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## CDS 2 2022 - POLITY MARATHON

1.	<p><b>The system of judicial review originated in.</b></p> <p>A. Germany B. India C. Russia D. U.S.A.</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: D</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: Judicial review is the doctrine under which legislative &amp; executive actions are subject to review (and possible invalidation) by the judiciary. It is an example of the separation of powers in a modern governmental system.</p>
2.	<p><b>Which of the given legislation gives constitutional status to three-tier Panchayati Raj system –</b></p> <p>A. 73rd constitutional amendment, 1993 B. 72nd constitutional amendment, 1992 C. 74th constitutional amendment, 1993 D. 75th constitutional amendment, 1994</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: A</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: 73rd constitutional amendment, 1993. The philosophy of Panchayat Raj is deeply steeped in tradition &amp; culture of rural India &amp; is by no means a new concept.</p>
3.	<p><b>Under which among the given circumstances, the Governor can reserve a state bill for the consideration of the President :</b></p> <p><b>1. If it is ultra vires (beyond one's legal power or authority)</b> <b>2. It is opposed to the Directive Principles of State Policy.</b> <b>3. If it endangers the position of the state High Court.</b> <b>4. If it is dealing with the compulsory acquisition of property under Article 31</b></p> <p><b>- A.</b></p> <p>A. 1, 2, 3 &amp; 4 B. 1, 2 &amp; 3 C. 2, 3 &amp; 4</p>

	D. 1, 3 & 4
	<p><b>ANSWER: A</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: Article 31A: It saves five categories of laws from being challenged and invalidated on the ground of contravention of the fundamental rights conferred by Article 14 and Article 19.</p> <p>It includes:</p> <p>Acquisition of estates and related rights by the State.</p> <p>Taking over the management of properties by the State.</p> <p>Amalgamation of corporations.</p> <p>Extinguishment or modification of rights of directors or shareholders of corporations</p> <p>Extinguishment or modification of mining leases.</p> <p>It also provides the guaranteed right to compensation in case of acquisition or requisition of the private property by the state.</p>
4.	<p><b>How does the Constitution of India describe India as:</b></p> <p>A. A Union of States</p> <p>B. A federation of States &amp; Union Areas</p> <p>C. Bharatvarsh</p> <p>D. A federated nation</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: A</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: With its adoption, the Union of India officially became the modern &amp; contemporary Republic of India &amp; it replaced the Government of India Act 1935 as the country's fundamental governing document.</p>
5.	<p><b>Which of the following article empowers the President to call for joint sitting of both houses?</b></p> <p>A. Art 102</p> <p>B. Art 101</p> <p>C. Art 108</p> <p>D. Art 110</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: C</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: Article 108: If after a bill is passed by one House and transmitted to the other House:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The other House rejects this bill, or</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Houses do not agree on the amendments made to the bill, or</li> <li>• More than six months elapse with the bill being received by the other House without it being passed.</li> </ul>
6.	<p><b>Which among the given exercised the most profound influence in framing the Indian Constitution –</b></p> <p>A. US Constitution          B. British Constitution          C. Irish Constitution          D. The Government of India Act, 1935</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: D</b>          EXPLANATION: Features such as the federal scheme, office of governor, power of federal judiciary, emergency powers, rule of law, system of single citizenship, parliamentary government etc. were taken from GOI act 1935.</p>
7.	<p><b>The true statements about ordinance making power of the Governor are:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. It is laid down in Article 213.</li> <li>2. It can be issued by him after the advice of the president of state council of ministers.</li> <li>3. It is co-extensive with the legislative power of the state legislature.</li> <li>4. It can be issued only during the recess of State Legislative Assembly &amp; not the Legislative Council.</li> <li>5. It cannot be withdrawn by him anytime.</li> </ol> <p>A. 1, 3 &amp; 5          B. 2, 3 &amp; 4          C. 1, 2 &amp; 3          D. 2, 4 &amp; 5</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: C</b>          EXPLANATION: Self-Explanatory</p>
8.	<p><b>The Committee appointed in 1977 to review working of the Panchayati Raj was chaired by:</b></p> <p>A. Ashok Mehta          B. Balwant Rai Mehta          C. K. N. Katju          D. Jagjivan Ram</p>

	<p><b>ANSWER: A</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: In December 1977, the Janata Government appointed a committee on Panchayati Raj institutions under the chairmanship of Ashok Mehta.</p>
9.	<p><b>Which among the given are the discretionary powers given to the Governor of a State –</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Sending a report to the President of India for imposing the President's rule</li> <li>2. Appointing the Ministers</li> <li>3. Reserving certain bills passed by the State Legislature for consideration of the President of India</li> <li>4. Making the rules to conduct the business of the State Govt.</li> </ol> <p><b>Select the true answer using the code given below.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. 1 &amp; 3 only</li> <li>B. 1 &amp; 2 only</li> <li>C. 2, 3 &amp; 4 only</li> <li>D. 1, 2, 3 &amp; 4</li> </ol>
	<p><b>ANSWER: A</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: Self Explanatory</p>
10.	<p><b>All doubts &amp; disputes in connection with election of the President are inquired into &amp; decided by _____.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. the Supreme Court</li> <li>B. the Election Commission.</li> <li>C. the Parliament</li> <li>D. Prime Minister</li> </ol>
	<p><b>ANSWER: A</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: According to Article 71 of the Constitution, all doubts &amp; disputes arising out of or in connection with the election of a President or Vice-President shall be inquired into &amp; decided by the Supreme Court.</p>
11.	<p><b>Who among the following was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constitution –</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. Rajendra Prasad</li> <li>B. J. B. Kripalani</li> <li>C. J. L. Nehru</li> </ol>

	D. B. R. Ambedkar
	<b>ANSWER: D</b> EXPLANATION: Alladi Krishnaswamy Iyer, N Gopaldaswami Ayengar, B L Mitter, Md. Saadullah & D P Khaitan were rest of members.
12.	<b>Who among the given was not a member of the Constituent Assembly established in July 1946 –</b> A. K M Munshi B. Dr. Rajendra Prasad C. Mahatma Gandhi D. Abul Kalam Azad
	<b>ANSWER: C</b> EXPLANATION: Self Explanatory.
13.	<b>The 3-tier of the Panchayati Raj System consists of</b> A. Janapad Panchayat, Taluka Panchayat, Anchal Panchayat B. Gram Sabha, Anchal Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti C. Gram Panchayat, Block & Panchayat Samiti, Zilla Parishad D. Gram Sabha, Panchayat Samiti, Zilla Parishad
	<b>ANSWER: D</b> EXPLANATION: At the village level, it is called a Gram Panchayat. It is a local body working for the good of the village. The number of members varies. The block-level institution is called the Panchayat Samiti. The district- level institution is called the Zilla Parishad.
14.	<b>Consider the following statements: The Governor of a State has the power to appoint:</b> <b>1. Judges of the High Court</b> <b>2. Members of the State Public Service Commission</b> <b>3. Members of the State Finance Commission</b> <b>4. The Accountant General</b> <b>Which of the following of these statements are correct -</b> A. 2 & 3 B. 1 & 2 C. 1, 3 & 4 D. 1, 2, 3 & 4

	<p><b>ANSWER: A</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: However, the Governor cannot remove the members of the State Public Service Commission as they can only be removed by an order of the President.</p>
15.	<p><b>From the Constitution of which country, the provision of Federation was borrowed while framing the Constitution of India –</b></p> <p>A. UK B. USA C. Canada D. Switzerland</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: C</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: It was from the Canadian Constitution that India borrowed a quasi-federal form of government (a federal system with a strong central government) &amp; the idea of Residual Powers.</p>
16.	<p><b>Which of the following is NOT a correct statement with respect to Freedom of speech and expression in India?</b></p> <p>A. It is enshrined in Part III of the Constitution B. It is not an absolute right to express one’s thoughts freely. C. It cannot be curtailed by legislation. D. It can be suspended in emergency</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: C</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: Since this right is not absolute, it can be curtailed by legislation by parliament. During emergency, Article 19 is eclipsed by the superior right of the State to enact laws abrogating freedoms of a citizen (under Article 358).</p>
17.	<p><b>Supreme Court has made Right to Free Education as the part of which among the following rights?</b></p> <p>A. Right to life B. Right against Exploitation C. Right to freedom of speech and expression D. Cultural and Educational Rights</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: A</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: The “right to education” flows from the “enforceable right to life and personal liberty” guaranteed by the Constitution under Article 21. This</p>

	is because there cannot be a dignified life or realization of other rights of the person if he / she has no adequate education.
18.	<p><b>In the _____ judgement, the Supreme Court fixed the upper limit for the combined reservation quota i.e., should not exceed 50% of seats.</b></p> <p>A. Indra Sawhney &amp; Others vs Union of India, 1992          B. Olga Tellis v. Bombay Municipal Corporation, 1985          C. Vishaka State of Rajasthan, 1997          D. D.K. Basu v. State of West Bengal</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: A</b>          EXPLANATION: Self Explanatory</p>
19.	<p><b>_____ empowers both Centre and the states to provide 10% reservation to the EWS category of society in government jobs and educational institutions.</b></p> <p>A. 103<sup>rd</sup> CAA 2019          B. 104<sup>th</sup> CAA 2020          C. 102<sup>nd</sup> CAA 2018          D. 101<sup>st</sup> CAA 2016</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: A</b>          EXPLANATION: It introduced economic reservation by amending Articles 15 and 16. It inserted Article 15 (6) and Article 16 (6) in the Constitution to allow reservation for the economically backward in the unreserved category.</p>
20.	<p><b>The _____ Schedule contains a list of central and state laws which cannot be challenged in courts.</b></p> <p>A. 7<sup>th</sup>          B. 8<sup>th</sup>          C. 9<sup>th</sup>          D. 10<sup>th</sup></p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: C</b>          EXPLANATION: Added by the 1<sup>st</sup> CAA, 1951 it had 13 laws to the Schedule. Subsequent amendments in various years have taken the number of protected laws to 284 currently.</p>



21.	<p><b>Consider the Following:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Steering Committee - Rajendra Prasad</b></li> <li>2. <b>Fundamental Rights Sub-Committee - J.B. Kripalani</b></li> <li>3. <b>Union Constitution Committee - Jawahar lal Nehru.</b></li> <li>4. <b>Provincial Constitution Committee - Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel</b></li> </ol> <p><b>Which among the above is wrongly matched?</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. 1 and 2 only</li> <li>B. 4 only</li> <li>C. 2 and 3 only</li> <li>D. None</li> </ol>
	<p><b>ANSWER: D</b> EXPLANATION: All are correctly Matched.</p>
22.	<p><b>Consider the following statements:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Dr. Sachchidanand Sinha was elected as the Provisional President of the Constituent Assembly.</b></li> <li>2. <b>H.C. Mukherjee was elected as the Vice-President of the Constituent Assembly.</b></li> </ol> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) 1 only</li> <li>(b) 2 only</li> <li>(c) Both 1 and 2</li> <li>(d) Neither 1 nor 2</li> </ol>
	<p><b>ANSWER: C</b> EXPLANATION: Both the statements are true.</p>
23.	<p><b>Which of the following statements about the formation of the Constituent Assembly is / are correct?</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>The members of the Constituent Assembly were chosen based on the provincial elections of 1946.</b></li> <li>2. <b>The Constituent Assembly did not include representatives of the Princely States.</b></li> <li>3. <b>The discussions within the Constituent Assembly were not influenced by opinions expressed by the public.</b></li> <li>4. <b>To create a sense of collective participation, submissions were solicited from the public.</b></li> </ol>

	<p>A. 1 only          B. 2 and 3          C. 3 and 4          D. 1 and 4</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: D</b>  <b>EXPLANATION:</b> The formation of the Constituent Assembly includes the following facts-          (i) On the basis of the provincial election of 1946, the members of the Constituent Assembly.          (ii) Opinions were invited from the public to evolve a sense of mass participation.</p>
24.	<p><b>The Mandal Commission was constituted during the tenure of which among the following prime ministers.</b></p> <p>A. Indira Gandhi          B. Morarji Desai          C. Rajiv Gandhi          D. V P Singh</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: B</b>  <b>EXPLANATION:</b> <b>Dec 1978:</b> Morarji Desai of the Janata Party, announced the formation.  <b>Dec 1980:</b> Submitted its report to President N. S. Reddy.  <b>Aug 1990:</b> V. P. Singh announced its implementation.</p>
25.	<p><b>Consider the following statements about the Preamble of the Constitution and state which of them are correct with the help of given codes:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>1. The objective resolution proposed by Pt. Nehru ultimately became the Preamble.</b></li> <li><b>2. It is not justiciable in nature.</b></li> <li><b>3. It cannot be amended.</b></li> <li><b>4. It cannot override the specific provisions of the Constitution.</b></li> </ol> <p>A. Only 1 and 2          B. Only 1, 2 and 4          C. Only 1, 2 and 3</p>

	D. Only 2, 3 and 4								
	<p><b>ANSWER: B</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: In Keshvanand Bharti it was laid down by the Supreme Court that the Preamble of the Indian Constitution is amended only those parts of the preamble which contain basic features could not be amended.</p>								
26.	<p><b>The Preamble of the Indian constitution adopted on 26th November 1949 did not include the terms:</b></p> <p><b>1. Socialist</b></p> <p><b>2. Secular</b></p> <p><b>3. Integrity</b></p> <p><b>4. Republic</b></p> <p>A. 1, 2 and 3</p> <p>B. 2, 3 and 4</p> <p>C. 1, 2 and 4</p> <p>D. 3 and 4</p>								
	<p><b>ANSWER: A</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: Three-word socialist secular and integrity in the preamble of Indian constitution were added by 42nd amendment Act of 1976.</p>								
27.	<p><b>The Preamble is useful in constitutional interpretation because it:</b></p> <p>A. uses value loaded words.</p> <p>B. contains the real objective and philosophy of the constitution makers.</p> <p>C. is a source of power and limitation.</p> <p>D. gives an exhaustive list of basic features of the Constitution</p>								
	<p><b>ANSWER: B</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: The preamble is useful in constitutional interpretation because it contains the real objective and philosophy of the constitution makers.</p>								
28.	<p><b>Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:</b></p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td><b>List-I</b></td> <td><b>List-II</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>(State)</b></td> <td><b>(Full Statehood Granted in)</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>A. Goa</b></td> <td><b>1. 1966</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>B. Haryana</b></td> <td><b>2. 1972</b></td> </tr> </table>	<b>List-I</b>	<b>List-II</b>	<b>(State)</b>	<b>(Full Statehood Granted in)</b>	<b>A. Goa</b>	<b>1. 1966</b>	<b>B. Haryana</b>	<b>2. 1972</b>
<b>List-I</b>	<b>List-II</b>								
<b>(State)</b>	<b>(Full Statehood Granted in)</b>								
<b>A. Goa</b>	<b>1. 1966</b>								
<b>B. Haryana</b>	<b>2. 1972</b>								

	<p><b>C. Meghalaya      3. 1976</b></p> <p><b>D. Sikkim          4. 1987</b></p> <p><b>A B C D</b></p> <p>A. 3 1 2 4</p> <p>B. 4 2 1 3</p> <p>C. 3 2 1 4</p> <p>D. 4 1 2 3</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: D</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: These are the new states and Union territories created after 1956.</p>
29.	<p><b>Consider the following statements:</b></p> <p><b>1. Quo-warranto is an immensely powerful instrument for safeguarding against the usurpation of public offices.</b></p> <p><b>2. A High Court can issue a mandamus to compel a court or judicial tribunal to exercise its jurisdiction when it has refused to exercise it.</b></p> <p><b>Which of the statement given above is/are correct?</b></p> <p>A. Only 1</p> <p>B. Only 2</p> <p>C. Both 1 and 2</p> <p>D. Neither 1 nor 2</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: C</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: Both the statements are true.</p>
30.	<p><b>An emergency under Article 352 of the Constitution of India can be declared only during:</b></p> <p>A. War, external aggression, or internal disturbance.</p> <p>B. War, external aggression, or armed rebellion.</p> <p>C. Failure of Constitutional Machinery in the State.</p> <p>D. Financial instability in the country.</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: B</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: The Word internal disturbance was replaced by armed rebellion through 44<sup>th</sup> CAA 1978.</p>
31.	<p><b>Which of the following can be done under conditions of financial emergency?</b></p>

	<p>1. State Legislative Assemblies can be abolished.</p> <p>2. Central Government can acquire control over the budget and expenditure of States.</p> <p>3. Salaries of the Judges of the High Courts and the supreme court can be reduced.</p> <p>4. Right to Constitutional Remedies can be suspended.</p> <p>Select the correct answer from the codes given below:</p> <p>A. 1, 2 and 3</p> <p>B. 2, 3 and 4</p> <p>C. 1 and 2</p> <p>D. 2 and 3</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: D</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: Under the condition of Financial Emergency, Central Government can acquire control over the budget and expenditure of states and salaries of the Judges of the High Courts and Supreme Court can be reduced.</p>
<p>32.</p>	<p><b>Which of the following is/are extra-constitutional and extra-legal device(s) for securing co-operation and coordination between the states in India?</b></p> <p>1. The National Development Council</p> <p>2. The Governor's Conference</p> <p>3. Zonal councils</p> <p>4. The Inter-state council</p> <p>A. 1, 2 and 3 only</p> <p>B. 1, 3 and 4 only</p> <p>C. 3 and 4 only</p> <p>D. 4 only</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: A</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: The Constitution of India in Article 263, provided that an Inter-State Council may be established. It was established on 28 May 1990 by a presidential order on recommendation of Sarkaria Commission.</p>
<p>33.</p>	<p><b>With reference to the Constitution of India, which one of the following pairs is not matched?</b></p> <p>A. Forests: Concurrent List</p>

	<p>B. Stock Exchanges: Concurrent list C. Post office saving Bank: Union List D. Public Health: State list</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: B</b> EXPLANATION: Stock exchange and future markets are listed in the Union list, but not in the concurrent list.</p>
34.	<p><b>Consider the following statements:</b></p> <p><b>1. The Constitution of India empowers the Parliament to form new States and to alter the areas, boundaries, or names of existing States by passing a resolution in simple majority.</b></p> <p><b>2. Jammu and Kashmir has been given special status under Article 370 of the Constitution of India.</b></p> <p><b>Which of the statements given above is/are correct?</b></p> <p>A. 1 only B. 2 only C. Both 1 and 2 D. Neither 1 nor 2</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: C</b> EXPLANATION: Self Explanatory.</p>
35.	<p><b>Which of the following statements regarding the residuary powers in the Constitution of India are correct ?</b></p> <p><b>1. Residuary powers have been given to the Union Parliament</b></p> <p><b>2. In the matter of residuary powers, the Constitution of India follows the Constitution of Australia</b></p> <p><b>3. The final authority to decide whether a particular matter falls under the residuary power or not is the Parliament</b></p> <p><b>4. The Government of India Act, 1935 placed residuary powers in the hands of the Governor-General</b></p> <p>A. 1, 2 and 3 B. 2 and 3 C. 1 and 4 D. 3 and 4</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: C</b></p>

	<p>EXPLANATION: final authority to decide whether a matter falls under the list of residuary powers or not, rests with the Supreme Court because it is the judiciary which decides whether any matter falls under residuary list or not.</p>
36.	<p><b>Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (a) and the other labelled as Reason (R). Select the correct answer from the codes given below:</b></p> <p><b>Assertion (a): federalism is not dead in India.</b></p> <p><b>Reason (R): New regions are constantly demanding statehood.</b></p> <p>A. Both (a) and (R) are true and (R) is the correct explanation of (a)          B. Both (a) and (R) are true, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (a)          C. (a) is true, but (R) is false          D. (R) is true, but (a) is false</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: B</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: Federalism is the mixed or compound mode of government, combining a general government with regional governments in a single political system.</p>
37.	<p><b>What is the maximum life of an ordinance promulgated by President of India?</b></p> <p>A. 6 months          B. 7.5 months          C. 8 months          D. 10 months</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: B</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: Article 123: Empowers President to promulgate ordinances. As maximum gap between two sessions of a house can be 6 months and an ordinance will expire after 6 weeks once both houses of the Parliament are in session.</p>
38.	<p><b>Which amendment of the constitution is related to reorganization of states on a linguistic basis?</b></p> <p>A. 1st          B. 7th          C. 10th          D. 15th</p>

	<p><b>ANSWER: B</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: The 7th CAA 1956 was needed to implement the recommendations of the SRC. It abolished the existing classification of states into 4 categories i.e., Part A, Part B, Part C and Part D states and reorganized them into 14 states and 6 union territories.</p>
39.	<p><b>The first no-confidence motion was moved in the Lok Sabha in which of the following years?</b></p> <p>A. 1960 B. 1963 C. 1965 D. 1969</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: B</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: The first no-confidence motion was moved in Lok Sabha by Acharya Kripalani in August 1963, immediately after the disastrous India–China War.</p>
40.	<p><b>Who among the following is the ex-officio Chairman of the Council of States?</b></p> <p>A. Governor B. Chief Minister C. President D. Vice President</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: D</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: The Vice President of India works as ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha and presides over its sessions. However, Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha, who is elected from amongst the house’s members, takes care of the day-to-day matters of the house in the absence of the Chairman.</p>
41.	<p><b>What is the tenure of the Chief Election Commissioner of India?</b></p> <p>A. Five years B. During the ‘pleasure’ of the President C. Six years or till the age of 65 years whichever is earlier. D. Five years or till the age of 65 years whichever is earlier.</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: C</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: The tenure of the Chief Election Commissioner of India is six</p>



	years or till the age of 65 year whichever is earlier.
42.	<p><b>Who among the following determines the authority who shall readjust the allocation of seats in the Lok Sabha to the states and division of each State into territorial constituencies?</b></p> <p>A. The President of India          B. The Parliament of India          C. The Chief Election Commissioner of India          D. The Lok Sabha alone</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: B</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: According to article 82 of Indian Constitution, the parliament of India shall readjust the allocation of seats in the Lok Sabha to the states and division of each state into territorial constituencies.</p>
43.	<p><b>Delimitation of constituencies and determination of constituencies reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are done by?</b></p> <p>A. Election Commission          B. Delimitation Commission          C. Planning Commission          D. Election Commission with the assistance of Delimitation Commission</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: B</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: Under Article 82, the Parliament enacts a Delimitation Act after every Census.</p>
44.	<p><b>Which of the following statements regarding the report of Comptroller and Auditor General of India is true?</b></p> <p><b>1. Can be considered by the joint session of both Houses of Parliament</b>  <b>2. Includes examination of income and expenditure of all public Sector undertaking</b>  <b>3. Is placed before the Lok Sabha with the comments of the Estimates Committee</b>  <b>4. Constitutes the basis for scrutiny by the Public Accounts Committee of the Parliament</b></p> <p>A. 1 and 2          B. 1 and 3          C. 2 and 4</p>

	D. Only 4
	<p><b>ANSWER: C</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: CAG submits 3 reports: audit report on appropriation accounts, audit report on financial accounts and audit report on public undertakings. The president lays these reports before both the Houses of parliament. After this the public accounts committee examines them and reports its findings to the parliament.</p>
45.	<p><b>Who among the following can only be removed from the office in like manner and on the like grounds as a Judge of the Supreme Court?</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Comptroller and Auditor-General of India</li> <li>2. Chief Election Commissioner</li> <li>3. Chairman, Union Public Service Commission</li> <li>4. Attorney General for India</li> </ol> <p>A. 1, 2, 3 and 4 B. 1, 2 and 4 only C. 1 and 2 only D. 2 and 3 only</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: C</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: Article 124(4) and the Judges Inquiry Act 1968 determine the procedure of removal of the judges</p>
46.	<p><b>Consider the following statements with respect to the Comptroller and Auditor General of India:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. He shall only be removed from office in like manner and on the ground as a Judge of the Supreme Court.</li> <li>2. He shall not be eligible for further office either under the Government of India or under the Government of any State after he has ceased to hold his office.</li> </ol> <p><b>Which of the statements given above is/are correct?</b></p> <p>A. Only 1 B. Only 2 C. Both 1 and 2 D. Neither 1 nor 2</p>
	<b>ANSWER: C</b>

	EXPLANATION: both the statements are true.
47.	<p><b>Which of the following statements relating to the comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India is/are correct?</b></p> <p><b>1. The CAG can attend the sittings of the Committee on Public Accounts.</b>  <b>2. The CAG can attend the sittings of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.</b>  <b>3. The jurisdiction of CAG is co-extensive with powers of the Union Government.</b></p> <p>A. 1 only          B. 2 and 3 only          C. 1 and 2 only          D. 1, 2 and 3</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: A</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: Self Explanatory.</p>
48.	<p><b>Who is the highest civil servant of the Union Government?</b></p> <p>A. Attorney General          B. Cabinet Secretary          C. Home Secretary          D. Principal Secretary of the P.M.</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: B</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: Cabinet Secretary is the highest civil servant of the Union Government. The Cabinet Secretary is the senior-most civil servant in the Government of India. Cabinet Secretary has been less than 3 years. His or her tenure, however, can be extended.</p>
49.	<p><b>Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below:</b></p> <p><b>Assertion(a): The All-India Services violate the federal principal of the Constitution as well as the autonomy of States.</b></p> <p><b>Reason (R): The All-India Service officers are governed by Central Government rules and the State Government do not have full control over them.</b></p> <p>(a) Both A and R are individually true, and R is the correct explanation of A          (b) Both A and R are individually true, but R is not the correct explanation of A          (c) A is true but R is false</p>

	(d) A is false but R is true
	<p><b>ANSWER: A</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: Though all India Services violate the principle of federalism under the constitution by restricting the autonomy and patronage of the states. They are supported on the ground that (i) they help in maintaining high standard of administration in the centre as well as in the states (ii) they help to ensure uniformity of the administrative system throughout the country; and (iii) they facilitate liaison, cooperation, coordination, and joint action on the issue of common interest between the Centre and States. These services are controlled jointly by the centre and the states. The ultimate control lies with the central government while the immediate control vests with the state governments.</p>
50.	<p><b>Consider the following statements:</b></p> <p><b>1. The Chairman and the Members of the UPSC are appointed by the President.</b></p> <p><b>2. The Chairman and the Members of the UPSC are eligible for further employment under the Government.</b></p> <p><b>Which of the statements given above is/are correct?</b></p> <p>A. Only 1 B. Only 2 C. Both 1 and 2 D. Neither 1 nor 2</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: A</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: According to Article 316(a) of the Indian Constitution, the chairman and the members of the UPSC are appointed by the president. Under Article 316(c) a person who holds office as a member of a Public Service Commission shall, on the expiration of his term of office, be ineligible for re-appointment to that office.</p>
51.	<p><b>Who was the first President of India to make use of 'Pocket Veto'?</b></p> <p>A. Zakir Hussain B. Sanjeeva Reddy C. R. Venkatraman</p>

	D. Gyani Zail Singh										
	<b>ANSWER: D</b> EXPLANATION: President Zail Singh introduced 'Pocket veto' in India, when he kept on pending on his table the controversial Postal Bill in 1986.										
52.	<p><b>The Constitution of India authorizes the parliament to determine the qualifications of members of the Finance Commission of India and the way they should be selected. In this regard consider the following statements:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>1. The commission consists of five members including its chairperson.</b></li> <li><b>2. Its chairperson necessarily should be an economist.</b></li> <li><b>3. Its members are appointed from different fields such as finance and accounts, administration, judicial etc.</b></li> </ol> <p>A. 1 and 2 only B. 2 and 3 only C. 1 and 3 only D. 1, 2 and 3</p>										
	<b>ANSWER: C</b> EXPLANATION: The chairperson of the finance commission of India should be a person having experience in public affairs but there is no such compulsion that he should be an economist.										
53.	<p><b>Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below:</b></p> <table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;"><b>List-I (Finance Commission).</b></td> <td style="width: 50%;"><b>List-II (Chairman)</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>A. First Finance Commission</b></td> <td><b>1. P.V. Rajamannar</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>B. Fourth Finance Commission</b></td> <td><b>2. K.C. Neogy</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>C. Sixth Finance Commission</b></td> <td><b>3. Y.B. Chavan</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>D. Eighth Finance Commission</b></td> <td><b>4. Brahamananda Reddy</b></td> </tr> </table> <p>A B C D</p> <p>A. 2 1 4 3 B. 4 3 2 1 C. 2 3 4 1 D. 4 1 2 3</p>	<b>List-I (Finance Commission).</b>	<b>List-II (Chairman)</b>	<b>A. First Finance Commission</b>	<b>1. P.V. Rajamannar</b>	<b>B. Fourth Finance Commission</b>	<b>2. K.C. Neogy</b>	<b>C. Sixth Finance Commission</b>	<b>3. Y.B. Chavan</b>	<b>D. Eighth Finance Commission</b>	<b>4. Brahamananda Reddy</b>
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	<b>ANSWER: A</b> EXPLANATION: First Finance Commission – K.C. Neogy										

	<p>Fourth Finance Commission – P.V. Rajamannar Sixth Finance Commission – Brahamananda Reddy Eighth Finance Commission– Y.B. Chavan</p>
54.	<p><b>The accounts of which of the following are not audited by CAG?</b></p> <p>A. Municipal institutions B. State Governments C. Government Companies D. Central Government</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: A</b> EXPLANATION: Comptroller and Auditor General of India audits the receipts and expenditure of State Governments, Government Companies and Central Government. The audit of local bodies is not done by CAG.</p>
55.	<p><b>The ideals of liberty, equality and fraternity in the Preamble are borrowed from the Constitution of which country?</b></p> <p>A. French Constitution B. Australian Constitution C. British Constitution D. USSR Constitution</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: A</b> EXPLANATION: The principles of Republic and the ideals of liberty, equality and fraternity in the Preamble of the Constitution of India are borrowed from the French Constitution. These ideals were born during the French Revolution of 1789.</p>
56.	<p><b>Under article 368 the Indian Constitution provide methods of Amendment of different portions of the constitution.</b></p> <p>A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: C</b> EXPLANATION: The three methods of amendment of the constitution are as follows:</p>

	<p>By Simple Majority of Parliament Some changes such as admission, formation of new states and making changes into territorial boundaries of the states, abolition and creation of legislative councils etc. can be done like any other ordinary law by simple majority.</p> <p>By Special Majority of the Parliament Most of the provisions of the constitution need to be amended by special majority i.e., majority of more than 50% of total membership and 2/3rd members present and voting. Some of the amendments included in it are Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles etc.</p> <p>By Special Majority of the Parliament and Ratification by half of the State Legislatures There are a few provisions in which interest of the states and federal features of the constitution may be involved. Such bills first need to be passed on both the houses of the parliament and then need to secure ratification by half of the state legislatures. Examples include those related to Centre-State Relations, Election of the President etc.</p>
57.	<p><b>Which among the following is NOT a fundamental duty of a citizen?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. Respect for the constitution</li> <li>B. Respect for the National Flag</li> <li>C. Respect for the National Anthem</li> <li>D. Respect for the government</li> </ul>
	<p><b>ANSWER: D</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: Respect for the government of the day is not a fundamental duty as such.</p>
58.	<p><b>When vice president acts as the president, which among the following is/ are true?</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. He/ She remains the chairman of the Rajya Sabha and performs the duties of the chairman of Rajya Sabha.</li> <li>B. He/ She ceases to be the chairman of Rajya Sabha.</li> <li>C. Lok Sabha Speaker performs the duty of the chairman of the Rajya Sabha.</li> <li>D. None of the above</li> </ul>
	<p><b>ANSWER: B</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: Self Explanatory</p>

<p>59.</p>	<p><b>Which of the following is / are qualifications to be appointed as governor of a state?</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Should be citizen of India.</b></li> <li>2. <b>Should not be resident of the state of which he / she works as Governor.</b></li> <li>3. <b>Should have completed age of 35 years.</b></li> </ol> <p><b>Select the correct option from the codes given below:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. Only 1 &amp; 2</li> <li>B. Only 1 &amp; 3</li> <li>C. Only 1</li> <li>D. 1, 2 &amp; 3</li> </ol>
	<p><b>ANSWER: B</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: The only qualifications for appointment as Governor are that he should be a citizen of India and must have completed the age of thirty-five years. [Article 157]</p>
<p>60.</p>	<p><b>Which of the following committees of parliament considers the question of contempt of the House?</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. Select Committee</li> <li>B. Committee on privileges</li> <li>C. Committee on petitions</li> <li>D. None of them</li> </ol>
	<p><b>ANSWER: B</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: Both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha have their Committee on Privileges. The Lok Sabha committee has 15 members, while the Rajya Sabha committee has 10 members. The members are nominated by the Speaker / Chairman as the case may be. The functions of this committee are semi-judicial in nature including examination of breach of privileges of the House. The committee recommends appropriate action.</p>
<p>61.</p>	<p><b>Which among the following acts, incorporated 11th Fundamental duty in Indian Constitution?</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. 42nd Amendment Act</li> <li>B. 44th Amendment Act</li> </ol>



	<p>C. 86th Amendment Act D. 100th Amendment Act</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: C</b> EXPLANATION: Constitution 86th Amendment Act added a new fundamental duty under Article 51-A which reads- “It shall be the duty of every citizen of India who is a parent or guardian to provide opportunities for education to his child or ward between the age of six and fourteen years”.</p>
62.	<p><b>Which of the following is the primary objective to bring a Privilege Motion in Indian Parliament?</b></p> <p>A. To raise a matter of urgent public importance B. To raise a demand for privilege of the ministers C. To raise a matter related to breach of parliamentary privileges. D. To raise a matter such as impeachment of the President</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: C</b> EXPLANATION: Privilege motion is concerned with the breach of parliamentary privileges by a minister. It is moved by a member when he feels that a minister has committed a breach of privilege of the House. The sole idea is to censure the concerned minister.</p>
63.	<p><b>In which of the following circumstances, the speaker and deputy speaker of the Lok Sabha must vacate their offices?</b></p> <p>A. at wish of the President B. when ruling party loses confidence C. when they are no longer members of parliament D. immediately after dissolution of Lok Sabha</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: C</b> EXPLANATION: The Speaker and Deputy speaker of the Lok Sabha remain in office if they are members of the house. If they cease to be member of the house, they must vacate their office. Immediately after dissolution of Lok Sabha, the speaker has not to resign till a new speaker is elected.</p>
64.	<p><b>Which of the following was not the member of Fazal Ali Commission formed in December 1953?</b></p> <p>A. B N Rau B. Fazal Ali</p>

	<p>C. KM Panikkar D. HN Kunzru</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: A</b> EXPLANATION: The Fazal Ali Commission formed in December 1953 consisted of three members: Fazal Ali, KM Panikkar and HN Kunzru. It is also known as States Reorganization Commission.</p>
65.	<p><b>Which of the following Articles directs the state to protect and improve the environment?</b></p> <p>A. Article 44 B. Article 45 C. Article 48 D. Article 48A</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: D</b> EXPLANATION: Article 48A directs the state to protect and improve the environment and to safeguard forests and wildlife. The is included in this category representing the ideology of liberalism.</p>
66.	<p><b>Which of the following provisions cannot be amended by simple majority?</b></p> <p>A. Admission or establishment of new states B. Abolition or creation of legislative councils in states C. Directive Principles of State Policy D. Sixth Schedule—administration of tribal areas</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: C</b> EXPLANATION: Article 368 provides for two types of amendments- (1) amendment by simple majority and (2) amendment by special majority. The provisions which can be amended by special majority are (i) Fundamental Rights; (ii) Directive Principles of State Policy.</p>
67.	<p><b>Which of the following are the features of the presidential form of government?</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>1. President is both the head of the State and the head of government.</b></li> <li><b>2. President is elected by an electoral college for a fixed tenure of four years.</b></li> <li><b>3. President and his secretaries are not responsible to the Congress for their acts.</b></li> <li><b>4. It does not provide a stable government.</b></li> </ol>

	<p><b>Select the correct option from the codes given below:</b></p> <p>A. Only 1 &amp; 2          B. Only 2 &amp; 4          C. Only 1, 2 &amp; 3          D. All the above</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: C</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: The Constitution of American provides for the presidential form of government. Its features include: (1) President is both the head of the State and the head of government, (2) President is elected by an electoral college for a fixed tenure of four years, (3) President and his secretaries are not responsible to the Congress for their acts. It is the parliamentary form of government that does not provide a stable government not presidential government.</p>
68.	<p><b>Which of the following is not in the domain of Union government?</b></p> <p>A. Defense          B. Foreign affairs          C. Communication          D. Health</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: D</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: The Union government of India deals with the matters of national importance such as defence, foreign affairs, currency, communication etc. The state governments look after the matters of regional and local importance like public order, agriculture, health, local government etc.</p>
69.	<p><b>In which case the Supreme Court characterized federalism as its 'basic feature' of the Constitution of India?</b></p> <p>A. Keshvanand Bharti case          B. Bommai case          C. LIC of India case          D. Minerva Mills case</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: B</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: In the S.R. Bommai case of the year 1994, the Supreme Court of India laid down that the Indian Constitution is federal and characterized</p>

	federalism as its 'basic feature'. It recognized that the states have an independent constitutional existence.
70.	<p><b>Whose prior recommendation is needed for the introduction of a Money Bill in the Parliament?</b></p> <p>A. The Council of Ministers          B. The Prime Minister          C. The Speaker          D. The President</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: D</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: Money bills can be introduced in the Parliament only with the prior recommendation of the President of India. He also causes to be laid before the Parliament the annual financial statement (i.e., the Union Budget).</p>
71.	<p><b>Which of the following is correct with respect to the electoral college of Vice-President?</b></p> <p><b>1. It consists of both elected and nominated members of the Parliament</b>  <b>2. It does not include the members of the state legislative assemblies</b></p> <p><b>Select the correct option from the codes given below:</b></p> <p>A. Only 1          B. Only 2          C. Both 1 &amp; 2          D. Neither 1 &amp; 2</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: C</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: Self Explanatory.</p>
72.	<p><b>Which of the following committees are chaired by the Prime Minister?</b></p> <p><b>1. Political Affairs Committee</b>  <b>2. Parliamentary Affairs Committee</b>  <b>3. Economic Affairs Committee</b>  <b>4. Appointments Committee</b></p> <p><b>Select the correct option from the codes given below:</b></p> <p>A. Only 1 &amp; 2          B. Only 2          C. Only 1, 3 &amp; 4          D. All the above</p>

	<p><b>ANSWER: C</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: Cabinet Committee of Parliamentary Affairs - chaired by the Home Minister of India.</p>
73.	<p><b>Which of the following Directive Principles were added by 42nd amendment?</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Equal justice and free-legal aid</li> <li>2. Participation of workers in the management of industries</li> <li>3. Protection of environment, forests, and wildlife.</li> <li>4. Promotion of cottage industries</li> </ol> <p>Select the correct options from the codes given below:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. Only 1 &amp; 2</li> <li>B. Only 1 &amp; 3</li> <li>C. Only 1, 2 &amp; 3</li> <li>D. 1, 2, 3 &amp; 4</li> </ol>
	<p><b>ANSWER: C</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: The 42nd Amendment Act of 1976 added three new Directive Principles to the constitution of India which are: (1) equal justice and free-legal aid, (2) participation of workers in the management of industries and (3) protection of environment, forests, and wildlife.</p>
74.	<p><b>Which articles of the Constitution deal with the organization, independence, jurisdiction, powers, procedures and so on of the Supreme Court of India?</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. Articles 111 to 123</li> <li>B. Articles 124 to 147</li> <li>C. Articles 167 to 185</li> <li>D. Articles 224 to 267</li> </ol>
	<p><b>ANSWER: B</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: The Articles 124 to 147 in Part V of the Constitution of India deal with the organization, independence, jurisdiction, powers, procedures and so on of the Supreme Court of India. The Parliament is also empowered to regulate them.</p>
75.	<p><b>To whom the President of India submit his resignation?</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. Prime Minister</li> <li>B. Supreme Court of India</li> </ol>

	<p>C. Parliament D. Vice President</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: D</b> EXPLANATION: He may, by writing under his hand addressed to the Vice-President, resign his office.</p>
76.	<p><b>Which of the following are affected due to National Emergency?</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Centre-state relations</li> <li>2. Life of the Lok Sabha and State assembly</li> <li>3. Fundamental Rights</li> </ol> <p>Select the correct option from the codes given below:</p> <p>A. Only 1 B. Only 1 &amp; 2 C. Only 1 &amp; 3 D. All the above</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: D</b> EXPLANATION: Self Explanatory</p>
77.	<p><b>A House of the state legislature can declare the seat of a member vacant if he absents himself from all its meeting for a period of how many days?</b></p> <p>A. 20 days B. 30 days C. 45 days D. 60 days</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: D</b> EXPLANATION: A House of the state legislature can declare the seat of a member vacant if he absents from all its meeting for a period of sixty days without the permission of the house.</p>
78.	<p><b>The Parliament can create new all India services under which article of the constitution of India?</b></p> <p>A. Article 115 B. Article 300 C. Article 312 D. Article 320</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: C</b></p>

	<p>EXPLANATION: Under Article 312 the Parliament of India can create new all India services including an all-India judicial service, if the Rajya Sabha of the upper house passes a resolution declaring that it is necessary or expedient in the national interest to do so.</p>
79.	<p><b>Which of the following are the ex-officio members of National Human Rights Commission?</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>1. Chairperson of the National Commission for Minorities</b></li> <li><b>2. Chairperson of the National Commission for SCs</b></li> <li><b>3. Chairperson of the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights</b></li> </ol> <p><b>Select the correct option from the codes given below:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. Only 1</li> <li>B. Only 1 &amp; 2</li> <li>C. Only 2 &amp; 3</li> <li>D. 1, 2 &amp; 3</li> </ol>
	<p><b>ANSWER: D</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: NHRC consists of 7 such members – NC Minorities, NCSCs, NCSTs, NC Women, NCBCs, NC Protection of Child Rights and the Chief Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities.</p>
80.	<p><b>Which of the following statements are correct with respect to Attorney General of India?</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>1. He has the right of audience in all courts in the territory of India.</b></li> <li><b>2. He has the right to speak and to take part in the proceedings of both the Houses of Parliament.</b></li> <li><b>3. He does not enjoy all the privileges and immunities that are available to a member of Parliament.</b></li> </ol> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. Only 1</li> <li>B. Only 1 &amp; 2</li> <li>C. Only 2 &amp; 3</li> <li>D. 1, 2 &amp; 3</li> </ol>
	<p><b>ANSWER: B</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: The Attorney General for India is the Indian government's chief legal advisor and is its principal barrister in the Supreme Court of India. They are appointed by the President of India on the advice of the Union Cabinet</p>

	under Article 76(1) of the Constitution and hold office during the pleasure of the President.
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81.	<p><b>Which article of the Indian Constitution provides for the institution of Panchayati Raj?</b></p> <p>A. Article 36 B. Article 39 C. Article 40 D. Article 48</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: C</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: <b>Article 40</b> - The State shall take steps to organize village panchayats and endow them with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as units of self-government. <b>Article 39</b> - Certain principles of policy to be followed by the state. <b>Article 36</b> - Definition of DPSP. <b>Article 48</b> - Organisation of agriculture and animal husbandry.</p>
82.	<p><b>The decision to conduct Panchayat Elections is taken by which of the following?</b></p> <p>A. The Central Government B. The State Government C. The District Judge D. The Election Commission</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: B</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: The Elections of PRI and ULB are Independent of ECI.</p>
83.	<p><b>If a Panchayat is dissolved, elections are to be held within:</b></p> <p>A. One month B. Three months C. Six months D. One year</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: C</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: An election to constitute a Panchayat shall be completed before the expiration of a period of six months from the date of its dissolution.</p>



84.	<p><b>Which of the following committees is not concerned with Panchayati Raj?</b></p> <p>A. Santhanam Committee          B. Ashok Mehta Committee          C. Balwant Rai Mehta Committee          D. V.K.R.V. Rao Committee</p>		
	<p><b>ANSWER: A</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: THE SANTHANAM Committee Report 1964 defines corruption as a complex problem having roots and ramifications in society.</p>		
85.	<p><b>Point out the difference between the local government in India before and after the Constitutional Amendments in 1992:</b></p> <p><b>1. It has become mandatory to hold regular elections to the local government bodies.</b></p> <p><b>2. 1/3rd positions are reserved for women.</b></p> <p><b>3. Elected officials exercise supreme power in the government.</b></p> <p>(a) 1 only          (b) 1 and 2 only          (c) 1, 2 and 3          (d) 2 and 3 only</p>		
	<p><b>ANSWER: B</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: There is a provision of reservation of seats for SCs, STs and Women at every level of Panchayat. Out of the total number of seats to be filled by the direct elections, 1/3rd must be reserved for women.</p>		
86.	<p><b>Match the List-I with List-II and select the correct answer from the codes given below:</b></p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <p><b>List – I</b></p> <p>(a) Finance Commission            (b) Nagar Panchayats            (c) Democratic Decentralization            (d) Mandal Panchayats</p> </td> <td style="width: 50%; vertical-align: top;"> <p><b>List – II</b></p> <p>1. Ashok Mehta Committee            2. 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act            3. 74th Constitutional Amendment Act            4. Balwantrai Mehta Committee</p> </td> </tr> </table> <p><b>ABCD</b></p> <p>A. 2 3 4 1          B. 1 2 3 4</p>	<p><b>List – I</b></p> <p>(a) Finance Commission            (b) Nagar Panchayats            (c) Democratic Decentralization            (d) Mandal Panchayats</p>	<p><b>List – II</b></p> <p>1. Ashok Mehta Committee            2. 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act            3. 74th Constitutional Amendment Act            4. Balwantrai Mehta Committee</p>
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	<p>C. 3 4 2 1</p> <p>D. 2 3 1 4</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: A</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: Finance Commission - 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act Nagar Panchayats - 74th Constitutional Amendment Act Democratic Decentralisation - Balwantraoi Mehta Committee Mandal Panchayats - Ashok Mehta Committee</p>
87.	<p><b>Which of the following about the principles of Panchsheel are correct?</b></p> <p><b>1. These are a set of five principles governing relations between States</b></p> <p><b>2. The assumption of Panchsheel was that newly independent States after decolonization would be able to develop a new and more principled approach to international relations</b></p> <p><b>3. The first formal codification in treaty form was done in an agreement between China and India</b></p> <p>A. 1 and 2 only B. 2 and 3 only C. 1, 2 and 3 D. 1 and 3 only</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: C</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: All the statements are true.</p>
88.	<p><b>Parliamentary Democracy is one where:</b></p> <p><b>1. a balance of popular participation and elite rule takes place</b></p> <p><b>2. the government is responsible not to the public but to the elected representatives.</b></p> <p><b>3. the parliamentarians are delegated the responsibility of thinking and acting on behalf of their constituents.</b></p> <p>A. 1, 2 and 3 B. 2 and 3 only C. 1 and 3 only D. 2 only</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: C</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: Popular participation is unmediated; the people are the government, there is no separate elite or ruling class between the</p>

	<p>government and their people. This is an indirect and limited form of democracy where the people choose who shall make decisions on their behalf. In the responsible democracy, the government is responsible first to the parliament's lower house, which is more numerous, directly elected and thus more representative than the upper house. The people vote for their representative who speaks on behalf of their constituents.</p>
89.	<p><b>Which of the following are the features of the ideology of utilitarianism?</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>1. Utilitarians believed that all value derives from land</b></li> <li><b>2. The most celebrated spokesmen of utilitarianism were Jeremy Bentham and John Stuart Mill</b></li> <li><b>3. Utilitarians were advocates of the idea that India could be ruled through indigenous laws and customs</b></li> <li><b>4. Utilitarians were advocates of the idea of the 'greatest good for the greatest number of people.'</b></li> </ol> <p>A. 1 and 4 only B. 2 and 4 only C. 1, 2 and 4 D. 2 and 3</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: C</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: Utilitarianism is a theory of morality, which advocates actions that foster happiness or pleasure and opposes actions that cause unhappiness or harm. When directed toward making social, economic, or political decisions, a utilitarian philosophy would aim for the betterment of society. Utilitarianism would say that an action is right if it results in the happiness of the greatest number of people in a society or a group.</p>
90.	<p><b>Which of the following is/are true relating to Nelson Mandela?</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>1. He was the first President of South Africa.</b></li> <li><b>2. Mandela spent 18 years in prison on Robben Island.</b></li> <li><b>3. Mandela became the President in 1990 after his release from the prison.</b></li> </ol> <p>A. 1 and 3 only B. 2 and 3 only C. 2 only D. 1, 2 and 3</p>

	<p><b>ANSWER: C</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: Nelson Mandela was the first black president of South Africa (1994-99). Mandela spent 18 years (From 1964 to 1982) in prison on Robben Island.</p>
91.	<p><b>What is the importance of developing Chabahar Port by India?</b></p> <p>A. India's trade with African countries will enormously increase.</p> <p>B. India's relations with oil-producing Arab countries will be strengthened.</p> <p>C. India will not depend on Pakistan for access to Afghanistan and Central Asia.</p> <p>D. Pakistan will facilitate and protect the installation of a gas pipeline between Iraq and India.</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: C</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: In May 2016, India and Iran signed the "historic" Chabahar port agreement, which has the potential of becoming India's gateway to Afghanistan, Central Asia, and Europe.</p>
92.	<p><b>One of the implications of equality in society is the absence of</b></p> <p>A. Privileges</p> <p>B. Restraints</p> <p>C. Competition</p> <p>D. Ideology</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: A</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: <b>NEW NCERT Class 11, Political Science, page 45.</b></p> <p>First step towards bringing about equality is of course ending the formal system of inequality and privileges. The caste system in India prevented people from the 'lower' castes from doing anything except manual labour. In many countries only people from some families could occupy high positions. Attainment of equality requires that all such restrictions or privileges should be ended.</p>
93.	<p><b>Vote on Account is meant for?</b></p> <p>A. Vote on the report of CAG</p> <p>B. To meet unforeseen expenditure</p> <p>C. Appropriating funds pending due to passing of budget.</p> <p>D. None of the above/ More than one of the above</p>

	<p><b>ANSWER: C</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: The Vote on Account is the Special Provision given to the government to obtain the vote of Parliament to withdraw Money when the budget for the new financial year is not released or the elections are underway.</p>
94.	<p><b>The modern state system with its territorial sovereignty came into existence first in Europe in the wake of the:</b></p> <p>A. Treaty of Versailles          B. Congress of Vienna          C. Treaty of Westphalia          D. Congress of Berlin</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: C</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: The peace treaties of West phalia were signed in 1648, which led to the emergence of modern state system in international relations.</p>
95.	<p><b>Which of the following statement/s about the Right to negative vote is / are correct? Select the correct answer from the codes given below :</b></p> <p><b>I. The Election Commission of India wanted that ‘None of the above’ button on electronic voting machine should be offered to voters.</b></p> <p><b>II. The public interest litigation, in the Supreme Court for NOTA option was filed by the Association for Democratic Reforms.</b></p> <p><b>III. Elections in a constituency will be held again if NOTA gets the highest votes.</b></p> <p><b>IV. The candidate with highest number of votes will be declared elected even if she/ he receives less than the NOTA votes.</b></p> <p>A. Only I and II are correct.          B. Only II and III are correct.          C. Only III and IV are correct.          D. Only I and IV are correct.</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: D</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: The public Interest Litigation (PIL) for granting NOTA was filed in supreme Court by the People’s Union for Civil Liberties. The supreme Court Judgement was delivered on 27 September 2013. The NOTA option is not at</p>

	present effectively implemented in Indian elections as it does affect the outcome of elections.
96.	<p><b>‘Pivot to Asia’ is the strategy of the foreign policy of:</b></p> <p>A. India B. Japan C. China D. U. S. A</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: D</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: Pivot to Asia was one of the United States of America’s central foreign policy initiatives during the tenure of President Barack Obama.</p>
97.	<p><b>In a single transferable vote system, each voter is required to:</b></p> <p>A. Indicate one preference more than the seats to be filled up. B. Indicate one preference less than the total seats to be filled up. C. Indicate as many preferences as there are candidates to be elected. D. Indicate only a single preference.</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: C</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: In a single transferable vote system, each voter is required to indicate as many preferences as there are candidates to be elected.</p>
98.	<p><b>Which one the following statements is not correct?</b></p> <p>A. The Constitutional Amendment Bill must be passed by both houses of Parliament separately with special majority. B. Constitutional cases in Supreme Court are heard by minimum five judges. C. Freedom of press is included in the fundamental right – Freedom of speech and expression. D. Zakir Hussain was the first Vice President of India</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: D</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: Dr. Zakir Hussain served as second Vice President of India. Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan was the first Vice President of India.</p>
99.	<p><b>Which one of the following writs is issued during the pendency of proceedings in a court?</b></p> <p>A. Mandamus B. Certiorari</p>

	<p>C. Prohibition D. Quo warranto</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: C</b> EXPLANATION: Self Explanatory.</p>
100.	<p>In which of the Indian Provinces the first Communist Government was established? (a) Tamil Nadu (b) Andhra Pradesh (c) Kerala (d) West Bengal</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: C</b> EXPLANATION: In India it was the provinces of Kerala where first Communist government was formed in 1957 led by E. M. S. Namboodiripad.</p>

101.	<p><b>Voting right by the youth at the age of 18 years was exercised for the first time in the general election of?</b> A. 1987 B. 1988 C. 1989 D. 1990</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: C</b> EXPLANATION: 61st amendment, 1989 on amending article 326 reduced age for voting rights from 21 to 18.</p>
102.	<p><b>Which one of the following statements about Electoral Government in India is not correct?</b> A. The superintendence, direction and control of elections 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.</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: D</b></p>

	<p>EXPLANATION: Under Article 82 of the constitution, after every census, the delimitation commission demarcates the boundary of parliamentary constituency based on Delimitation Act.</p>
103.	<p><b>The core of political democracy lies in the basic axiom of electoral democracy which is based on.</b></p> <p>A. Right to education          B. Freedom of speech          C. Right to equality          D. Universal adult franchise</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: D</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: The core of political democracy is based on Universal adult Franchise. pertaining to civil matters in India.</p>
104.	<p><b>Which of the following statements is/are correct?</b></p> <p><b>1. A registered voter in India can contest an election to Lok Sabha from any constituency in India.</b></p> <p><b>2. As per the Representation of the People Act, 1951, if a person is convicted of any offence and sentenced to an imprisonment of 2 years or more, he will be disqualified to contest election.</b></p> <p><b>Select the correct answer using the codes given below.</b></p> <p>A. Only 1          B. Only 2          C. Both 1 and 2          D. Neither I nor 2</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: B</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: A registered voter in India can contest an election to Lok Sabha from any constituency in India except autonomous Districts of Assam, Lakshadweep, and Sikkim.</p> <p>According to Section 8 of Representation of Peoples Act 1951, a person convicted of any offence and sentenced to imprisonment for not less than two years shall be disqualified from the date of such conviction and shall continue to be disqualified for a further period of six years since his release.</p>
105.	<p><b>Which of the following condition/conditions must be fulfilled by the NRIs to be eligible to vote in elections in India?</b></p>



	<p><b>1. They must be physically present in their place of origin to exercise their franchise.</b></p> <p><b>2. NRIs whether they have acquired citizenship of other countries or not are eligible to vote.</b></p> <p><b>3. Eligible NRIs must register by filling up form 6-A with electoral registration office.</b></p> <p>A. 1, 2 and 3 B. 1 and 3 C. Only 2 D. Only 3</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: A</b> EXPLANATION: Self Explanatory.</p>
106.	<p><b>Which one among the following is not an attribute of sustainability of Indian democratic model?</b></p> <p>A. Unity in diversity in socio-cultural patterns B. Sustained economic growth specially after the 1990s. C. Regular elections in the center and states since 1950s D. A strong industrial base with a vibrant federal structure</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: B</b> EXPLANATION: Sustained economic growth specially after the 1990s, is not an attribute of sustainability of Indian democratic model.</p>
107.	<p><b>Under which of the following conditions security deposits of a candidate contesting for a Lok Sabha seat is returned to him/her?</b></p> <p><b>1. The nomination made by the candidate if found to be invalid.</b></p> <p><b>2. The candidate has withdrawn his/her nomination even though it is found valid.</b></p> <p><b>3. The candidate lost the polls but secured 1/6th of the total number of valid votes polled in that election.</b></p> <p>A. 1 and 2 B. Only 3 C. 2 and 3 D. All of these</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: B</b></p>

	<p>EXPLANATION: The deposit made by a candidate shall be returned if the following conditions are satisfied: -</p> <p>(i) the candidate is not shown in the list of contesting candidates, either his nomination was rejected or after his nomination was accepted, he withdrew his candidature; or</p> <p>(ii) he dies before the commencement of the poll; or</p> <p>(iii) he is elected; or</p> <p>(iv) he is not elected but gets more than 1/6th of the total number of valid votes polled by all the candidates at the election.</p>
108.	<p><b>Right to vote and to be elected in India is a</b></p> <p>A. Fundamental Right</p> <p>B. Natural Right</p> <p>C. Constitutional Right</p> <p>D. Legal Right</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: C</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: Right to vote in elections is an important constitutional right. one of the important decisions of the framers of India Constitution was to guarantee every adult citizen in India, the right to vote.</p> <p>[Article 326]</p>
109.	<p><b>Which of the statements given below is/are correct?</b></p> <p><b>1. In the election for Lok Sabha or State Assembly, the winning candidate must get at least 50 per cent of the votes polled, to be declared elected.</b></p> <p><b>2. According to the provisions laid down in the Constitution of India, in Lok Sabha, the Speaker's post goes to the majority party and the Deputy Speaker's to the Opposition.</b></p> <p>A. 1 only</p> <p>B. 2 only</p> <p>C. Both 1 and 2</p> <p>D. Neither 1 nor 2</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: D</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: India has first past the post system wherein a candidate who wins the election may not.</p>

	<p>(Need to) get majority (50%+1) votes.</p> <p>Up to the 10th Lok Sabha, both the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker were usually from the ruling party. Since the 11th Lok Sabha, there has been a consensus that the Speaker comes from the ruling party (or ruling alliance) and the post of Deputy Speaker goes to the main opposition party. Meaning it's an 'informal consensus among political parties, and not Constitutional provision.</p>
110.	<p><b>For election to the Lok Sabha, a nomination paper can be filed by</b></p> <p>A. anyone residing in India.</p> <p>B. a resident of the constituency from which the election is to be contested.</p> <p>C. any citizen of India whose name appears in the electoral roll of a constituency.</p> <p>D. any citizen of India.</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: C</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: Let us go by elimination.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To contest any election, person must be CITIZEN of India. This eliminates A and B.</li> <li>• Any citizen of India, then could be a minor (below 18 years also) then he cannot contest election. So, "D" also wrong. Hence, we are left with answer "C".</li> </ul>
111.	<p><b>Which among the following is not a part of the electoral reforms?</b></p> <p>A. Installation of electronic voting machines</p> <p>B. Appointment of election Commissioner</p> <p>C. Registration of Political parties</p> <p>D. Disqualifying the offenders</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: A</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: Electoral reforms is change in electoral systems to improve how public desires are expressed in election results, Installation of electronic voting machines is not the parts of such reforms.</p>
112.	<p><b>Who among the following was the chairperson of the Provincial Constitution Committee of the Constituent Assembly?</b></p>

	<p>A. Jawaharlal Nehru          B. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel          C. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar          D. J.B. Kripalani</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: B</b>          EXPLANATION: The constituent assembly appointed several committees to deal with different tasks of constitution. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was the chairperson of the Provincial Constitution Committee.</p>
113.	<p><b>How many members can be nominated to Lok Sabha by President?</b></p> <p>A. 0          B. 2          C. 3          D. 4</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: A</b>          EXPLANATION: Prior to Constitution (104th) Amendment Act, 2019, article 331 provided for representation of the Anglo-Indian Community in Lok Sabha; and empowered President to nominate for 2 seats in Lok Sabha on the advice of Government of India. This provision is no more there after 104th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2019.</p>
114.	<p><b>Which among the following constitution is like Indian Constitution because of a strong center?</b></p> <p>A. USA          B. Canada          C. England          D. Japan</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: B</b>          EXPLANATION: The strong center in Indian Federal system is a feature that is borrowed from Canada. The expression "Union of States" is also from Canada.</p>
115.	<p><b>What fraction of Rajya Sabha members retire after every two years?</b></p> <p>A. 2/3          B. 1/3          C. 1/2          D. 1/6</p>

	<p><b>ANSWER: B</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: Rajya Sabha is a permanent House and is not subject to dissolution. However, one-third Members of Rajya Sabha retire after every second year.</p>
116.	<p><b>The constitution of India derives its ultimate authority from ____?</b></p> <p>A. Supreme Court of India B. Parliament of India C. People of India D. Constituent Assembly of India</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: C</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: The Constitution draws its authority from the people and has been promulgated in the name of the people. This is evident from the Preamble which states “We the people of India .... do hereby adopt, enact and give to ourselves this Constitution.”</p>
117.	<p><b>Which amendment of the constitution added Administrative Tribunals?</b></p> <p>A. 42nd amendment act B. 44th amendment act C. 46th amendment act D. 49th amendment act</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: A</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: Constitution (42nd) Amendment added a new part XIVA to the Constitution for Tribunals: Administrative Tribunals (Art 323A) and Tribunals for other purpose (Art 323B).</p>
118.	<p><b>“Test of reasonableness” is a very important consequence under the following articles?</b></p> <p>A. Article 13 B. Article 14 C. Article 15 D. Article 16</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: B</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: An important consequence of Article 14, that is Right to Equality is Test of reasonableness. This means that classification that is</p>

	unreasonable is open to challenge and to this extent the policy of legislation is open to judicial decisions.
119.	<p><b>The provision for having a Finance Commission to sort out the revenue-sharing arrangement between states and the Centre is part of the Constitution under which among the following articles?</b></p> <p>A. Article 275 B. Article 280 C. Article 282 D. Article 285</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: B</b> EXPLANATION: Self Explanatory.</p>
120.	<p><b>Under which act, the legislative council was given the power of discussing the budget in the British Indian Parliament?</b></p> <p>A. Indian Councils Act, 1861 B. Government of India Act, 1858 C. Indian Councils Act, 1892 D. Government of India Act, 1909</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: C</b> EXPLANATION: Increased the number of additional members in the central and provincial legislative councils but maintained the official majority in them. Increased the functions of legislative councils and gave them the power of discussing the budget and addressing questions to the executive.</p>

121.	<p><b>Which of the following depicts correct sequence in the context of Preamble of the Constitution of India?</b></p> <p>A. Democratic – Secular – Sovereign – Republic – Socialist B. Sovereign – Socialist – Democratic – Republic – Secular C. Sovereign – Socialist – Democratic – Secular – Republic D. Sovereign – Socialist – Secular – Democratic – Republic</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: D</b> EXPLANATION: The correct sequence depicted in the Preamble of the Constitution of India is as follows: “We, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having</p>

	solemnly resolved to constitute India into a SOVEREIGN SOCIALIST SECULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC...”
122.	<p><b>Which of the following amendment is related to the formation of cooperative societies?</b></p> <p>A. 97th Amendment Act of 2011          B. 42nd Amendment Act of 1976          C. 44th Amendment Act of 1974          D. 86th Amendment Act of 2002</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: A</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: The 97th Amendment Act of 2011 requires the state to promote voluntary formation, autonomous functioning, democratic control, and professional management of co-operative societies (Article 43 B).</p>
123.	<p><b>The First Five Year Plan (1951-1956) was drafted by:</b></p> <p>A. P C Mahalanobis          B. K N Raj          C. J C Kumarappa          D. Jawaharlal Nehru</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: B</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: Kakkadan Nandanath Raj was a veteran Indian economist. He is popularly known as K. N. Raj.</p>
124.	<p><b>The Planning Commission of India has been constituted.</b></p> <p>A. under constitutional provision with specific mention for it          B. through an Act of Parliament          C. through a cabinet decision in this regard          D. through constitutional amendment</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: C</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: The Planning Commission was established in March 1950 by an executive resolution of the Government of India, on the recommendation of the Advisory Planning Board constituted in 1946, under the chairmanship of KC Neogi. Thus, the Planning Commission is neither constitutional nor a statutory body. Planning commission has been replaced by new institution namely NITI Aayog.</p>

125.	<p><b>With reference to Lok Adalats, which one among the following statements is correct?</b></p> <p>A. Lok Adalats have the jurisdiction to settle the matters at prelitigative state and not those matters pending before any court.</p> <p>B. Lok Adalats can deal with matters which are civil and not criminal in nature.</p> <p>C. Lok Adalats has not been given any statutory status so far.</p> <p>D. No appeal lies in a civil court against the order of the Lok Adalat.</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: D</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: Award has the same effect as of a Civil Court decree. The Supreme Court has held that award of the Lok Adalat is as good as the decree of a Court. The award of the Lok Adalat is fictionally deemed to be decrees of Court and therefore the courts have all the powers in relation thereto as it has in relation to a decree passed by itself. It was the legal services authority act 1987, which gave statutory status to Lok Adalat.</p>
126.	<p><b>Assertions (a): The word minority is not defined in the Constitution of India. Reason (R): The Minorities Commission is not a constitutional body.</b></p> <p><b>Which of the following is correct?</b></p> <p>A. Both A and R true and R is the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>B. Both A and R are true, but R is not a correct explanation of A.</p> <p>C. A is true but R is false.</p> <p>D. A is false but R is true.</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: B</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: The word minority is not defined in the constitution of India, yet it recognizes two types of minorities, based on religion and language. The minorities commission is a statutory body constituted in 1993 by an act of Parliament.</p>
127.	<p><b>Consider the following statements:</b></p> <p><b>1. The Central Information Commission can order inquiry into any matter if there are reasonable grounds.</b></p> <p><b>2. The Central Information Commission has the power to secure compliance of its decisions from the public authority.</b></p>



	<p><b>Which of the statements given above is / are correct?</b></p> <p>A. Only 1 B. Only 2 C. Both 1 and 2 D. Neither 1 nor 2</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: C</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: CIC was established by the in 2005. It was constituted through an official Gazette Notification under the provisions of the Right to Information act (2005). Hence, It is not a constitutional body.</p>
128.	<p><b>Consider the following statements regarding the NHRC of India.</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>1. Its chairman must be a retired CJI.</b></li> <li><b>2. It has formations in each state as state Human Rights Commission.</b></li> <li><b>3. Its powers are only recommendatory in nature.</b></li> <li><b>4. It is mandatory to appoint a woman as a member of the commission.</b></li> </ol> <p><b>Which of the above statements are correct?</b></p> <p>A. 1, 2, 3 and 4 only B. 2 and 4 only C. 2 and 3 only D. 1 and 3</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: D</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: They are not necessarily formed in each state as state Human Rights Commission. Till now only 15 states have SHRCs and not mandatory appoint a woman as a member.</p>
129.	<p><b>Which of the following statements are correct about the Governor of the state?</b></p> <p>A. The governor is the chief executive head of the state. B. Governor acts independent of the central government. C. One person can be appointed governor only for one state. D. Governor is not a titular head of the state.</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: A</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: The governor is the chief executive head of the state and a nominal or titular executive head. He/she acts as an agent of the central</p>

	government. And same person can be appointed as a governor for two or more states.
130.	<p><b>Which of the following bodies are a Special Purpose Agency?</b></p> <p>A. Water supply and sewerage boards          B. Electricity supply boards          C. Town improvement trusts          D. All of them</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: D</b>          EXPLANATION: All the Above.</p>
131.	<p><b>Which one of the following is not the concern of local government?</b></p> <p>A. Public health          B. Sanitation          C. Public utility service          D. Maintenance of public order</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: D</b>          EXPLANATION: It comes under State Govt not Local Bodies.</p>
132.	<p><b>Consider the following statements:</b></p> <p><b>1. The goal of empowering Gram Sabha as the voice of Panchayats through Article 243A of the constitution was to provide a democratic basis to decentralized decision making.</b></p> <p><b>2. The Ministry of Environment and Forests, has recently modified a circular it issued in 2009 and allowed building activities in forests areas without the need for Gram Sabha consent.</b></p> <p><b>Which of the statements given above is/are correct?</b></p> <p>A. (a) 1 only          B. (b) 2 only          C. (c) Both 1 and 2          D. (d) Neither 1 nor 2</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: C</b>          EXPLANATION: Article 243 A of the constitution is to provide a democratic basis to decentralized decision-making. A Gram Sabha may exercise such powers and perform such functions at the village level as the legislature of a state may by law, provide.</p>

<p>133.</p>	<p><b>Which of the statements given above is / are correct?</b></p> <p><b>1. Courts have no jurisdiction to examine the validity of a law relating to delimitation of constituencies or allotment of seats in respect of Panchayats.</b></p> <p><b>2. An election to a Panchayat can be called in question only by an election petition, which should be presented to such authority and in such manner as may be prescribed by the State Election Commission.</b></p> <p>A. Only 1 B. Only 2 C. Both 1 and 2 D. Neither 1 nor 2</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: A</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: An election to a Panchayat can be called in question only by an election petition which should be presented to such authority and in such manner as may be prescribed by or under any law made by the State Legislature.</p>
<p>134.</p>	<p><b>The tenure of every Panchayat shall be for five years from the date of?</b></p> <p>A. its first meeting B. issue of notification for the conduct of elections to the Panchayat C. declaration of the election results D. taking oath of office by the elected members</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: A</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: According to Article 243(e), every Panchayat, unless sooner dissolved under any law for the time being in force, shall continue for five years from the date appointed for its first meeting and no longer.</p>
<p>135.</p>	<p><b>Which among the following statements regarding Lord Ripon's plan for local self-government in India is/are correct?</b></p> <p><b>1. The district should be the maximum area served by one Committee or Local Board.</b></p> <p><b>2. The Local Boards should consist of a large majority of nominated official members and be presided over by an official member as Chairman.</b></p> <p>(a) Only 1 (b) Only 2 (c) Both 1 and 2</p>

	(d) Neither 1 nor 2
	<p><b>ANSWER: D</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: Lord Ripon’s plan for local Self-government in India is as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The sub-division, not the district, should be the maximum area served by one committee or local board with primary boards under it serving exceedingly small areas, so that each member of it might possess knowledge of and interest in its affairs.</li> <li>2. The local boards should consist of a large majority of elected non-official members, and they should be presided over by a non-official member.</li> </ol>
136.	<p><b>The Parliament of India passed the Panchayats Extension to Scheduled Areas Law popularly known as PESA law. Which one among the following statements regarding PESA law is not correct?</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. PESA was meant to provide self-governance in the scheduled areas.</li> <li>B. PESA disempowers Gram Sabha's.</li> <li>C. PESA protects the interests of the tribals.</li> <li>D. PESA conducts public hearings to protect inheritance rights of the tribals</li> </ol>
	<p><b>ANSWER: B</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: Panchayats Extension to Scheduled Areas Act (PESA) is a law enacted by the Government of India to cover the “Scheduled areas” which are not covered in the 73rd amendment or Panchayati Raj Act of the Indian Constitution. It was enacted on 24 December 1996 to enable Gram Sabha’s to self-govern their natural resources.</p>
137.	<p><b>How does participatory budgeting seek to make the functioning of local governance institutions more transparent and accountable?</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. By allowing citizens to deliberate and negotiate over the distribution of public resources.</li> <li>2. By allowing citizens to play a direct role in deciding how and where resources should be spent.</li> <li>3. By allowing historically excluded citizens with access to important decision-making venues.</li> </ol> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. 1 and 2</li> <li>B. 2 and 3</li> </ol>

	<p>C. Only 3 D. 1, 2 and 3</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: D</b> EXPLANATION: Participatory Budgeting is a democratic process of deliberation by citizens, civic officials, and elected representatives on the issues that need attention and collectively arriving at decisions that would directly be included in the budget of the government. Participatory budgeting empowers the citizens to present their demands and priorities for improvement and influence through discussions and negotiations the budget allocations made by their municipalities. It is an opportunity in which the common citizens can decide about the allocation and distribution of public expenditure in their areas or regions.</p>
138.	<p><b>Who amongst the following had demanded first the dominion status for India?</b></p> <p>A. Raj Gopala Chari and Sardar Patel B. Pt. Moti lal Nehru and Govind Ballabh pant C. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Jay Kar D. Jawaharlal Nehru and Jag Jeevan Ram</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: C</b> EXPLANATION: Dominions were autonomous communities within the British Empire which were “equal in status” but had an “allegiance to the Crown”.</p>
139.	<p><b>50% reservation for women in Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) is legalized in certain states such as:</b></p> <p><b>I. Bihar</b> <b>II. Uttarakhand</b> <b>III. Madhya Pradesh</b> <b>IV. Himachal Pradesh</b></p> <p>A. Only in III B. Only in II and III C. II, III and IV D. I, II, III and IV</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: D</b></p>

	EXPLANATION: 50% reservation for women in Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) is legalized in states such as Bihar, Uttarakhand, Madhya Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh.
140.	<p><b>Local self-government can be best explained as an exercise in</b></p> <p>A. Federalism          B. Democratic decentralization          C. Administrative delegation          D. Direct democracy</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: B</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: Balwant Rai G Mehta Committee submitted its report in November 1957 and recommended the establishment of the scheme of ‘democratic decentralization’, which ultimately came to be known as Panchayati Raj.</p>

141.	<p><b>Sarkaria Commission was set up to review.</b></p> <p>A. the relation between the President and the Prime Minister          B. the relation between the legislative and the executive          C. the relations between the executive and the judiciary          D. the relations between the Union and the State.</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: D</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: Sarkaria Commission was set up to review the relations between the Union and the States. Sarkaria Commission was set up in June 1983 by the central government of India.</p>
142.	<p><b>Which of the following statements regarding the residuary powers in the Constitution of India are correct?</b></p> <p><b>1. Residuary powers have been given to the Union Parliament</b>  <b>2. In the matter of residuary powers, the Constitution of India follows the Constitution of Australia</b>  <b>3. The final authority to decide whether a particular matter falls under the residuary power or not is the Parliament</b>  <b>4. The Government of India Act, 1935 placed residuary powers in the hands of the Governor-General</b></p> <p>A. 1, 2 and 3</p>

	<p>B. 2 and 3 C. 1 and 4 D. 3 and 4</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: C</b> EXPLANATION: The final authority to decide whether a particular matter falls under the residuary power or not is the Supreme Court.</p>
143.	<p><b>With respect to Article 371 A of the Constitution of India, the Governor of which one of the following States has special responsibility with respect to law and order of the State?</b></p> <p>A. Assam B. Manipur C. Nagaland D. Andhra Pradesh</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: C</b> EXPLANATION: Article 371 A - Nagaland Article 371 B - Assam Article 371 C - Manipur Article 371 D &amp; E - Andhra Pradesh Article 371 F - Sikkim Article 371 G - Mizoram Article 371 H - Arunachal Pradesh Article 371 I - Goa Article 371 J - Karnataka</p>
144.	<p><b>With reference to the Constitution of India, which one of the following pairs of Subjects is not correctly matched with their list.</b></p> <p>A. Stock Exchanges - The State List B. Forest - The Concurrent List C. Insurance - The Union List D. Marriage and Divorce - The Concurrent List</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: A</b> EXPLANATION: Stock Exchange is the subject of union list</p>
145.	<p><b>Which of the following statements about Inter-State Council is/are correct?</b> <b>1. It was established under the provisions of the Constitution of India.</b></p>

	<p><b>2. The Council is a recommendatory body.</b></p> <p><b>3. There is a standing committee of the Council under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister of India to process matters for consideration of the Council.</b></p> <p>A. Both 1 and 3 B. Only 2 C. 1 and 2 D. All of these</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: C</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: The Inter-State Council was established under Article 263 of the Constitution of India through a Presidential Order dated 28 May 1990. As the article 263 makes it clear that the Inter-State Council is not a permanent constitutional body for coordination between the States of the Union. It can be established 'at any time' if it appears to the President that the public interests would be served by the establishment of such a Council. The Council is a recommendatory body. The Council shall consist of Prime Minister (Chairman), Chief Ministers of all States and union territories (Member), Administrators (UT) and Six Ministers of Cabinet rank to be nominated by the Prime Minister (Member). This is not a standing committee.</p>
<p>146.</p>	<p><b>Which one among the following is not correct?</b></p> <p><b>A special category state invariably</b></p> <p>A. is a border State. B. has harsh terrain. C. has low literacy rate. D. has poor infrastructure.</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: D</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: As per Gadgil formula a special category state gets preferential treatment in federal assistance and tax breaks.</p> <p>The special-category states get significant excise duty concessions and thus help these states attract large number of industrial units to establish manufacturing facilities within their territory.</p> <p>90% of the central assistance is treated as grant and remaining 10% is considered as loan unlike other states which get 30% grant and 70% loan.</p>



147.	<p><b>Centre - state relations in India are dependent upon</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Constitutional provisions</li> <li>2. Conventions and practices</li> <li>3. Judicial interpretations</li> <li>4. Mechanisms for dialogue</li> </ol> <p>A. 1 and 2 B. 1, 2 and 3 C. 2, 3 and 4 D. All the four</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: D</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: Centre state relation in India is dependent upon. Constitutional provisions, conventions, and practice. Judicial interpretation and Mechanism for dialogue.</p>
148.	<p><b>How many presidents of India so far were elected unopposed?</b></p> <p>A. One B. Two C. Three D. Four</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: B</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: Apart from N Sanjiv Reddy First President Dr. Rajendra Prasad was elected unopposed for the period 1950 to 1952; but he faced opposition in further elections.</p>
149.	<p><b>JVP committee which was constituted in 1948-49 was related to which of the following?</b></p> <p>A. Industrialization of India B. Formation of new states on linguistic basis C. National language of India D. Reservation for SC &amp; STS</p>
	<p><b>ANSWER: B</b></p> <p>EXPLANATION: JVP committee was set up by the Congress to study the recommendations of Linguistic Provinces Commission (Dar Commission) . The committee gave its report on 1 April 1949 and said that time was NOT suitable for formation of new provinces.</p>

150.	<b>Which among the following term correctly represents the Zonal Councils?</b> A. Advisory Bodies B. Working Bodies C. Law Making authorities D. Administrative Bodies
	<b>ANSWER: A</b> EXPLANATION: Zonal Councils are not Constitutional bodies unlike Interstate Council, which is a statutory body established under article 263. However, since Zonal Councils have been established via the part III of the States Reorganization Act of 1956, they are statutory bodies.



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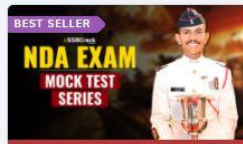
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