



## COMPONENT WISE COMPREHENSIVE PRACTICE PAPER

### POLITY

*Time Allowed : Two 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. ENCODE CLEARLY THE TEST BOOKLET SERIES **A, B, C OR D** AS THE CASE MAY BE IN THE APPROPRIATE PLACE IN THE ANSWER SHEET.
3. You have to enter your Roll Number on the Test Booklet in the Box provide alongside.

**DO NOT** write *anything else* on the Test Booklet.

4. This Test Booklet contains **100** items (questions). Each item comprises four responses (answer). 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.
5. You have to mark all your response **ONLY** on the separate Answer Sheet provided. See directions in the Answer Sheet.
6. All items carry equal marks.
7. After You have completed filling in all your response on the Answer Sheet and the examination has concluded, you should hand over to the Invigilator **only the Answer Sheet**. You are permitted to take away with you the Test Booklet.
8. Sheet for rough work are appended in the Test Booklet at the end.

#### 9. Penalty for Wrong answers:

THERE WILL BE PENALTY FOR WRONG ANSWERS MARKED BY A CANDIDATE IN THE OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTION PAPERS.

- (i) There are four alternatives for the answer to every question. For each question for which a wrong answer has been given by the candidate, one-third of the marks assigned to that question will be deducted as penalty.
- (ii) If a candidate gives more than one answer, it will be treated as wrong answer even if one of the given answers happens to be correct and there will be same penalty as above to that question.
- (iii) If a question is left blank. i.e, no answer is given by the candidate, there will be no penalty for the question.

1. Consider the following statements:  
 1) Citizenship is a subject in the Union List.  
 2) The procedure for acquisition of Citizenship after 26th January, 1950, is laid down in the Constitution itself.  
 Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?  
 a) 1 only                      b) 2 only  
 c) Both 1 and 2              d) Neither 1 nor 2
2. Consider the following:  
 1) Citizenship by birth  
 2) Citizenship by descent  
 3) Citizenship by registration  
 4) Citizenship by naturalisation  
 5) Citizenship by incorporation of territory  
 Which of the above modes of acquisition of Citizenship is present in India?  
 a) 1, 2 and 5                  b) 1, 2, 3 and 5  
 c) 1 and 2                      d) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5
3. Which of the following articles related to Fundamental Rights would be available to citizens alone?  
 a) Art. 14, 15 and 16      b) Art. 15, 16 and 21  
 c) Art. 15, 16 and 19      d) Art. 21, 25 and 30
4. Consider the following statements about the Overseas Citizenship of India (OCI) scheme:  
 1) The Overseas Citizenship of India (OCI) scheme is applicable to all foreigners.  
 2) It allows persons of Indian origin acquire Indian citizenship upon renouncing their citizenship of a foreign country.  
 3) Persons recognised as overseas citizens of India do not enjoy political rights.  
 Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?  
 a) 1 only                      b) 1 and 2  
 c) 2 and 3                      d) 1, 2 and 3
5. Consider the following statements:  
 1) A citizen of India is not allowed to renounce his Indian citizenship in favour of citizenship of a foreign country.  
 2) Disaffection towards the Constitution of India is a ground on which a person could be deprived of his citizenship.
- 3) The Indian Constitution doesn't allow simultaneous holding of citizenship of India and of a foreign country.  
 Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?  
 a) 1 and 3                      b) 3 only  
 c) 2 and 3                      d) 1, 2 and 3
6. Which of the following statements are correct?  
 1) The State Constitution of Jammu and Kashmir can be amended by Parliament.  
 2) Amendments to the Constitution of India are automatically applicable to the State of Jammu and Kashmir.  
 3) Consent of the Legislature of the State of Jammu and Kashmir is required to alter the area or boundaries of the state  
 4) Art. 370 grants special status to the state of Jammu and Kashmir  
 a) 1, 3 and 4                  b) 3 and 4  
 c) 1, 2 and 4                  d) 1 and 4
7. Match List - I with List - II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:  
 List I  
 A) Dyarchy in the Provinces  
 B) Secretary of State for India  
 C) Provincial Autonomy  
 D) Separate representation for Muslims  
 List II  
 1) Indian Councils Act, 1909  
 2) Government of India Act, 1919  
 3) Government of India Act, 1858  
 4) Government of India Act, 1935
- |    | <b>A</b> | <b>B</b> | <b>C</b> | <b>D</b> |    | <b>A</b> | <b>B</b> | <b>C</b> | <b>D</b> |
|----|----------|----------|----------|----------|----|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| a) | 2        | 3        | 4        | 1        | b) | 4        | 3        | 2        | 1        |
| c) | 2        | 4        | 3        | 1        | d) | 4        | 1        | 2        | 3        |
8. Consider the following statements about the Government of India Act, 1935:  
 1) The Act prescribed a federation.  
 2) The Act introduced Dyarchy at the Centre.  
 3) Residuary powers were vested in the Central Legislature.  
 4) The Central Legislature was bicameral.  
 Which of the above statements are correct?  
 a) 1, 2 and 3                  b) 1, 2, 3 and 4

- c) 1 and 4                      d) 1, 2 and 4
9. Consider the following statements:
- 1) The Objectives Resolution inspired the shaping of our Constitution.
  - 2) The word 'integrity' was inserted in the Preamble by the Constitution (42nd Amendment) Act, 1976.
  - 3) The Preamble is enforceable in a Court of Law.
  - 4) The Preamble helps in legal interpretation, where the language of the Constitution is ambiguous.
- Which of the above statements are correct?
- a) 1 and 2 only                      b) 1, 2 and 3  
c) 1, 2 and 4                      d) 1, 2, 3 and 4
10. Consider the following:
- 1) Republicanism
  - 2) Parliamentary Sovereignty
  - 3) Dual system of Courts
  - 4) Separation of Executive and Judiciary
  - 5) Judicial Review
  - 6) Communal Representation
- Which of the above aspects or provisions are associated with the Indian Constitution?
- a) 1, 2, 4 and 5  
b) 1, 2, 4, 5 and 6  
c) 1, 2 and 4  
d) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6
11. Consider the following statements:
- 1) No Bill for the purpose of creation of new states can be introduced in Parliament except on the recommendation of the President.
  - 2) Formation of new states and alteration of boundaries of existing states requires special legislative majority under Art.368.
  - 3) Sikkim was accorded 'Associate State' status by the Constitution (35th Amendment) Act, 1974.
- Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
- a) 3 only                              b) 1 and 3  
c) 2 and 3                          d) 1, 2 and 3
12. Match List - I with List - II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:
- List I
- A) The Constitution (First Amendment) Act, 1951
  - B) The Constitution (Fifty Second Amendment) Act, 1985
  - C) The Constitution (Sixty First Amendment) Act, 1989
  - D) The Constitution (Eighty Sixth Amendment) Act, 2002
- List II
- 1) Reduced voting age from 21 to 18
  - 2) Art. 21 A
  - 3) IX Schedule
  - 4) Anti - Defection Act
- |    | A | B | C | D |    | A | B | C | D |
|----|---|---|---|---|----|---|---|---|---|
| a) | 2 | 1 | 4 | 3 | b) | 3 | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| c) | 3 | 4 | 1 | 2 | d) | 3 | 4 | 2 | 1 |
13. Consider the following:
- 1) Dual Government
  - 2) Distribution of Powers
  - 3) Supremacy of the Constitution
  - 4) Authority of the Courts
- Which of the above are 'essential features of a federal polity'?
- a) 1 and 4                              b) 1 and 2  
c) 1, 2 and 3                          d) 1, 2, 3 and 4
14. Amendment to which of the following provisions requires ratification by not less than half the State Legislatures in India?
- a) The Election of the President and the Vice-President of India.
  - b) Representation of the States in Parliament
  - c) Articles related to citizenship
  - d) Abolition or creation of the second chamber of a state
15. Which one of the following authorities has the power to declare a caste, race or tribe or part of a group within a caste as scheduled castes in relation to a State or Union Territory?
- a) Prime Minister
  - b) Parliament
  - c) Judiciary
  - d) President of India

16. In which one of the following cases the Supreme Court of India held that both Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy are equally important and one cannot be sacrificed for the other?
- S.R. Bommai Vs Union of India
  - Balaji Vs State of Mysore
  - Minerva Mills Vs Union of India
  - A.K. Gopalan Vs State of Madras
17. What is the percentage fixed by the Constitution regarding the strength of the Ministers, including the Chief Minister, in a state?
- 10%
  - 20%
  - 15%
  - 12%
18. A Parliamentary Democracy is one where
- a balance of popular participation and elite rule takes place.
  - the government is responsible to the elected representatives
  - the parliamentarians are delegated the responsibility of legislating on behalf of their constituents
- Select the correct answer from the codes given below:
- 1, 2 and 3
  - 2 and 3
  - 1 and 3
  - 2 only
19. Which of the following is not true of Article 32 of the Indian Constitution?
- It given the Supreme Court and the High Courts the power to issue writs for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights.
  - It is included in Part III of the Indian Constitution and is therefore itself a Fundamental Right.
  - Dr. Ambedkar called it the 'very soul of the Indian Constitution'.
  - An aggrieved person has no right to complain under Article 32 where a Fundamental Right has not been violated.
20. Which of the following is/are not the characteristic(s) of the First Past The Post System (FPTP)?
- It is a majoritarian system where minorities are likely to remain unrepresented.
  - A candidate may win an election even if he/she gets less than the majority of the votes cast.
  - It generates proportionality between the votes cast and the seats won.
  - It always leads to a two party system and a stable and accountable government.
21. Which of the following statements is/are not true for the category of the Overseas Citizens of India (OCI) inserted by the amendment to the Citizenship Act of India in 2003?
- It gives dual citizenship to Persons of Indian Origin (PIO) who are citizens of another country.
  - It gives Persons of Indian Origin (PIO) who are citizens of another country, an OCI card without citizenship.
  - It permits the OCI to vote in general elections in India.
  - It allows the OCI to travel to India without visa.
- Select the correct answer using the code given below:
- 1 and 2
  - 1 and 3
  - 3 only
  - 2 and 4
22. Which one of the following statements is correct?
- The President cannot pardon a person sentenced by a Court Martial.
  - The supreme command of the defence forces of the Union vests in the President, but its exercise has to be regulated by law.
  - A person awarded rigorous imprisonment cannot be compelled to do hard work as this would amount to violation of Article 23 of the Constitution of India.
  - The Armed Forces Tribunal Act, 2007 excludes the powers of the High Courts under Article 226 of the Constitution of India in relation to service matters of persons in the armed forces.
23. Which of the following sections of the Indian Penal Code (IPC) deals with sedition?

- a) Sec. 295A                      b) Sec. 498A  
c) Sec. 124A                      d) Sec. 153A
24. A Bill is deemed to be a 'Money Bill' if it has any provisions dealing with
- 1) imposition, abolition, remission, alteration or regulation of any tax
  - 2) appropriation of money from the Consolidated Fund of India
  - 3) imposition of fines or other pecuniary penalties
  - 4) payment of fee for licences or fee for service rendered
- Select the correct answer from the codes given below:
- a) 1 and 2                      b) 1, 3 and 4  
c) 1, 2 and 3                      d) 2 only
25. Which of the following is/are not central tenet(s) of the Constitution of India?
- 1) Prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion
  - 2) Gives official status to certain religions
  - 3) Provides freedom to profess any religion
  - 4) Ensures equality of all citizens within religious communities
- Select the correct answer from the codes given below:
- a) 1, 2 and 3                      b) 3 and 4  
c) 2, 3 and 4                      d) 2 only
26. Which of the following Fundamental Rights is/are available to non-citizens?
- 1) Equality before law
  - 2) Right against Discrimination
  - 3) Equality of Opportunity
  - 4) Protection of Life and Personal Liberty
- Select the correct answer from the codes given below:
- a) 1 only                      b) 1 and 4  
c) 1, 2 and 4                      d) 2 and 3
27. A writ of Habeas Corpus for the release of a person can be issued
- 1) where the arrest or detention has taken place in contravention of the procedure established by law
  - 2) to secure the release of a person imprisoned on a criminal charge
  - 3) where the arrest has taken place for contempt of Court or the Parliament
- Select the correct answer from the codes given below:
- a) 1, 2 and 3                      b) 2 and 3  
c) 1 only                      d) 1 and 2
28. Which one of the following changes has not been made to the Citizenship Act of India by the Amendment in 2015?
- a) The Overseas Citizens of India will now be called the Overseas Citizens of India Cardholders
  - b) The Non-Resident Indians are entitled to vote in elections in India
  - c) The Persons of Indian Origin have been placed at par with the Overseas Citizens of India
  - d) The Persons of India Origin are now entitled to lifelong visa to visit India
29. Which one of the following statements about Electoral Government in India is not correct?
- a) The superintendence direction and control of election are vested in the Election Commission of India.
  - b) There is one general electoral roll for every territorial constituency.
  - c) The Parliament has the power to make laws relating to the delimitation of constituencies.
  - d) The Supreme Court of India has the authority to scrutinize the validity of a law relating to delimitation of constituencies.
30. Government of which one of the following States has (in May 2015) decided to withdraw the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act from the State?
- a) Tripura                      b) Assam  
c) Nagaland                      d) Arunachal Pradesh
31. 'Red Flag' is the name of a joint exercise between India and which one of the following countries?
- a) China                      b) Saudi Arabia  
c) USA                      d) Japan

32. Consider the following statements about Art. 14 of the Indian Constitution:
- 1) It deals with formal equality
  - 2) It deals with equality before law
  - 3) It does not deal with equal protection before law
  - 4) It talks about prohibition on grounds of religion, race, caste etc.
- Which of the above statements(s) is/are correct?
- a) 1 and 2                                      b) 1, 2 and 4  
c) 2 only                                         d) 2, 3 and 4
33. Consider the following statements:
- 1) There is no specific provision in our Constitution guaranteeing the freedom of the press.
  - 2) Censorship of the press is not specially prohibited by any provision of the Constitution.
  - 3) The freedom of speech and expression is subject to 'reasonable restrictions' for purposes of maintaining friendly relations with a foreign state
- Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
- a) 1 only                                         b) 1 and 2  
c) 2 and 3                                         d) 1, 2 and 3
34. The Indian Constitution does not prohibit:
- a) Retrospective legislation
  - b) Retrospective criminal legislation
  - c) Double jeopardy or punishment for the same offence more than once.
  - d) Compulsion to give self-incriminating evidence.
35. Which of the following articles in the Indian Constitution has been helpful in bridging the gap between the justiciable Fundamental Rights and non-justiciable Directive Principles of State Policy?
- a) Right to free speech and expression (Art. 19)
  - b) Right against discrimination (Art. 15)
  - c) Right to Life and personal Liberty (Art. 21)
  - d) Right to Constitutional Remedies (Art. 32)
36. Consider the following statements:
- 1) The Constitution of India authorises the Legislature to make laws providing for preventive detention.
  - 2) Parliament alone can make laws for preventive detention.
  - 3) The maximum time period a person can be put under preventive detention is two months.
  - 4) Parliament has the power to prescribe, by law, the maximum period for which a person may be detained under a law of preventive detention.
- Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
- a) 1, 2 and 4                                      b) 1 and 4  
c) 1, 3 and 4                                      d) 1, 2, 3 and 4
37. Consider the following statements about the writ of Mandamus:
- 1) It lies only against government officers.
  - 2) It is a discretionary remedy, and the High Court may refuse to grant Mandamus
  - 3) It is available against inferior courts or other judicial bodies
  - 4) A writ of Mandamus can direct the government to make a law
- Choose the correct answer from the codes given below:
- a) 1 only                                         b) 1 and 2  
c) 1, 2 and 4                                      d) 2 and 3
38. When an Emergency is in operation, all the Fundamental Rights can be suspended under Art. 359 except:
- a) Art. 21 only                                      b) Art. 21 and 22
  - c) Art. 20 and 21                                      d) Art. 20, 21 and 25
39. Bankruptcy and Insolvency is a subject in the
- a) Union List                                         b) State List
  - c) Concurrent List                                      d) Residuary List
40. Consider the following:
- 1) Right to work
  - 2) Promotion of cottage industries
  - 3) Prohibition of employment of children in hazardous employment
  - 4) Protection of language and culture of minorities
  - 5) Promotion of village Panchayats

- Which of the above items are included under Directive Principles of State Policy?  
 a) 1, 2 and 5                      b) 2 and 5  
 c) 1, 2, 3 and 5                d) 2, 3 and 5
41. Consider the following statements:  
 1) The inclusion of Fundamental Duties has changed the status of Fundamental Rights.  
 2) Fundamental Duties were inserted by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act.  
 3) It is the fundamental duty of parents to provide educational opportunities for children between the age of six and fourteen years.  
 Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?  
 a) 2 only                              b) 1, 2 and 3  
 c) 1 and 2                            d) 2 and 3
42. Consider the following statements:  
 1) Promoting international peace and amity is a Directive Principle of State Policy.  
 2) Prevention of concentration of wealth and means of production is not a Directive Principle of State Policy  
 Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?  
 a) 1 only                              b) 2 only  
 c) Both 1 and 2                    d) Neither 1 nor 2
43. Consider the following:  
 1) Right of workers to participate in management of industries  
 2) Protecting and maintaining places of historic or artistic interest  
 3) Formation of cooperative societies  
 4) Protection in respect of conviction for offences  
 Which of the above items are included under Directive Principles of State Policy in our Constitution?  
 a) 1 only                              b) 1 and 3  
 c) 1, 2 and 3                        d) 1, 2, 3 and 4
44. Which of the following personality had served as Speaker, Chief Minister and President of India?  
 a) Zakir Husain  
 b) Neelam Sanjiva Reddy  
 c) R. Venkataraman  
 d) Pranab Mukherjee
45. Department of Border Management falls under which of the following ministries?  
 a) Ministry of Defence  
 b) Ministry of Home Affairs  
 c) Ministry of External Affairs  
 d) Ministry of Tribal Affairs
46. Presidential elections are slated for November this year in the United States of America. Which of the following are symbols of the Democratic and Republic parties respectively?  
 a) Elephant and Horse  
 b) Elephant and Donkey  
 c) Donkey and Elephant  
 d) Horse and Elephant
47. Consider the following statements :  
 1) Fundamental Rights in India cannot be restricted under any circumstance.  
 2) Citizens can petition the Constitutional courts for restoration of their Fundamental Rights.  
 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. 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 instructions in public funded and maintained institutions.  
 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

49. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below the lists:
- |                    |                                             |
|--------------------|---------------------------------------------|
| List - I           | List - II                                   |
| A) Third Schedule  | 1) Allocation of Seats in Upper House       |
| B) Ninth Schedule  | 2) Disqualification on grounds of defection |
| C) Fourth Schedule | 3) Validation of certain acts               |
| D) Tenth Schedule  | 4) Forms of Affirmations or oaths.          |
- |                |                |
|----------------|----------------|
| <b>A B C D</b> | <b>A B C D</b> |
| a) 1 2 3 4     | b) 2 1 4 3     |
| c) 3 2 4 1     | d) 4 3 1 2     |
50. Protection of wildlife comes under which of the following in the Indian Constitution?
- 1) Fundamental Rights
  - 2) Fundamental Duties
  - 3) Directive Principles of state Policy
- Choose the correct answer from the codes given below:
- a) 1 and 2
  - b) 3 only
  - c) 2 and 3
  - d) 1, 2 and 3
51. The provisions relating to Fundamental Rights in the Constitution of India
- a) cannot be amended
  - b) can be amended by simple majority in Parliament
  - c) can be amended by two thirds majority in Parliament
  - d) Can be amended by two-thirds majority of the members present and voting in Parliament and ratified by not less than half the State Legislatures.
52. Consider the following statements about the Supreme Court of India.
- 1) The awards of tribunals cannot be challenged in the Supreme Court of India
  - 2) Disputes arising out of India's treaties and agreements can be challenged in the Supreme Court of India
  - 3) The salaries of the judges of the Supreme Court are charged upon the consolidated fund of India, but salaries of the staff of the Supreme Court are subject to vote in Parliament.
53. Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
- a) 1 only
  - b) 1 and 3
  - c) 2 and 3
  - d) None of the above
53. Consider the following statements:
- 1) Cases involving interpretation of the Constitution fall under the powers of original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.
  - 2) The original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India is not exclusive, which means the High Courts in India shall have the power to entertain such suits.
- Which of the above given statement(s) is/are correct?
- a) 1 only
  - b) 2 only
  - c) Both 1 and 2
  - d) Neither 1 nor 2
54. 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, by law, 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) 2 only
  - d) 3 only
55. Match List I (Jurisdiction) with List II (Types of Cases) and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:
- |                           |                                                                              |
|---------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| List - I                  | List - II                                                                    |
| 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 constitutional cases                                |
- |              |              |
|--------------|--------------|
| <b>A B C</b> | <b>A B C</b> |
| a) 3 2 1     | b) 2 3 1     |
| c) 3 1 2     | d) 2 1 3     |

56. The Supreme Court of India enjoys the power of 'judicial review', which means the power to
- Review the judgements of State High Courts
  - Review the functioning of the Council of Ministers
  - Advise the President of India
  - Decide the Constitutionality of an Act (or part thereof) passed by the Legislature
57. Consider the following statements:
- Policy on promotion of city compost will help in circulating compost produced from city waste for the purpose of farming and agriculture
  - Composting is a chemical process converting green wastes into heat, carbon dioxide and ammonium only.
  - Organic ingredients intended for composting can alternatively be used to generate biogas through anaerobic digestion.
- Choose the correct answer from the codes given below:
- 1 and 2
  - 2 and 3
  - 1 and 3
  - 1, 2 and 3
58. The President can make a proclamation of Financial Emergency under Art. 360...
- for the whole of India or any part of India
  - for the whole of India except Nagaland, Tripura, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh
  - for the whole of India except Jammu and Kashmir
  - for the whole of India except Andaman and Nicobar Islands
59. Which of the following are means by which Parliament exercises Financial Control?
- Parliament has to authorize the levy or collection of any tax
  - Money can be withdrawn from the Consolidated Fund of India only if Parliament sanctions it
  - Financial committees that scrutinize Government expenditure
  - It causes the Budget to be laid before it every year
- Select the correct answer from the codes given below:
- 1, 2, 3 and 4
  - 1 and 2
  - 2, 3 and 4
  - 1, 2 and 3
60. Which of the following parliamentary committees of the Lok Sabha is headed by the Speaker?
- Estimates Committee
  - Business Advisory Committee
  - Public Accounts Committee
  - General Purpose Committee
- 1 and 3
  - 1, 2 and 3
  - 2 and 4
  - 2, 3 and 4
61. Which of the following functions are performed by the presiding officer of the Lok Sabha?
- Summoning of House
  - Adjournment of House
  - Adjournment Sine Die of House
  - Prorogation of House
- 1 and 4
  - 2, 3 and 4
  - 2 and 3
  - 1, 2 and 3
62. Under which of the following circumstances, the Constitution empowers the Parliament to make laws on the subjects enumerated in the State List?
- When Rajya Sabha passes a resolution to that effect
  - When a proclamation of National Emergency is in operation
  - When President's Rule is in operation in the state.
  - When it is necessary to give effect to international agreements, treaties and conventions.
- Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
- 1, 2 and 3
  - 1, 2 and 4
  - 2, 3 and 4
  - 1, 2, 3 and 4
63. Which of the following committees will examine money spent on any service during a financial year in excess of the amount granted by the Lok Sabha for that purpose?
- Estimates Committee
  - Public Accounts Committee
  - Committee on Public Undertakings
  - Committee on Petitions

64. Consider the following statements:  
 1) Rajya Sabha can't discuss the budget.  
 2) A resolution for the discontinuance of the national emergency can be passed only by the Lok Sabha  
 Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?  
 a) 1 only                                      b) 2 only  
 c) Both 1 and 2                              d) Neither 1 nor 2
65. Which one of the following statements is correct?  
 a) Only the Rajya Sabha and not the Lok Sabha can have nominated members  
 b) There is a constitutional provision for nominating two members belonging to the Anglo-Indian community to the Rajya Sabha  
 c) There is no constitutional bar for a nominated member to be appointed as a Union minister  
 d) A nominated member can vote both in the Presidential and Vice Presidential elections
66. Which one of the following statements is correct?  
 a) All the members of the Rajya Sabha are elected by State Legislative Assemblies  
 b) As the Vice-President is the ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha, only a member of the Rajya Sabha can contest for the office of the Vice-President  
 c) A point of difference between the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha is that while a candidate to the Lok Sabha can contest from any State in India, a candidate to the Rajya Sabha should ordinarily be a resident of the State from where he is contesting  
 d) The Constitution of India explicitly prohibits the appointment of a nominated member of the Rajya Sabha to the post of a minister
67. Consider the following with regards law applicable to tribal areas:  
 1) The President is empowered to direct that any particular act of Parliament or the State Legislature does not apply to tribal areas in Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram.  
 2) The President is empowered to declare an area to be a Scheduled Area.  
 Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?  
 a) 1 only                                      b) 2 only  
 c) Both 1 and 2                              d) Neither 1 nor 2
68. 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 houses, 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 about 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  
 c) 2 and 3                                      d) 1 and 3
69. Consider the following statements:  
 1) The President of India shall appoint the Chief Election Commissioner and other members of the Election Commission.  
 2) If a vacancy occurs in the office of the president of India, the Vice - President serves out the rest of the term as President of India.  
 Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?  
 a) 1 only                                      b) 2 only  
 c) Both 1 and 2                              d) Neither 1 nor 2
70. Consider the following statements:  
 1) When a proclamation of National Emergency is made (Art. 352), the State Legislature and Executive stand automatically suspended.  
 2) A proclamation of Emergency under Art. 356 cannot be extended beyond three years.  
 3) During a proclamation of Financial Emergency (Art. 360), the President may require Money Bills passed by the State legislatures to be reserved for his consideration.  
 Select the correct answer from the codes given below:  
 a) 3 only                                      b) 1 and 2  
 c) 2 and 3                                      d) 1, 2 and 3

71. Consider the following statements:  
 1) The President of India has the right to address either House or a joint sitting of both the Houses any time he/she pleases.  
 2) A Money Bill cannot be returned for reconsideration by the President of India.  
 Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?  
 a) 1 only                                      b) 2 only  
 c) Both 1 and 2                                d) Neither 1 nor 2
72. Consider the following statements:  
 1) A State Legislature can reserve seats or offices of Chairpersons in Panchayats at any level in favour of backward classes.  
 2) Education, Women and Child Development are included in the 11th Schedule under the 73rd Constitution Amendment Act.  
 Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?  
 a) 1 only                                      b) 2 only  
 c) Both and 1 and 2                            d) Neither 1 nor 2
73. A deadlock between the two Houses of a State Legislature is resolved by:  
 a) Joint session  
 b) Final say lies with State Legislative Assembly  
 c) Final say lies with State Legislative Council  
 d) None of the above.
74. Consider the following statements:  
 1) The Kerala High Court has territorial jurisdiction over the Lakshadweep Islands.  
 2) The seat of the Uttar Pradesh High Court is Allahabad.  
 Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?  
 a) 1 only                                      b) 2 only  
 c) Both 1 and 2                                d) Neither 1 nor 2
75. Consider the following statements:  
 1) The procedure for the creation and the abolition of the second chamber (Legislative Council) in a state is the same.  
 2) A resolution by a simple majority by the State Legislative Assembly, followed by an Act of Parliament, results in the creation or abolition of the Second Chamber (Legislative Council) in a state.
- Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?  
 a) 1 only                                      b) 2 only  
 c) Both 1 and 2                                d) Neither 1 nor 2
76. Consider the following statements:  
 1) The Legislative Council can delay a Bill, other than a Money Bill, for a period of six months.  
 2) The decision of the Speaker is final with regards disqualification of members of the State Legislature and he shall act in accordance with the opinion of the Election Commission.  
 Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?  
 a) 1 only                                      2) 2 only  
 c) Both and 1 and 2                            d) Neither 1 nor 2
77. The number of members of Legislative Assembly in India shall not be more than  
 a) 600                                              b) 450  
 c) 500                                              d) 400
78. Consider the following statements:  
 1) A Bill cannot originate in the Legislative Council.  
 2) The final power to determine the composition of the Legislative Council is given to the Union Parliament.  
 3) A Money Bill reserved by the Governor for the President's consideration can be returned to the State Legislature for reconsideration.  
 Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?  
 a) 2 only                                      2) 1 and 2  
 c) 1 only                                      d) 2 and 3
79. Consider the following statements:  
 1) The 6th Schedule of the Indian Constitution does not deal with tribal areas in the State of Assam  
 2) The District Councils and Regional Councils in Schedule VI areas possess law-making powers in specified fields.  
 Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?  
 a) 1 only  
 b) 2 only  
 c) Both and 1 and 2  
 d) Neither 1 nor 2

80. Consider the following statements:  
 1) High Courts in India cannot entertain Public Interest Litigation (PIL) petitions.  
 2) The High Courts in India can issue writs for restoration of Fundamental Rights and legal rights.  
 3) As the apex court, the Supreme Court of India maintains administrative control over the subordinate courts.  
 Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?  
 a) 1 and 2                      b) 2 only  
 c) 2 and 3                      d) 1, 2 and 3
81. Consider the following statements:  
 1) After retirement, a permanent judge of High Court shall not plead or act in a Court or before any other authority, except the Supreme Court.  
 2) In India, High Court judges have been impeached, whereas judges of the Supreme Court have never been impeached.  
 Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?  
 a) 1 only                      b) 2 only  
 c) Both and 1 and 2      d) Neither 1 nor 2
82. Governor cannot make an ordinance without the instructions from the President in which of the following cases?  
 1) If a Bill containing the same provisions would have required the previous sanction of the President for its introduction into the State Legislature.  
 2) If Governor would have deemed it necessary to reserve a Bill containing the same provisions for the consideration of the President.  
 a) 1 only                      b) 2 only  
 c) Both 1 and 2              d) Neither 1 nor 2
83. Consider the following statements:  
 1) The Ministers of a State shall hold office during the pleasure of the Chief Minister.  
 2) The salaries and allowances of Ministers of a state shall be determined by the Governor.  
 Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?  
 a) 1 only                      b) 2 only  
 c) Both 1 and 2              d) Neither 1 nor 2
84. Who among the following will have higher strength in a State Legislative Council?  
 a) Members elected by the members of local bodies in the State.  
 b) Members elected by teachers of three years standing in the state, not lower in standard than secondary school.  
 c) Members elected by the graduates of three years standing and residing within the state.  
 d) Members nominated by the state Governor.
85. Consider the following statements:  
 1) The Constitution of India makes provision for appointment of a distinguished jurist as a judge of a High Court.  
 2) Pensions of the judges of the High Court are charged on the Consolidated Fund of India.  
 Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?  
 a) 1 only                      b) 2 only  
 c) Both 1 and 2              d) Neither 1 nor 2
86. Consider the following statements:  
 1) The Governor of a state can be impeached by the State Legislature.  
 2) The Governor of a state is bound by the advice of the Council of Ministers at all times.  
 3) The Members of the State Public Service Commission cannot be removed by the Governor.  
 4) The Governor can nominate one-sixth part of the total members of the State Legislative Council.  
 Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?  
 a) 2, 3 and 4                      b) 3 and 4  
 c) 4 only                      d) 2 and 4
87. Consider the following statements:  
 1) The President of India can nominate to the Rajya Sabha 'persons having special knowledge or practical experience in respect of matters such as literature science, art, co-operative movement and social service.  
 2) The Governor has the power to nominate to the State Legislative Council 'persons having special knowledge or practical experience in respect of matters such as literature, science, art, co-operative movement and social service.

- Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?  
 a) 1 only                                      b) 2 only  
 c) Both 1 and 2                              d) Neither 1 nor 2
88. Consider the following statements:  
 1) In the exercise of his discretionary functions, the Governor is not required to act according to the advice of his ministers.  
 2) With respect to the functions performed 'on his special responsibility', the Governor is required to act in accordance with the advice of his Council of Ministers.  
 Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?  
 a) 1 only                                      b) 2 only  
 c) Both 1 and 2                              d) Neither 1 nor 2
89. Consider the following statements:  
 1) An Advocate - General can serve two or more states.  
 2) The remuneration of the Advocate - General is determined by the State Legislature.  
 3) The Advocate - General can speak, but cannot take part in the proceedings of the State Legislature.  
 Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?  
 a) 1 only                                      b) 1 and 3  
 c) 2 and 3                                      d) Neither 1, 2 nor 3
90. Which of the following statements or parts are excluded from Panchayat raj system under article 243 M of the Indian Constitution?  
 1) The Scheduled Areas  
 2) States of Nagaland, Mizoram and Meghalaya  
 3) The hill areas of Manipur  
 Choose the correct answer from the codes given below:  
 a) 1 and 2  
 b) 2 and 3  
 c) 1 and 3  
 d) 1, 2 and 3
91. Consider the following statements:  
 1) District Planning Committee consolidates the plans prepared by the Panchayats only.  
 2) Metropolitan Planning Committee has been created by the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act.  
 Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?  
 a) 1 only                                      b) 2 only  
 c) Both 1 and 2                              d) Neither 1 nor 2
92. Consider the following statements with regards the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC):  
 1) The NHRC is a semi-autonomous body affiliated to the Supreme Court of India.  
 2) The NHRC can conduct seminars and carry out research on Human Rights.  
 Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?  
 a) 1 only                                      b) 2 only  
 c) Both 1 and 2                              d) Neither 1 nor 2
93. Consider the following statements:  
 1) Additional judges can be appointed for High Courts in India.  
 2) Acting judges can be appointed to both the High Courts and the Supreme Court in India.  
 3) The jurisdiction of a High Court in India can be extended to a Union Territory.  
 4) None of the Union Territories in India have a High Court of their own.  
 Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?  
 a) 1, 2 and 3                                      b) 3 and 4  
 c) 1 and 3                                      d) 1, 2, 3 and 4
94. Consider the following statements:  
 1) The electoral rolls for local body elections in India are prepared by the Election Commission of India.  
 2) Courts in India cannot question delimitation of local body constituencies.  
 Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?  
 a) 1 only  
 b) 2 only  
 c) Both and 1 and 2  
 d) Neither 1 nor 2

95. Consider the following statements:
- 1) In order to develop democratic ethos in the younger generation, the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs conducts Youth Parliament Competition for schools, colleges/ universities.
  - 2) The Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs organises All India Whips Conference to establish suitable links among the whips of political parties.
  - 3) The Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs sponsors Government Goodwill Delegation of Members of Parliament to other countries.
- Which of above statements is/are correct?
- a) 1 and 2                      b) 2 and 3  
c) 1 and 3                      d) 1, 2 and 3
96. Who among the following did not hold the post of Speaker twice?
- a) M. Anathasayanam Ayyangar
  - b) Gurdial Singh Dhillon
  - c) Bal Ram Jakhar
  - d) P. A. Sangma
97. Consider the following statements:
- 1) The members of the State Public Service Commission can be removed by the Governor
  - 2) The Governor is entitled to be consulted by the President while appointing judges of the State High Court.
  - 3) The Governor, like the President of India, is empowered to appoint two members of the Anglo - Indian Community to the State Legislative Assembly, if he feels the community is not adequately represented in the State Assembly.
  - 4) The Governor can nominate 1/6th of the total members of the Legislative Council.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- a) 1 and 2  
b) 1, 2 and 4  
c) 2 and 4  
d) 2, 3 and 4
98. Consider the following statements:
- 1) If the President of India wishes to resign, he shall address his resignation to the Speaker of the Lok Sabha
  - 2) When a vacancy arises in the office of the President, the Vice - President ceases to act as the ex-officio Chairman of the Council of States
  - 3) The Constitution per se hasn't imposed any limitations on the number of terms a person could get elected as President or Vice-President
- Choose the correct answer from the codes given below:
- a) 1 and 2                      b) 1 and 3  
c) 2 and 3                      d) 1, 2 and 3
99. Consider the following statements:
- 1) The Fundamental Rights cannot be abridged or curtailed by the Executive or the Legislative.
  - 2) The power to issue writs for the enforcement of the Fundamental Rights is given by the Constitution to the Supreme Court and the High Courts.
  - 3) Fundamental Rights are absolute, and cannot be suspended even during a proclamation of Emergency.
  - 4) The High Courts, like the Supreme Court, can issue a writ against any person or Government within the territory of India
- Which of the above statements is/are correct?
- a) 1 and 2                      b) 1, 2 and 4  
c) 2, 3 and 4                      d) 2 and 4
100. Which of the following Act, for the first time, separated provincial budgets from the central budget and authorised the provincial legislatures to enact their budgets?
- a) Indian Councils Act of 1909.
  - b) Government of India Act of 1919.
  - c) Government of India Act of 1935
  - d) Indian Independence Act of 1947.