352
- (d) Articles 343 to 351

IX.8 | Objective Indian Polity

3. **Statement I:** The Supreme Court hears only those who petition or appeal in English and not in Hindi.

Statement II: The Parliament has not made any provision for the use of Hindi in the Supreme Court.

Codes:

- (a) Both the statements are individually true and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I.
(b) Both the statements are individually true but Statement II is not the correct explanation of Statement I.
(c) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(d) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.
4. In which of the following years, the Parliament enacted the Official Language Act?
(a) 1963 (b) 1965
(c) 1957 (d) 1955
5. Sindhi was included in the Eight Schedule of the Constitution of India by the:
(a) 21st Amendment Act (b) 15th Amendment Act
(c) 27th Amendment Act (d) 23rd Amendment Act
6. Which Part of the Constitution of India deals with the official language?
(a) Part XVI (b) Part XVII
(c) Part XVIII (d) Part XIV
7. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

List-I
(States)

- A. Meghalaya
B. Jammu & Kashmir
C. Jharkhand
D. Goa

List-II
(Official Languages)

1. Hindi
2. Konkani
3. English
4. Kashmiri
5. Urdu

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	1	4	2	3
(b)	3	5	1	2
(c)	3	4	1	2
(d)	1	5	2	3

8. In 1955, the President appointed an Official Language Commission under the chairmanship of:
- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| (a) G.B. Pant | (b) S.K. Dhar |
| (c) B.G. Kher | (d) H.N. Kunzru |

Answer Key

- | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. (b) | 2. (d) | 3. (a) | 4. (a) | 5. (a) |
| 6. (b) | 7. (b) | 8. (c) | | |

Public Services

Fifty Nine

chapter

1. Consider the following statements:

1. A new all-India service can be created if both the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha declare by a resolution supported by not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting that it is necessary or expedient in the national interest to do so.
2. There is no provision in the Constitution of India as to what level of authority can dismiss a member of a civil service of the Union or an all-India service or a civil service of a State.

Which of the statements given above is / are correct?

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

2. Consider the following statements:

1. The personnel of the All-India Services serve in the Central Government, Union Territories and States.
2. They bring a national perspective to their jobs.

Which of the statements given above is / are correct?

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

3. In the context of All-India Service, which one of the following finds mention in Article 312 of the Constitution of India?
(a) All-India Service of Engineers (b) All-India Revenue Service
(c) All-India Judicial Service (d) All-India Medical and Health Service
4. A new All-India service can be created by
(a) An amendment of the Constitution
(b) An executive order
(c) A resolution under Article 312 of the Constitution
(d) A statute
5. **Assertion (A):** Recruitment to the public services is to be regulated by the Acts of appropriate legislatures.
Reason (R): The Constitution does not have provisions to regulate the recruitment of the civil servants.

Codes:

- (a) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(c) A is true but R is false.
(d) A is false but R is true.
6. According to the Constitution of India, a new All India Service can be instituted with the initiative taken by
(a) More than two-thirds of the States (b) The Inter-State Council
(c) The Lok Sabha (d) The Rajya Sabha
7. Which of the following services under the Government of India are termed as All-India Services?
(a) IAS, IPS and Indian Foreign Service (b) IAS only
(c) IAS and IPS only (d) IAS, IPS and Indian Forest Service
8. The Article in the Constitution of India that says that the Parliament may by law, provide for the creation of an All India Service is:
(a) Article 300 (b) Article 312
(c) Article 320 (d) Article 420
9. Which of the following Amendments made a provision for the creation of All-India Judicial Service?
(a) 44th Amendment (b) 38th Amendment
(c) 57th Amendment (d) 42nd Amendment

IX.12 | Objective Indian Polity

10. **Assertion (A):** The Rajya Sabha under Article 312 is empowered to create new All India Services in the national interest.

Reason (R): The Rajya Sabha can define national interest better.

Codes:

- (a) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A
 - (b) Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A
 - (c) A is true but R is false
 - (d) A is false but R is true
11. Which one of the following is a Central Service?
- (a) Educational Service
 - (b) Agricultural Service
 - (c) Overseas Communication Service
 - (d) Cooperative Service
12. Consider the following statements:
- 1. The Constitution (42nd Amendment) Act, 1976, provides the right of the government servant to make a representation against the penalty proposed to be imposed on him.
 - 2. The right of the Government of India to dismiss a government servant at its pleasure cannot be fettered by any contract.
- Which of the statements given above is / are correct?
- (a) Only 1
 - (b) Only 2
 - (c) Both 1 and 2
 - (d) Neither 1 nor 2
13. In pursuance of which Article of the Constitution of India are the conditions of service including recruitment to the Central Services regulated by a large number of rules?
- (a) Article 309
 - (b) Article 310
 - (c) Article 311
 - (d) Article 312
14. **Statement I:** There is a feeling that the institution of All-India Services needs reconsideration.
Statement II: Members of the All-India Services foster national integration, as they are recruited from different parts of the country.

Codes:

- (a) Both the statements are individually true and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I.
 - (b) Both the statements are individually true but Statement II is not the correct explanation of Statement I.
 - (c) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
 - (d) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.
15. The Articles in the Indian Constitution that are grouped under Services under the Union and the States are:
- (a) Articles 310 to 323
 - (b) Articles 308 to 323
 - (c) Articles 306 to 323
 - (d) Articles 305 to 323

16. Which among the following is empowered to create more All-India Services?
- (a) Rajya Sabha (b) Union Parliament
(c) Lok Sabha (d) Union Cabinet
17. Which one of the following Articles of the Constitution of India provides that every person who is a member of a defence service or of civil service of the Union or of All-India Services holds the office during the pleasure of the President of India?
- (a) Article 310 (b) Article 315
(c) Article 323 (d) Article 323A

Answer Key

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (d) | 2. (c) | 3. (c) | 4. (d) | 5. (a) |
| 6. (d) | 7. (d) | 8. (b) | 9. (d) | 10. (d) |
| 11. (c) | 12. (d) | 13. (a) | 14. (b) | 15. (b) |
| 16. (b) | 17. (a) | | | |

Tribunals

Sixty

chapter

1. Part XIV-A of the Constitution of India deals with which of the following:
 1. Administrative tribunals
 2. Adjudication or trial by tribunals in respect of enforcement of any tax
 3. Adjudication or trial by tribunals in respect of ceiling on urban property
 4. Adjudication or trial by tribunals in respect of industrial and labour disputes

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| (a) 1, 2, 3 and 4 | (b) 1, 2 and 3 |
| (c) 3 and 4 | (d) 1 and 4 |
2. The Central Administrative Tribunal adjudicates disputes and complaints with respect to the service of persons who are:
 - (a) Appointed to public services and posts in connection with the affairs of the Union except members of the Defence services
 - (b) Officials and servants of the Supreme Court or High Courts
 - (c) Members of the Secretarial staff of the Parliament or State Legislatures
 - (d) Members of the Defence Services

3. Which one of the following is a Quasi-judicial authority?
 - (a) Central Vigilance Commission
 - (b) National Commission for Women
 - (c) Comptroller and Auditor-General of India
 - (d) Administrative Tribunal
4. The Central Administrative Tribunal was set up on the recommendation of:
 - (a) The Ministry of Law and Justice
 - (b) The Administrative Reforms Commission
 - (c) The Law Commission
 - (d) The Sarkaria Commission
5. In which one of the following cases, did the Supreme Court rule that the power of judicial review vested in the High Courts in respect of the decisions given by the Service Tribunals, cannot be ousted or excluded even by a Constitutional Amendment?
 - (a) High Court of Judicature at Bombay v. Shirish Kumar
 - (b) Sampath Kumar v. Union of India
 - (c) Chandra Kumar v. Union of India
 - (d) All India Judges Association v. Union of India
6. The Parliament passed the Administrative Tribunals Act in:
 - (a) 1985
 - (b) 1975
 - (c) 1982
 - (d) 1987
7. The chairman of a State Administrative Tribunal is appointed by the
 - (a) Governor of the State
 - (b) Chief Justice of the State High Court
 - (c) Speaker of the State Legislative Assembly
 - (d) President of India
8. Which Article of the Constitution of India deals with administrative tribunals?
 - (a) Article 322
 - (b) Article 323
 - (c) Article 323-A
 - (d) Article 323-B
9. Which of the following Constitutional Amendment Acts included Part XIV-A (entitled as 'Tribunals') in the Constitution of India?
 - (a) 42nd Amendment Act
 - (b) 44th Amendment Act
 - (c) 47th Amendment Act
 - (d) 49th Amendment Act

Answer Key

- | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. (a) | 2. (a) | 3. (d) | 4. (b) | 5. (c) |
| 6. (a) | 7. (d) | 8. (c) | 9. (a) | |

Rights and Liabilities of the Government

Sixty One

chapter

1. Which one of the following was affirmed by the Supreme Court, with respect to the sovereign immunity of the State?
 - (a) Doctrine of sovereign immunity has relevance in the present day context.
 - (b) State can succeed in pleading its immunity by showing that the tort was committed by its servants in the course of discharge of statutory functions.
 - (c) State cannot claim sovereign immunity if its officers are negligent in exercise of their powers.
 - (d) State can claim sovereign immunity even if its officers are negligent in exercise of their powers.
2. Article 361 of the Constitution of India guarantees the privilege to the President of India that, he shall:
 - (a) Not participate in Parliamentary proceedings
 - (b) Only be answerable to the Chief Justice of India
 - (c) Address both the Houses of Parliament at the time of joint session
 - (d) Not be answerable to any court for the exercise of the powers of his office

3. Which part of the Constitution of India deals with the rights and liabilities of the Government?
(a) Part XII (b) Part XI
(c) Part IX (d) Part XIII
4. **Assertion (A):** Article 300 of the Constitution of India has specifically removed the distinction between sovereign and non-sovereign functions with respect to government's liability for tort in India.
Reason (R): Government is liable for tort which is the result of its non-sovereign function.
Codes:
(a) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A
(b) Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A
(c) A is true but R is false
(d) A is false but R is true
5. No criminal proceedings shall be instituted or continued against which one of the following in any court during the term of his office?
(a) President, Vice-President and Governor
(b) President, Prime Minister and Governor
(c) President and Governor only
(d) President, Vice-President and Prime Minister

Answer Key

1. (c) 2. (d) 3. (a) 4. (d) 5. (c)

Authoritative Text of the Constitution in Hindi Language

Sixty Two

chapter

1. Consider the following statements:

1. Originally, the Constitution of India did not make any provision with respect to an authoritative text of the Constitution in the Hindi language.
2. Later, a provision in this regard was made in 1978.

Which of the statements given above is / are correct?

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

2. Consider the following statements:

1. The President shall cause to be published under his authority the translation of the Constitution in Hindi language.
2. The President shall cause to be published under his authority the translation in Hindi of every amendment of the Constitution made in English.

Which of the statements given above is / are correct?

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

3. In pursuance of which of the following Articles of the Constitution of India, the President published an authoritative text of the Constitution in the Hindi language?
 - (a) Article 393
 - (b) Article 394
 - (c) Article 394-A
 - (d) Article 395
4. Which of the following Parts of the Constitution of India deals with the authoritative text of the Constitution in the Hindi language?
 - (a) Part XXI
 - (b) Part XIX
 - (c) Part XVII
 - (d) Part XXII
5. Which of the following Constitutional Amendment Acts made a provision with respect to an authoritative text of the Constitution of India in the Hindi language?
 - (a) 56th Amendment Act
 - (b) 58th Amendment Act
 - (c) 54th Amendment Act
 - (d) 55th Amendment Act
6. Consider the following statements:
 1. The translation of the constitution and its every amendment published shall be construed to have the same meaning as the original text in English.
 2. The translation of the constitution and its every amendment published shall be deemed to be, for all purposes, its authoritative text in Hindi.Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
 - (a) Only 1
 - (b) Only 2
 - (c) Both 1 and 2
 - (d) Neither 1 nor 2

7. **Statement I:** The Constitution of India adopted by the Constituent Assembly on November 26, 1949, was in the English Language.

Statement II: A Hindi translation of the Constitution, signed by the members of the Constituent Assembly, was also published in 1950 under the authority of the President of the Constituent Assembly.

Codes:

- (a) Both the statements are individually true and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I.
- (b) Both the statements are individually true but Statement II is not the correct explanation of Statement I.
- (c) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
- (d) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

Answer Key

- | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. (a) | 2. (c) | 3. (c) | 4. (d) | 5. (b) |
| 6. (c) | 7. (b) | | | |

Special Provisions Relating to Certain Classes

Sixty Three

Chapter

1. Consider the following statements:
 1. There was a special provision for the Anglo-Indian community in certain services.
 2. The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act was passed in 1955.
 3. The Untouchability (Offences) Act was renamed as the Protection of Civil Rights Act.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| (a) 1, 2 and 3 | (b) 1 and 2 |
| (c) 2 and 3 | (d) 1 and 3 |
2. Which one of the following is the correct chronological order of setting up of the given Commissions concerning weaker sections of the Indian society?
 - (a) Kaka Saheb Kalelkar Commission – National Commission for Minorities – National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes – Mandal Commission
 - (b) National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes – National Commission for Minorities – Kaka Saheb Kalelkar Commission – Mandal Commission

IX.22 | Objective Indian Polity

- (c) Kaka Saheb Kalelkar Commission – Mandal Commission – National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes – National Commission for Minorities
 - (d) National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes – Mandal Commission – Kaka Saheb Kalelkar Commission – National Commission for Minorities
3. The constitutional authority vested with the power of declaring castes or tribes as the Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes is the:
- (a) Parliament
 - (b) Home Minister
 - (c) President of India
 - (d) Chairman, SC/ST Commission
4. Which one of the following is not a function of the National Commission for Backward Classes?
- (a) To examine requests for inclusion of a class of citizens as a backward class.
 - (b) To hear complaints of under-inclusion of any backward class.
 - (c) To hear complaints of over-inclusion of any backward class.
 - (d) To identify the creamy layer among the backward classes.
5. Which of the following constitutional amendment acts provide for making of any provision in favour of the SCs and STs for relaxation in qualifying marks in any examination or lowering the standards of evaluation, for reservation in matters of promotion to the public services of the Centre and the States?
- (a) 74th Amendment
 - (b) 82nd Amendment
 - (c) 86th Amendment
 - (d) 94th Amendment
6. What is the main object of protective discrimination in India?
- (a) To give special advantages to a particular group
 - (b) To raise a disadvantaged group to a level where it can compete with other sections of society on equal footing
 - (c) To give financial assistance to the poor
 - (d) To promote class interest

Answer Key

- | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. (d) | 2. (c) | 3. (c) | 4. (d) | 5. (b) |
| 6. (b) | | | | |

**History of India and
Indian National
Movement**

**Indian and
World Geography**

**Economic and
Social Development**

**Indian Polity
and Governance**

**Environmental Ecology,
Bio-diversity and
Climate Change**

**General
Science**

**General Knowledge
and Current Events**



Political Dynamics

Sixty Four	Political Parties
Sixty Five	Elections
Sixty Six	Electoral Reforms
Sixty Seven	Anti-Defection Law
Sixty Eight	Pressure Groups
Sixty Nine	National Integration
Seventy	Foreign Policy

Ten



Political Parties

Sixty Four

chapter

1. Which one of the following scholars described the party system prevailing in India in the early years of independence as one-party-dominant system?
 - (a) Bhikhu Parekh
 - (b) Paul Brass
 - (c) Granville Austin
 - (d) Rajni Kothari
2. Which of the following correctly indicates the features of regional political parties in India?
 1. Regional political parties identify with region's culture.
 2. Regional political parties use regional language for their electoral gains.
 3. Regional political parties enter into electoral alliance with national parties.
 4. Regional political parties are a post-independence political phenomenon.Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
 - (a) 1 and 2
 - (b) 1, 2 and 3
 - (c) 1, 3 and 4
 - (d) 2 only
3. On the basis of the criterion issued by the Election Commission of India, what is the minimum number of states in which a political party must be recognised to be termed as a 'national party' throughout the whole of India?

X.6 | Objective Indian Polity

- (a) 3 states
- (b) 4 states
- (c) 5 states
- (d) 6 states

4. Which one of the following functions pertains only to political party and not to pressure group?
- (a) Collecting money for the organisation
 - (b) Contesting political election with own symbol
 - (c) Organising public meetings and rallies
 - (d) Publishing pamphlets and leaflets

5. Consider the following political parties of India:

- | | |
|--------|------------|
| 1. DMK | 2. CPI (M) |
| 3. AGP | 4. TDP |

Which one of the following is the correct chronology of their formation?

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

6. Who among the following advocated party-less democracy in India?

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi
- (b) M.N. Roy
- (c) Jayaprakash Narayan
- (d) Acharya Vinoba Bhave

7. The basic problem in the working of parliamentary system in India arises out of:

- (a) Lack of a cohesive and viable party system
- (b) The absence of an efficient and independent bureaucracy
- (c) Lack of clear constitutional provisions
- (d) Weak political executive on account of its dependence on the legislature

8. Which one of the following statements is not correct?

- (a) Communist Party of India was formed in 1925
- (b) Bharatiya Janata Party was formed in 1978
- (c) Shiromani Akali Dal was formed in 1920
- (d) AIADMK was formed in 1972

9. Growth of regional political parties in India is attributed to which of the following?

- 1. Diversified nature of Indian Society
- 2. Inability to accommodate demands of various sections of society
- 3. Regional imbalances in the development
- 4. Factional fight within the larger parties

Select the correct answer by using the codes given below:

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

Answer Key

- | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. (d) | 2. (b) | 3. (b) | 4. (b) | 5. (a) |
| 6. (c) | 7. (a) | 8. (b) | 9. (a) | |

Elections

Sixty Five

chapter

1. Consider the following statements:

1. The party system and the elections in India are based on single member constituencies, first-past-the-post system and a bicameral legislature.
2. The first general elections (Parliamentary Elections) were held in India in the year 1950 following the ratification of the Constitution.

Which of the statements given above is / are correct?

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

2. In which of the following circumstances, are the courts debarred from interfering in electoral matters?

1. Delimitation of constituencies
2. Allotment of seats to the constituencies

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

3. The registration of political parties is done as per the provisions/decision of:
 - (a) Article 324 of the Constitution
 - (b) The Representation of the People Act, 1951
 - (c) The Election Commission by itself
 - (d) The Election Commission in consultation with cabinet committee on political affairs
4. The area of a Lok Sabha constituency for the purpose of general election is determined by the:
 - (a) Delimitation Commission
 - (b) Election Commission of India
 - (c) Census Commission
 - (d) President
5. Which of the following are the true functions of the electoral process in a democracy like India?
 1. To keep the government responsive to the popular will
 2. To bring together citizens to choose public decision makers
 3. To change the government periodically if necessary
 4. To support a competitive party system

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

(a) 1 and 2	(b) 1, 2 and 3
(c) 1, 3 and 4	(d) 2, 3 and 4
6. The 'first-past-the-post' electoral system, prevalent in India, refers to:
 - (a) A system of proportional representation of weighted voting in a multi-member constituency
 - (b) Single ballot, plural member majority voting system
 - (c) An electoral system in which the person winning the most votes of the votes cast in a constituency (single ballot, single member) is declared elected
 - (d) A system in which the winning candidate has to secure a plurality as well as majority of the votes cast

Answer Key

- | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. (a) | 2. (c) | 3. (b) | 4. (a) | 5. (b) |
| 6. (c) | | | | |

Electoral Reforms

Sixty Six

chapter

1. The Representation of the People (Amendment) Act, 2003, passed by the Parliament of India sought to:
 - (a) Provide the facility to opt to vote through proxy to the service voters belonging to armed forces
 - (b) Introduce open ballot system for elections to the Council of States
 - (c) Insert provision regarding supply of copies of electoral rolls to candidates of recognized political parties
 - (d) Make it mandatory for political parties to report all cases of contributions received above Rs.20,000 to Election Commission
2. Indrajit Gupta Committee is related to:
 - (a) Registration of political parties
 - (b) Criminalisation of politics
 - (c) State funding of elections
 - (d) Anti-defection law
3. The Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs) were used for the first time in 1999 in the general elections (entire state) to the Legislative Assembly of:
 - (a) Goa
 - (b) Rajasthan
 - (c) Madhya Pradesh
 - (d) Kerala

4. Which of the following Constitutional Amendment Acts reduced the voting age from 21 years to 18 years for the Lok Sabha as well as the assembly elections?
- (a) 56th Amendment (b) 59th Amendment
(c) 61st Amendment (d) 63rd Amendment
5. What was the subject of the Vohra Committee?
- (a) Reform of the electoral laws
(b) Nexus between crime and politics
(c) Registration of political parties
(d) Judicial interference in electoral matters
6. Which of the following are included in booth capturing?
1. Seizure of a polling station and making polling authorities surrender ballot papers or voting machines.
 2. Taking possession of polling station and allowing only one's own supporters to exercise their franchise.
 3. Threatening and preventing any elector from going to polling station.
 4. Seizure of the place being used for counting of votes.
- Select the correct answer by using the codes given below:
- (a) 1 and 2 only (b) 2 and 3 only
(c) 1, 2, 3 and 4 (d) 3 and 4 only
7. Dinesh Goswami Committee on electoral reforms was appointed by the:
- (a) United Front Government
(b) BJP-led coalition Government
(c) United Progressive Alliance Government
(d) National Front Government

Answer Key

- | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. (b) | 2. (c) | 3. (a) | 4. (c) | 5. (b) |
| 6. (c) | 7. (d) | | | |

Anti-Defection Law

Sixty Seven

chapter

1. Disqualification on the ground of defection for a Member of Parliament will not apply:
 - (a) If he goes out of his party as a result of a merger of the party with another party.
 - (b) If he has voluntarily given up his membership of the political party.
 - (c) If he abstains from voting in the house contrary to the direction of the political party.
 - (d) If a nominated member of a House joins a political party after six months.
2. Which one of the following Amendments to the Constitution of India sought to curb the political defection?
 - (a) 42nd Amendment
 - (b) 52nd Amendment
 - (c) 62nd Amendment
 - (d) 70th Amendment
3. Which one of the following Schedules of the Constitution of India includes the disqualification of a Legislator on grounds of defection?
 - (a) 8th Schedule
 - (b) 7th Schedule
 - (c) 9th Schedule
 - (d) 10th Schedule

4. What is the subject of the 91st Constitutional Amendment Act, 2003?
 - (a) Right to Information
 - (b) Limiting the size of Council of Ministers
 - (c) Right to Education
 - (d) Elimination of Corruption at all Levels
5. Who/Which of the following decides the question of disqualification of a member of the Parliament, arising on the ground of defection?
 - (a) President of India
 - (b) Supreme Court
 - (c) Presiding Officer of the House
 - (d) Election Commission
6. Consider the following statements:
 1. The anti-defection law is intended to strengthen the fabric of Indian Parliamentary democracy.
 2. The anti-defection law was enacted during the Prime Ministership of P.V. Narasimha Rao.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) Only 1
 - (b) Only 2
 - (c) Both 1 and 2
 - (d) Neither 1 nor 2
7. **Statement I:** The provision of the Tenth Schedule pertaining to exemption from disqualification in case of split by one-third members of legislature party has been deleted by the 91st Amendment.
 - Statement II:** The Dinesh Goswami Committee, the Law Commission of India and the Constitutional Review Commission recommended omission of the provision of the Tenth Schedule pertaining to exemption from disqualification in case of splits.

Codes:

- (a) Both the statements are individually true and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I.
- (b) Both the statements are individually true but Statement II is not the correct explanation of Statement I.
- (c) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
- (d) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

Answer Key

- | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. (a) | 2. (b) | 3. (d) | 4. (b) | 5. (c) |
| 6. (a) | 7. (a) | | | |

Pressure Groups

Sixty Eight

chapter

1. Which one of the following statements is not an explanation of the general characteristics of a pressure group?
 - (a) A major objective of a pressure group is to acquire, consolidate and extend political power.
 - (b) A pressure group aims at projecting and fulfilling specific interests.
 - (c) A pressure group seeks to influence decision-makers in a manner favourable to its specific interests.
 - (d) A pressure group is generally too limited in its organisation and goals to be mistaken for a bonafide political party.
2. To which one of the following major political parties is the Centre of Indian Trade Unions (CITU) attached?
 - (a) Indian National Congress
 - (b) Communist Party of India (Marxist)
 - (c) Communist Party of India
 - (d) Bharatiya Janata Party

3. Which one of the following is the primary purpose of a pressure group?
 - (a) To criticise the government
 - (b) To contest the elections
 - (c) To formulate policy
 - (d) To bring pressure on government to influence policy decision
4. Which one of the following was the first country-wide pressure group of the organised Indian working class?
 - (a) All India Trade Union Congress
 - (b) Indian National Trade Union Congress
 - (c) United Trade Union Congress
 - (d) Hind Mazdoor Sabha
5. A pressure group is distinct from a political party in as much as it does not directly:
 - (a) Contest elections
 - (b) Finance a candidate
 - (c) Propagate a policy
 - (d) Resort to mobilisation of opinion
6. **Assertion (A):** Pressure groups involve themselves in politics and policy-making process in India through direct and indirect means.

Reason (R): They aspire to come to power to achieve their goals.

Codes:

- (a) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - (b) Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - (c) A is true but R is false.
 - (d) A is false but R is true.
7. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

List-I
(Parties)

- A. Indian National Congress
- B. Bhartaiya Janata Party
- C. Communist Party of India
- D. Communist Party of India (Marxist)

List-II
(Trade Unions)

1. C.I.T.U.
2. A.I.T.U.C.
3. B.M.S.
4. I.N.T.U.C.
5. B.K.S.

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	3	4	2	1
(b)	4	3	1	5
(c)	3	4	1	5
(d)	4	3	2	1

Answer Key

- | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. (a) | 2. (b) | 3. (d) | 4. (a) | 5. (a) |
| 6. (c) | 7. (d) | | | |

National Integration

Sixty Nine

chapter

1. Consider the following statements:

1. The National Integration Council is a recommendatory body.
2. The National Integration Council is a constitutional body.

Which of the statements given above is / are correct?

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

2. Communalism in Indian context means:

- (a) Serving the community in a befitting manner
- (b) Using communal identity for political gains
- (c) A group of people bound by ethnic feelings
- (d) Creating friendly relations with the other communities

3. In which of the following years, was the National Integration Council constituted first?

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| (a) 1950 | (b) 1956 |
| (c) 1961 | (d) 1963 |

X.18 | Objective Indian Polity

4. **Assertion (A):** Regionalism in Indian politics reflects the cultural diversity of the country.

Reason (R): Political leaders whip up the ethnic identities.

Codes:

- (a) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - (b) Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - (c) A is true but R is false.
 - (d) A is false but R is true.
5. Who of the following is the Chairman of the National Integration Council?
- (a) President of India
 - (b) Chief Justice of India
 - (c) Speaker of the Lok Sabha
 - (d) Prime Minister of India
6. The National Foundation for Communal Harmony is under the administrative control of:
- (a) Minority Affairs Ministry
 - (b) Home Affairs Ministry
 - (c) Cabinet Secretariat
 - (d) Prime Minister's Office
7. **Statement I:** The states were reorganized on a large-scale in 1956 on the basis of the recommendations made by the States Reorganisation Commission.
- Statement II:** The creation of the first linguistic state of Andhra in 1953 led to the country-wide demand for the reorganization of states on the basis of language.

Codes:

- (a) Both the statements are individually true and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I.
- (b) Both the statements are individually true but Statement II is not the correct explanation of Statement I.
- (c) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
- (d) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

Answer Key

- | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. (a) | 2. (b) | 3. (c) | 4. (b) | 5. (d) |
| 6. (b) | 7. (a) | | | |

Foreign Policy

Seventy

chapter

1. Which of the following are the principles of the Panchsheel?
 1. Peaceful co-existence
 2. Mutual protection of the environment
 3. Mutual protection of indigenous population
 4. Mutual non-aggression

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- | | |
|----------------|-------------|
| (a) 2 and 3 | (b) 1 and 2 |
| (c) 1, 2 and 4 | (d) 1 and 4 |
2. Which one of the following does not come under the concept of Non-alignment?
 - (a) Foreign aid from all available sources
 - (b) Non-involvement in military alliances formulated in the context of Cold War
 - (c) Faith in isolationism
 - (d) A demand for a better deal from the North Countries or South Countries
 3. Despite being a Republican State, India is a member of the Commonwealth of Nations whose head is the British Monarch. This is because:

X.20 | Objective Indian Polity

- (a) This membership does not affect the sovereign nature of the Indian Republic.
(b) This membership only shows that the British ruled over India.
(c) Members of the association are sovereign and independent.
(d) It is a symbol of the unity among the members of the association.
4. Where was the First Asian Relations Conference held?
(a) Manila (b) Tokyo
(c) New Delhi (d) Colombo
5. In which of the following years, was the Indo-China Treaty on Tibet signed?
(a) 1950 (b) 1954
(c) 1957 (d) 1962
6. Which of the following Commonwealth Summit was hosted by India?
(a) 15th Summit (b) 18th Summit
(c) 24th Summit (d) 27th Summit
7. Consider the following statements:
1. India's "Look East" policy lays emphasis on improving cooperation with India's neighbouring south-east and east Asian countries.
2. The "Look East" policy of India was initiated by the Prime Minister Atal Bihari Vajpayee.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(a) Only 1 (b) Only 2
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
8. In which of the following years, India adopted its nuclear doctrine?
(a) 2000 (b) 2002
(c) 2003 (d) 2004
9. Consider the following statements:
1. The Gujral Doctrine of India is formulated on India's accommodating approach towards its smaller neighbours on the basis of the principle of non-reciprocity.
2. The Gujral Doctrine of India was initiated in 1994.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(a) Only 1 (b) Only 2
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer Key

- | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. (d) | 2. (c) | 3. (a) | 4. (c) | 5. (b) |
| 6. (c) | 7. (a) | 8. (c) | 9. (a) | |

**History of India and
Indian National
Movement**

**Indian and
World Geography**

**Economic and
Social Development**

**Indian Polity
and Governance**

**Environmental Ecology,
Bio-diversity and
Climate Change**

**General
Science**

**General Knowledge
and Current Events**



Working of the Constitution

Seventy One

National Commission to Review
the Working of the Constitution



Eleven

National Commission to Review the Working of the Constitution

Seventy One

chapter

1. Which of the following in respect of the enlargement of Fundamental Rights were recommended by the “National Commission to Review the Working of the Constitution” constituted by the Government of India in the year 2000?
 1. Every person has a right to respect for his private and family life.
 2. Every person has a right to leave the territory of India and every citizen shall have the right to return to India.
 3. Every person who has been illegally deprived of his right to life or liberty shall have an enforceable right to compensation.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
2. Which of the following were the main areas of concern for the “National Commission to Review the Working of the Constitution” constituted by the Government of India in the year 2000?

XI.6 | Objective Indian Polity

1. Electoral Reforms
2. Union-State Relations
3. Enlargement of Fundamental Rights
4. Administrative System and Standards in Public Life

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (a) 1 and 2 (b) 2 and 3
(c) 1 and 3 (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4
3. Who among the following was not a member of the “National Commission to Review the Working of the Constitution” constituted by the Government of India in the year 2000?
- (a) Soli J. Sorabjee (b) C.R. Irani
(c) P.A. Sangma (d) Somnath Chatterjee
4. Which of the following was/were suggested by the National Commission to Review the Working of the Constitution (2002)?
1. The Governor should be appointed only after consultation with the Chief Minister of the concerned State.
 2. A person with fair knowledge of Constitution and Indian polity should be preferred as Governor.
 3. The Governor should not be allowed to dismiss the ministry, so long as it enjoys the confidence of the Assembly.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 (b) 1 and 2 only
(c) 2 and 3 only (d) 1 and 3 only
5. Who among the following was the Chairman of the “National Commission to Review the Working of the Constitution” constituted by the Government of India in the year 2000?
- (a) A.M. Ahmadi (b) A.S. Anand
(c) M.N. Venkatachalaiah (d) J.S. Verma

Answer Key

1. (d) 2. (d) 3. (d) 4. (d) 5. (c)

**History of India and
Indian National
Movement**

**Indian and
World Geography**

**Economic and
Social Development**

**Indian Polity
and Governance**

**Environmental Ecology,
Bio-diversity and
Climate Change**

**General
Science**

**General Knowledge
and Current Events**

Appendices

Appendix I	Articles of the Constitution (1-395)
Appendix II	Subjects of Union, State and Concurrent Lists
Appendix III	Table of Precedence
Appendix IV	Oath by the Constitutional and other Authorities
Appendix V	Definitions Under the Constitution
Appendix VI	Constitutional Amendments
Appendix VII	Allied Amending Acts
Appendix VIII	Model Code of Conduct Relating to Elections
Appendix IX	Flag Code of India
Appendix X	Presidents, Vice-Presidents, Prime Ministers, etc.

Twelve

Articles of the Constitution (1-395)

One appendix

1. Which of the following is/are provided by Article 249 of the Constitution of India?
 1. Residuary powers of legislation
 2. Power of the Parliament to legislate with respect to a matter in the state list in the national interest
 3. Legislation for giving effect to international agreementsSelect the correct answer using the codes given below:
 - (a) Only 1
 - (b) 1 and 2
 - (c) 2 and 3
 - (d) 2 only
2. Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched?

(a) Reservation of seats for SCs and STs in the Lok Sabha	:	Article 330
(b) Constitutional Amendment Procedure	:	Article 268
(c) Public Service Commissions for the Union and States	:	Article 313
(d) Special Provisions with respect to the State of Nagaland	:	Article 371-D

XII.6 | Objective Indian Polity

3. Which of the following Articles of the Constitution of India deals with the promotion of international peace and security?
- (a) Article 51 (b) Article 39
(c) Article 44 (d) Article 265
4. Which of the following Articles of the Constitution of India gives the right to Ministers and Attorney-General to speak in or to take part in the proceedings of either House of Parliament?
- (a) Article 84 (b) Article 85
(c) Article 87 (d) Article 88
5. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

List-I (Provisions)	List-II (Articles)
A. Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth	1. Article 22
B. Prohibition of employment of children in factories	2. Article 15
C. Protection against arrest and detention in certain cases	3. Article 24
D. Abolition of untouchability	4. Article 17

Codes:

A	B	C	D
(a) 1	4	2	3
(b) 2	3	1	4
(c) 2	4	1	3
(d) 1	3	2	4

6. Under which Article of the Indian Constitution has the State been empowered to protect and improve the environment, forests and wildlife?
- (a) Article 43-A (b) Article 48-A
(c) Article 44 (d) Article 46
7. Which one of the following is correctly matched?
- (a) Article 141 : Advisory jurisdiction of the Supreme Court
(b) Article 136 : Power of the Supreme Court to grant special leave to appeal
(c) Article 226 : Power of the superintendence of the High Court
(d) Article 131 : Appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court

8. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

List-I (Article)	List-II (Matter Dealt With)
A. Article 39-A	1. Living wage for workers
B. Article 43	2. Uniform Civil Code
C. Article 44	3. Separation of judiciary
D. Article 50	4. Free legal aid

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	1	4	2	3
(b)	4	1	3	2
(c)	4	1	2	3
(d)	1	4	3	2

9. Article 359 of the Constitution of India deals with which one of the following?
- Declaration of financial emergency
 - Promulgation of President's rule in a State
 - Suspension of the enforcement of fundamental rights except a few during emergency
 - Terms and conditions of service of Members of the Union Public Service Commission
10. Which Article of the Constitution of India directs the State to make effective provision for securing the Right to work?
- Article 16
 - Article 38
 - Article 41
 - Article 43

11. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

List-I (Article)	List-II (Subject)
A. Article 50	1. Impeachment of the President
B. Article 143	2. Separation between judiciary and executive
C. Article 61	3. Functions of Public Service Commissions
D. Article 320	4. Advisory Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	2	4	1	3
(b)	3	1	4	2
(c)	2	1	4	3
(d)	3	4	1	2

XII.8 | Objective Indian Polity

12. Which one of the following Articles of the Constitution of India deals with the saving of laws giving effect to certain directive principles?
- (a) Article 32 (b) Article 31-A
(c) Article 31-B (d) Article 31-C
13. Which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched?
- (a) Protection of childhood and youth from exploitation : Article 39
(b) Right to work, to education and to public assistance in certain cases : Article 41
(c) Provision for early childhood care and education to children below six years : Article 45
(d) Protection of monuments and places and objects of national importance : Article 48-A
14. Which Article of the Constitution of India has the provisions in respect of the amendment of any provision of the Constitution of India and procedure thereof?
- (a) Article 361 (b) Article 364
(c) Article 366 (d) Article 368
15. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

List-I (Matter)	List-II (Article)
A. Right to Equality	1. Article 14
B. Right to Freedom	2. Article 25
C. Right to Freedom of Religion	3. Article 32
D. Right to Constitutional Remedies	4. Article 19
	5. Article 13

Codes:

A	B	C	D
(a) 1	3	2	4
(b) 2	4	5	3
(c) 1	4	2	3
(d) 2	3	5	4

Answer Key

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. (d) | 2. (a) | 3. (a) | 4. (d) | 5. (b) |
| 6. (b) | 7. (b) | 8. (c) | 9. (c) | 10. (c) |
| 11. (a) | 12. (d) | 13. (d) | 14. (d) | 15. (c) |

Subjects of Union, State and Concurrent Lists

Two appendix

1. Which of the following are the matters covered under List-I of Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India?
 1. Foreign loans
 2. Atomic energy
 3. Insurance
 4. Public healthSelect the correct answer using the codes given below:

(a) 1, 2, 3 and 4	(b) 1, 2 and 3
(c) 1 and 4	(d) 2, 3 and 4
2. Which one of the following is not a part of the State List in the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India?
 - (a) Relief of the disabled and unemployable
 - (b) Taxes on lands and buildings
 - (c) Prisons
 - (d) Stock exchanges

XII.10 | Objective Indian Polity

3. Which of the following subjects is included in the concurrent list of the constitution of India?
 - (a) Citizenship
 - (b) Inter-state rivers
 - (c) Trade unions
 - (d) All-India services
4. In which List is the subject of Preventive Detention enumerated?
 - (a) Union List
 - (b) Both Union List & Concurrent List
 - (c) State List
 - (d) Concurrent List
5. Public Order is included in the Constitution as an item in
 - (a) Union list
 - (b) State list
 - (c) Concurrent list
 - (d) Both Union and State lists
6. Which one among the following pairs is not correctly matched?
 - (a) Union List : Banking
 - (b) State List : Agriculture
 - (c) Concurrent List : Marriage
 - (d) Residuary List : Education
7. Which one of the following is mentioned in the Union List?
 - (a) Excise duties on alcoholic liquor, opium, Indian hemp and other narcotic drugs
 - (b) Sales tax
 - (c) Corporation tax
 - (d) Professional tax
8. Which one of the following is not included in the State List in the Constitution of India?
 - (a) Police
 - (b) Law and Order
 - (c) Prisons
 - (d) Criminal Procedure Code
9. The entry 'Public Health and Sanitation' is included in the Constitution of India in:
 - (a) Union List
 - (b) State List
 - (c) Concurrent List
 - (d) Both Union and State Lists
10. Which one of the following items come under the concurrent list of Indian Constitution?
 - (a) Inter-State rivers
 - (b) Trade Unions
 - (c) Citizenship
 - (d) Local Government
11. Taxation on imports and exports, and taxation on sales in the course of inter-state trade and commerce are exclusive:
 - (a) Union subjects
 - (b) State subjects
 - (c) Concurrent subjects
 - (d) State subjects upon which Union may legislate

12. Which one of the following issues come under the Concurrent List?

- (a) Taxes on Professions, trades, callings and employments
- (b) Capitation Taxes
- (c) Adulteration of foodstuffs and other goods
- (d) Corporation Tax

Answer Key

- | | | | | |
|---------|---------|--------|--------|---------|
| 1. (b) | 2. (d) | 3. (c) | 4. (b) | 5. (b) |
| 6. (d) | 7. (c) | 8. (d) | 9. (b) | 10. (b) |
| 11. (a) | 12. (c) | | | |

Table of Precedence

Three appendix

1. Consider the following statements:

1. The Table of Precedence is related to the rank and order of the officials of the Union and State Governments.
2. The order in the Table of Precedence is meant for state and ceremonial occasions and has no application in the day-to-day business of Government.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

2. What is the correct sequence of the following functionaries in the Order of Precedence?

1. Judges of Supreme Court
2. Comptroller and Auditor General of India
3. Governors of States within their respective states
4. Former Prime Ministers

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

3. Who among the following ranks lowest in the Warrant of Precedence?
 - (a) Attorney-General of India
 - (b) Members of the Planning Commission
 - (c) Chairperson of the UPSC
 - (d) Leader of Opposition in the Lok Sabha
4. In which of the following years, the present notification on the Warrant of Precedence (Order of Precedence) was issued by the government?
 - (a) 1963
 - (b) 1976
 - (c) 1979
 - (d) 1967
5. Who of the following is placed at the fifth position in the Order of Precedence?
 - (a) Chief Justice of India
 - (b) Deputy Prime Minister
 - (c) Speaker of Lok Sabha
 - (d) Former Presidents
6. Who of the following is not placed at the same rank in the Table of Precedence?
 - (a) Leader of Opposition in Rajya Sabha
 - (b) Cabinet Minister of the Union
 - (c) Deputy Chairman of Planning Commission
 - (d) Chief Election Commissioner
7. Consider the following statements:
 1. The Ministry of External Affairs may assign appropriate ranks to foreign dignitaries and Indian Ambassadors, High Commissioners and Ministers Plenipotentiary during their visit to India.
 2. Secretaries in the Ministry of External Affairs other than the Foreign Secretary, between themselves, will take precedence in the order of their seniority in Grade-I of the Indian Foreign Service and both of them will take precedence after the Foreign Secretary.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer Key

- | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. (c) | 2. (b) | 3. (a) | 4. (c) | 5. (d) |
| 6. (d) | 7. (c) | | | |

Oath by the Constitutional and Other Authorities

Four appendix

1. Consider the following statements:

1. Every member of either House of Parliament shall, before taking his seat, make and subscribe before the Speaker, an oath or affirmation.
2. Every person appointed to be the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India shall, before he enters upon his office, make and subscribe before the President an oath or affirmation.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

2. Which of the following are contained in the form of oath of the President of India?

1. To faithfully execute the office
2. To preserve, protect and defend the Constitution and the law
3. To devote himself to the service and well-being of the people of India
4. To uphold the sovereignty and integrity of India

XII.16 | Objective Indian Polity

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (a) 2, 3 and 4 (b) 1, 2 and 3
(c) 1, 2 and 4 (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4
- In the absence of the Chief Justice of the State High Court, who among the following administers the oath of office to the Governor of a State?
- (a) The Speaker of the State Legislative Assembly
(b) The Law Minister of the State
(c) The seniormost Judge of the State High Court available
(d) The Chief Justice of India
- Who of the following administers the oath of office to the State Chief Information Commissioner?
- (a) President of India (b) Chief Justice of India
(c) Governor of the State (d) Chief Justice of the State High Court
- Which one of the following is not a part of the form of oath or affirmation for the judges of High Courts?
- (a) To bear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of India
(b) To uphold the sovereignty and integrity of India
(c) To uphold the Constitution and the laws
(d) To devote himself to the service and well-being of the people of the state

Answer Key

1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (c) 5. (d)

Definitions Under the Constitution

Five

appendix

1. With reference to the definitions under the Constitution, consider the following statements:
 1. Indian state means any territory which the Government of the Dominion of India recognized as such a state.
 2. Union territory means any union territory specified in the First Schedule and does not include any other territory comprised within the territory of India but not specified in that Schedule.Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
 - (a) Only 1
 - (b) Only 2
 - (c) Both 1 and 2
 - (d) Neither 1 nor 2
2. Which of the following Amendment Acts is related to the definition of 'Ruler'?
 - (a) 26th Amendment Act
 - (b) 16th Amendment Act
 - (c) 19th Amendment Act
 - (d) 24th Amendment Act
3. Which of the following Articles of the Constitution of India contains the definitions of various terms used in different provisions of the Constitution?
 - (a) Article 363
 - (b) Article 369
 - (c) Article 366
 - (d) Article 362

XII.18 | *Objective Indian Polity*

4. In the context of the definitions under the Constitution, the 'Federal Court' means the Federal Court constituted under the:
- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| (a) Government of India Act, 1919 | (b) Government of India Act, 1935 |
| (c) Indian Independence Act, 1947 | (d) Constitution of India, 1950 |
5. Article 342 of the Constitution deals with the definition of:
- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| (a) Scheduled Castes | (b) Scheduled Tribes |
| (c) Backward Classes | (d) Minorities |
6. With reference to the definitions under the Constitution, consider the following statements:
1. Proclamation of emergency means a proclamation issued under Article 356.
 2. Railway does not include any other line of communication wholly situated in one state and declared by the State Legislature by law not to be a railway.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- | | |
|------------------|---------------------|
| (a) Only 1 | (b) Only 2 |
| (c) Both 1 and 2 | (d) Neither 1 nor 2 |

Answer Key

- | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. (a) | 2. (a) | 3. (c) | 4. (b) | 5. (b) |
| 6. (d) | | | | |

Constitutional Amendments

Six appendix

1. The first Amendment to the Constitution (1951) made changes in relation to which of the following provisions?
1. Special provisions for advancement of socially and educationally backward classes.
 2. Validation of certain Acts and Regulations specified in the Ninth Schedule.
 3. Saving of certain laws giving effect to certain Directive Principles
 4. Saving of laws providing for acquisition of estates

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

2. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

List-I
(Constitutional Amendment Act)

- A. 19th Amendment
B. 25th Amendment

List-II
(Major Subject)

1. Reservation of seats for SC/ST in Lok Sabha and Legislative Assemblies in the States
2. Duties of the Election Commission

XII.20 | Objective Indian Polity

C. 31st Amendment

D. 45th Amendment

3. Compensation in the acquisition of property

4. Increase in the elected seats in Lok Sabha

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	4	1	2	3
(b)	2	3	4	1
(c)	4	3	2	1
(d)	2	1	4	3

3. What does the Constitution (Ninety-second Amendment) Act, 2003, deal with?

(a) Creation of a separate National Commission for Scheduled Tribes

(b) Cyber crimes

(c) Inclusion of Bodo, Dogri, Maithili and Santhali languages in the Eighth Schedule

(d) Making right to free and compulsory education a Fundamental Right

4. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

List-I (Amendment)

A. 42nd Amendment Act, 1976

B. 52nd Amendment Act, 1985

C. 62nd Amendment Act, 1989

D. 21st Amendment Act, 1966

List-II (Nature of Amendment)

1. Disqualification for defection

2. It amended Schedule VIII to the Constitution and added Sindhi as recognised language.

3. This Amendment inserted three new words 'Socialist', 'Secular' and 'Integrity' in the Preamble.

4. This Amendment has extended the reservation of seats for SCs and STs in the House of the People and State Legislative Assemblies.

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	3	1	2	4
(b)	1	3	4	2
(c)	3	1	4	2
(d)	1	3	2	4

5. 86th Amendment to the Constitution of India has:

(a) Made free and compulsory primary education a fundamental right

(b) Incorporated provision of right to inheritance in the Directive Principles of State Policy

(c) Enhanced the scope of reservation for backward communities in educational institutions

(d) Brought minority educational institutions under strict control of the Central Government

6. Which of the following pairs are correctly matched?

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|---|
| 1. 24 th Amendment | : | Asserted the right of the Parliament to amend any part of the Constitution including Part III. |
| 2. 39 th Amendment | : | Election of President, Vice-President, Prime Minister and Speaker is beyond the purview of the Judiciary. |
| 3. 42 nd Amendment | : | Political defections made illegal and reservations for SC/ST extended for another 10 years. |
| 4. 70 th Amendment | : | Granting of statehood to the Union Territory of Delhi. |

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

7. The Constitution (93rd Amendment) Act deals with:

- (a) Local self-government
- (b) Extension of reservation in educational institutions
- (c) Basic structure of the Constitution of India
- (d) Appointment of judges in the Supreme Court of India

8. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

List-I (Constitutional Amendment)		List-II (Effects)	
A. 37 th Amendment		1. Tripura in the Sixth Schedule	
B. 49 th Amendment		2. Legislature to a UT	
C. 58 th Amendment		3. Publication of the Constitution in Hindi	
D. 77 th Amendment		4. National Capital status to Delhi	
		5. Reservation in promotions to SCs and STs	

Codes:

A	B	C	D
(a) 2	1	3	5
(b) 3	4	2	1
(c) 2	4	3	1
(d) 3	1	2	5

9. Part IV-A was added to the Constitution of India by the:

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| (a) Twenty-fifth Amendment Act | (b) Forty-second Amendment Act |
| (c) Forty-fourth Amendment Act | (d) Fifty-second Amendment Act |

XII.22 | Objective Indian Polity

10. Select the correct sequence of the following constitutional amendments:

1. Voting age reduced from 21 years to 18 years
2. Right to property deleted from the list of Fundamental Rights
3. Sikkim became a State of the Indian Union
4. Hindi version of the Constitution was accepted officially

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

11. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

List-I (Amendments of the Constitution)	List-II (Purpose of the Amendments)
A. 53 rd Amendment	1. Extension of reservation for SCs and STs and Anglo-Indians in the House of People and in the State Assemblies for a period of ten years
B. 61 st Amendment	2. Special provisions for Mizoram
C. 74 th Amendment	3. Lowering of voting age from 21 to 18
D. 79 th Amendment	4. Constitution of three types of Municipalities

Codes:

A	B	C	D
(a) 2	4	3	1
(b) 1	3	4	2
(c) 2	3	4	1
(d) 1	4	3	2

Answer Key

1. (b) 2. (b) 3. (c) 4. (c) 5. (a)
6. (b) 7. (b) 8. (a) 9. (b) 10. (c)
11. (c)

Allied Amending Acts

Seven appendix

1. Consider the following statements:

1. The Sixth Schedule to the Constitution (Amendment) Act, 1988 included certain modifications in the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution in its application to the State of Assam.
2. The Sixth Schedule to the Constitution (Amendment) Act, 1995 included certain modifications in the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution in its application to the states of Tripura and Mizoram.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

2. Where was the high court of Andhra State, formed in 1953, located?

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| (a) Guntur | (b) Tirupathi |
| (c) Kurnool | (d) Nellore |

3. **Statement I:** The States Reorganisation Act, 1956 created 16 states and 8 union territories.

Statement II: The States Reorganisation Act, 1956 made extensive changes in the boundaries of various states for the purpose of meeting the linguistic, regional and local demands.

XII.24 | Objective Indian Polity

Codes:

- (a) Both the statements are individually true and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I.
 - (b) Both the statements are individually true but Statement II is not the correct explanation of Statement I.
 - (c) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
 - (d) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.
4. The Assam (Alteration of Boundaries) Act, 1951 altered the boundaries of the State of Assam by ceding a strip of territory comprised in that state to which of the following countries?
- (a) Pakistan
 - (b) Nepal
 - (c) Bhutan
 - (d) Myanmar
5. Which of the following statements with respect to the Sixth Schedule to the Constitution (Amendment) Act, 2003 are correct?
- 1. It specified the Bodoland Territorial Areas District in the list of the tribal areas of the State of Assam.
 - 2. It created an autonomous self-governing body known as the Bodoland Territorial Council (BTC) within the state of Assam.
 - 3. It provided for adequate safeguards for the non-tribals in the BTC area.
- Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
- (a) 1 and 2
 - (b) 2 and 3
 - (c) 1 and 3
 - (d) 1, 2 and 3
6. Consider the following statements:
- 1. The Fifth Schedule to the Constitution (Amendment) Act, 1976 empowered the President of India to increase the area of any Scheduled Area in a state after consultation with the Governor of that state.
 - 2. The Fifth Schedule to the Constitution (Amendment) Act, 1976 empowered the President of India to rescind any order made for the designation of an area in any state to be a Scheduled Area, or in consultation with the Governor of the state concerned, make fresh order redefining the area which is to be a Scheduled Area.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer Key

- 1. (d)
- 2. (a)
- 3. (d)
- 4. (c)
- 5. (d)
- 6. (c)

Model Code of Conduct Relating to Elections

Eight

appendix

1. Consider the following statements:

According to the Model Code of Conduct Relating to Elections, all political parties and candidates shall:

1. Refrain from serving or distributing liquor on polling day and during the twenty-eight hours preceding it.
2. Supply to their authorized workers suitable badges or identity cards.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) Only 1
 - (b) Only 2
 - (c) Both 1 and 2
 - (d) Neither 1 nor 2
2. **Statement I:** During the conduct of elections, the Election Commission appoints Observers.
Statement II: If the candidates or their agents have any specific complaint or problem regarding the conduct of elections, they may bring the same to the notice of the Observer.

XII.26 | Objective Indian Polity

Codes:

- (a) Both the statements are individually true and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I.
 - (b) Both the statements are individually true but Statement II is not the correct explanation of Statement I.
 - (c) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
 - (d) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.
3. Consider the following statements with respect to the Model Code of Conduct Relating to Elections:
- 1. Ministers shall not sanction grants/payments out of discretionary funds from the time elections are announced by the Election Commission.
 - 2. Ministers shall not enter any polling station or place of counting except in their capacity as a candidate or voter or authorized agent.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) Only 1
 - (b) Only 2
 - (c) Both 1 and 2
 - (d) Neither 1 nor 2
4. Which of the following formulates the “Model Code of Conduct for the Guidance of Political Parties and Candidates”?
- (a) Parliament
 - (b) Law Ministry
 - (c) Supreme Court
 - (d) Election Commission
5. Consider the following statements with respect to the Model Code of Conduct Relating to Elections:
- 1. The Ministers shall not combine their official visit with electioneering work.
 - 2. The Ministers shall not make use of official machinery or personnel during the electioneering work.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer Key

1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (c) 4. (d) 5. (c)

Flag Code of India

Nine appendix

1. Consider the following statements:

1. The Flag Code of India, 2002, took effect from January 26, 2002 and superseded the “Flag Code-India” as it existed earlier.
2. For the sake of convenience, the Flag Code of India, 2002, has been divided into four parts.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

2. Who of the following dignitaries may fly the national flag on their cars, whenever they consider it necessary or advisable?

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| 1. Deputy Minister of a State | 2. Chairman of a State Legislative Council |
| 3. Union Cabinet Minister | 4. Head of Indian Mission |

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

XII.28 | Objective Indian Polity

3. Consider the following statements:
1. The National Flag shall be rectangular in shape.
 2. The ratio of the length to the height (width) of the flag shall be 4:3.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

4. The privilege of flying the national flag on motor cars is limited to the:
1. President
 2. Vice-President
 3. Governors
 4. Lieutenant Governors

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

5. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

List-I (Death of the Dignitary)	List-II (Half-Masting of the National Flag)
A. Union Cabinet Minister	1. Throughout India
B. Chief Justice of India	2. Throughout the State concerned
C. Vice-President	3. Delhi
D. Governor	4. Delhi and State Capitals

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	4	1	2	3
(b)	3	1	4	2
(c)	3	4	2	1
(d)	4	3	1	2

Answer Key

1. (a) 2. (c) 3. (a) 4. (c) 5. (d)

Presidents, Vice-Presidents, Prime Ministers, etc.

Ten appendix

1. Consider the following Vice-Presidents of India:

- | | |
|---------------|--------------------|
| 1. V.V. Giri | 2. M. Hidayatullah |
| 3. B.D. Jatti | 4. G.S. Pathak |

Which one of the following is the correct chronology of their tenures?

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| (a) 1-4-3-2 | (b) 2-1-3-4 |
| (c) 3-2-1-4 | (d) 4-1-3-2 |

2. Who among the following was never a Deputy Prime Minister of India?

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| (a) Devi Lal | (b) G.L. Nanda |
| (c) L.K. Advani | (d) Y.B. Chavan |

3. Who among the following had the longest tenure as the Prime Minister of India?

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------|
| (a) Morarji Desai | (b) Charan Singh |
| (c) V.P. Singh | (d) Lal Bahadur Shastri |

4. Who has been the only Lok Sabha Speaker to have become the President of India?

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| (a) Giani Zail Singh | (b) V.V. Giri |
| (c) Neelam Sanjiva Reddy | (d) K.R. Narayanan |

XII.30 | Objective Indian Polity

5. Who among the following was the first Speaker of the Lok Sabha?
(a) M.A. Ayyangar (b) G.V. Mavalankar
(c) Sardar Hukam Singh (d) N Sanjiva Reddy
6. Who among the following was the fourth President of India?
(a) Zakir Hussain (b) Zail Singh
(c) V.V. Giri (d) Neelam Sanjiva Reddy
7. Who of the following has not been a Chief Justice of India?
(a) R.C. Lahoti (b) G.B. Pattanaik
(c) M.S. Gill (d) V.N. Khare
8. Consider the following statements:
1. A.K. Chanda was the first Comptroller and Auditor-General of India.
2. K.V.K. Sundaram was the first Chief Election Commissioner of India.
Which of the statements given above is / are correct?
(a) Only 1 (b) Only 2
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
9. Consider the following statements:
1. M.C. Setalvad was the first Attorney-General of India.
2. Sir Ross Barker was the first chairman of the UPSC.
Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
(a) Only 1 (b) Only 2
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Answer Key

- | | | | | |
|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1. (a) | 2. (b) | 3. (a) | 4. (c) | 5. (b) |
| 6. (c) | 7. (c) | 8. (d) | 9. (c) | |

**History of India and
Indian National
Movement**

**Indian and
World Geography**

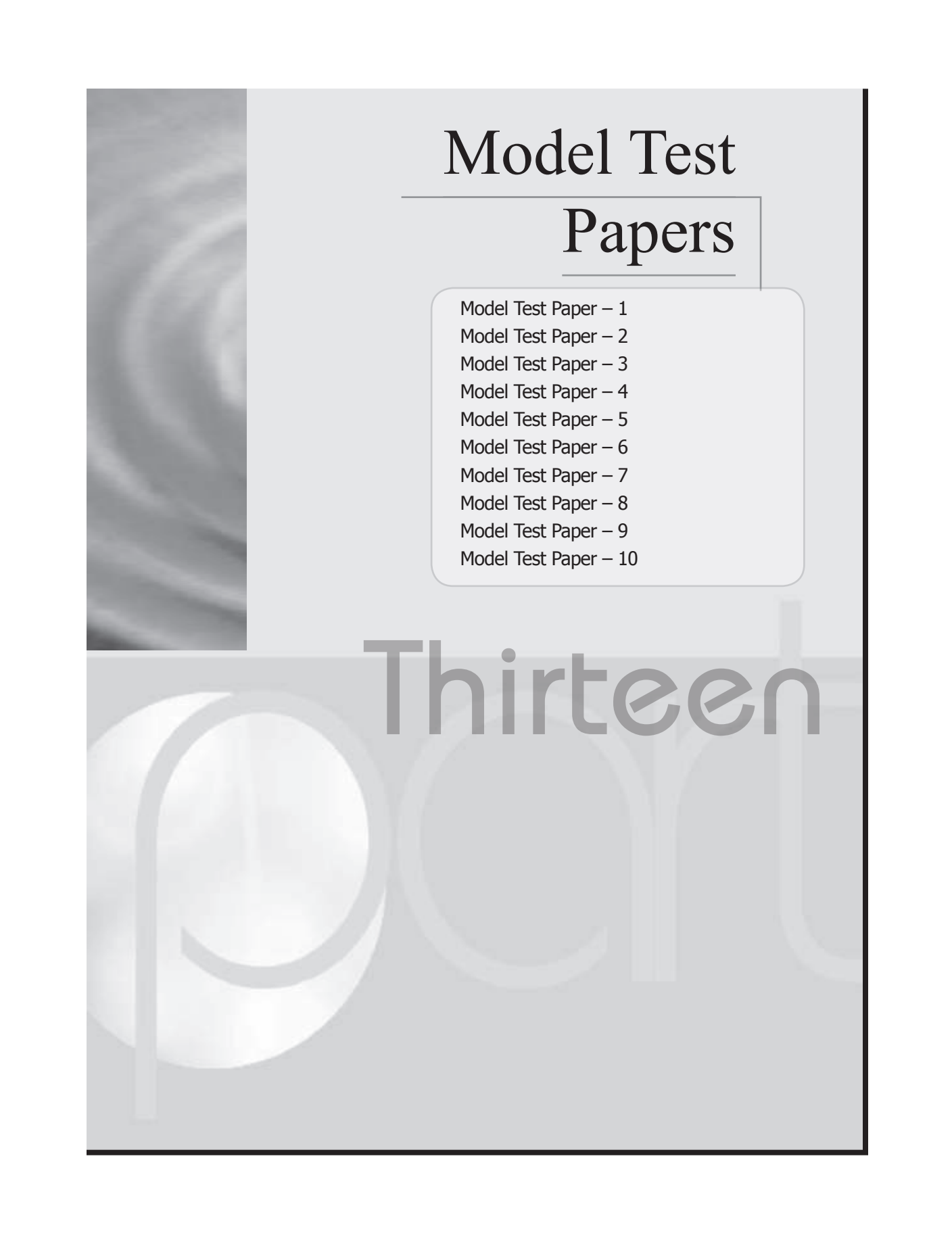
**Economic and
Social Development**

**Indian Polity
and Governance**

**Environmental Ecology,
Bio-diversity and
Climate Change**

**General
Science**

**General Knowledge
and Current Events**



Model Test Papers

Model Test Paper – 1
Model Test Paper – 2
Model Test Paper – 3
Model Test Paper – 4
Model Test Paper – 5
Model Test Paper – 6
Model Test Paper – 7
Model Test Paper – 8
Model Test Paper – 9
Model Test Paper – 10

Thirteen

Model Test Paper – 1

1. Consider the following statements:

Article 20 of the Constitution of India provides that:

1. No person shall be prosecuted and punished for the same offence more than once.
2. No person accused of any offence shall be compelled to be a witness against himself.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

2. Consider the following statements about elections:

1. The Constitution provides that elections to the House of the People and the Legislative Assemblies of States are to be held on the basis of universal adult suffrage.
2. The Constitution stipulates that there will be separate electoral rolls for Parliamentary and State Assembly elections.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

3. Consider the following statements:

1. Zonal Councils have been established under an Article of the Constitution of India.
2. There is a provision under an Article of the Constitution of India that the President can establish an Inter-State Council.
3. The Union Home Minister has been nominated to be the common Chairman of all the Zonal Councils.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

XIII.6 | Objective Indian Polity

4. The Parliament does not have exclusive power to make any law with respect to which one of the following subjects?
- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|
| (a) Shipping and navigation | (b) Stock exchanges |
| (c) Trade and commerce in foodstuffs | (d) Insurance |
5. Which of the following statements is/are correct in relation to the legislative procedure regarding bills in the Parliament?
1. A bill pending in the Parliament shall not lapse by reason of prorogation of the Houses.
 2. A bill pending in the Council of States, which has not been passed by the House of the People, shall not lapse on dissolution of the House of the People.
 3. A bill which is pending in the House of the People, or which having been passed by the House of the People is pending in the Council of States, shall, subject to the provisions of Article 108 (joint sitting of both Houses), lapse on dissolution of the House of the People.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- | | |
|-------------|----------------|
| (a) 1 and 2 | (b) Only 1 |
| (c) 2 and 3 | (d) 1, 2 and 3 |
6. Which one among the following is the distinguishing factor between a pressure group and a political party?
- (a) Pressure groups are confined to a few, while political parties involve larger number of people.
 - (b) Pressure groups do not seek active political power, while political parties do.
 - (c) Pressure groups do not politically motivate people, while political parties do.
 - (d) Political parties take political stance, while pressure groups do not bother about political issues.
7. **Assertion (A):** No criminal proceedings can be instituted against the Governor of a State in any court during his tenure of office.
- Reason (R):** There is a provision under the Constitution of India for such protection to the Governor of a State.

Codes:

- (a) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A
 - (b) Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A
 - (c) A is true but R is false
 - (d) A is false but R is true
8. Consider the following statements:
- A municipal corporation's income (revenue) is derived from:
1. Local taxes
 2. Grants from State Government
 3. Income from remunerative enterprises
 4. Tax sharing between State Government and the Municipal Corporation concerned

Which of these statements are correct?

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

9. According to the Constitution of India, a New All-India Service can be created if:
(a) The Parliament of India enacts a law by a special majority prescribed under Article 312 of the Constitution
(b) The Rajya Sabha passes a resolution by a two-third majority of its members present and voting and an absolute majority of the whole House
(c) The President of India so desires and issues a proclamation to that effect
(d) The State Governments initiate such a proposal
10. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

List-I
(Name of the Writ)

- A. Mandamus
B. Prohibition
C. Certiorari
D. Quo-Warranto

List-II
(Issued For)

1. To quash the order of the tribunal
2. To command a person to perform his legal duty
3. Safeguarding against the usurpation of public offices
4. Forbidding the inferior court in excess of its jurisdiction

Codes:

A	B	C	D
(a) 3	4	1	2
(b) 3	1	4	2
(c) 2	4	1	3
(d) 2	1	4	3

11. Consider the following statements:
- The First Finance Commission was constituted in 1950.
 - The Finance Commission recommends the principles which should govern the grants-in-aid of the revenues of the States out of the Consolidated Fund of India.
 - The Finance Commission recommends the distribution between the Union and the States of the net proceeds of taxes which are to be divided between them.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

XIII.8 | Objective Indian Polity

12. Provisions of the Constitution relating to the formation of new States can be amended by:
- (a) Two-third majority of the members present and voting in each House of the Parliament provided they also constitute majority of the total membership in each house.
 - (b) A Parliamentary resolution which should be ratified by a majority of State legislatures.
 - (c) A simple majority in each House of Parliament
 - (d) A three-fourth majority in each House of Parliament

13. Consider the following statements:

- 1. The Chief Information Commissioner is appointed by the President on the recommendation of a committee of which the Leader of Opposition in the Lok Sabha is one of the members.
- 2. The Headquarters of the Central Information Commission is at Bengaluru.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) Only 1
 - (b) Only 2
 - (c) Both 1 and 2
 - (d) Neither 1 nor 2
14. Which one of the following Prime Ministers did not head a minority government?
- (a) I.K. Gujaral
 - (b) V.P. Singh
 - (c) Chandrashekhar
 - (d) Morarji Desai
15. Which of the following are the advantages of the 73rd amendment to the Constitution of India?
- 1. Constitutional protection to panchayats
 - 2. Holding of panchayat elections at regular intervals
 - 3. Reservation of seats for SCs and STs
 - 4. Reservation of seats for Backward Classes

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

- (a) 1, 2 and 4
 - (b) 1, 3 and 4
 - (c) 2, 3 and 4
 - (d) 1, 2 and 3
16. Which Article of the Constitution empowers the Parliament to legislate on a matter of the State List in the national interest?
- (a) Article 115
 - (b) Article 183
 - (c) Article 221
 - (d) Article 249

17. **Statement I:** Adjournment is a short recess within the session of the Parliament ordered by the Presiding Officer of the House.

Statement II: When the Presiding Officer adjourns the House without fixing any date or time of the next meeting of the House, it is known as adjournment sine die.

Codes:

- (a) Both the statements are individually true and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I.
- (b) Both the statements are individually true but Statement II is not the correct explanation of Statement I.

- (c) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
- (d) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

18. Consider the following statements associated with Fundamental Duties in Part IV-A of the Constitution.

It shall be the duty of every citizen of India:

- 1. To owe allegiance to the nation and to uphold and protect the sovereignty and security of India
- 2. To uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India
- 3. To defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so

Which of the above statements are correct?

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

19. The creation of the office of the Lokpal was first recommended by the:

- (a) National Police Commission
- (b) States Reorganisation Commission
- (c) Administrative Reforms Commission
- (d) Inter-State Council

20. Consider the following statements about the Attorney-General of India:

- 1. He is appointed by the President of India.
- 2. He has the right to take part in the proceedings of the Parliament.
- 3. He has the right of audience in all courts in India.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

21. Which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched?

- (a) Equality before law : Guaranteed to both citizens and non-citizens
- (b) Altering the name of a state : Power of a state legislature
- (c) Creating a new state : Power of Parliament
- (d) Equality of opportunity : Guaranteed only to Indian citizens

22. Which of the following statements regarding the advisory jurisdiction of the Supreme Court are correct?

- 1. The opinion of the Supreme Court may be sought by the President on any question of law or fact.
- 2. In case the opinion of the Supreme Court is sought, it is bound to give it.
- 3. The advice given by the Supreme Court on a matter referred to it is binding on the President since the 42nd amendment.
- 4. Advisory jurisdiction of the Supreme Court can also be exercised over disputes arising out of references made over pre-constitutional treaties.

XIII.10 | Objective Indian Polity

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

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

23. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

List-I (Political Events)	List-II (Took Place In)
A. Formation of the Bharatiya Janata Party	1. 1990
B. Acceptance of the Mandal Commission Report	2. 1980
C. Formation of the First Communist Government in an Indian State	3. 1957
D. Passing of the 42nd Amendment Act	4. 1976
	5. 1947

Codes:

A	B	C	D
(a) 1	2	4	5
(b) 1	2	3	4
(c) 2	1	3	4
(d) 2	1	4	5

24. According to the Anti-Defection Law, a legislator attracts disqualification under the Tenth Schedule if:

1. He voluntarily gives up the membership of the party on whose ticket he was elected.
2. He votes or abstains from voting contrary to any direction issued by his political party.
3. A nominated member joins any political party after six months.
4. A member who has been elected as an independent member joins any political party.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

25. What is the procedure required to be followed for the abolition of an existing Legislative Council in a State?

1. The Rajya Sabha must pass a resolution to that effect.
2. The State Legislative Assembly must pass a resolution to that effect by a special majority as prescribed in the Constitution.
3. Parliament must enact a law abolishing the Legislative Council.
4. The State Legislative Assembly must pass a resolution with an ordinary majority as in the case of a bill.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

Answer Key

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

Model Test Paper – 2

1. Which of the following statements is/are correct in respect of the Constitution of India?
 1. The Constitution received signature of the President of the Constituent Assembly on 26 November, 1949.
 2. The provisions relating to citizenship were given immediate effect from 26 November, 1949.Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

(a) Only 1	(b) Only 2
(c) Both 1 and 2	(d) Neither 1 nor 2
2. Consider the following political events:
 1. Inclusion of Ninth Schedule in the Constitution
 2. Passing of Anti-defection Bill
 3. First non-Congress government at the Centre
 4. Reorganisation of the State of PunjabThe correct chronological sequence of these political events is:

(a) 1, 2, 3, 4	(b) 4, 3, 2, 1
(c) 1, 4, 3, 2	(d) 2, 3, 1, 4
3. Who among the following was elected President of India unopposed?
 - (a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
 - (b) Dr. S. Radhakrishnan
 - (c) Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy
 - (d) K.R. Narayanan

4. Consider the following statements:
1. The Committee on Public Accounts examines the report of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India before it is presented before each House of Parliament.
 2. The President of India causes the reports of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India to be laid before each House of Parliament.
 3. After the Annual Financial Statement is presented before the Lok Sabha, the Committee on Public Accounts examines the estimates.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

5. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

List-I (Commission/Committee)	List-II (Subject)
A. Rajamannar Committee	1. Backward classes
B. Fazl Ali Commission	2. Linguistic division of States
C. Kaka Kalelkar Commission	3. Administrative reforms
D. Santhanam Committee	4. Centre-State Relations
	5. Prevention of Corruption

Codes:

A	B	C	D
(a) 2	5	3	4
(b) 4	2	1	5
(c) 2	4	1	3
(d) 3	1	2	5

6. According to Article 78 of the Constitution of India, the Prime Minister has to furnish information to the President in respect of:
1. All decisions of Council of Ministers relating to administration of the affairs of the Union
 2. Submitting for consideration of Council of Ministers any matter on which a decision has been taken by a Minister, but not considered earlier by the Council of Ministers
 3. Submitting proposals for legislation as the President may call for
 4. International treaties

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

XIII.14 | Objective Indian Polity

7. Which one among the following items was not added to the Concurrent List of the Constitution of India under the provisions of the 42nd Amendment Act, 1976?
- | | |
|---------------------|--------------|
| (a) Family Planning | (b) Forests |
| (c) Education | (d) Railways |

8. In which among the following cases, can the joint session of both the Houses of Parliament be summoned?
1. To amend the Constitution
 2. When a Bill has been pending with one House for more than six months after it was passed by the other
 3. When both the Houses disagree on the amendments to be made in a Bill
 4. When a bill is passed by one House and is rejected by the other

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

9. Consider the following statements:
1. There is no provision in the Constitution of India to provide for immunity of the Union property from State taxation, and property and income of a State from Union taxation.
 2. There is a provision in the Constitution of India which empowers the President of India to establish an Inter-State Council for coordination between States.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

10. **Assertion (A):** The Directive Principles are relevant for determining the reasonableness of restrictions under Article 19.

Reason (R): The Directive Principles have been declared superior to fundamental rights.

Codes:

- (a) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is true but R is false.
- (d) A is false but R is true.

11. Which one of the following is not a function of a State Finance Commission?
- (a) Determination of taxes, duties and tolls which may be assigned to Panchayats
 - (b) Grants-in-aid to Panchayats from Consolidated Fund of the Union Government
 - (c) Measures to improve financial position of Panchayats
 - (d) Distribution of the net proceeds of fees leviable by the State between the State and Panchayats

12. The Montague's Declaration of 20th August, 1917, contained:
1. Increasing association of Indians in every branch of administration
 2. Gradual development of self-government institutions
 3. Realisation of responsible government independent of the British Empire
 4. Progress in this policy to be achieved in successive stages

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

13. Article 15 of the Constitution of India empowers the State to make special provisions for
- (a) Reservation in employment for freedom fighters
 - (b) Women and children
 - (c) Reservation in employment for physically handicapped persons
 - (d) Relaxation of minimum qualifying marks for admission to those belonging to SC and ST category
14. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

List-I (Schedule)	List-II (Content)
A. Third Schedule	1. Powers, authority, responsibilities of the Municipalities
B. Seventh Schedule	2. Distribution of powers between the union and the states
C. Ninth Schedule	3. Oaths and affirmations
D. Twelfth Schedule	4. Allocation of seats in the council of states
	5. Land reform laws

Codes:

A	B	C	D
(a) 3	2	5	1
(b) 5	1	3	4
(c) 3	1	5	4
(d) 5	2	3	1

15. Consider the following statements:
1. Salary and allowances of the Speaker of the Lok Sabha are charged on the Consolidated Fund of India.
 2. In the Warrant of Precedence, the Speaker of Lok Sabha ranks higher than all the Union Cabinet Ministers other than Prime Minister.

XIII.16 | Objective Indian Polity

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

16. Consider the following statements:

1. No person is eligible for appointment as Governor unless he has completed the age of thirty years.
2. The same person can be appointed as Governor for three States.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

17. Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched?

- (a) Writ of Habeas Corpus : Issued only to the state
- (b) Writ of Mandamus : Issued to the public servant
- (c) Writ of Quo-Warranto : Issued to the subordinate courts
- (d) Writ of Prohibition : Issued to the private individual

18. Consider the following statements:

1. The President shall appoint a person who is qualified to be appointed a judge of a High Court to be Attorney-General for India.
2. In the performance of his duties, the Attorney-General shall have right of audience in all courts in India.
3. The Attorney-General shall hold office during the pleasure of the President and shall receive such remuneration as the President may determine.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

19. The authority to specify which castes shall be deemed to be Scheduled Castes rests with the:

- (a) President
- (b) Governor
- (c) Prime Minister
- (d) National Commission for Scheduled Castes

20. **Statement I:** The number of the Members of the Union Public Service Commission is prescribed in the Constitution of India.

Statement II: The Union Public Service Commission was constituted under the provisions of the Constitution of India.

Codes:

- (a) Both the statements are individually true and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I.
- (b) Both the statements are individually true but Statement II is not the correct explanation of Statement I.

- (c) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
- (d) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

21. On which of the following grounds can a Judge of a High Court be impeached?

- 1. Violation of the Constitution
- 2. Proved misbehaviour
- 3. Incapacity

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

22. The Legislative Council in a State can be created or abolished by the:

- (a) President on the recommendation of the Governor of the State
- (b) Parliament on the recommendation of the Chief Minister of the State
- (c) Parliament after the State Assembly passes a resolution to that effect
- (d) Governor of the State on the recommendation of the Council of Ministers

23. Which among the following statements with respect to the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India is/are correct?

- 1. The procedure and grounds for his removal from the office are the same as that of a Judge of the Supreme Court.
- 2. He prescribes the form in which accounts of the Union and the States are to be kept.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

24. The Vice-President of India can be removed from the office:

- (a) By a resolution initiated in the Council of States and approved by the Lok Sabha
- (b) By a resolution passed in the Lok Sabha and agreed to by the Council of States
- (c) By a resolution adopted by the two Houses meeting in a joint session
- (d) Following a formal process of impeachment

25. Which of the following statements regarding the Preamble of the Constitution of India is/are correct?

- 1. The Preamble is an integral part of the Constitution.
- 2. The words 'Secular' and 'Socialist' have been a part of the Preamble since its inception.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

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

Answer Key

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

Model Test Paper – 3

1. Consider the following statements:

1. Attorney-General of India has the right of audience in all courts in the territory of India.
2. Attorney-General of India has the right to take part in the proceedings of the Parliament without the right to vote.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

2. Which of the following expenditures are charged on the Consolidated Fund of India?

1. Emoluments and allowances of the President of India
2. Salaries and allowances of the Chairman of the Council of States
3. Salaries and allowances of the Speaker of the House of the People
4. The pensions payable to or in respect of Judges of any High Court

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

3. The Chief Election Commissioner of India can be removed from office during his tenure:

- (a) By the Chief Justice of India if some charges are proved against him
- (b) By the President on the basis of a resolution of the Union Cabinet
- (c) By a Committee consisting of Chief Justice of India, Law Minister of India and the Vice-President of India
- (d) By the President on the basis of resolution passed by the Parliament by two-thirds majority

XIII.20 | Objective Indian Polity

4. Which of the statements given below is/are correct?
1. The Speaker immediately vacates his office whenever the State Legislative Assembly is dissolved.
 2. No Member of a State Legislative Assembly shall be liable to any proceedings in any court in respect of anything said or any vote given by him in the legislature.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

5. Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched?

- | | | |
|----------------|---|--|
| (a) Republic | : | Head of the State is hereditary monarch |
| (b) Sovereign | : | Constitution rests on the people's will |
| (c) Democratic | : | Constitution does not recognise legal supremacy of another country |
| (d) Secular | : | State is without any religion of its own |

6. Which of the following statements with regard to financial emergency is/are correct?

1. It is required to be approved by both the Houses of the Parliament within one month.
2. Once approved by both the Houses of the Parliament, it remains valid for six months.
3. Salary of any government official including the Supreme Court judges can be reduced during financial emergency.
4. During financial emergency, the executive authority of the Union shall extend to the giving of directions to any State to observe such canons of financial propriety as may be specified in the directions.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

7. The purpose of Directive Principles of State Policy is to:

- (a) Lay down positive instructions which would guide State Policy at all levels
- (b) Implement Gandhiji's idea for a decentralised state
- (c) Check the use of arbitrary powers by the Government
- (d) Promote welfare of the backward sections of the society

8. Which of the following issues were included in the terms of reference of the second Commission on Centre-State Relations set up by the Government of India?

1. Inter-linking of rivers
2. Devolution of powers and autonomy to Panchayati Raj Institutions
3. Freeing Inter-State trade

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

9. Article 368 of the Constitution of India lays down:

- (a) Power of the Parliament to amend the Constitution
(b) Power of the Parliament to amend the Constitution and procedure therefore
(c) Procedure for amendment of the Constitution
(d) Limitation on the power of the Parliament to amend the Constitution

10. Consider the following statements:

1. Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs constitutes Consultative Committees of Members of both the Houses of Parliament.
2. The main purpose of these Committees is to provide a forum for formal discussions between the Government and Members of Parliament on policies and programmes of the Government.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

11. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

List-I (Articles of the Constitution)		List-II (Fundamental Rights)	
A. Article 20		1. Administration of minority educational institutions	
B. Article 30		2. Equal opportunity in State Employment	
C. Article 16		3. Retrospective operation of criminal law	
D. Article 15		4. Protection against discrimination	

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	3	4	2	1
(b)	2	1	3	4
(c)	3	1	2	4
(d)	2	4	3	1

12. Consider the following statements:

1. In the Lok Sabha, 12 members are nominated by the President of India.
2. In the Rajya Sabha, a maximum of 2 members of the Anglo-Indian community can be nominated by the President of India.

XIII.22 | Objective Indian Polity

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

13. Which one of the following matters stands excluded from the jurisdiction of Inter-State Council?

- (a) Enquiring into and advising upon disputes which may have arisen between the States
- (b) Adjudication of any dispute or complaint with respect to the use, distribution or control of water of any inter-state river or river-valley
- (c) Investigation and discussion of subjects in which some or all of the States or the Union and one or more States, have a common interest
- (d) Recommendation on any such subject, in particular, recommendation for a better coordination of policy and action with respect to that subject

14. Consider the following duties:

- 1. To value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture
- 2. To safeguard private property
- 3. To develop scientific temper, humanism and spirit of enquiry and reform

Of these, fundamental duties include:

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

15. Which one of the following statements is correct?

The members of the Constituent Assembly were:

- (a) Elected through indirect election by the members of the Provincial Legislative Assemblies
- (b) Elected directly by the people
- (c) Nominated by the Government
- (d) Elected by the local self-government bodies

16. **Assertion (A):** The Government cannot be held liable for the torts committed by its servants.

Reason (R): It was affirmed by the Supreme Court that, if injury is caused to any citizen in consequence of negligent act of Government servant, the Government cannot claim sovereign immunity.

Codes:

- (a) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is true but R is false.
- (d) A is false but R is true.

17. Which of the following features is/are contrary to the norms of a federal polity?

- 1. Common All-India Services
- 2. Single integrated judiciary

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

18. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

List-I (Constitutional Amendment Act)	List-II (Broad Subject)
A. 52nd Amendment Act	1. National Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes
B. 57th Amendment Act	2. Voting age reduction
C. 61st Amendment Act	3. Reservation of Seats for Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assemblies of Nagaland, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh
D. 65th Amendment Act	4. Anti-defection law
	5. Municipalities

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	4	1	2	3
(b)	2	3	5	1
(c)	4	3	2	1
(d)	2	1	5	3

19. **Statement I:** The fundamental rights protect the rights and liberties of people against encroachment by the legislative and executive wings of the government.

Statement II: The fundamental rights guarantee the rights of the citizens only.

Codes:

- (a) Both the statements are individually true and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I.
(b) Both the statements are individually true but Statement II is not the correct explanation of Statement I.
(c) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(d) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

20. Consider the following statements with respect to the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India:

1. He shall only be removed from office in like manner and on the like grounds as a judge of the Supreme Court.
2. He shall not be eligible for further office either under the Government of India or under the Government of any State after he has ceased to hold his office.

XIII.24 | Objective Indian Polity

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

21. Which one of the following is not within the purview of the functions of a State Public Service Commission?

- (a) Consultation relating to recruitment to civil services
- (b) Consultation in relation to promotions and transfers from one service to the other
- (c) Consultation in relation to reservation of appointments or posts in favour of any backward class of citizens
- (d) Consultation in relation to disciplinary matters affecting civil servants

22. Consider the following statements:

- 1. The President of India may be removed from his office before expiry of his term for violation of the Constitution.
- 2. The impeachment charge against the President may be preferred by either House of the Parliament.
- 3. For the resolution of impeachment, votes of two-thirds of the Members of the House present and voting are required.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

23. A writ of Prohibition is an order issued by the Supreme Court or High Court which:

- (a) Affects the subject of production and consumption of liquor
- (b) Prohibits the police from arresting a person
- (c) Forbids the administrative authority from taking a particular action
- (d) Prohibits a quasi-judicial authority from proceeding with a case

24. Which of the following statements with respect to the judiciary in India is/are correct?

- 1. Unlike in the United States, India has not provided for a double system of courts.
- 2. Under the Constitution of India, there is a single integrated system of courts for the Union as well as the States.
- 3. The organisation of the subordinate judiciary varies slightly from State to State.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

25. Consider the following statements:

- 1. The Preamble of the Constitution of India can be amended by the Parliament up to any extent barring its basic features.

2. The Preamble can be amended only by a special majority of the Parliament and ratification by legislatures of half of the States.
3. The Preamble has no role to play in the interpretation of any provision of the Constitution.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer Key

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

Model Test Paper – 4

1. Consider the following statements:

1. There is no provision in the Constitution of India under which the President of India may entrust, with the consent of the Government of a State, to that Government, functions in relation to any matter to which the executive power of the Union extends.
2. Under the provisions of the Constitution of India, only legislature of a State can by law alter the name of that State.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

2. The President is recommended by the Finance Commission as to the:

1. Distribution of net proceeds of taxes between the Union and States
2. Principles governing grants-in-aid of the revenues of States out of Contingency Fund of India
3. Measures to augment Consolidated Fund of a State to supplement resources of Municipalities
4. Measures to augment Consolidated Fund of a State to supplement resources of Panchayats

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

3. Who was the President of India at the time of proclamation of emergency in the year 1975?

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| (a) V.V. Giri | (b) Giani Zail Singh |
| (c) Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed | (d) Shankar Dayal Sharma |

4. Which of the following statements as per the Constitution of India is/are correct?
1. The State shall endeavour to provide early childhood care and education for all children until they complete the age of 6 years.
 2. It is a fundamental duty of every citizen who is the parent or guardian to provide opportunities for education to his child or, as the case may be, ward between the age of 6 and 14 years.
 3. The State shall provide free and compulsory education to all children of the age of 6 to 14 years.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

5. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

List-I (Commission)	List-II (Chairperson)
A. Second Administrative Reforms Commission	1. Vijay Kelkar
B. Second Commission on Centre-State Relations	2. M.N. Venkatachaliah
C. Thirteenth Finance Commission	3. Madan Mohan Punchhi
D. National Commission to Review the Working of the Constitution	4. Veerappa Moily

Codes:

A	B	C	D
(a) 4	3	1	2
(b) 2	3	1	4
(c) 4	1	3	2
(d) 2	1	3	4

6. Consider the following Committees/Commissions appointed in the post-Independence period to examine and report on local governments:
1. Committee of Ministers on Augmentation of Financial Resources of Urban Local Bodies
 2. Rural-Urban Relationship Committee
 3. National Commission on Urbanisation
 4. Local Finance Enquiry Committee

The correct chronological sequence in which these Committees/ Commissions were set up is:

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

XIII.28 | Objective Indian Polity

7. Which of the following statements is correct regarding the procedure of passing of Bills in Parliament?
- (a) A Bill pending in Parliament shall not lapse because of the prorogation of the two Houses of Parliament.
 - (b) A Bill pending in the Rajya Sabha which has not been passed by the Lok Sabha shall lapse on the dissolution of the Lok Sabha.
 - (c) A Bill passed by the Lok Sabha and pending in the Rajya Sabha shall not lapse on the dissolution of the Lok Sabha.
 - (d) A Bill passed by both Houses but returned by the President for reconsideration of Houses shall lapse on the dissolution of the Lok Sabha.

8. Consider the following statements:
- 1. The Union Executive consists of the President and the Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister as the head.
 - 2. The President may, by writing in his hand, addressed to the Vice-President, resign his office.
 - 3. The executive power of the Union is vested in the Prime Minister.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 3
 - (b) 2 and 3
 - (c) 1, 2 and 3
 - (d) Only 2
9. The Sachar Committee Report pertains to:
- (a) Indian federalism
 - (b) Economic development of backward regions
 - (c) Indian Muslims
 - (d) Backward Classes
10. Consider the following statements:
- 1. The Comptroller and Auditor-General of India has no control over the issue of money from the Consolidated Fund unlike his British counterpart.
 - 2. Government companies do not fall within the duties of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India to audit and report on their receipts and expenditure.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) Only 1
 - (b) Only 2
 - (c) Both 1 and 2
 - (d) Neither 1 nor 2
11. Who of the following is not a part of the Committee that recommends the appointment of the Chief Information Commissioner to the President?
- (a) The Prime Minister
 - (b) The leader of the opposition in the Lok Sabha
 - (c) The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
 - (d) A Union Cabinet Minister, nominated by the Prime Minister

12. **Assertion (A):** A State law on any matter of Concurrent List prevails notwithstanding any repugnancy with an earlier law made by the Parliament.

Reason (R): On any matter in the Concurrent List, the Parliament can make a law that prevails over any repugnant State law.

Codes:

- (a) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is true but R is false.
- (d) A is false but R is true.

13. Which of the following statements is/are correct?

Under the provisions of Article 200 of the Constitution of India, the Governor of a State may:

- 1. Withhold his assent to a Bill passed by the State Legislature.
- 2. Reserve the Bill passed by the State Legislature for consideration of the President.
- 3. Return the Bill, other than a money Bill, for reconsideration of the State Legislature.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

14. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

List-I
(Provisions Pertaining To)

- A. The tribal areas in the states of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram
- B. All-India services
- C. Control of scheduled areas and scheduled tribes
- D. Comptroller and Auditor-General of India

List-II
(Schedules in the Constitution)

- 1. Second Schedule
- 2. Fifth Schedule
- 3. Sixth Schedule
- 4. Seventh Schedule
- 5. Eighth Schedule

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	1	3	4	5
(b)	2	4	3	5
(c)	4	3	1	2
(d)	3	4	2	1

XIII.30 | Objective Indian Polity

15. Consider the following statements:

1. Zonal Councils have been set up under a provision of the Constitution of India.
2. Parliament may by law provide for the exclusion of the jurisdiction of all Courts, except the Supreme Court for the adjudication of any dispute with respect to use, distribution or control of waters of, or in, any inter-State river or river valley.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

16. Which one of the following is not correctly matched?

- | | | |
|--|---|------------|
| (a) Abolition of Untouchability | : | Article 17 |
| (b) Reservation of appointments or posts in favour of any backward class of citizens | : | Article 16 |
| (c) Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth | : | Article 18 |
| (d) Laws inconsistent with or in derogation of the fundamental rights | : | Article 13 |

17. Consider the following statements:

1. The Annual Appropriation Bill is passed by the Lok Sabha in the same manner as an Ordinary Bill.
2. An amendment to the Constitution of India can be initiated by an introduction of a Bill in either Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

18. **Statement I:** The principle of equality before the law is not applicable to the President of India.
Statement II: The President of India enjoys some special privileges under the Constitution of India.

Codes:

- (a) Both the statements are individually true and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I.
- (b) Both the statements are individually true but Statement II is not the correct explanation of Statement I.
- (c) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
- (d) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

19. A member of the UPSC may be removed on the ground of misbehaviour by:

- (a) Both the Houses of Parliament by way of impeachment
- (b) The President on the basis of enquiry by the Supreme Court
- (c) The Chairman of the UPSC
- (d) The Prime Minister on the basis of the recommendation of the Cabinet

20. Consider the following statements:

Judicial review under the Constitution of India:

- 1. Is a part of the basic structure of the Constitution.
- 2. Can only be ousted or excluded by a constitutional amendment.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

21. Which one of the following procedures is valid for passing a Bill seeking abolition of the Vidhan Parishad?

- (a) Resolution in the Rajya Sabha and consent of each House of the Parliament by majority of the members present and voting.
- (b) Resolution in the Vidhan Sabha by a majority of the total membership of the House and by majority of not less than two-thirds of the members of the House present and voting, followed by consent of each House of the Parliament by the majority of the members present and voting.
- (c) Resolution in either House of the Parliament and consent of each House of Parliament by absolute majority of the whole House, coupled with two-thirds majority of members present and voting.
- (d) Resolution in the Vidhan Parishad and consent of the Vidhan Sabha by simple majority, followed by consent of each House of the Parliament by simple majority.

22. Consider the following statements on Parliamentary Committees:

- 1. Members of the Rajya Sabha are not associated with the Committees on Public Accounts and Public Undertakings.
- 2. Members of the Committee on Estimates are drawn from both the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

23. Which one among the following is a function of the Pro-Tem Speaker of the Lok Sabha?

- (a) Conduct of the proceedings of the House in the absence of the Speaker
- (b) To check if the election certificates of the members of the House are in order
- (c) Swear-in the members of the House and hold the charge till a regular Speaker is elected
- (d) Give his assent to the Bills passed by the House

XIII.32 | Objective Indian Polity

24. Which among the following are listed in the Eleventh Schedule?

1. Minor irrigation
2. Animal husbandry
3. Women and child development
4. Fire services
5. Cattle ponds, prevention of cruelty to animals

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

25. Which of the following provisions of the Constitution of India need the ratification by the legislatures of not less than one-half of the States to effect amendment?

1. The manner of election of the President of India
2. Extent of the executive power of the Union and the States
3. The Supreme Court and High Courts
4. Any of the Lists in the 7th Schedule

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

Answer Key

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

Model Test Paper – 5

1. Consider the following statements:

1. For election of the President of India, each elected member of either House of Parliament shall have such number of votes as may be obtained by dividing the total number of votes assigned to the members of the Legislative Assemblies of the States by the number of the members of the Lok Sabha.
2. The Vice-President of India is elected by the members of an electoral college consisting of the members of both the Houses of Parliament and the elected members of the Legislative Assemblies of each State.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

2. Consider the following Commissions:

1. Kaka Kalelkar Commission on Backward Classes
2. Sarkaria Commission on Centre-State Relations
3. Shah Commission on Emergency Excesses

Which one of the following is the correct chronological order of the above?

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| (a) 2-3-1 | (b) 1-2-3 |
| (c) 2-1-3 | (d) 1-3-2 |

3. The Speaker of the Lok Sabha has been empowered to exercise the 'Guillotine':

- (a) After demands are discussed
- (b) After demands are discussed and passed
- (c) When the time allotted for budget discussions is exhausted
- (d) When the demands are passed with a cut

XIII.34 | Objective Indian Polity

4. Which of the following statements regarding the residuary powers of legislation are correct?
1. The Lok Sabha has the exclusive power to make laws on any matter not enumerated in the Concurrent List.
 2. Residuary powers of legislation are laid down in Article 248 of the Constitution.
 3. Residuary powers include the power of imposing taxes not mentioned in any of the three lists.
 4. Article 248 of the Constitution provides for the establishment of additional courts.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

5. With reference to the Constitution of India, which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched?

- | | | |
|--------------------------|---|---------------------|
| (a) Stock Exchanges | : | The State List |
| (b) Forests | : | The Concurrent List |
| (c) Insurance | : | The Union List |
| (d) Marriage and Divorce | : | The Concurrent List |

6. Which of the following statements with regard to Inter-State Council is/are correct?

1. It was established under the provisions of the Constitution of India.
2. The Council is a recommendatory body.
3. There is a standing committee of the Council under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister of India to process matters for consideration of the Council.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

7. **Assertion (A):** An award made by a Lok Adalat is deemed to be a decree of a Civil Court.

Reason (R): An award of Lok Adalat is final and binding on all parties, and no appeal lies against thereto before any court.

Codes:

- (a) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- (c) A is true but R is false.
- (d) A is false but R is true.

8. India's 'Look East Policy':

1. Was articulated during the reign of H.D. Deve Gowda as India's Prime Minister
2. Is directed towards South-East Asian countries
3. Is about controlling terrorism
4. Seeks to develop a bond among various countries on the basis of economic cooperation

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

9. Which one among the following is not true of the Planning Commission?
- It is an advisory body and makes recommendations to the Cabinet.
 - It is responsible for the execution of development programmes and plans.
 - It is responsible for formulation of a plan for the most effective and balanced utilisation of the country's resources.
 - It indicates the factors which tend to retard economic development.
10. The right to 'freedom of speech and expression' is restricted on the grounds of:
- The sovereignty and integrity of India
 - Contempt of court
 - Friendly relations with foreign states
 - Protection of minorities

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

11. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

List-I (Provision)	List-II (Contained In)
A. Provisions concerning administration of Tribal Areas	1. Part V of the Constitution of India
B. Language of the Union	2. Part XIII of the Constitution of India
C. Trade and Commerce within India	3. Part XVII of the Constitution of India
D. The Executive of the Union	4. Sixth Schedule of the Constitution of India

Codes:

A	B	C	D
(a) 2	1	4	3
(b) 4	3	2	1
(c) 2	3	4	1
(d) 4	1	2	3

12. Which one of the following is not the role of Pressure Groups?
- To contest elections to promote their interest
 - To help candidates favourable to them to get elected
 - To patronise legislators to secure their help in furthering their cause
 - To try to influence public opinion and enlist its support

XIII.36 | Objective Indian Polity

13. Consider the following statements:

1. Emergency is always imposed throughout the nation.
2. Emergency can be imposed not only on the grounds of actual war, external aggression or armed rebellion, but also in anticipation thereof.
3. Every proclamation of Emergency will not remain in force after one month unless it is approved by both the Houses of Parliament.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

14. **Statement I:** The Directive Principles of State Policy, enshrined in the Constitution, aim at providing the social and economic base of a genuine democracy.

Statement II: The Directive Principles are merely directives which the government has to keep in mind while framing policy and are not enforceable through courts.

Codes:

- (a) Both the statements are individually true and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I.
- (b) Both the statements are individually true but Statement II is not the correct explanation of Statement I.
- (c) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
- (d) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

15. Which of the following statements is correct?

A joint session of the Parliament shall be:

1. Convened by the Speaker
2. Presided over by the seniormost member of the Parliament
3. Convened by the President

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- | | |
|-------|----------|
| (a) 1 | (b) 2 |
| (c) 3 | (d) None |

16. According to the Cabinet Mission Plan, which one of the following was the method of electing the Constituent Assembly?

- (a) Universal Adult Franchise
- (b) Partly elected by the Provincial Assemblies and partly nominated by the Governor-General
- (c) Nominated by the Princely States
- (d) Partly elected by the Provincial Assemblies and partly nominated by the Princess

17. Consider the following statements with respect to the Attorney-General of India:

1. He is appointed by the President
2. He must have the same qualifications as are required by a Judge of a High Court.
3. In the performance of his duties, he shall have the right of audience in all courts of India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

18. Which one of the following Articles of the Constitution of India provides for the creation of the All-India Services?

- (a) Article 300 (b) Article 312
(c) Article 320 (d) Article 321

19. Consider the following statements:

1. A Money Bill cannot be introduced in the Council of States.
2. The Council of States cannot reject a Money Bill nor amend it.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

20. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

List-I (Subject)	List-II (Act)
A. Dyarchy in the provinces	1. Government of India Act, 1935
B. Inclusion of Non-official members in the Governor-General's Executive Council	2. Indian Councils Act, 1861
C. Separate electorates	3. Government of India Act, 1919
D. Federation and provincial autonomy	4. Indian Councils Act, 1892
	5. Indian Councils Act, 1909

Codes:

A	B	C	D
(a) 3	1	5	2
(b) 5	2	4	1
(c) 3	2	5	1
(d) 5	1	4	2

21. A part of the Preamble of the Constitution reads as under:

“We the people of India, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic”

Certain words in the above part were inserted by:

- (a) The Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956
(b) The Constitution (Eighteenth Amendment) Act, 1966
(c) The Constitution (Thirty-fifth Amendment) Act, 1974
(d) The Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976

XIII.38 | Objective Indian Polity

22. Which of the following are the sources of municipal revenue?

1. Revenue from taxation by the municipal bodies
2. Revenue from non-tax sources under the control of municipal bodies
3. Loans
4. Share from income tax

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

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

23. Which of the following are the Fundamental Duties mentioned in the Constitution of India?

1. To follow the principles of morality
2. To uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India
3. To value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture
4. To safeguard public property and to abjure violence

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

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

24. The tenure of every Panchayat shall be for five years from the date of:

- (a) Its first meeting
- (b) Issue of notification for the conduct of elections to the Panchayat
- (c) Declaration of the election results
- (d) Taking oath of office by the elected members

25. Which of the following is/are not the function(s) of the UPSC and State Public Service Commissions?

1. Advising the appropriate governments on matters relating to methods of recruitment to civil services and for civil posts
2. Consultation in creation of All-India Services
3. Consultation on disciplinary matters affecting a person serving the Government of India or of a person serving the Government of a State in a civil capacity

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

Answer Key

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

Model Test Paper – 6

1. Consider the following statements:

1. The First Amendment to the Constitution of India was made in 1955.
2. The First Amendment to the Constitution of India made some changes in Article 19 and Article 31.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

2. Which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. The constitutional remedy under Article 32 is available only in case of fundamental rights, not in the case of rights which follow from some other provision in the Constitution.
2. Both the Supreme Court and High Courts can issue the writs of habeas corpus, mandamus, prohibition, certiorari and quo-warranto only for the purpose of enforcement of fundamental rights.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

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

3. Consider the following statements:

1. The Chairman and the members of the UPSC are appointed by the President.
2. The Chairman and the members of the UPSC are eligible for further employment under the Government.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

4. Where was the first position of ombudsman instituted to safeguard the rights of citizens?
 (a) Austria (b) Sweden
 (c) Finland (d) Denmark
5. Consider the following statements:
 1. The Constitution of India classifies the members of the Council of Ministers at the Centre into different ranks.
 2. A member of one House of the Parliament who has been chosen as a Union Minister does not have the right to vote in the House of which he is not a member.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) Only 1 (b) Only 2
 (c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
6. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

List-I (Provision of the Constitution of India)	List-II (Source)
A. Amendment of the Constitution	1. Constitution of Germany
B. Directive Principles	2. Constitution of Canada
C. Emergency Powers of the President	3. Constitution of South Africa
D. The Union-State Relations	4. Irish Constitution

Codes:

A	B	C	D
(a) 1	2	4	3
(b) 3	4	1	2
(c) 1	4	2	3
(d) 3	1	4	2

7. Which of the following is not reserved by the Governor for the consideration of the President?
 (a) Bills affecting powers of the High Courts
 (b) Bills relating to compulsory acquisition of property
 (c) Bills seeking to impose restrictions on the inter-state trade
 (d) Bills relating to imposition of taxes on agricultural income.
8. The Supreme Court does not have original jurisdiction regarding a dispute between:
 (a) The Government of India and a State or States
 (b) The Government of India and one State on one side and one or more States on the other side
 (c) Two States
 (d) A citizen and a State

XIII.42 | Objective Indian Polity

9. Which of the following are included in the non-tax revenue of the municipal bodies?

1. Toll on new bridges
2. Fees and fines
3. Income from enterprises
4. Octroi

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

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

10. **Statement I :** State governments are obliged to appoint a State Finance Commission under the Constitution.

Statement II: The quantum of money to be paid annually by the state governments to the local bodies is determined by the State Finance Commission.

Codes:

- (a) Both the statements are individually true and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I.
- (b) Both the statements are individually true but Statement II is not the correct explanation of Statement I.
- (c) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
- (d) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

11. Which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched?

Committee	Subject
(a) L.M. Singhvi Committee, 1986	: Constitutional Status for Panchayati Raj
(b) Santhanam Committee, 1964	: Prevention of Corruption
(c) Satish Chandra Committee, 1988	: Civil Services Examination, Union Public Service Commission
(d) Verma Committee, 1999	: Parliamentary control over public expenditure

12. Which one of the following is not expressly covered as a Fundamental Right under the Constitution of India?

- (a) Right to form association
- (b) Right to equality before law
- (c) Right to freedom of press
- (d) Right to assemble peaceably and without arms

13. Consider the following statements:

The Committee on Public Enterprises:

1. Is a creation of Parliament
2. Is a constitutional body
3. Was created by the Cabinet
4. Has 22 members

Which of these statements are correct?

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

14. Who among the following determines the authority who shall readjust the allocation of seats in the Lok Sabha to the states, and division of each State into territorial constituencies?

- (a) The President of India
- (b) The Parliament of India
- (c) The Chief Election Commissioner of India
- (d) The Lok Sabha alone

15. Which of the following are the functions of the Chief Minister?

- 1. To communicate to the Central Government all the decisions of the Council of Ministers relating to the administration of the State.
- 2. To instruct District Collectors to carry out all the decisions of the Council of Ministers relating to the administration of the State.
- 3. To communicate to the Governor all decisions of the Council of Ministers relating to the administration of the State.
- 4. To communicate to the Governor all decisions of the Council of Ministers regarding proposals for legislation.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

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

16. Ashok Mehta Committee Report, 1978 recommended Constitution of:

- (a) Two tiers of Panchayati Raj institutions at the village and block levels
- (b) Two tiers of Panchayati Raj institutions at Mandal (group of villages) and district levels
- (c) Three tiers of Panchayati Raj institutions at the village, block and district levels
- (d) Three tiers of Panchayati Raj institutions at the village, district and regional levels

17. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

List-I (Officials)	List-II (Functions)
A. The Speaker	1. Fixes the time limit for discussion of Demands
B. The Finance Minister	2. Examines the financial operation of the executive
C. The President	3. Makes mention in the Parliament about the annual financial statement
D. The Comptroller and Auditor-General	4. Participates in the formulation of Five Year Plans

XIII.44 | Objective Indian Polity

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	1	4	3	2
(b)	4	1	2	3
(c)	1	4	2	3
(d)	4	1	3	2

18. In which one of the following cases, the Supreme Court gave verdict which has a direct bearing on the Centre-State relations?

- (a) Keshavananda Bharati case
- (b) Vishakha case
- (c) S R Bommai case
- (d) Indira Sawhney case

19. Consider the following statements:

The Comptroller and Auditor-General of India is responsible for the audit of the accounts of:

- 1. The Union Government
- 2. State Governments
- 3. The Governments of Union Territories
- 4. The urban and rural local bodies

Which of these statements are correct?

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

20. Who among the following come under the jurisdiction of the Central Vigilance Commission?

- 1. Members of All-India Services serving in connection with the affairs of the Union and Group A officers of the Central Government.
- 2. Senior officers in the Public Sector Undertakings of the Central Government.
- 3. Senior officers in the Public Sector Banks.
- 4. Senior officers in the Insurance Companies in the Public Sector.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

21. Which one of the following statements is not correct?

- (a) A Minister is appointed by the Governor on the advice of the Chief Minister.
- (b) Before a Minister enters upon his office, the Governor shall administer to him the oath of office and of secrecy.

- (c) There shall be a Council of Ministers with the Chief Minister at the head to aid and advise the Governor who shall, in the exercise of his functions, act in accordance with such advice.
- (d) Only the Governor of Jammu & Kashmir is vested with the power to impose Governor's rule in Jammu & Kashmir.

22. The Legislative Council of a state can be abolished or created by the:

- (a) President of India on the recommendation of the Parliament
- (b) Legislative Assembly of the state concerned
- (c) Parliament on the recommendation of the Governor of the State concerned
- (d) Parliament on the recommendation of the Legislative Assembly of the state concerned

23. **Assertion (A):** Whenever Government seeks to replace an Ordinance by a Bill, a statement explaining the circumstances which necessitated promulgation of Ordinance must accompany the Bill.

Reason (R): President shall have the power to legislate on any subject through an Ordinance which is co-extensive with the legislative powers of the Parliament.

Codes:

- (a) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true but R is false
- (d) A is false but R is true

24. For the purpose of inquiring into and advising upon inter-state dispute, if at any time, it appears to the President that the public interest would be served by the establishment of such council, he is empowered to establish which one of the following?

- (a) Zonal Council
- (b) Inter-State Council
- (c) Inter-State Zonal Council
- (d) The Central Inter-Zonal Council

25. Consider the following statements:

1. A Bill pending in the Parliament shall not lapse by reason of the prorogation of the Houses.
2. A Bill pending in the Council of States which has not been passed by the House of the People shall not lapse on dissolution of the House of the People.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer Key

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

Model Test Paper – 7

1. Consider the following statements:

1. After the President has asked the Council of Ministers to reconsider the advice given by the Council of Ministers, the President may not act in accordance with the advice rendered after such reconsideration.
2. The President can grant pardon under Article 72 of the Constitution of India, to any person convicted of any offence.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

2. Consider the following statements:

1. The legislation passed by the Parliament is subject to judicial review.
2. The Constitution of India lays down the mechanism for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

3. Consider the following statements:

1. Administrative expenses of the Supreme Court of India are not subject to a vote in the Parliament.
2. No discussion on the conduct of a Judge of the Supreme Court of India can take place in Parliament except upon a motion for an address to the President of India for removal of the judge.

XIII.48 | Objective Indian Polity

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

4. Which one of the following does not fall within the scope of the Committee on Public Undertakings?

- (a) Examination of the reports and accounts of such public undertakings as have been specifically allotted to the committee
- (b) Matters of major government policy as distinct from business or commercial functions of the public undertakings
- (c) Examination of the reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General
- (d) Examination of the autonomy and efficiency of the public undertakings

5. Which one of the following statements is correct?

Emergency is proclaimed by the President under Article 352 of the Constitution of India when:

- (a) He is of the opinion that security of India is under threat
- (b) The Prime Minister advises him to issue such a proclamation
- (c) Parliament passes a resolution
- (d) Written decision of the cabinet is communicated to him

6. Consider the following statements:

- 1. If the Rajya Sabha has declared by resolution supported by not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting that it is necessary or expedient in the national interest to do so, Parliament may by law provide for the creation of one or more all-India services.
- 2. Article 311 of the Constitution of India deals with the dismissal or removal of a person who is a member of a civil service of the Union or an all-India service or a civil service of a State or holds a civil post under the Union or a State.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

7. A new Panchayat constituted upon the dissolution of a Panchayat before the expiration of its term shall continue:

- (a) For next five years from the date of its first meeting and no longer
- (b) For the remainder of the period for which the dissolved Panchayat would have continued had it not been so dissolved
- (c) Till it enjoys the pleasure of the Governor
- (d) Till State Legislative Assembly allows it to continue

8. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

**List-I
(Writs)**

- A. Habeas Corpus
- B. Certiorari
- C. Mandamus
- D. Quo-Warranto

**List-II
(Subject Matter)**

- 1. A command to produce the body in person
- 2. A command to a public authority to do its duty
- 3. A proceeding to enquire into the legality of a claim of a person
- 4. A directive to a lower court or judicial body not to exceed its limits

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	1	4	3	2
(b)	4	1	3	2
(c)	4	1	2	3
(d)	1	4	2	3

9. Which one of the following is not the occasion for criticizing the government in the Lok Sabha?
- (a) General discussion on the budget
 - (b) Voting on demands for grants
 - (c) Motion of thanks to the President
 - (d) Discussion on the Finance Bill
10. Consider the following Committees appointed to examine and report on local governments:
- 1. Balwant Rai Mehta Committee
 - 2. Ashok Mehta Committee
 - 3. Smt. Daya Choubey Committee
 - 4. R.K. Khanna Committee

Which one of the following is the correct chronological sequence in which these Committees were set up?

- (a) 2 – 3 – 4 – 1
- (b) 1 – 4 – 3 – 2
- (c) 2 – 4 – 3 – 1
- (d) 1 – 3 – 4 – 2

11. If the Union Parliament is to assume legislative power over any subject included in the State List, the resolution to that effect has to be passed by which of the following?
- (a) Lok Sabha
 - (b) Rajya Sabha
 - (c) Both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
 - (d) Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and the legislatures of the concerned States

XIII.50 | Objective Indian Polity

12. **Statement I:** Responsive Government would require complete decentralization of delivery of services through fully empowered elected Local Government bodies consistent with the spirit of the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments.

Statement II: State Governments are required to take steps to strengthen the financial and administrative capacity of the local bodies and vest them with adequate resources and powers.

Codes:

- (a) Both the statements are individually true and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I.
 - (b) Both the statements are individually true but Statement II is not the correct explanation of Statement I.
 - (c) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
 - (d) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.
13. Which one of the following is not a function of the Election Commission?
- (a) To superintend, direct and control elections to the office of the President
 - (b) To select candidates for election
 - (c) To recognize and derecognize political parties
 - (d) To prepare electoral rolls
14. Which of the following are provided for by the 74th Constitutional Amendment in respect of Municipal Corporations?
- 1. Seats to be filled by direct elections on the basis of wards.
 - 2. Reservation of seats for SC/ST.
 - 3. Reservation of seats for backward classes.
 - 4. One-third reservation of seats for women.
- Choose the correct answer from the codes given below:
- (a) 1, 2 and 3
 - (b) 1, 2 and 4
 - (c) 2, 3 and 4
 - (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4
15. Which one of the following is not the duty of the Prime Minister?
- (a) To communicate to the President all the decisions of the Council of Ministers
 - (b) To furnish to the President information relating to the administration of the affairs of the State
 - (c) To submit to the President the agenda of the Cabinet meeting for his approval
 - (d) To submit any matter for the consideration of the Council of Ministers, if the President so requires
16. Which of the following are not subject to the detailed audit of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India?
- 1. All cooperative societies
 - 2. All public corporations
 - 3. All civil expenditure
 - 4. All defence expenditure

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

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

17. In the Constitution of India, economic and social planning is included in the:

- (a) Union List of the VII Schedule
(b) State List of the VII Schedule
(c) Concurrent List of the VII Schedule
(d) None of the above

18. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

List-I (Institutions)	List-II (Articles of Constitution)
A. Comptroller & Auditor General of India	1. Article 315
B. Finance Commission	2. Article 280
C. Administrative Tribunals	3. Article 148
D. Union Public Service Commission	4. Article 323(A)

Codes:

A	B	C	D
(a) 3	4	2	1
(b) 1	2	4	3
(c) 3	2	4	1
(d) 1	4	2	3

19. When the name of a state is changed or a new state is created, the Constitution of India is required to be amended by Parliament by a:

- (a) Simple majority
(b) Majority of total number of members of both the Houses
(c) Special majority
(d) Special majority after obtaining opinion of concerned state

20. Consider the following statements:

President's Rule in a State can be proclaimed if:

1. There is constitutional breakdown in a State.
2. The Governor sends a report to the President to that effect.
3. The Governor of a State fails to perform his constitutional functions.
4. The State Administration fails to function in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

XIII.52 | Objective Indian Polity

Which of these statements are correct?

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

21. **Assertion (A):** The Cabinet Committees have no authority to give binding decisions on matters assigned to them.

Reason (R): Any decision of a Cabinet Committee may be revised by the Cabinet.

Codes:

- (a) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A
 - (b) Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A
 - (c) A is true but R is false
 - (d) A is false but R is true
22. For which one of the following judgements of the Supreme Court, the Kesavananda Bharati case is considered a landmark?
- (a) The religion cannot be mobilized for political ends
 - (b) Abolishing untouchability from the country
 - (c) The basic structure of the Constitution cannot be changed
 - (d) Right to life and liberty cannot be suspended under any circumstance
23. In which one of the following states, is provision relating to reservation for Scheduled Castes in panchayats under 73rd Constitutional Amendment not applicable?
- (a) Nagaland
 - (b) Mizoram
 - (c) Meghalaya
 - (d) Arunachal Pradesh
24. Consider the following statements:
1. The Constitution of India grants personal immunity to the President of India and the Governor of a State for official acts, but no such immunity is granted to the Ministers.
 2. Civil proceedings may be brought against the President of India or the Governor of a State in respect of their personal acts only if six months' notice has been delivered to them.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

25. Consider the following statements:

1. The Parliament has exclusive power to make any law with respect to any matter enumerated in List I.
2. State Legislatures have exclusive power to make any law with respect to any matter enumerated in List II.
3. The Parliament as well as State Legislatures have concurrent power to make any law with respect to any matter not enumerated in any of the three lists.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer Key

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

Model Test Paper – 8

1. Consider the following statements:

1. The powers of the High Court under Article 226 of the Constitution of India are wider than those of Supreme Court under Article 32 of the Constitution of India.
2. Both High Court and Supreme Court have concurrent power to enforce the fundamental rights.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

2. What is the correct chronological order in which the following provisions were incorporated into the Constitution of India through amendments?

1. Directive Principle on Free Legal Aid
2. Relaxation for SCs and STs in promotions
3. Twelfth Schedule
4. Article 51-A (k)

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| (a) 1-3-2-4 | (b) 2-1-4-3 |
| (c) 2-3-4-1 | (d) 4-2-1-3 |

3. Which of the following is/are the provisions of Article 18 of the Constitution of India which pertains to the Right to Equality?

- (a) No title, not being military or academic distinction, shall be conferred by the State
- (b) No citizen of India shall accept any title from any foreign State

- (c) No person holding any office of profit or trust under the State, shall without the consent of the President, accept any present, emolument or office of any kind from or under any foreign State
- (d) All the above three

4. Consider the following statements:

1. The Council of Ministers of a State in India is collectively as well as individually responsible to the Legislative Assembly of the State.
2. The Governor of a State has the power to appoint the Members of the State Public Service Commission as well as the State High Court Judges.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

5. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

List-I (Schedule)	List-II (Subject)
A. Tenth Schedule	1. Languages
B. Eighth Schedule	2. Provisions as to disqualification on the grounds of defection
C. First Schedule	3. Validation of certain Acts and Regulations
D. Ninth Schedule	4. The States

Codes:

A	B	C	D
(a) 4	3	2	1
(b) 2	1	4	3
(c) 4	1	2	3
(d) 2	3	4	1

6. The expression 'Prime Ministerial form of government' indicates a form of government in which:

- (a) The Prime Minister is directly elected by the people
- (b) The Prime Minister heads a coalition
- (c) The Prime Minister is the Head of the State
- (d) The Prime Minister is no longer the first among equals but is dominant

7. Consider the following statements:

1. The Comptroller and Auditor General of India/the Chairman and the Members of the Union Public Service Commission are appointed by the President by warrant under his hand and seal and shall be removed from office in like manner and on the like grounds as a Judge of the Supreme Court.

XIII.56 | Objective Indian Polity

2. A Judge of the Supreme Court can be removed from his office on grounds of proved misbehaviour or incapacity after an address by each House of Parliament is supported by a majority of total membership of that House.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) Only 1 (b) Only 2
(c) Both 1 and 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2
8. With reference to the conduct of government business in the Parliament, the term 'closure' refers to:
- (a) Suspension of debate at the termination of a day's sitting of the Parliament
(b) A rule of legislative procedure under which further debate on a motion can be halted
(c) The termination of a Parliamentary session
(d) Refusal on the part of the Government to have the opposition look at important documents
9. Whenever the Governor of a State has to address the State Legislature, who among the following prepares his address?
- (a) Chief Secretary of the State
(b) Chief Minister and his Council of Ministers
(c) Speaker of the Legislative Assembly
(d) Governor himself
10. Which of the following taxes belong to the States exclusively?
1. Taxes on lands and buildings
2. Taxes on mineral rights
3. Taxes on entry of goods into local areas
4. Taxes on income other than agricultural income

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (a) Only 1, 2 and 3 (b) Only 2 and 3
(c) Only 1 and 4 (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4
11. **Statement I:** The impeachment of the President is a quasi-judicial procedure in Parliament.
Statement II: Either House of Parliament has to prefer a charge of violation of the Constitution before the other House which may investigate and resolve to remove the President by not less than 2/3rd of the total membership of the House.

Codes:

- (a) Both the statements are individually true and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I.
(b) Both the statements are individually true but Statement II is not the correct explanation of Statement I.
(c) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(d) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

12. Which one among the following statements about the States Re-organisation Act is not correct?
- (a) The Act dealt with the issue of redrawing of the boundaries of States
 - (b) It was passed in the year 1956
 - (c) It created fourteen States and six Union Territories
 - (d) The State boundaries were drawn for administrative convenience
13. Which of the following are provided for by the Constitution (74th Amendment) Act in respect of planning of urban and rural local governments?
- 1. Constitution of the District Planning Committee.
 - 2. Not less than 2/3rd of the total members of the District Planning Committee should be elected by, from amongst, the elected members of district panchayats and municipalities.
 - 3. All other details regarding the composition of the District Planning Committee are left to the State Legislatures.
 - 4. Constitution of the Metropolitan Planning Committee.
- Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
- (a) 1, 2 and 3
 - (b) 2 and 4
 - (c) 1, 3 and 4
 - (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4
14. Which one of the following statements regarding secularism is not correct?
- (a) 'Secular Republic' implies a republic in which there is equal respect for all religions.
 - (b) It was decided in the S.R. Bommai case that secularism is a basic feature of the Constitution of India
 - (c) According to the Supreme Court, the concept of secularism means that the 'State' will have no religion
 - (d) The word 'secular' was introduced under the Constitution by the 44th Amendment
15. The President enjoys the right to issue regulations with regard to:
- (a) Andaman and Nicobar Islands
 - (b) Lakshadweep
 - (c) Both Andaman and Nicobar Islands, and Lakshadweep
 - (d) Neither Andaman and Nicobar Islands nor Lakshadweep
16. Consider the following statements:
- 1. Like a Member of the Union Public Service Commission, the Chief Information Commissioner holds the office for a period of six years or till he attains the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier.
 - 2. The Chief Information Commissioner shall only be removed from his office in like manner and on the like grounds as that for a Member of the Union Public Service Commission.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

XIII.58 | Objective Indian Polity

17. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

List-I (Fund)	List-II (Explanation)
A. Consolidated Fund	1. Unforeseen expenditure
B. Contingency Fund	2. Safety net to workers in sick enterprises and to finance their training
C. Public Account	3. Receipts through PF, small savings and other deposits
D. National Renewal Fund	4. All revenue receipts, loans raised and recovery of loans

Codes:

A	B	C	D
(a) 2	3	1	4
(b) 2	1	3	4
(c) 4	3	1	2
(d) 4	1	3	2

18. What is 'Look East Policy' of India?

- (a) Government of India's initiative for the infrastructural development in the North-Eastern States
- (b) India's search for oil and gas in its Eastern shoreline
- (c) India's collaboration with some East Asian countries in the exploration of oil and gas
- (d) India's continuing pursuit of close relations with South-East Asian countries

19. Consider the following statements:

- 1. The Estimates Committee of Parliament lacks the expert assistance of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India which is available to the Public Accounts Committee of Parliament.
- 2. All the Ministries/Departments of the Union Government are not taken up for examination every year by the Estimates Committee, but only a few of them are selected for this purpose.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

20. **Assertion (A):** The President of India causes every recommendation made by the Finance Commission under the provisions of the Constitution of India to be laid before the Lok Sabha only.

Reason (R): The Finance Commission is a body set up under the provisions of the Constitution of India.

Codes:

- (a) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true but R is false
- (d) A is false but R is true

21. What is the purpose of issue of Mandamus?

- (a) Directing an official for the performance of a duty
- (b) Release of an illegally detained person
- (c) Transferring of a case from an inferior court to a court of higher jurisdiction
- (d) Calling upon one to show as to by what authority he holds or claims a franchise or office

22. At the time of becoming the Prime Minister of our country one:

- (a) Must be a member of one of the Houses of the Parliament. If not, must become a member of one of the Houses within six months.
- (b) Need not necessarily be a member of one of the Houses of Parliament but must get elected as a member of Lok Sabha within six months
- (c) Must be a member of one of the Houses of Parliament prior to appointment
- (d) Must be a member of Rajya Sabha

23. In which one of the following States, is unified personnel system operating in municipal corporations?

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| (a) Andhra Pradesh | (b) West Bengal |
| (c) Gujarat | (d) Kerala |

24. What is the correct chronological sequence of the following events?

1. Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms
2. Inauguration of Provincial Autonomy
3. Morley-Minto Reforms Bill

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| (a) 1–2–3 | (b) 2–3–1 |
| (c) 3–2–1 | (d) 3–1–2 |

25. Which of the following are not the functions of Union Public Service Commission?

1. Disciplinary matters relating to Union civil servants.
2. Matters referred to under Article 16(4).
3. Manner in which Article 335 may be given effect.
4. Principles to be followed in making appointment of Union civil servants.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

Answer Key

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

Model Test Paper – 9

1. Which of the following statements is/are not violative of the principle of federalism in India?
 1. The President takes over administration of states under the emergency provisions.
 2. The Parliament has exclusive power to make any law with respect to any matter not enumerated in any of the three lists.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

2. Consider the following statements:
 1. Report of the Administrative Reforms Commission recommended the establishment of Lokpal and Lokayukta institutions.
 2. Lokpal is conceived as the highest institution in India to investigate corruption at higher places in Government.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

3. The most important device of supplying power to the judiciary to invalidate a Statute in India is provided by:
 - (a) The Directive Principles of State Policy
 - (b) The Fundamental Rights
 - (c) Articles 350 and 351
 - (d) Prerogative Writs

XIII.62 | Objective Indian Polity

4. Consider the following statements:

1. Whether the expenditure is charged on the Consolidated Fund of India or it is an amount voted by the Lok Sabha, no money can be issued out of the Consolidated Fund of India unless the expenditure is authorized by an Appropriation Act.
2. The Rajya Sabha has no power of amending or rejecting the Appropriation Bill or the Annual Finance Bill.
3. The Rajya Sabha has no further business with the Annual Financial Statement beyond the general discussion.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

5. Which among the following is not a fundamental duty as enumerated in Article 51A?

- (a) To develop the scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform
- (b) To cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired our national struggle for freedom
- (c) To uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India
- (d) To cherish fraternity assuring the dignity of the individual

6. Consider the following statements:

1. The Central Vigilance Commission comprises a Central Vigilance Commissioner and three Vigilance Commissioners.
2. The Central Vigilance Commission became a multi-member Commission with statutory status in the year 1998 after promulgation of an Ordinance by the President of India.
3. The Committee for the selection to the post of the Director in the Directorate of Enforcement, Ministry of Finance, Government of India is chaired by the Central Vigilance Commissioner.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

7. Which one of the following fundamental rights is also available to a foreigner on Indian soil?

- (a) Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth
- (b) Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment
- (c) Protection of life and personal liberty according to procedure established by law
- (d) To practice any profession or to carry on any occupation, trade or business

8. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

List-I (Features)	List-II (Acts)
A. Dyarchy	1. The Regulating Act, 1773
B. Federalism	2. Government of India Act, 1919
C. Introduction of communal electorates	3. Indian Councils Act, 1892

D. Creation of the office of Governor General

4. Government of India Act, 1935

5. Minto-Morley Reforms, 1909

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	2	4	5	1
(b)	1	5	3	2
(c)	2	5	3	1
(d)	1	4	5	2

9. Which one of the following Committees scrutinizes and reports to the Parliament whether the power to make rules and regulations conferred by the Constitution or Statutes is being properly exercised by the delegated authority?

- (a) Committee on Government Assurances
- (b) Committee on Subordinate Legislation
- (c) Rules Committee
- (d) General Purposes Committee

10. In the post-independence period the Government appointed several committees and commissions to improve the urban local bodies. Some of them are:

- 1. Rural-Urban Relationship Committee
- 2. Taxation Enquiry Commission
- 3. National Commission on Urbanization
- 4. Local Finance Enquiry Committee

Which one of the following is the correct chronological sequence in which the above committees and commissions were set up?

- (a) 1–2–4–3
- (b) 4–3–1–2
- (c) 1–3–4–2
- (d) 4–2–1–3

11. **Statement I:** The principle of Cabinet responsibility in the States differs from that in the Union of India.

Statement II: The Constitution of India does not empower the President of India to exercise any function ‘in his discretion’; it authorizes the Governor to exercise some functions ‘in his discretion’.

Codes:

- (a) Both the statements are individually true and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I.
- (b) Both the statements are individually true but Statement II is not the correct explanation of Statement I.
- (c) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
- (d) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

XIII.64 | Objective Indian Polity

12. Which one of the following is the correct statement?

Double Jeopardy means:

- (a) Trying two persons jointly for the same offence
- (b) Trying the same person for two offences at two different times
- (c) Putting the same person on trial twice for the same offence
- (d) Trying a person for two offences committed by him in one incident

13. Who among the following is not a member of the committee which makes recommendation to the President of India for appointment as Chief Information Commissioner and Information Commissioners?

- (a) Prime Minister
- (b) Leader of Opposition in the Lok Sabha
- (c) A Union Cabinet Minister to be nominated by the Prime Minister
- (d) Union Law Minister

14. In case of difference of opinion amongst the Chief Election Commissioner and other Election Commissioners in the Election Commission of India:

- (a) the matter is to be referred to the Supreme Court of India.
- (b) the opinion of the Chief Election Commissioner is final.
- (c) the matter is to be referred to the Law Commission.
- (d) the matter is decided by the Election Commission by majority.

15. Which of the following statements are not correct?

- 1. A Member of UPSC holds office for a term of six years or until he attains the age of 65 years.
- 2. A Member of UPSC is eligible for re-appointment for the same post for a second term.
- 3. A Member of UPSC can accept employment under Central or State government after retirement.
- 4. A Member of UPSC can accept employment as a member of State P.S.C. after retirement.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

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

16. An executive action taken during national emergency in violation of Article 19 of the Constitution of India:

- (a) Can only be challenged during the emergency
- (b) Can only be challenged after the emergency is over
- (c) Cannot be challenged at all
- (d) Can be challenged during or after the emergency

17. Consider the following statements:

- 1. The Estimates Committee comprises 20 members elected each year by the Lok Sabha from its elected members and 10 members elected each year by the Rajya Sabha from its elected members.

2. The Estimates Committee has no role in suggesting the form in which the estimates shall be presented to the Parliament as that is a function of the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

18. The powers of the Parliament in budgetary matters are covered in:

- (a) Article 111 to 115 (b) Article 112 to 117
(c) Article 114 to 119 (d) Article 115 to 119

19. Consider the following institutions:

1. The National Human Rights Commission
2. The Supreme Court
3. The Finance Commission
4. Special Officer for Linguistic Minorities

Which of these is/are not enumerated in the Constitution of India?

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

20. Which of the following opportunities is provided by the Appropriation Bill to the legislature?

- (a) To discuss the policy and other matters related to the expenditure of various ministries
(b) To change amount of demands of various ministries
(c) To reallocate the grants of various ministries
(d) To vary the amount of expenditure charged upon the Consolidated Fund of India

21. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

List-I
(Grants)

- A. Vote on account
B. Excess grant
C. Exceptional grant
D. Supplementary grant

List-II
(Explanation)

1. To make any grant in advance in respect of estimated expenditure for a part of financial year pending the completion of the procedure prescribed in Article 113
2. To make a grant for meeting an unexpected demand upon resources of India
3. To take approval for money spent during a financial year in excess of amount granted for the service
4. To take approval if the amount authorized by law for the current year is found insufficient

XIII.66 | Objective Indian Polity

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	1	3	2	4
(b)	2	4	1	3
(c)	1	4	2	3
(d)	2	3	1	4

22. Consider the following statements:

1. The minimum prescribed age for any person to be a member of Panchayat is 25 years.
2. A Panchayat reconstituted after premature dissolution continues only for the remainder period.
3. The 73rd and 74th amendments to the Constitution of India do not apply to Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, and Delhi.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

23. **Assertion (A):** The principles which govern the grants-in-aid of the revenues of the States out of the Consolidated Fund of India are determined by the Finance Commission.

Reason (R): The Finance Commission is a constitutional body to deal with financial relations between the Union and the States.

Codes:

- (a) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true but R is false
- (d) A is false but R is true

24. What does the 86th Constitutional Amendment Act deal with?

- (a) Inclusion of Bodo, Dogri, Maithili and Santhali languages in the Eighth Schedule
- (b) Inclusion of service tax levied by Union and collected and appropriated by the Union and the states in the Seventh Schedule
- (c) Free and compulsory education for all children between the age of 6 and 14 years
- (d) No reservation in Panchayats need to be made in favour of Scheduled Castes in Arunachal Pradesh

25. Consider the following statements:

The State government shall appoint a finance commission to review the financial position of the Panchayats and to make recommendations as to:

1. The distribution between the State and Panchayats of the net proceeds of taxes, tolls and fees leviable by the states.
2. The determination of the taxes, duties, tolls and fees which may be assigned to the Panchayats.
3. The principles that will determine grants-in-aid to the Panchayats.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer Key

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

Model Test Paper – 10

1. Consider the following statements:

1. Parliament and State legislatures have concurrent power to make law prescribing punishment for untouchability.
2. Parliament may make law empowering any court to exercise powers of the Supreme Court to enforce the fundamental rights.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

2. Consider the following statements:

On proclamation of emergency under Article 352, the Fundamental Rights guaranteed in Article 19 become automatically suspended by virtue of Article 358. Additionally, the President of India may by order under Article 359 suspend:

1. The enforcement of all or any of the Fundamental Rights (except Articles 20 and 21) as may be specified in his order.
2. The enforcement of all or any of the Fundamental Rights except Article 21.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

3. Which one of the following statements is not correct about the Advocate General of the State?
 - (a) The Advocate General holds office during the pleasure of the Governor
 - (b) The Advocate General is appointed by the Governor
 - (c) The Advocate General advises the State Government on legal matters
 - (d) The Advocate General cannot take part in the proceedings in the State Legislature
4. Which one of the following statements relating to the power of Judicial Review is correct?
 - (a) Supreme Court can take up matters for judicial review on its own
 - (b) Supreme Court can be directly approached for judicial review of legislative decisions
 - (c) Supreme Court can review its own judgements in the light of new developments
 - (d) Supreme Court can ask Lower Courts to submit a case for its judicial review
5. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

List-I (Fundamental Rights)	List-II (Articles)
A. Right to constitutional remedies	1. Article 29
B. Protection of interests of minorities	2. Article 17
C. Abolition of untouchability	3. Article 16
D. Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment	4. Article 32
	5. Article 19

Codes:

A	B	C	D
(a) 5	3	4	1
(b) 4	1	2	3
(c) 5	1	4	3
(d) 4	3	2	1

6. Consider the following statements:

The President cannot be a dictator, because:

1. He can be impeached for violation of Constitution.
2. The ordinances issued by him require the approval of the Parliament.
3. The proclamation of Emergency requires Parliament's approval.
4. He has to act on the advice of Council of Ministers

Which of these are correct?

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

XIII.70 | Objective Indian Polity

7. In the Interim Government formed in the year 1946, who of the following held the portfolio of Defence?

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| (a) Vallabhbhai Patel | (b) Jagivan Ram |
| (c) Baldev Singh | (d) Asaf Ali |

8. Consider the following statements:

The Finance Commission is created:

1. By the President on the advice of the Union Cabinet
2. Under Article 280 of the Constitution of India
3. To suggest ways and means to augment the financial resources of the Union and the States
4. To make recommendations to the President defining the principles which should govern the grants-in-aid of the revenues of the States out of the Consolidated Fund of India

Which of these statements are correct?

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

9. The original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court extends to:

- (a) Treaties and agreements signed by the Government of India
- (b) Disputes between the Government of India and one or more States
- (c) Disputes relating to implementation of the Directive Principles of State Policy
- (d) A bill passed by the Parliament which is violative of the Constitution

10. Consider the following statements:

1. Estimates of expenditure charged upon the Consolidated Fund of India are not submitted to the vote of the Parliament and there can be no discussion on the same in either House of the Parliament.
2. Vote of credit is a grant approved by the Parliament in advance of the detailed examination of various demands presented to it.
3. Token grants do not involve additional expenditure.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

11. **Assertion (A):** An Election Commissioner in the Election Commission of India cannot be removed from office except on the recommendation of the Chief Election Commissioner.

Reason (R): An Election Commissioner is appointed on the recommendation of the Chief Election Commissioner.

Codes:

- (a) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true but R is false
- (d) A is false but R is true

12. If the Prime Minister is a member of the Rajya Sabha:
- (a) He has to get elected to the Lok Sabha within six months
 - (b) He can declare the government's policies only in the Rajya Sabha
 - (c) He cannot take part in the voting when a vote of no-confidence is under consideration
 - (d) He cannot take part in the budget deliberations in the Lok Sabha
13. Consider the following statements:
- The Comptroller and Auditor-General of India:
1. Audits all expenditures from the revenues of the Union and the States.
 2. Ensures that total withdrawals by the Union Government do not exceed the amounts approved by the Parliament.
 3. Can comment on correctness or otherwise of financial transactions of the Union and the States.
 4. Points out cases of non-compliance of rules and regulations in expenditure.
- Which of these are correct?
- | | |
|----------------|-------------------|
| (a) 1 and 2 | (b) 2, 3 and 4 |
| (c) 1, 3 and 4 | (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4 |
14. The Governor of a State in his role as Administrator of an adjoining Union Territory exercises his functions, as such independently of:
- (a) The President of India
 - (b) The State Council of Ministers
 - (c) The Prime Minister
 - (d) The Union Home Minister
15. Which one of the following statements is not correct?
- (a) Indian Constitution provides for unified judicial system
 - (b) Judiciary has power to scrutinize the acts of all branches of government
 - (c) Independence of judiciary is built through elaborate constitutional scheme
 - (d) Review of the constitutional amendments on substantive grounds is not permitted
16. Which of the following are the common compulsory provisions of the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Acts?
1. Five yearly elections
 2. Reservation for backward classes
 3. Reservation for women
 4. Nagar Panchayats
- Select the correct answer using the codes given below:
- | | |
|-------------------|-------------|
| (a) 2 and 3 | (b) 1 and 4 |
| (c) 1, 2, 3 and 4 | (d) 1 and 3 |

XIII.72 | Objective Indian Polity

17. What is a 'Shadow Cabinet' in the British system?
- (a) A group of young members of the ruling party
 - (b) A group of members from the opposition party who scrutinize some functions of the government and present alternative policy
 - (c) A team of intellectuals who advise the Cabinet
 - (d) A Cabinet Committee that functions under the guidance of the Cabinet

18. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

List-I (Name of Panchayats)	List-II (States)
A. Janpad Panchayat	1. Andhra Pradesh
B. Mandal Praja Parishad	2. Karnataka
C. Mandal Panchayat	3. Madhya Pradesh
D. Taluka Panchayat	4. Gujarat

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	4	2	1	3
(b)	3	1	2	4
(c)	4	1	2	3
(d)	3	2	1	4

19. Which one of the following statements is not correct?
- (a) In the cabinet form of government prevalent in India, neither the President nor the Governor exercises the executive functions individually or personally
 - (b) Executive action taken in the name of the Governor is the executive action of the State
 - (c) The Governor cannot be held personally answerable for any portion of the address to the joint session
 - (d) The Governor is bound to exercise all his powers and functions on the aid and advice of his Council of Ministers
20. The purpose of an adjournment motion is to:
- (a) Propose a reduction in the budget
 - (b) Seek the approval of the House on a proposal
 - (c) Draw the attention of the House to a matter of urgent public importance
 - (d) Seek the leave of the House to introduce a Government Bill
21. **Statement I:** If in a cut motion during discussion of demands for grants in the Annual Financial Statement, the reduction demanded is either in the form of a lump sum or omission or reduction of an item in the demand, the motion which enables such cut is known as 'Economy Cut'.

Statement II: The motion in the above case represents disapproval of the policy underlying the demand.

Codes:

- (a) Both the statements are individually true and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I.
- (b) Both the statements are individually true but Statement II is not the correct explanation of Statement I.
- (c) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
- (d) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

22. Lokayukta submits his report to the:

- (a) Chief Minister of the State
- (b) Chief Justice of the State High Court
- (c) Governor of the State
- (d) Speaker of State Legislative Assembly

23. Which of the following ensure functional autonomy of the UPSC?

- 1. The Chairman and Members can be removed only on the grounds given in the Constitution.
- 2. The expenditure of the Commission is a charge on the Consolidated Fund of India.
- 3. The Members and Chairman are allowed to accept jobs after retirement.
- 4. The Chairman and Members being civil servants function in a neutral manner.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

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

24. Consider the following statements:

- 1. There are 24 High Courts at present in India.
- 2. Calcutta, Bombay and Madras High Courts were established in the year 1862.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

25. Which of the following statements is/are correct?

Article 26 of the Constitution of India states that subject to public order, morality and health, every religious denomination or any section thereof shall have the right:

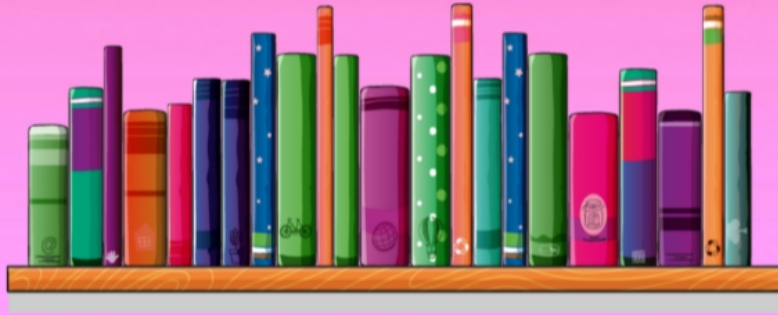
- 1. to establish and maintain institutions for religious and charitable purposes.
- 2. to manage its own affairs in matters of religion.
- 3. to own and acquire movable and immovable property.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

Answer Key

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



@UPSC_THOUGHT

**Get Best Quality
Magazines , Pdfs
&**

**All Exam Study Material in
Hindi & English Both
Languages**

CLICK HERE

https://t.me/Upssc_thought

