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GENERAL STUDIES TEST SERIES

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION - 2018

TEST 1: INDIAN POLITY

Time Allowed: Two Hours

Maximum Marks: 200

Instructions:

1. This Test Booklet contains 100 items (questions). Each item 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.
2. All items carry equal marks.
3. Mark your answer on the Answer Sheet provided separately. For marking your answer darken the circle against the option by using a Pencil.
4. **Penalty for wrong Answers:**

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

- (1) 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.
- (2) 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 be same penalty as above to that question.
- (3) If a question is left blank i.e., no answer is given by the candidate, there will be no penalty for the question.

Q1. Consider the following statements about the Constituent Assembly:

1. The Constituent Assembly was entrusted with the task of framing a constitution on the basis of a broader framework provided by the British Government.
2. The Constituent Assembly represented the people of India as all the members were elected directly by the people.

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

Q2. Consider the following statements about the Constitution:

1. The Constitution is mindful of prevalence of inequalities in the society and also provides provisions for eliminating them.
2. The Constitution is not a static document and contains provisions to remain progressive and dynamic.

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

Q3. Consider the following statements about Rule of Law:

1. Rule of law tries to establish an accountable and responsible government.
2. Equality before law promotes and strengthens Rule of Law.

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

Q4. Consider the following statements about the Preamble to the Constitution of India:

1. The Preamble was adopted separately in the Constituent Assembly.
2. It is part of the Constitution but is not the source of power for any constitutional organ.
3. It mentions that the Constitution has been adopted by the Constituent Assembly.

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

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

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

Q5. With reference to the Preamble and the Constitution of India, the phrase "sovereignty" implies

1. The Republic of India has an independent foreign policy.
2. The Republic of India is ready to work in coordination with the world but not in subordination.
3. The Union of India to closed and no foreign territory can join it.

Choose the correct code:

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

Q6. Which of the following features is/are not directly specified in the Preamble to the Constitution of India?

1. Type of Republic India is.
2. Types of Rights.
3. Type of Government.
4. Date of commencement of the Constitution.

Select the correct code:

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

Q7. As per solemn declaration in the Preamble to the Constitution of India, the people of India aspire to secure to all

1. Comprehensive justice.
2. Freedom of religion and free speech.
3. Egalitarian order based equal opportunity.

Choose the correct code:

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

Q8. Consider the following statements about Federal System in the Indian context:

1. The Indian federation functions on the basis of subordination of states to the Union.
2. The Indian states enjoy delegation of powers from the Union.

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

Q9. Consider the following statements about Indian Federal System:

1. The Constitutional provisions show a unitary bias.
2. The rigidity in amending the provisions related to distribution of powers fairly secures interests of the states.

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

Q10. Consider the following statements:

1. The phrase 'Indian Federation, has been used and defined in the Constitution.
2. The phrase the Union of States' has been mentioned in the Constitution.

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

Q11. Consider the following statements:

1. The states have no guarantee of their territorial integrity.
2. Only states enjoy distribution of powers with the Union.
3. Name of a state can be changed by the Parliament with mandatory consultation with the state concerned.

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

(a) 1, 2 and 3

(b) 2 and 3 only

(c) 1 and 3 only

(d) 2 only

Q12. In the context of the constitution of India, consider the following statements about Fundamental Rights.

1. Most of the fundamental Rights are claimed against the state.
2. None of the Fundamental Rights attract automatic suspension in any of the circumstances.

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

Q13. Consider the following statements about Rights:

1. Natural Rights are not the creation of the state.
2. Human Rights are universal and do not follow political boundaries.

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

Q14. Which of the following statements is/are correct about 'equality' as inferred from Article 14?

1. The Constitution does not assume that all persons are equally capable and similarly circumstanced.
2. Difference in circumstances validates difference in treatment.
3. Equality before law may be affected by various factors.

Select the correct code:

(a) 1 and 2 only

(b) 2 and 3 only

(c) 1 and 3 only

(d) 1, 2 and 3

Q15. Consider the following statements about Freedom of speech in the context of the Constitution of India.

1. Freedom of speech is one of the basic freedoms.
2. It cannot be restricted except by a law.

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

Q16. Which of the following statements is/are correct in the context of Indian Constitution?

1. All the rights are constitutionally provided and protected.
2. Rights are claim against the state.
3. Duties are claim of the state on the individual.
4. Individual liberty is preferred over social control.

Select the correct code:

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

Q17. Which of the following statements is/are **not correct** about Fundamental Rights?

1. Fundamental Rights provide protection against arbitrary executive and legislative actions.
2. Many of these rights are self-executory in nature.
3. Citizenship is an essential condition to avail all the Fundamental Rights.
4. All these rights are absolutely guaranteed at all the times.

Select the correct code:

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

Q18. Consider the following statements:

1. Only citizens enjoy right to life and personal liberty.
2. No person can be deprived of his personal liberty except according to rule of law.

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

Q19. Consider the following statements:

1. All the Fundamental Rights are constitutional Rights or inferred from existing Fundamental Rights.
2. All the Constitutional Rights are as guaranteed as fundamental 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

Q20. Which of the following is not included in Rights to Freedom?

- (a) Right to form association.
(b) Right to seek state employment
(c) Right to protection against arbitrary arrests.

- (d) Right against multiple punishments for same offence.

Q21. In the context of Indian constitution, which of the following instances does not violate right to equality?

- (a) Conferment of title
(b) Prohibition from using public places
(c) Practice of untouchability
(d) Special provisions for a group of people

Q22. Which of the following phrases is/are not mentioned in the Constitution?

1. Rule of law
2. Procedure established by law
3. Due process of law

Select the correct code:

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

Q23. Consider the following statements:

1. Freedom of Press is an explicitly mentioned and absolutely available fundamental right.
2. The constitutional provisions strike a balance between individual liberty and collective interests.

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

Q24. Consider the following statements:

1. Both, fundamental rights as well as rights emanating from other parts of the constitution are remedial, in case of violation.
2. The rights which are not fundamental rights cannot have constitutional remedy under Article 32, in case of their violation.

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

Q25. On which of the following grounds as mentioned in the Constitution, basic freedom, can be restricted?

1. Security of state

2. Public order
3. Protection of interests of scheduled tribes

Select the correct code:

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

Q26. Which of the following is not one of the basic freedoms?

- (a) right to form trade union.
(b) right to form association.
(c) right to education.
(d) right to profession.

Q27. Consider the following statements:

1. The writ of mandamus issued by the court commands fulfilment of a discretionary duty.
2. Under the constitutional provisions, the powers to issue writs in case of violation of Fundamental Rights, have been expressly vested with the Supreme Court only.

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

Q28. Consider the following pairs:

Writs	Purposes
1. Habeas Corpus	: A. Jurisdictional error
2. Mandamus	: B. Disqualified to hold an Office
3. Certiorari	: C. Responsive public functionary
4. Quo Warranto	: D. Unlawful Confinement

Select the correct code:

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

Q29. Which of the following cases is/are related to Right to Privacy?

1. M.P. Sharma vs Union of India, 1954
2. Kharak Singh vs Union of India, 1962
3. M.K. Puttuswamy vs Union of India, 2017

4. Binoy Vishwam vs Union of India, 2017

Select the correct code:

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

Q30. Which of the following writs secure that jurisdiction of court is properly exercised and it is not in excess of its jurisdiction?

- (a) Certiorari only
(b) Certiorari and Mandamus
(c) Prohibition only
(d) Certiorari and Prohibition.

Q31. Consider the following statements:

1. Parliament has power to modify the application of the Fundamental Rights to the members of armed forces, police forces intelligence organisation.
2. The Supreme Court shall issue writs if freedom of press is violated during proclamation of emergency.

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

Q32. "The state shall provide free and compulsory education to all children of the age of 6 to 14 years".

The above right is

- (a) Fundamental Right only
(b) Constitutional Right only
(c) Statutory Right only
(d) Both Fundamental and Statutory Right.

Q33. Which of the following is/are the potential benefit(s) of Freedom of Speech and Expression?

1. Exposure to ideas, opinions and views.
2. People's participation in democratic decision making.
3. Extraction of accountability.
4. Right to not to speak.

Select the correct code:

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

(c) 2 and 3 only (d) 2 only

Q34. In Representative Democracy, the representatives of people

1. are merely delegates who are tied to the preference of the electorate.
2. are meant to act on the behalf of people according to their own judgement.

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

Q35. Directive Principles

1. are positive obligations on the state.
2. are enforceable against the state in the courts.

Which of the above statement(s) hold true?

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

Q36. The utilities of Directive Principles lie in

1. Invalidating laws which do not implement the principles enunciated in Part IV.
2. Justification of laws if they give shape to the aims of these Directives.

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

Q37. Which of the following statement(s) do/does not hold true in the context of Part IV of the Constitution?

1. It includes the instructions to the state to secure socio-economic development.
2. It strives to achieve equal justice by providing free legal aid to the needy.
3. It enunciates clear and specific directions to override fundamental rights, if required.

Select the correct code:

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

Q38. Consider the following statements:

1. Directive Principles supersede Fundamental Rights in all circumstances.

2. Directive Principles can never supersede Fundamental Rights except as provided specifically under the constitutional provisions.

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

Q39. Which of the following is/are not specifically mentioned in Part IV?

1. adequate means of livelihood for all.
2. village panchayats as units of local-self government.
3. prohibition of intoxicants.
4. freedom of conscience.

Select the correct code:

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

Q40. On which of the following subjects/area, the Directives do not provide any instructions?

1. establishment of international peace.
2. separation of judiciary for executive.
3. preservation and improvement of livestock.
4. rights for linguistic minorities.

Select the correct code:

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

Q41. Which of the following statement(s) is/are correct?

1. Directives Principles aim at providing education to all children below the age 14 years.
2. Unlike Fundamental Rights, the fulfilment of various Directive Principles is also dependent upon economic capacity of the state.
3. Directive Principles cannot become basis of labour reforms.

Select the correct code:

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

Q42. As per specific provisions in which of the following parts of the Constitution the State should strive to promote welfare of the people?

- (a) Fundamental Rights
- (b) Directive Principles
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) Neither (a) nor (b)

Q43. Directive Principles do not mention anything about

- (a) protection of environment
- (b) equal access to places of public use
- (c) public assistance to the disabled
- (d) maternity relief

Q44. Which of the following judgements/ amendments restored the precedence of Fundamental Rights over most of the Directive Principles?

- (a) Keshavanand Bharti Judgement 1973
- (b) 44th Constitutional Amendment Act 1978
- (c) Minerva Mills Judgement 1980
- (d) 86th Constitutional Amendment Act 2002

Q45. Consider the following statements:

1. The Directive Principles enjoins upon the state to prohibit slaughter of milch cattle on the basis of religious significance.
2. Freedom of religion is not qualified by any conditions.

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

Q46. Consider the following statements:

1. The Directive Principles are enforceable in the court of people.
2. Political parties may draw their election manifestoes from the provisions of Part IV of the Constitution.

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

Q47. Which of the following does not promote secularism?

- (a) equality in the practice of religions
- (b) disallowing religious education in state educational institution.
- (c) preferring religious basis in framing social policies.
- (d) Complete dissociation of the state from religion.

Q48. Consider the following statements about the Constitution of India:

1. All the provisions in the constitution can be amended by the Parliament alone.
2. All organs under the constitution work in subordination to it.
3. Parliament can redraw the constitutional provisions only as per the spirit of the Constitution.

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

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

Q49. Consider the following statements:

1. In case of any conflict between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles, the judiciary should give preference to Fundamental Rights at the first instance itself.
2. Such conflict, if any, is better resolved by giving best effect to both of them.

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

Q50. Consider the following statements:

1. The spirit of the constitution strives to establish a limited government.
2. A government with unlimited discretion can endanger equality and liberty.

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

Q51. According to Part IV of the Constitution the state shall strive to secure that:

1. Material resources are used for greatest good of the community.
2. Justice is not denied to any citizen by reason of economic or other disabilities.
3. Ownership of property is not affected by any law.
4. Cultural practices do not suffer due to economic disparities.

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

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

Q52. Consider the following statements about Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes:

1. Fundamental Rights specifically allow the state to frame special policies for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes.
2. Directive Principles strive to protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation.

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

Q53. 'Rule of law' may not be promoted by

1. Equality before law
2. Doctrine of natural justice
3. Arbitrariness in executive and legislative actions
4. Supremacy of the Parliament over judiciary.

Select the correct code:

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

Q54. Which of the following pairs is not correctly matched in the context of Indian Constitution?

Constitutional Provisions	Implied meaning
(a) Union of states	Indestructible Union
(b) equal protection of laws	Affirmative action for a few

(c) quo warranto	Fulfilment of public duty
(d) freedom of speech	Right to keep silence

Q55. Which of the following provisions specifically strive to ensure distributive justice?

1. Article 17
2. Article 39 (b) and (c)
3. Article 39 (f)

Select the correct code:

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

Q56. Consider the following statements:

1. All bills in the Parliament require recommendation of the President for their introduction.
2. Money Bills do not constitute a special class of bills so far as powers of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha are concerned.

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

Q57. Who of the following should not necessarily be member of the Lok Sabha?

1. Chairman of Estimates Committee
2. Prime Minister
3. Union Finance Minister

Select the correct code:

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

Q58. Consider the following statements:

1. The Vice-President is not part of the Union Executive.
2. Under Constitutional provisions, he may act as President.

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

Q59. Consider the following statements about Parliamentary form of Government:

1. Such form of government is based more on accountability than stability.
2. Here the real executive is vested with substantive powers in place of nominal executive.

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

Q60. With reference to the Constitution of India, consider the following statements:

1. Parliamentary membership is a necessary condition for getting appointed as member of the Union Cabinet.
2. All the members of the Union Council of Ministers are part of Union Cabinet.

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

Q61. As per the provisions of the Constitution the phrase 'Collective Responsibility' means

1. each member of Union Council of Ministers is individually responsible to the President.
2. each member of Union Council of Ministers is individually responsible to the Prime Minister.
3. a member of Union Cabinet is not bound by the Cabinet decision.
4. Ministers as a body are responsible to Lok Sabha.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Q62. Consider the following statements:

1. All the portfolios to ministers are allocated by the President.
2. All the rules of Transaction of Business of Govt. Of India are framed by the Cabinet secretariat.

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

Q63. Which of the following parliamentary devices can be used to ascertain the confidence enjoyed by the ruling party in the house?

1. No-confidence Motion
2. Adjournment Motion
3. Cut-Motion
4. Question Hour

Select the correct code:

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

Q64. Which of the following statement(s) is/are not correct about the Union Council of Ministers?

1. It is appointed by the Prime Minister only from among those who are members of Parliament.
2. The resignation of the PM causes the resignation of all the members of the Council.
3. All the members of the Council resign by addressing letter to the PM.

Select the correct code:

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

Q65. Consider the following statements about disagreement over bills between two houses:

1. Any disagreement over constitutional amendment bills under Article 368 can be resolved by voting together.
2. A bill considered in a joint sitting requires majority of those present and voting for its passage under Article 108.

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

Q66. Consider the following pairs:

1. Union Minister : Chairman of Business Advisory of Parliamentary Committee Affairs
2. PM : Head of Cabinet Secretariat
3. Speaker : Leader of the house in Lok Sabha
4. Union Home : Chairman of Inter-state Council

Minister

Which of the above pair(s) is/are correctly matched?

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

Q67. Consider the following statements about Financial Business in the Parliament:

1. The Annual Financial Statement comprises estimates of expenditure and income.
2. The Rajya Sabha cannot discuss the Annual Financial Statement.
3. The Annual Financial Statement is caused to be presented before the Parliament by the Finance Minister.

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

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

Q68. Consider the following statements about Indian Political System:

1. Members of Parliament from all the political parties are constitutionally eligible to become part of Union Government.
2. Only elected, not nominated members of Parliament, can become part of the Union Government.
3. All the executive actions of the Union are expressed to be taken in the name of the Prime Minister.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Q69. Consider the following statements:

1. All withdrawal from the Consolidated Fund of India require Parliamentary sanction.
2. No demand of grant shall be made except on the recommendation of the President.

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

Q70. Which of the following powers are possessed by Speaker of Lok sabha?

1. Administrative Powers
2. Quasi-Judicial Powers
3. Legislative Powers
4. Voting Powers

Select the correct code:

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

Q71. Consider the following statements about the President:

1. He is an essential part of legislative process.
2. He always requires a Council of Ministers in the exercise of executive functions.
3. He acts on his discretion when he promulgates an ordinance.
4. His removal from his position is a quasi-judicial process.

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

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

Q72. Consider the following statements about freedom of religion in the Indian Constitution:

1. The Constitution provides an unqualified right to every person to propagate his religion.
2. Under Freedom of Religion Act, 2017 passed in Jharkhand, the right to propagate religion does not mean right to convert by coercion, or allurement.
3. According to the Constitution religion is a personal matter of an individual and the state dissociates itself from religion.

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

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

Q73. Which of the following motions cannot be brought against the government in the Parliament?

- (a) Confidence Motion
(b) No-confidence Motion
(c) Privilege Motion

(d) Adjournment Motion

Q74. On which of the following basis a member of Parliament can be disqualified.

1. Non-citizenship
2. Insolvency
3. Office of Profit
4. Voluntary resignation from the membership of his political party.

Select the correct code:

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

Q75. Consider the following statements:

“They should be interpreted harmoniously as they are complementary and supplementary to each other.”

The above statement as per judgements of the Supreme Court pertains to

- (a) Fundamental Rights and Fundamental Duties
(b) Directive Principles and Preamble
(c) Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles
(d) Preamble, Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles and Fundamental Duties.

Q76. Consider the following statements:

1. Under the provisions of Anti-Defection Law, the Members of Parliament may not have freedom of speech and expression.
2. Anti-Defection Law works more on the basis of accountability than stability on the part of the government.

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

Q77. Consider the following statements about the recent Supreme Court judgement on Right to Privacy:

1. The judgement has been delivered in a case referred by a 5-judge bench.
2. It has also overruled a few earlier judgements on the issue.

3. All the judges did not agree that Right to Privacy is a fundamental right under Article 21.

4. The bench has asked the Parliament to make it an expressly mentioned right in the constitution.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Q78. Which of the following committees has been constituted on deliberating on data protection framework for the country?

- (a) Justice B.N. Srikrishna Committee
(b) Bibek Debroy Committee
(c) Arvind Panagariya Committee
(d) Vinod Rai Committee

Q79. Which of the following is/are not Constitutional post(s)?

1. Attorney General of India
2. Solicitor General of India
3. Secretary General, Lok Sabha
4. Lt. Governor of Delhi

Select the correct code:

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

Q80. Consider the following statements about Parliament:

1. It is the constitutional duty of the President to address both the houses sitting together at some occasions.
2. It is constitutional necessity to conduct at least three parliamentary sessions in a year.
3. The Chairman of the Rajya Sabha, being non-member, does not have right to vote on any occasion in the house.
4. Dy. Speaker of Lok Sabha cannot exercise his right to vote except in case of equality of votes, if he is presiding the house.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Q81. Which of the following factors strengthen a democratic political system?

1. Free and Independent thinking.
2. A strong political opposition.
3. Limited franchise awarded to an educated few.
4. One-party dominance.

Select the correct code:

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

Q82. Consider the following statements:

1. Recently the Supreme Court issued the cracker sale ban order in Delhi/NCR in **Arjun Gopal vs Uoi** Case.
2. The Supreme Court has been holding the view that right to liveable environment is equivalent to right to life.

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

Q83. Consider the following statements:

1. The Parliament has no other function except framing of laws.
2. Under Due process of law, the laws, if not fair, just and reasonable, can be held unconstitutional.
3. All the bills, except money bills, can be returned by the President for the reconsideration of the Parliament.

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

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

Q84. Match the following correctly.

Constitutional Provisions	Described as
1. Preamble	A. Conscience of the Constitution
2. Fundamental Right to constitutional remedies	B. Heart and soul of the constitution
3. Directive Principles and Fundamental Rights	C. Dead letter

4. Uniform Civil Code	D. Political horoscope
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Select the correct code:

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

Q85. Consider the following statements:

1. Granting of socio-economic and political rights may require political membership of the state as per the law of the land.
2. Entitlement to human rights does not depend upon citizenship status.

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

Q86. Consider the following statements in the context of Indian Constitution:

1. The Constitution casts a duty on the state to not to frame a law that takes away or abridges a fundamental right.
2. Doctrine of Basic Structure protects only fundamental rights from unconstitutional amendments.
3. A person cannot be deprived of his life except according to a procedure established by law.
4. Backward classes of citizens are guaranteed employment under the state even if they are adequately represented there in.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Q87. Consider the following statements about Public Account Committee:

1. It is joint committee of Parliament.
2. It cannot consider the reports of finance commission and estimates committee.
3. If a minister becomes its member, he automatically becomes its chairman.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Q88. Consider the following statements, about Parliamentary Committees:

1. All parliamentary committees are joint committees.
2. None of these committees is chaired by any member from opposition party.

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

Q89. Which of the following members participate in the removal of President but not in his election?

1. Elected MPs
2. Nominated MPs
3. Elected MLAs
4. Union Minister yet not member of either house

Select the correct code:

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

Q90. Which of the following doctrines/theories is not followed absolutely in the Indian Constitutional Scheme?

1. Separation of Powers
2. Constitutional Supremacy
3. Constitutionalism
4. Federal System

Select the correct code:

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

Q91. Consider the following effects of successful passage of No-confidence Motion:

1. It may terminate the life of Lok Sabha.
2. It must terminate the life of Union Council of Ministers
3. It may terminate the life of Rajya Sabha
4. It may terminate the life of office of Attorney General of India.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

Q92. Which of the following constitutional functionaries can be removed by the vote of majority of the then members of the house?

1. Vice-President
2. Speaker
3. Dy. Speaker
4. High Court Judges

Select the correct code:

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

Q93. In which of the following situations the office of speaker of Lok Sabha may come to an end?

1. Resignation from the membership of the house.
2. Resignation from his post.
3. Resignation from the membership of his political party.
4. Voting against the whip issued by the party.

Select the correct code:

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

Q94. In which of the following areas, the speaker of Lok Sabha and Chairman of Rajya Sabha are not equal?

1. Powers of Casting Vote
2. Membership of Parliament
3. Salary

Select the correct code:

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

Q95. Consider the following statements:

1. The courts cannot have any judicial review as to what advice was tendered by the Ministers to the President.
2. Freedom of speech of ministers is subject to Oath of secrecy.

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

Q96. As per Constitutional and legal provision, who of the following can act as President in different contingency situations?

1. Vice-President
2. Chief Justice of India
3. Senior most Judge of the Supreme Court

Select the correct code:

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

Q97. Consider the following statements:

1. In the absence of Parliamentary session, the executive has constitutional right to legislate.
2. Such instruments of legislations are also subject to all those limitations which are applicable to laws duly passed by Parliament.

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

Q98. Which of the following is not a Constitutional prerogative of the President of India?

- (a) Returning a Legislative Bill for reconsideration
(b) Returning of Appropriation Bill for reconsideration
(c) Dissolving the Lok Sabha
(d) Summoning the Rajya Sabha

Q99. Of the following features of true democracy, which is the weakest one in sustaining it best?

- (a) Rule by majority
(b) Free and Fair Election
(c) Independent Judiciary
(d) Free Media

Q100. Adjournment sine-die means

- (a) Adjournment of the House for the remaining day
(b) Adjournment without any definite date for the next sitting
(c) Adjournment till the next day
(d) Suspension of the business of the house to discuss an urgent matter.