



# All India Civil Services Coaching Centre

(Under the aegis of Government of Tamil Nadu)

## TEST BOOKLET

NCERT Polity

Time Allowed: 2 Hours

Maximum Marks: 200

### INSTRUCTIONS

1. IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE EXAMINATION, YOU SHOULD CHECK THAT THIS TEST BOOKLET DOES NOT HAVE ANY UNPRINTED OR TORN OR MISSING PAGES OR ITEMS ETC. IF SO, GET IT REPLACED BY A COMPLETE TEST BOOKLET
2. You have to enter your Name on the Test Booklet
3. This Test Book contains 100 items (questions). Each it comprises four responses (answers). You will select the response, which you want to mark on the Answer Sheet. In case you feel that there is more than one correct response, mark the response, which you consider the best. In any case, choose ONLY ONE response for each item.
4. You have to mark all your response ONLY on the separate sheet provided along with the Test Booklet.
5. All items Carry equal marks. There will be **penalty (negative marking)** for wrong answers marked by you in the Answer sheet.
6. There are four alternatives for the answers to every question. For each question for which a wrong answer has been given by the candidate, one third ( $\frac{1}{3}$ ) of the marks assigned to that question will be deducted as penalty.
7. If a candidate gives more than one answer, it will be treated as a wrong answer even if one of the given answers happens to be correct and there will same penalty as above for that question.
8. If a question is left blank i.e., no answer is given by the candidate, there will be no penalty for that question.

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1. Which of the following statements are correct about the Regulating Act, 1773?
  1. It provided for the establishment of a Supreme Court, comprising one Chief Justice and 10 other judges.
  2. It prohibited the servants of the Company from engaging in any private trade, or accepting presents or bribes from the 'natives'.
  3. It strengthened the control of the British Government over the Company, by requiring the Court of Directors to report on its revenue, civil and military affairs in India.Select the correct answer using the code given below:
  - (a) 1 and 3 only
  - (b) 1 and 2 only
  - (c) 2 and 3 only
  - (d) 1, 2 and 3
2. Consider the following statements about the Charter Act, 1833:
  1. It made Lord Cornwallis the first Governor-General of India.
  2. It deprived the Governor of Bombay and Madras of their legislative powers.
  3. It attempted to introduce a system of open competition for selection of civil servantsWhich of the statements given above is/are correct?
  - (a) 1 and 3 only
  - (b) 1 and 2 only
  - (c) 2 and 3 only
  - (d) 1, 2 and 3
3. With respect to the "Indian Councils Act of 1892", consider the following statements:
  1. For the first time, the word "election" was used in the Act.
  2. It gave the power of discussing the Budget to the Legislative Councils.
  3. It increased the number of additional (non-official) members in the Central and the Provincial Legislative Councils.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
4. With respect to the "Government of India Act, 1919", consider the following statements:
  1. It introduced bicameralism and direct elections in the country.
  2. It extended the principle of communal representation, by providing separate electorates for the depressed classes, women and labour.
  3. It separated, for the first time, Provincial Budgets from the Central Budget and authorized the Provincial Legislatures to enact their Budgets.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. Consider the following statements:

1. For the first time, the idea of a Constituent Assembly for India was put forward by M.N. Roy in 1934.
2. In 1935, the Indian National Congress (INC), for the first time, officially demanded a Constituent Assembly to frame the Constitution of India.
3. The demand for the Constituent Assembly was finally accepted in principle by the British Government in the Cripps Mission, 1942.

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

6. With reference to the Western Model of Secularism, consider the following statements:

1. A religious classification can be the basis of any public policy.
2. The state cannot hinder the activities of religious communities.
3. There is not much scope for community based rights in western model.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

7. With reference to 'Theocratic States', consider the following statements:

1. It allows separation between religious and political institutions.
2. Theocratic state is reluctant to allow freedom of religion to all the members of state.
3. It is governed by officials who are regarded as divinely guided.
4. The state's legal system is based on religious

law.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

8. In the context of polity, which one of the following are most appropriate for the concept of equality?

1. Access to same opportunities
2. Equality of rights
3. Equal access to privileges

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

9. Consider the following statements in the context of Feminism:

1. It is a political doctrine that aims to provide special privileges to women.
2. It believes that inequality between men and women is the result of patriarchy.
3. Feminist do not make the distinction between 'sex' and 'gender' to promote equality.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

10. In Indian Constitution, gender equality is ensured at several instances. Which of the following instances given below is/are correct?

1. Fundamental Duties ensures for renouncing practices derogatory to the dignity of women.
2. Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP)

secures equally the right to an adequate means of livelihood for both men and women.

3. Fundamental rights ensures humane conditions of work and for maternity relief for women.
4. Part IX of the constitution ensures half of the seats to be reserved for women in panchayats.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

11. Which of the following is the correct meaning of "Integrated Single Judicial System of India"?

1. A single system of courts that enforces both the Central laws as well as the State laws.
2. One can appeal to a higher court when not satisfied with the judgment passed by the lower court.
3. Decision of a Higher Court is binding on the lower courts in India.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

12. Which of the following are the key concepts associated with federalism?

1. Dual citizenship
2. Written constitution
3. Division of powers
4. Integrated judiciary

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

13. With reference to the federalism in India and USA, which of the following is/are correct?

1. India follows a single citizenship while USA has dual citizenship.
2. Both in India and the USA, the residuary powers to make laws lies with the Union legislature.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

14. In which of the following options, are all the subjects listed in the concurrent list of the Constitution of India?

- a) Defence, police, education
- b) Education, forests, trade unions
- c) Land, education, forests
- d) Banking, trade unions, land

15. Which of the following matters come under residuary powers as per Schedule VII of the Indian Constitution?

1. Computer Software
2. Disaster Management
3. Currency and Coinage
4. Foreign Affairs

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

16. Which of the following are the important provisions of the Constitution which create a strong central government?

1. Parliament has the power to alter the name of a state
2. Emergency provisions
3. Office of the Governor of a state
4. Central government can give instructions to

the state government

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

17. 'Overweight male cabin crew are allowed to get promotion in Air India but their women colleagues who gain weight are penalised.'

Which one of the following Fundamental Rights is violated in the above situation?

- (a) Article 13
- (b) Article 16
- (c) Article 19
- (d) Article 24

18. In the context of political theory, which of the following statements is/are correct regarding the 'harm principle'?

- 1. It provides that a government must prevent any physical harm to its citizens, as it is responsible to protect their life and property.
- 2. The right to Protection of Life is the reflection of this principle.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

19. In the context of India, which of the following statements best describe the term 'democratic socialism'?

- (a) It is an economic system based on 'mixed economy' pattern where both public and private sectors co-exist side by side.
- (b) It follows the ideals of capital economy and pursues the path of globalization towards economic integration of domestic markets.
- (c) It involves nationalization of all means of production and distribution and abolition

of private properties

(d) It is an economic system where all production and distribution decisions are made by the government.

20. Consider the following statements:

- 1. Any section of citizens with a distinct language or culture have a right to conserve it under Article 29.
- 2. Admission into any educational institution maintained by State cannot be denied on the ground of language.
- 3. Cultural and Educational Rights under Part III of the Constitution are available only to citizens of India and not to foreigners.

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

21. With reference to the Fundamental Rights mentioned in Part III of the Constitution of India, which of the following was called as the 'the heart and soul' of our Constitution by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Father of the Indian Constitution?

- (a) Equality Before Law and Equal Protection of Laws
- (b) Abolition of Untouchability
- (c) Protection of life and Personal Liberty
- (d) Right to Constitutional Remedies

22. With regards to Constitutional provisions regarding equality provided to the people, which of the following statements is/are correct?

- 1. Article 16 of the Constitution provides for equality of opportunity in matters of employment.
- 2. Only the equality of opportunity is provided by the Preamble and not the equality of status.

Select the correct answer using the code given

below:

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

23. Which of the following is/are among the Fundamental Duties of citizens laid down in the Indian Constitution?

- 1. To preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture.
- 2. To protect the weaker sections from social injustice.
- 3. To develop the scientific temper and spirit of inquiry.
- 4. To strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

24. With regard to provisions regarding Preventive detention, which of the following statements is/are incorrect?

- 1. Preventive detention violates Fundamental Right to Life and Property.
- 2. The maximum period for which a person can be detained under preventive detention is 2 months.
- 3. Only the Parliament has the exclusive right to make laws for preventive detention.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

25. Some caste groups previously associated with scavenging are forced to continue in this job. Those in positions of authority refuse to give them any other job. Their children are

discouraged from pursuing education.

Which of their Fundamental rights are being violated in this instance ?

- 1. Right to equality (Article 17)
- 2. Right to freedom (Article 19)
- 3. Right against exploitation (Article 24)
- 4. Cultural and educational rights (Article 30)
- 5. Right to Property (Article 300A)

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

26. Consider the following statements regarding right to freedom of religion.

- 1. The freedom of religion is an unlimited right to profess, follow and propagate any religion of their choice.
- 2. It includes the right to persuade people to convert from one religion to other.
- 3. State-run institutions can give religious instruction.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

27. Consider the following pairs of Writs and its purposes:

	Writ	Purpose
1	Habeas corpus	to set free the arrested person if grounds of arrest are not satisfactory
2	Mandamus	to instruct any person to do his duties
3	Prohibition	to squash the order of a lower court if it exceeds beyond its jurisdiction
4	Quo Warranto	to prevent the seizing of public office illegally by a person

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

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

28. Consider the following statements:

- 1. At present there is no provision related to Right to Property in the Constitution of India.
- 2. The 42nd Amendment Act, 1976 removed the fundamental right status provided to Right to Property.

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

29. Consider the following statements:

- 1. The Zero Hour is the period during which members are free to raise any matter without prior notice to the speaker.
- 2. In question hour, questions can be asked to both the ministers and private members.

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

30. Which of the following have been pronounced as a part of the Basic Structure of the Constitution in India?

- 1. Secularism
- 2. Reservations
- 3. Federalism
- 4. Freedom and dignity of the individual
- 5. Effective access to justice

Select the correct option using the code given below:

- (a) 1, 2 and 3 only

(b) 1, 3, 4 and 5 only

(c) 2 and 4 only

(d) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

31. Which of the following provisions ensure the independence of judiciary in India?

- 1. Both the salaries and pensions of the

Supreme Court judges are charged on the Consolidated Fund of India.

- 2. Only the Parliament have the power to curtail the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

- 3. Supreme Court retired judges are not banned from practicing law anywhere in the territory of India.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

32. With reference to the Union Council of Ministers, consider the following statements:

- 1. A person who is not a member of Parliament can also be appointed as a Minister for a maximum period of two months.
- 2. The Council comes into existence only after the Prime Minister has taken the oath of office.
- 3. If a minister disagrees with a decision of the cabinet, then he must either accept the decision or resign.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

33. Consider the following statements:

- 1. The Constitution of India was never

subjected to a referendum.

2. All provisions of the Constitution were adopted unanimously.
3. All the members of Constituent Assembly were present when the Constitution was passed on 26th November 1949.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

34. The Constitution of India prescribes the 'Proportional Representation' system for the election to the office of

1. President of India
2. Vice President of India
3. Member of Rajya Sabha
4. Member of Legislative Council of a State
5. Member of a Municipal Corporation

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

35. Consider the following statements with reference to the Election Commission of India (ECI):

1. As per the Constitution, the ECI must always be a multi-member body.
2. The Chief Election Commissioner (CEC) is appointed by the President after consultation with the Prime Minister, the Leader of Opposition and the Chief Justice of India.
3. The CEC and other Election Commissioners have equal powers to take all decisions relating to elections.
4. The State Election Commissioners work independently of the ECI.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

36. Which of the following are discretionary powers of the President of India?

1. To send back the advice given by the Council of Ministers
  2. To withhold or refuse to give assent to ordinary bills
  3. To appoint the Prime Minister when no leader has a majority in the Lok Sabha
  4. To promulgate President's rule in a state
- Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

37. Which of the following subjects are listed in the 'State List' under the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India?

1. Agriculture
2. Public Health
3. Education
4. Trade and Commerce
5. Forests
6. Ports

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 1, 2 and 4 only
- (c) 3, 4, 5 and 6 only
- (d) 1, 3, 5 and 6 only

38. With reference to the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992, consider the following statements:

1. It made a provision for the mandatory creation of the Gram Sabha.
2. It provided for the direct elections for all three levels of Panchayati Raj institutions.
3. It reserved one-third of the seats in all

Panchayat institutions for women.

4. Its provisions are not applicable to the areas inhabited by the tribal populations.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

39. The Indian constitution is a written one unlike in some of the other democracies. What does it imply?

- 1. The form of government in India has been codified in the constitution to reduce political and administrative conflicts.
- 2. All the laws made by Parliament are to be written down as a part of the constitution.
- 3. Only because of a written constitution, citizens are able to enjoy fundamental rights.

Choose the correct options from the code given below:

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

40. The Constitution Assembly was constituted in November 1946 under the scheme formulated by the Cabinet Mission Plan. Which of the following statement/s are incorrect with regard to this?

- 1. Each province and princely state were to be allotted seats in proportion to their respective population.
- 2. Seats allocated to each British province were to be decided among the three principal communities - Muslims, Christians and Hindus.
- 3. The representatives of princely states were to be nominated by the heads of the princely states.

Which of the following statement is/ are correct?

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

41. The Vice President of India is the second highest constitutional authority of the country. Consider the following statements regarding Vice president of India.

- 1. The vice president is elected in the same Manner as that of president.
- 2. The vice president may be removed from his office by a resolution passed by Lok Sabha with a majority and agreed to by Rajya Sabha.
- 3. Vice president takes over the office of president when there is a vacancy due to death or resignation and remains in office till expiration of the term.

Which of the following statements in this regard are incorrect?

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

42. Consider the following statements regarding functions of parliament.

- 1. The parliament has power of discussing and enacting changes to the constitution and all constitutional amendments have to be approved by simple majority of both houses.
- 2. The Parliament is the highest forum of debate in the country. There is no limitation on its power of discussion.

Choose the correct answer using the code given below.

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

43. A democratic polity is based on the doctrine of popular sovereignty. With regard to this

Principle, consider the following:

1. Plebiscite
2. Referendum
3. Recall
4. Initiative

Which of the above is/are used in direct democracy?

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

44. Regarding the Constituent Assembly of India, consider the following statements:

1. It was constituted under the scheme formulated by the Cabinet Mission Plan.
2. The Constituent Assembly passed all the provisions of the Constitution only after debating every provision.
3. All members were elected directly by the members of the Provincial Legislative Assemblies.

Which of the statements given above is/are incorrect?

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

45. Identify the correct statements about the theory of basic structure.

1. Constitution specifies the basic tenets.
2. Legislature can amend all parts of the Constitution except the basic structure.
3. Judiciary has defined which aspects of the Constitution can be termed as the basic structure and which cannot.
4. The theory found its first expression in the Kesavananda Bharti case and has been discussed in subsequent judgments.

Select the correct option:

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

46. Which of the following is/are common with respect to the election of the members of the Rajya Sabha and the Lok Sabha?

1. Every citizen above the age of 18 is an eligible voter.
2. Voter can give preference order for different candidates.
3. Every voter has equal vote.
4. The winner must get more than half the votes.

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

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

47. Consider the following statements in the context of State Re-organization in India.

1. The implementation of States Reorganization Commission Report was resulted in creating 15 new states and six Union Territories.
2. While Gujarat and Maharashtra were created in 1966, the Punjab and Haryana were separated from each other in 1960.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

48. OBCs are the communities other than SC and ST who suffer from educational and social backwardness.

1. Karpooori Thakur, was a pioneer in raising voice for reservations for backward castes in North India.
2. Mandal Commission was the first Backward Class Commission since Independence, appointed by Central Government.
3. The decision to implement Mandal Commission recommendation was challenged in the Supreme Court in the

famous 'S R Bommai Case'.

Choose the correct statement/s in this regard.

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

49. With reference to the 'Reservation of constituency in Indian electoral politics', which of the following statements is/are correct?

- 1. The Indian Constitution provides for reservation of seats for the SCs, STs and OBCs in the Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies
- 2. Number of reserved constituencies is determined on the basis of 1971 Census.
- 3. The reserved constituencies are determined by Delimitation Commission.
- 4. The next delimitation exercise is due in 2020.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

50. Consider the following statements regarding election of Panchayats:

- 1. All the three levels of Panchayati Raj Institutions are elected directly by the people.
- 2. Fresh elections must be held within one year, upon dissolution of Panchayat by the State government.
- 3. One third of the positions in all panchayat institutions are reserved for women.

Which of the statements given above is/are incorrect?

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

51. Which of the following provisions provided in the Constitution of India ensure independence of the Judiciary?

- 1. The Parliament plays no role in the appointment of Judges
- 2. Contempt of Court
- 3. Security of tenure
- 4. Parliamentary Control over Judicial Finances

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

52. With reference to 'Parliamentary Privileges' provided by the Indian Constitution, which of the following statement(s) is/are correct?

- 1. The Members of Parliament enjoy freedom of Speech and Expression in the Parliament.
- 2. The President of India has the final powers to decide matters of breach of such privileges.
- 3. Parliamentary Privileges act as an effective check on Cabinet Dictatorship.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

53. With reference to 'bicameral legislature', which of the following statements is/are correct?

- 1. Countries with large size and diversity usually prefer bicameral legislature.
- 2. In India, the procedure to establish Legislative Council in a State is initiated by the State government concerned.
- 3. At present only six Indian States have bicameral legislature in India.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

54. Consider the following statements regarding the Speaker of the Lok Sabha:
1. He prorogues the House in the absence of quorum.
  2. He presides over a joint sitting of the Houses, addressed by the President.
  3. He decides whether a bill is a Money bill or not and his decision in this regard is final.
  4. He never votes in the House, to maintain his impartiality.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

55. Consider the following statements:
1. The importance of rights guaranteed by a Constitution was realised by the Constitutional framers long ago during the freedom movement itself.
  2. The Motilal Nehru Committee had demanded a bill of rights as far back as in 1928.

Choose the correct statement using the code given below.

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 2
- (c) 1 and 2 both
- (d) None of the Above

56. Consider the following statements:
1. The practice of untouchability has been abolished under the Right to Equality.
  2. The Right to Equality also provides that the state shall confer no title on a person except those who excel themselves in military or academic field.

Choose the correct statement using the code

given below.

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 2
- (c) 1 and 2 both
- (d) None of the Above

57. Consider the following statements:
1. A person can only be arrested under one and only one circumstance that if he has committed some crime.
  2. The Constitution allows for arrest of a person, if law authorities have apprehension about his intentions or actions that may destabilise the law-and-order situations.

Choose the correct statement using the code given below.

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 2
- (c) 1 and 2 both
- (d) None of the Above

58. Which of the following provisions of the Indian Constitution ensure fair trial at courts of law?
1. A person is always assumed to be guilty unless proven otherwise.
  2. No person is punished for the same offence more than once.
  3. No law shall declare any action as illegal from a backdate.

Choose the correct answer using the options given below:

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

59. Consider the following statements with respect to the difference between FPTP and proportional representation:
1. Under FPTP, the country is divided into small geographical units called constituencies or districts.

2. Under Proportional representation, the country cannot be divided and is strictly treated as one constituency.  
Choose the correct statement using the code given below.
- Only 1
  - Only 2
  - 1 and 2 both
  - None of the Above
60. In which of the following cases, a special majority is used in the Parliament?
- Removal of Vice President
  - For removing Speaker & Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha
  - Acquisition and Termination of Citizenship
  - For Removal of Chairman or Vice-Chairman of the Legislative Council
61. Who of the following was/were in shape and influenced the liberal character of the Indian Constitution?
- Raja Rammohan Roy
  - Swami Vivekanand
  - Justice Ranade
- Choose the correct answer using the options given below:
- Only 1 and 2
  - Only 1 and 3
  - Only 2 and 3
  - All the above
62. Consider the following statements:
- In a parliamentary system, the Prime Minister is the Head of Government.
  - Under this system, the role of the President or Monarch is primarily ceremonial and the Prime Minister along with the cabinet wields effective power.
- Choose the correct statement using the code given below.
- Only 1
  - Only 2
  - 1 and 2 both
  - None of the Above
63. In which of the following respect the Rajya Sabha has powers with Lok Sabha at par?
- Constitutional amendments
  - Impeaching the President
  - Removing the Vice President
- Choose the correct answer using the options given below:
- Only 1 and 2
  - Only 1 and 3
  - Only 2 and 3
  - All the above
64. Which of the following tool(s) provide some sort of Parliamentary control over executive work?
- Deliberation and discussion
  - Approval or Refusal of law
  - Financial control
  - No confidence motion
- Choose the correct answer using the options given below:
- Only 1, 2 and 3
  - Only 1 and 2
  - Only 1, 3 and 4
  - All of the above
65. Consider the following statements:
- The actions and decisions of the judges are immune from personal criticisms.
  - The Parliament cannot discuss the conduct of the judges under any circumstances.
- Choose the correct statement using the code given below.
- Only 1
  - Only 2
  - 1 and 2 both
  - None of the Above
66. In 1989, one of the global super powers USSR disintegrated into numerous independent republics.  
Which of the following was/were reason(s)?
- Weak central power in USSR.
  - Overarching role of Russia in USSR policy

decisions.

Choose the correct answer using the options given below:

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 2
- (c) 1 and 2 both
- (d) None of the Above

67. Which of the following country had to face a territorial disintegration?

- 1. Czechoslovakia
- 2. Yugoslavia
- 3. Pakistan
- 4. Canada

Choose the correct answer using the options given below:

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

68. Which of the following were the challenges before Newly Independent India?

- 1. To shape a nation that was united
- 2. To establish democracy.
- 3. To ensure the development and well-being of the entire society

Choose the correct Statement using the code given below.

- (a) 1 and 2 Only
- (b) 2 and 3 Only
- (c) 1, 2 and 3
- (d) None of the Above

69. Tomorrow we shall be free from the slavery of the British domination. But at midnight India will be partitioned. Tomorrow will thus be a day of rejoicing as well as of mourning. Which of the following personality said this before independence of India?

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi
- (b) Jawahar Lal Nehru
- (c) M. A. Jinnah
- (d) Dr. Rajinder Prasad

70. We should begin to work in that spirit and in course of time all these angularities of the majority and minority communities, the Hindu community and the Muslim community – because even as regards Muslims you have Pathans, Punjabis, Shias, Sunnis and so on and among the Hindus you have Brahmins, Vaishnavas, Khattris, also Bengalees, Madrasis, and so on – will vanish. ... You are free; you are free to go to your temples, you are free to go to your mosques or to any other place of worship in this State of Pakistan.

You may belong to any religion or caste or creed – that has nothing to do with the business of the State.

Which of the following personality said this after independence of India?

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi
- (b) Jawahar Lal Nehru
- (c) M. A. Jinnah
- (d) Dr. Rajinder Prasad

71. Consider the following statements about 'two-nation theory':

- 1. Hindu Mahasabha bring this theory under which India consisted of not one but two 'people', Hindus and Muslims.
- 2. The Congress opposed this theory.

Choose the correct Statement using the code given below.

- (a) 1 Only
- (b) 2 Only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) None of the Above

72. Consider the following statements about Consequences of partition:

- 1. Cities like Lahore, Amritsar and Madras became divided into 'communal zones'.
- 2. In the name of religion people of one community ruthlessly killed and maimed people of the other community.

Choose the incorrect Statement using the code given below.

- (a) 1 Only
- (b) 2 Only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) None of the Above

73. Consider the following statements about the reaction of Gandhi Ji during partition of India:

1. He was deeply concerned about ensuring that Muslims should be allowed to stay in India with dignity, as equal citizens.
2. He was happy with the Indian government's decision to honour its financial commitments to Pakistan.

Choose the correct Statement using the code given below.

- (a) 1 Only
- (b) 2 Only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) None of the Above

74. Consider the following statements Princely States during partition:

1. The British Indian Provinces were directly under the control of the British government.
2. Princely States covered half of the land area of the British Indian Empire and one out of four Indians lived under princely rule.

Choose the correct Statement using the code given below.

- (a) 1 Only
- (b) 2 Only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) None of the Above

75. Consider the following statements:

1. The Muslim League supported the Indian National Congress that the States should be free to adopt any course they liked.
2. Sardar Patel was India's Deputy Prime Minister and the Home Minister during period immediately following Independence.

Choose the correct Statement using the code

given below.

- (a) 1 Only
- (b) 2 Only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) None of the Above

76. Consider the following statements about Hyderabad.

1. Hyderabad, the largest of the Princely States was surrounded entirely by Indian territory.
2. The Nizam wanted an independent status for Hyderabad and he entered into the Standstill Agreement with India.

Choose the correct Statement using the code given below.

- (a) 1 Only
- (b) 2 Only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) None of the Above

77. Consider the following statements Manipur after independence:

1. After Independence, the Maharaja of Manipur signed the Instrument of Accession with the Indian government on the assurance that the internal autonomy of Manipur would be maintained.
2. Manipur in June 1948 became a constitutional monarchy.
3. Manipur was the first part of India to hold an election based on universal adult franchise.

Choose the correct Statement using the code given below.

- (a) 1 and 2 Only
- (b) 2 and 3 Only
- (c) 1, 2 and 3
- (d) None of the Above

78. Consider the following statements:

1. Potti Sriramulu, a Congress leader went on an indefinite fast that led to his death after 56 days for reorganisation of Andhra

Pradesh.

2. Prime Minister announced the formation of a separate Andhra state in December 1956.

Choose the correct Statement using the code given below.

- (a) 1 Only
- (b) 2 Only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) None of the Above

79. Consider the following statements about the early independence era:

- 1. Socialist supported criticised the Congress for favouring capitalists and landlords and for ignoring the workers and the peasants.
- 2. Socialists faced a dilemma when in 1949 the Congress declared its goal to be the socialist pattern of society.

Choose the correct Statement using the code given below.

- (a) 1 Only
- (b) 2 Only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) None of the Above

80. Which of the following is related to the Socialist Parties in Early Independence era:

- 1. Jayaprakash Narayan
- 2. Achyut Patwardhan
- 3. Asoka Mehta
- 4. Acharya Narendra Dev

Choose the correct Statement using the code given below.

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

81. Consider the following statements about the Bharatiya Jana Sangh:

- 1. The party called for a reunion of India and Pakistan in Akhand Bharat.
- 2. The party was a consistent advocate of India developing nuclear weapons especially after China carried out its

atomic tests in 1964.

Choose the incorrect Statement using the code given below.

- (a) 1 Only
- (b) 2 Only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) None of the Above

82. Consider the following statements about the Swatantra Party:

- 1. The Swatantra Party was against land ceilings in agriculture, and opposed cooperative farming and state trading
- 2. It attracted the landlords and princes who wanted to protect their land and status that was being threatened by the land reforms legislation.

Choose the correct Statement using the code given below.

- (a) 1 Only
- (b) 2 Only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) None of the Above

83. Consider the following statements about Shyama Prasad Mukherjee:

- 1. He was leader of Hindu Mahasabha and founder of Bharatiya Jana Sangh.
- 2. He was the Minister in Nehru's first cabinet after independence and Member of Constituent Assembly.

Choose the correct Statement using the code given below.

- (a) 1 Only
- (b) 2 Only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) None of the Above

84. Consider the following statements about 2<sup>nd</sup> five year plan:

- 1. The Second FYP stressed on heavy industries.
- 2. It declared that 'socialist pattern of society'

was its goal.

3. It was drafted by a team of economists and planners under the leadership of P.C. Mahala Nobis.

Choose the correct Statement using the code given below.

- (a) 1 and 2 Only
- (b) 2 and 3 Only
- (c) All of the Above
- (d) None of the Above

85. Consider the following statements about reform in agriculture sector:

- 1. Tenants who worked on someone else's land were given greater legal security against eviction.
- 2. The laws were made to put an upper limit to how much agricultural land one person could own.

Choose the incorrect Statement using the code given below.

- (a) 1 Only
- (b) 2 Only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) None of the Above

86. Consider the following statements about White Revolution:

- 1. Verghese Kurien, nicknamed the 'milkman of India', played a crucial role in the story of Gujarat Cooperative Milk and Marketing Federation Ltd that launched Amul.
- 2. In 1980 the rural development programme called Operation Flood was started.

Choose the correct Statement using the code given below.

- (a) 1 Only
- (b) 2 Only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) None of the Above

87. Which of the following is included under promotion of international peace and security in Indian Constitution:

- 1. Maintain just and honourable relations

between nations

- 2. Encourage settlement of international disputes by arbitration.
  - 3. Promote international peace and security
- Choose the correct Statement using the code given below.

- (a) 1 and 2 Only
- (b) 2 and 3 Only
- (c) 1, 2 and 3
- (d) None of the Above

88. The major objectives of Nehru's foreign policy were:

- 1. Sovereignty
  - 2. Territorial integrity
  - 3. Promote rapid economic development
- Choose the correct Statement using the code given below.

- (a) 1 and 2 Only
- (b) 2 and 3 Only
- (c) 1, 2 and 3
- (d) None of the Above

89. Consider the following statements:

- 1. The Tibetan spiritual leader Dalai Lama accompanied the Chinese Premier Zhou Enlai during the official Chinese visit to India in 1956.
- 2. In 1958, there was armed uprising in Tibet Against China's occupation and it was suppressed by Chinese forces.

Choose the correct Statement using the code given below.

- (a) 1 Only
- (b) 2 Only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) None of the Above

90. Consider the following statements about Sino-Indian relations since 1962

- 1. Indira Gandhi was the first Prime Minister after Nehru to visit China.
- 2. In 1976 full diplomatic relations were restored between the two countries.

Choose the correct Statement using the code

given below.

- (a) 1 Only
- (b) 2 Only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) None of the Above

91. Consider the following statements:

1. India supported the indefinite extension of the NPT in 1995 but refused to sign the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT).
2. India conducted a series of nuclear tests in May 1991, demonstrating its capacity to use nuclear energy for military purposes.

Choose the correct Statement using the code given below.

- (a) 1 Only
- (b) 2 Only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) None of the Above

92. Consider the following statements about Indira Gandhi:

1. she participated in the freedom struggle as a young Congress worker and became Congress President in 1958.
2. She gave the slogan Garibi Hatao in 1971.

Choose the correct Statement using the code given below.

- (a) 1 Only
- (b) 2 Only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) None of the Above

93. Consider the following statements about K. Kamaraj:

1. He was a Freedom fighter and Congress President and Chief Minister of Madras.
2. He introduced mid-day meal scheme for schoolchildren and in 1963 he proposed that all senior Congressmen should resign from office to make way for younger party workers

Choose the correct Statement using the code given below.

- (a) 1 Only
- (b) 2 Only

- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) None of the Above

94. Consider the following statements:

1. Indira Gandhi supported the demand that the government should abolish privy purses.
2. Morarji Desai supported the demand to abolish privy purses.

Choose the correct Statement using the code given below.

- (a) 1 Only
- (b) 2 Only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) None of the Above

95. Consider the following statements about Bihar movement, 1974:

1. In March 1974 students came together in Bihar to protest against rising prices, food scarcity, unemployment and corruption.
2. Jayaprakash Narayan was invited to led the movement.

Choose the correct Statement using the code given below.

- (a) 1 Only
- (b) 2 Only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) None of the Above

96. Consider the following statements about Charu Majumdar

1. He was a Communist revolutionary and the leader of the Naxalbari uprising.
2. He participated in the Tebhaga movement before independence.

Choose the incorrect Statement using the code given below.

- (a) 1 Only
- (b) 2 Only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) None of the Above

97. Consider the following statements.

1. On 12 June 1975, Justice Jagmohan Lal

Sinha of the Allahabad High Court passed a judgment declaring Indira Gandhi's election to the Lok Sabha valid.

2. The judgment of the High Court meant that legally now she is Member of parliament.

Choose the correct Statement using the code given below.

- (a) 1 Only
- (b) 2 Only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) None of the Above

98. Consider the following statements about Chaudhary Charan Singh:

1. He was Freedom fighter and Prime Minister of India.
2. He was twice Chief Minister of U.P and later he was one of the founders of the Janata Party in 1977.

Choose the incorrect Statement using the code given below.

- (a) 1 Only
- (b) 2 Only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) None of the Above

99. Consider the following statements with respect to the 'Quit India' Movement:

1. It started due to the failure of Cripps Mission in solving the constitutional deadlock.
2. There was lots of violence by the masses during the movement.
3. Quit India movement was surprisingly short lived yet it demonstrated the depth that nationalistic feeling had reached the country.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

100. Which of the following facilities are not available to the Overseas Citizen of India Cardholders?

1. Right to equality of opportunity in matters of public employment
2. For being a member of the House of the People or of the Council of States
3. Appointment as a Judge of the High Court
4. Election as President

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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