

DO NOT OPEN THIS TEST BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO

T.B.C. : STS-K-TPT
Serial No.:

Test Booklet Series

TEST BOOKLET

Subject : Test 9 – INDIAN POLITY
Question Paper



Time Allowed : Two Hours

Maximum Marks : 200

INSTRUCTIONS

1. IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE EXAMINATION, YOU SHOULD CHECK THAT THIS TEST BOOKLET DOES NOT HAVE ANY UNPRINTED OR TORN OR MISSING PAGES OR ITEMS, ETC. IF SO, GOT IT REPLACED BY A COMPLETE TEST BOOKLET.

2. Please note that it is the candidate's responsibility to encode and fill in the Roll Number and Test Booklet Series A, B, C or D carefully and without any omission or discrepancy at the appropriate places in the OMR Answer Sheet. Any omission/discrepancy will render the Answer Sheet liable for rejection.

3. You have to enter your Roll Number on the Test Booklet in the Box provided alongside. DO NOT write anything else on the Test Booklet.

4. This Test Booklet contains 100/80 items (questions).

Each item is printed in English. Each item comprises of four responses (answers). You will select the response

which you want to mark on the Answer Sheet. In case you feel that there is more than one correct response, mark the response which you

consider the best. In any case, choose ONLY ONE response for each item.

5. You have to mark all your responses ONLY on the separate Answer Sheet provided. See directions in the Answer Sheet.

6. All items carry equal marks

7. Before you proceed to mark in the Answer Sheet the response to various items in the Test Booklet, you have to fill in some particulars in the Answer Sheet as per instructions sent to you with your Admission Certificate.

8. After you have completed filling in all your responses on the Answer Sheet and the examination has concluded, you should hand over to the Invigilator only the Answer Sheet. You are permitted to take away with you the Test Booklet.

9. Sheets for rough work are appended in the Test Booklet at the end.

10. **Penalty for wrong answers:**

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

(i) There are four alternatives for the answer to every question. For each question for which a wrong answer has been given by the candidate, **one third** if the marks assigned to that question will be deducted as penalty.

(ii) If a candidate gives more than one answer, it will be treated as 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.

(iii) If a question is left blank, i.e., no answer is given by the candidate, there will be no penalty for that question.

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Note: The First 5 Questions are from Article 124. Strictly answer the questions from the frame of Article 124.

1. With reference to Article 124 of the Constitution of India regarding the composition and conditions of service of the Supreme Court, consider the following statements:

1. The maximum strength of the Supreme Court is fixed by the Constitution, and Parliament has the power to increase the number of judges by a constitutional amendment.
2. The Constitution specifies both the minimum age for appointment and the retirement age of judges of the Supreme Court.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

2. With reference to the qualifications for appointment as a Judge of the Supreme Court under Article 124(3), consider the following statements:

1. A person must have served both as a High Court judge and as an advocate to qualify.
2. A person who has been an advocate of a High Court for at least ten years is eligible for appointment.
3. Service as a judge in a High Court before the commencement of the Constitution cannot be counted toward eligibility.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

3. With reference to the appointment of a distinguished jurist as a Judge of the Supreme Court, consider the following statements:

1. The Constitution allows the appointment of a distinguished jurist as a Supreme Court Judge.
2. The President has unfettered personal discretion to appoint any person considered a distinguished jurist.
3. The expression "in the opinion of the President" implies a constitutionally structured decision-making process.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

4. With reference to the removal of a Judge of the Supreme Court under Article 124(4), consider the following statements:

1. Removal requires a two-thirds majority in each House of Parliament.
2. Removal requires a majority of total membership and two-thirds of members present and voting in each House.
3. The President may refuse to remove a judge even after Parliament passes the address.
4. Loss of public confidence is a constitutional ground for removal.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

5. With reference to post-retirement restrictions on Supreme Court Judges under Article 124(7), consider the following statements:

1. A retired Supreme Court judge may appear before tribunals but not before courts.
2. A retired Supreme Court judge is prohibited from pleading or acting before any court or authority in India.
3. The Constitution permits the President to administer the oath to a Supreme Court judge or appoint a nominee for that purpose.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

6. In which of the following pairs of States is there no reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively in their Legislative Assemblies?

- (a) Arunachal Pradesh – Punjab
- (b) Nagaland – Haryana
- (c) Arunachal Pradesh – Punjab
- (d) Mizoram – Punjab

(Choose the pair where the first State has no reservation for Scheduled Castes and the second State has no reservation for Scheduled Tribes.)

7. Which one of the following statements correctly describes Judicial Review in India?

- (a) It is the power of the Supreme Court to review its own judgments or orders.
- (b) It is the power of the Supreme Court to exercise superintendence and control over all courts and tribunals.
- (c) The power of judicial review is the exclusive power of the Supreme Court as mentioned in Article 124.
- (d) It is the power of the courts to examine the constitutionality of legislative and executive actions.

8. The fundamental objective of the Panchayati Raj system in India is to ensure which of the following?

1. People's participation in development
2. Political accountability at the grassroots level
3. Democratic decentralization of power
4. Financial mobilization at the local level

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

9. With reference to the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992, which of the following are mandatory (compulsory) provisions?

1. Organisation of a Gram Sabha in a village or group of villages.
2. Reservation of not less than one-third of seats for women, including those of chairpersons, in Panchayats at all levels.
3. Establishment of a State Election Commission for conducting elections to Panchayats.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

10. Which one of the following Articles of the Constitution of India provides that:

"It shall be the duty of the Union to protect every State against external aggression and internal disturbance and to ensure that the government of every State is carried on in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution."

- (a) Article 215
- (b) Article 275
- (c) Article 325
- (d) Article 355

11. According to the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993, which of the following persons is eligible to be appointed as the Chairperson of the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)?

- (a) Any serving Judge of the Supreme Court
- (b) Any serving Judge of a High Court
- (c) Only a retired Chief Justice of India
- (d) Only a retired Chief Justice of a High Court

12. With reference to the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments relating to Panchayats and Municipalities, consider the following statements:

- 1. The provisions relating to Panchayats and Municipalities do not apply to the hill areas of Darjeeling in West Bengal and the hill areas of Manipur.
- 2. The provisions relating to Panchayats and Municipalities do not apply to Scheduled Areas and Tribal Areas.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

13. Under the Constitution of India, a Judge of the Supreme Court can be removed (impeached) from office on which of the following grounds?

- 1. Violation of the Constitution
- 2. Proved misbehaviour
- 3. Incapacity to perform the duties of the office

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

14. With reference to the Chief Election Commissioner (CEC) and Election Commissioners (ECs) of the Election Commission of India, consider the following statements:

- 1. The Chief Election Commissioner and the Election Commissioners are appointed by the President of India.
- 2. Their conditions of service and tenure are determined by law made by Parliament.
- 3. An Election Commissioner other than the Chief Election Commissioner can be removed by the President only on the recommendation of the Chief Election Commissioner.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

15. With reference to the National Legal Services Authority (NALSA), consider the following statements:

- 1. Its objective is to provide free and competent legal services to the weaker sections of society to ensure that opportunities for securing justice are not denied to any citizen by reason of economic or other disabilities.
- 2. It lays down policies and principles and issues guidelines to State Legal Services Authorities for implementing legal aid programmes and schemes throughout the country.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

16. With reference to the Zonal Councils in India, consider the following statements:

1. Zonal Councils are constitutional bodies established under the Constitution of India.
2. They aim to promote cooperation and coordination among States, Union Territories, and the Union Government.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

17. In the context of the Indian constitutional and legal framework, the right to vote and the right to contest elections are considered which of the following?

- (a) A Fundamental Right under Article 21
- (b) A Natural Right under Article 50
- (c) A Constitutional Right under Article 326
- (d) A Legal (statutory) right under the Representation of the People Act, 1950 and 1951

18. Under Article 324 of the Constitution of India, the Election Commission of India (ECI) is vested with the superintendence, direction, and control of elections to certain constitutional offices.

With reference to this, consider the following:

1. Elections to the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
2. Local body elections to Municipalities
3. Elections to the Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council of States
4. Election of the Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha

Which of the above fall under the jurisdiction of the Election Commission of India?

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

19. Arrange the following sources of revenue of Panchayats in descending order of their typical contribution to Panchayat finances in India:

1. Grants-in-aid from the Union and State Governments
2. Own tax revenue (such as property tax, house tax, market fees, etc.)
3. Non-tax revenue (such as fees, user charges, and fines)
4. Assigned or shared taxes from the State Government

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

20. With reference to the Attorney General of India, Solicitor General of India, and Advocate General of a State, consider the following statements:

1. The Attorney General of India is a constitutional office, whereas the Solicitor General of India is a non-constitutional law officer appointed by the Government of India.
2. The Attorney General of India has the right to participate in the proceedings of Parliament, whereas the Solicitor General of India has no such right.
3. The Attorney General of India is the first law officer of the country, and the Solicitor General of India is the second law officer.
4. The Advocate General of a State must possess the qualifications required to be appointed as a Judge of a High Court.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

21. The Law Officers (Conditions of Service) Rules, 1972 govern the appointment and service conditions of which of the following offices?

- (a) Attorney General of India
- (b) Solicitor General of India
- (c) Advocate General of a State
- (d) Law Commission of India

22. With reference to the constitutional qualifications for contesting elections in India, consider the following statements:

- 1. A person qualified to be elected as a member of the House of the People (Lok Sabha) is also eligible to contest in the election for the office of the President of India.
- 2. A person qualified to be elected as a member of the House of the People (Lok Sabha) is also qualified to contest elections to a State Legislature.
- 3. A person qualified to vote in elections is automatically qualified to contest elections to Local Bodies and State Legislatures.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

23. Which one of the following types of Bills must be passed separately by each House of Parliament by a Special Majority?

- (a) Ordinary Bill
- (b) Money Bill
- (c) Finance Bill
- (d) Constitution Amendment Bill

24. With reference to the procedure for amendment of the Constitution of India under Article 368, which one of the following statements is most appropriate?

- (a) The constitutional amendment procedure is federal in character.
- (b) The constitutional amendment procedure is unitary in character.
- (c) The constitutional amendment procedure is rigid and difficult to amend.
- (d) The constitutional amendment procedure is a blend of flexibility and rigidity.

25. With reference to the procedure for amendment of the Constitution under Article 368, consider the following statements:

- 1. The President may return a Constitutional Amendment Bill to Parliament for reconsideration.
- 2. The President may withhold assent to a Constitutional Amendment Bill.
- 3. Prior recommendation of the President is required for introducing a Constitutional Amendment Bill in Parliament.
- 4. A joint sitting of Parliament cannot be convened in case of disagreement between the two Houses over a Constitutional Amendment Bill.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

26. With reference to Lok Adalats in India, consider the following statements:

- 1. Lok Adalats are organized under the provisions of the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987.
- 2. The decision (award) of a Lok Adalat is deemed to be a decree of a civil court and is final and binding on the parties.
- 3. An appeal lies before the High Court against the award of a Lok Adalat.
- 4. Lok Adalats can take up cases pending in courts as well as disputes at the pre-litigation stage.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

27. With reference to the jurisdiction of High Courts over Union Territories in India, consider the following pairs:

High Court	Union Territory under its Jurisdiction
Madras High Court	Puducherry
Kerala High Court	Lakshadweep
Calcutta High Court	Andaman and Nicobar Islands
Bombay High Court	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu

Which of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

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

28. With reference to the Delimitation Commission in India, consider the following statements:

1. The Delimitation Commission is constituted by the President of India under an Act of Parliament.
2. The orders of the Delimitation Commission cannot be challenged in any court of law.
3. The Delimitation Commission consists of the Chief Election Commissioner and the Law Minister of India as ex-officio members.
4. The Election Commission of India is associated with the Delimitation Commission in the delimitation process.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

29. Consider the following pairs regarding forms of democracy and their examples:

Form of Democracy Example

1. Direct Democracy : Gram Sabha in Panchayat system in India
2. Indirect Democracy : Election of the President of India through an Electoral College
3. Representative Democracy : Citizens elect Members of Parliament to make laws
4. Participatory Democracy : Public participation in local governance through Gram Sabha meetings

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) All four

30. Consider the following pairs regarding forms of federalism and their examples:

Form of Federalism	Example
Cooperative Federalism	Centre and States working together through institutions such as the GST Council and NITI Aayog
Competitive Federalism	States competing with each other to attract investment, industries
Sub-competitive Federalism	Competition among local governments (municipalities and panchayats) within a state for funds, projects, and development initiatives
Asymmetric Federalism	Special constitutional provisions for certain states such as those under Article 371 (e.g., Nagaland, Mizoram, Andhra Pradesh, etc.)

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) All four

Governments to organize village Panchayats.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

34. With reference to the Election Commission of India, consider the following statements:

- 1. The Election Commission consists of the Chief Election Commissioner and such number of other Election Commissioners as the President may from time to time determine.
- 2. In case of a difference of opinion between the Chief Election Commissioner and other Election Commissioners, the matter is decided by majority opinion within the Commission.
- 3. The conditions of service and tenure of office of Election Commissioners are determined by the President, subject to any law made by Parliament.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

35. With reference to the National Commission for Minorities (NCM), consider the following statements:

- 1. It is a constitutional body.
- 2. It evaluates the progress of the development of minorities under the Union and the States.
- 3. It has the power to receive evidence on affidavit.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

31. Which of the following bodies were constituted as a result of the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments (1992) to strengthen local self-government in India?

- 1. State Finance Commission
- 2. State Election Commission
- 3. District Planning Committee
- 4. District Rural Development Agency

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

32. Which one of the following statements correctly describes Public Interest Litigation (PIL) in India?

- (a) A litigation filed by an aggrieved individual against a public authority for violation of his personal rights
- (b) A litigation filed by a public authority on behalf of the government against an individual who encroaches public property
- (c) A litigation filed between two public sector institutions over disputes relating to allocation of resources
- (d) A litigation that may be filed by any person in the public interest for the enforcement of rights of individuals or groups who are unable to approach the court themselves

33. With reference to the Panchayati Raj system in India, consider the following statements:

- 1. The system of rural local self-government was initially established in the States through laws enacted by the State Legislatures.
- 2. One of the major contributions of the L. M. Singhvi Committee (1986) was its recommendation to grant constitutional status to Panchayati Raj Institutions.
- 3. Even before the recommendations of the L. M. Singhvi Committee, the Constitution contained a Directive Principle (Article 40) advising State

36. Which one of the following statements is not correct with reference to the High Courts and Supreme Court in India?

- (a) The Supreme Court is a constitutional body and is common for the entire country.
- (b) The Constitution establishes High Courts below the Supreme Court in the judicial hierarchy.
- (c) The Constitution of India provides for a High Court for each State.
- (d) The territorial jurisdiction of a High Court is generally co-terminus with the territory of a State.

37. The Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 (PESA) is primarily associated with:

- (a) Strengthening anti-terrorism operations
- (b) Guaranteeing food security to the citizens of India
- (c) Ameliorating the conditions of marginalized people
- (d) Extending local self-government to Scheduled Areas

38. Consider the following statements:

- 1. The Advocate General of a State in India is appointed by the President of India on the recommendation of the Governor of the concerned State.
- 2. As provided in the Civil Procedure Code, High Courts in India exercise original, appellate, and advisory jurisdiction at the State level.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

39. With reference to the Gram Nyayalayas Act, 2008, consider the following statements:

- 1. Gram Nyayalayas can hear only civil cases and not criminal cases.
- 2. The Act provides for the appointment of local social activists or other persons as mediators/conciliators to facilitate settlement of disputes.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

40. With reference to the Election Commission of India (ECI), consider the following statements:

- 1. The Election Commission is provided under Article 324 of the Constitution to conduct elections to the President, Parliament, and State Legislatures.
- 2. The Election Commission has been a multi-member body since the commencement of the Constitution.
- 3. In case of a multi-member Election Commission, decisions are taken by majority vote.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

41. Match the following types of jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India with the ****illustrative situations given below:**

List I (Type of Jurisdiction)	List II (Illustrative Situation)
A. Advisory Jurisdiction	1. A citizen directly approaches the Supreme Court seeking enforcement of Fundamental Rights
B. Appellate Jurisdiction	2. The President seeks the opinion of the Supreme Court on a question of law of public importance
C. Original Jurisdiction	3. A dispute arises between two State Governments regarding sharing of river waters
D. Writ Jurisdiction	4. The Supreme Court hears an appeal against a judgment delivered by a High Court

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) All four

42. Under which Article of the Constitution of India does the President promulgate an Ordinance when Parliament is not in session, including in situations where the Union Cabinet reiterates its advice to promulgate the Ordinance without modification?

- (a) Article 121
- (b) Article 122
- (c) Article 123
- (d) Article 124

43. The legislative powers of Parliament are provided under Article 245 of the Constitution of India. In this context, the constituent power of Parliament is provided under which one of the following Articles?

- (a) Article 352
- (b) Article 356
- (c) Article 368
- (d) Article 324

44. Match the following powers of the Parliament of India with the relevant constitutional provisions or illustrative functions:

List I (Power of Parliament)	List II (Illustrative Provision / Function)
A. Legislative Power	1. Amending provisions of the Constitution
B. Constituent Power	2. Making laws for the territory of India
C. Financial Power	3. Authorising taxation and approving the Union Budget
D. Judicial Power	4. Removal of the President and Judges through impeachment

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only three
- (d) All four

45. With reference to the Supreme Court of India, consider the following statements:

1. Parliament may appoint another place or places as the seat of the Supreme Court outside Delhi.
2. Parliament, with the approval of the President, makes rules regulating the practice and procedure of the Supreme Court.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

46. With reference to the powers and functions of the Election Commission of India (ECI), consider the following statements:

1. The Election Commission advises the President on matters relating to the disqualification of Members of Parliament.
2. The Election Commission may appoint officers to inquire into disputes relating to electoral arrangements and election administration.
3. The Election Commission supervises the conduct of elections to Panchayats and Municipalities in the States.
4. The Election Commission grants recognition to political parties and allots election symbols to them.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

47. With reference to the powers of the Parliament of India in relation to the Supreme Court, which of the following are within the powers of Parliament?

1. To enlarge the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court with respect to matters included in the Union List.
2. To increase the number of Judges of the Supreme Court.
3. To determine the salaries and allowances of the Judges of the Supreme Court.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

48. Under which authority may an advisory opinion of the Supreme Court of India be sought on a question of law or fact of public importance?

- (a) The Prime Minister of India
- (b) The President of India
- (c) Any Judge of a High Court
- (d) All of the above

49. With reference to the system of Proportional Representation (PR) used in electoral systems, consider the following statements:

1. Under proportional representation, the entire country may sometimes be treated as a single electoral constituency.
2. Under proportional representation, more than one representative may be elected from a single constituency.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

50. With reference to Lok Adalats in India, consider the following statements:

1. Lok Adalats have jurisdiction to settle disputes only at the pre-litigation stage and not those matters that are pending before any court.
2. Lok Adalats can deal with civil matters only and not criminal matters.
3. Every Lok Adalat consists only of serving or retired judicial officers and does not include any other person.
4. Lok Adalats are statutory bodies constituted under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

51. Match the following systems with the countries where they originated or were first institutionally developed:

List I (Institution / System)	List II (Country of Origin)
A. Ombudsman System	1. USSR
B. Administrative Courts	2. India
C. Procurator System	3. Sweden
D. Lokpal	4. France

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

52. With reference to certain constitutional and statutory provisions in India, some decisions or orders are final and cannot ordinarily be challenged in a court of law.

Consider the following:

- Orders of the Delimitation Commission regarding the delimitation of constituencies.
- The validity of laws placed in the Ninth Schedule after the Kesavananda Bharati judgment (1973).
- Proceedings of the Legislature on the ground of alleged irregularity of procedure.
- The President's decision regarding disqualification of Members of Parliament under Article 103.

Which of the above are not subject to judicial review by courts?

- 1 and 3 only
- 1, 2 and 3 only
- 2 and 4 only
- 1, 3 and 4 only

53. With reference to the Attorney General of India, consider the following statements:

- The Attorney General of India has the right to speak and participate in the proceedings of both Houses of Parliament and their committees.
- The Attorney General enjoys the same parliamentary privileges and immunities as a Member of Parliament while participating in parliamentary proceedings.
- The Attorney General is not liable for any statement made in Parliament or its committees while performing his official duties.
- The Attorney General has the right to vote in the proceedings of Parliament.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- 1, 2 and 3 only
- 1 and 4 only
- 2 and 3 only
- 1, 2, 3 and 4

54. Consider the following statements:

- Three States in India do not have Village Panchayats at the grassroots level.
- There is no reservation for Scheduled Tribes in the Legislative Assemblies of Punjab and Haryana.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- 1 only
- 2 only
- Both 1 and 2
- Neither 1 nor 2

55. With reference to the Representation of the People Act, 1950 and 1951, consider the following statements:

1. If a person votes in a general election in more than one constituency, all the votes cast by him/her shall be void.
2. If a person votes more than once in the same constituency, all the votes cast by him/her shall be void.
3. A person shall be disqualified for registration in an electoral roll if he/she is of unsound mind and so declared by a competent court.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

56. Consider the following statements:

1. Articles 371A to 371I were inserted in the Constitution of India to address regional aspirations of certain states such as Nagaland, Assam, Manipur, Andhra Pradesh, Sikkim, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh, and Goa.
2. Both the Constitution of India and the Constitution of the United States provide for a dual polity (Union and States) but only a single citizenship.
3. A naturalized citizen of India cannot be deprived of his citizenship.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

57. With reference to the Advisory Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India, consider the following statements:

The Supreme Court of India may tender advice to the President of India on questions of law or fact:

1. On its own initiative on matters of larger public interest.
2. When the President seeks such advice.
3. Only when the matter relates to the Fundamental Rights of citizens.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

58. With reference to the Solicitor General of India (SG), consider the following statements:

1. The office of the Solicitor General of India has constitutional backing.
2. The Solicitor General assists the Attorney General of India in the discharge of official duties.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

59. With reference to the Judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts in India, consider the following statements:

1. The Judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts are appointed by the President of India.
2. The retirement age of both Supreme Court and High Court judges is 65 years.
3. Judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts may resign from office by addressing their resignation to the President of India.
4. The procedure for removal of Supreme Court judges and High Court judges is the same.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

60. According to the Warrant of Precedence in India, which of the following is the correct descending order of precedence among the given offices?

- (a) Attorney General of India – Judges of the Supreme Court – Members of Parliament – Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha
- (b) Judges of the Supreme Court – Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha – Attorney General of India – Members of Parliament
- (c) Attorney General of India – Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha – Judges of the Supreme Court – Members of Parliament
- (d) Judges of the Supreme Court – Attorney General of India – Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha – Members of Parliament

61. During the operation of a Proclamation of Emergency under Article 352, the President may suspend the right to move any court for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights under Article 359. However, certain Fundamental Rights cannot be suspended.

Which of the following Fundamental Rights remain enforceable even during such suspension?

- (a) Article 20 and Article 21
- (b) Article 21 and Article 22
- (c) Article 19 and Article 20
- (d) Article 15 and Article 16

62. The term “Master of the Roster”, often mentioned in the context of the Supreme Court of India, refers to which one of the following powers of the Chief Justice of India (CJI)?

- (a) Advising the President of India regarding the appointment of judges to the Supreme Court
- (b) Recommending names of judges under the Collegium system
- (c) Allocating cases and constituting benches of the Supreme Court
- (d) Administering the oath of office to judges of the Supreme Court

63. Which one of the following commissions is established directly under a specific provision of the Constitution of India?

- (a) University Grants Commission
- (b) National Human Rights Commission
- (c) Election Commission of India
- (d) Central Vigilance Commission

64. With reference to the Panchayati Raj system after the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992, consider the following statements:

1. The Panchayati Raj system is now part of the justiciable provisions of the Constitution under Part IX.
2. It is mandatory for State Governments to establish Panchayats in accordance with the constitutional provisions.
3. It is at the discretion of State Governments whether to constitute Panchayats and conduct elections.
4. Local government is a subject included in the State List of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

65. Under the Constitution of India, who appoints the Regional Commissioners to assist the Election Commission before each general election to the House of the People (Lok Sabha) and the Legislative Assemblies of the States, and before each biennial election to the Legislative Councils?

- (a) Chief Election Commissioner
- (b) Election Commission of India
- (c) President of India
- (d) Zonal Council

66. With reference to Public Interest Litigation (PIL) in India, consider the following statements:

1. Under PIL, courts entertain petitions only from parties directly or indirectly affected, and not suo motu.
2. Private disputes, such as landlord-tenant matters, may be adjudicated through PIL.
3. Courts must be satisfied that a genuine and substantial public interest is involved before admitting a PIL.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

67. With reference to landmark judgments of the Supreme Court of India relating to the amending power of Parliament under Article 368, consider the following pairs:

List I (Case)	List II (Principle / Outcome)
A. Shankari Prasad v. Union of India (1951)	1. Introduced the Basic Structure Doctrine limiting Parliament's amending power
B. Golak Nath v. State of Punjab (1967)	2. Constitutional amendment is not "law" under Article 13; Parliament can amend Fundamental Rights
C. Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala (1973)	3. Parliament cannot amend Fundamental Rights
D. Minerva Mills v. Union of India (1980)	4. Limited amending power reaffirmed; balance between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles emphasized

Which of the following is the correct match?

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

68. With reference to the High Courts in India, consider the following statements:

1. At present, there are 25 High Courts in India.
2. The States of Punjab and Haryana and the Union Territory of Chandigarh share a common High Court.
3. Only one Union Territory in India has a High Court of its own.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

69. Which of the following matters fall under the Original Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India?

1. A dispute between the Government of India and one or more States.
2. A dispute regarding elections to either House of Parliament or to the Legislature of a State.
3. Election disputes relating to the President and Vice-President.
4. A dispute between two or more States.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

70. With reference to the reservation of seats in Panchayats under the 73rd Constitutional Amendment, consider the following statements:

1. Seats reserved for Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) in every Panchayat shall be in proportion to their population in the Panchayat area.
2. Seats reserved for women in every Panchayat are fixed in proportion to their population.
3. The Constitution does not provide reservation for Backward Classes in Panchayats and leaves it to the discretion of the State Legislature.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

71. When the Chief Justice of a High Court acts in an administrative capacity, he/she is subject to which of the following?

- (a) The writ jurisdiction of other judges of the same High Court
- (b) Special control exercised by the Chief Justice of India
- (c) The discretionary powers of the Governor of the State
- (d) Special powers exercised by the Chief Minister of the State

72. With reference to the Attorney General of India, consider the following statements:

1. The Attorney General of India is appointed by the President of India.
2. The Attorney General must possess the qualifications required to be appointed as a Judge of the Supreme Court.
3. The Attorney General has the right to speak and participate in the proceedings of both Houses of Parliament and their committees, but has no right to vote.
4. The Attorney General holds office for a fixed tenure of five years.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

73. With reference to the procedure for amendment of the Constitution of India under Article 368, consider the following statements:

- (a) The Lok Sabha enjoys special privileges over the Rajya Sabha in the passage of a Constitutional Amendment Bill.
- (b) The President cannot withhold assent to a Constitutional Amendment Bill passed by Parliament, nor can he return it for reconsideration.
- (c) In case of disagreement between the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha on a Constitutional Amendment Bill, the President may summon a joint sitting of Parliament.
- (d) In the case of a Constitutional Amendment affecting the federal structure, the Bill must be ratified by all the State Legislatures before being presented to the President for assent.

74. With reference to the Election Commission of India (ECI), consider the following statements:

1. The Election Commission of India is an independent constitutional body responsible for conducting elections to all three tiers of government in India.
2. The tenure of the members of the Election Commission is specified in the Constitution of India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

75. The Supreme Court of India exercises which of the following jurisdictions?

1. Original Jurisdiction
2. Appellate Jurisdiction
3. Advisory Jurisdiction

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

76. With reference to the evolution of local self-government in India, consider the following statements:

1. Lord William Bentinck initiated the creation of elected local self-government bodies in India.
2. Following the Government of India Act, 1919, Village Panchayats were established in several provinces.
3. The Community Development Programme (1952) aimed to promote people's participation in rural development activities.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

77. Consider the following statements:

1. In elections to the Lok Sabha or a State Legislative Assembly, the winning candidate must secure at least 50 percent of the votes polled to be declared elected.
2. According to the Constitution of India, in the Lok Sabha, the Speaker belongs to the ruling party while the Deputy Speaker belongs to the Opposition.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

78. In an election to a State Legislative Assembly, if the candidate who is declared elected loses his security deposit, it means that:

- (a) The polling percentage was very low
- (b) The election was held in a multi-member constituency
- (c) The margin of victory over the nearest rival was very small
- (d) A large number of candidates contested the election

79. For contesting an election to the Lok Sabha, a nomination paper can be filed by which of the following persons?

- (a) Any person residing in India
- (b) A resident of the constituency from which the election is to be contested
- (c) Any citizen of India whose name appears in the electoral roll of any parliamentary constituency
- (d) Any citizen of India

80. With reference to the procedure for amending the Constitution of India under Article 368, consider the following statements:

1. An amendment to the Constitution of India can be initiated only by introducing a Bill in the Lok Sabha.
2. If such an amendment seeks to alter the federal provisions of the Constitution, it must be ratified by the legislatures of all the States of India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

81. With reference to the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992, consider the following statements:

1. It provided for the establishment of State Election Commissions.
2. It provided for the constitution of District Planning Committees.
3. It provided for the establishment of State Finance Commissions.
4. It provided for the constitution of Metropolitan Planning Committees.
5. It introduced Part IXB into the Constitution.
6. It inserted the Twelfth Schedule into the Constitution.

Which of the statements given above are incorrect?

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

82. Under Article 368 of the Constitution of India, certain Constitutional Amendment Bills require ratification by the legislatures of not less than one-half of the States.

Which of the following matters require such ratification?

1. Election of the President of India
2. Representation of States in Parliament
3. Distribution of legislative powers through the Lists in the Seventh Schedule
4. Abolition or creation of a Legislative Council in a State

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

83. The salary and allowances of the Judges of a High Court are charged on which of the following funds?

- (a) Consolidated Fund of India
- (b) Consolidated Fund of the State
- (c) Contingency Fund of India
- (d) Public Account of India

84. Which one of the following statements is correct?

- (a) In India, the same person cannot be appointed as Governor for two or more States at the same time.
- (b) The Judges of the High Courts are appointed by the Governor of the State, just as the Judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by the President.
- (c) No procedure has been laid down in the Constitution of India for the removal of a Governor from office.
- (d) In the case of a Union Territory having a legislative assembly, the Chief Minister is appointed by the Lieutenant Governor on the basis of majority support.

85. With reference to the High Courts in India, consider the following statements:

1. There are 18 High Courts in the country.
2. Three High Courts have jurisdiction over more than one State.
3. No Union Territory has a High Court of its own.
4. All the 18 High Courts have their principal bench located in the State capital.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1, 2 and 4
- (b) 2 and 3
- (c) 1 and 4
- (d) None of the above

86. Consider the following statements regarding the Election Commission of India (ECI):

1. The Election Commission of India is a five-member body.
2. The Union Ministry of Home Affairs decides the election schedule for the conduct of general elections and by-elections.
3. The Election Commission of India decides disputes relating to splits or mergers of recognized political parties.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

87. Which of the following statements is incorrect with reference to Judges of the Supreme Court of India?

- (a) The Constitution originally provided that the Supreme Court shall consist of the Chief Justice of India and not more than seven other judges.
- (b) At present, the Supreme Court has 33 judges in addition to the Chief Justice of India.
- (c) The President may increase the number of Supreme Court judges through a law enacted by Parliament.
- (d) The President determines the number of judges in a High Court and appoints High Court judges.

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

1. Before this amendment, Panchayats in the States existed largely at the discretion of State Governments.
2. The amendment established a uniform three-tier Panchayati Raj system across the country.
3. It provides for direct elections to all the seats in Panchayats at the village, intermediate, and district levels.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

89. With reference to the Indian and British Parliamentary systems, consider the following statements:

1. The British system is based on the doctrine of Parliamentary sovereignty, whereas Parliament is not supreme in India due to the supremacy of the Constitution.
2. Britain has a system of legal responsibility of ministers, whereas India does not have such a system.
3. India has a republican system, whereas Britain has a constitutional monarchy.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

90. For a person to be chosen as a Member of Parliament, which of the following qualifications are laid down by the Representation of the People Act, 1951?

1. A candidate contesting elections to the Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha must be registered as an elector for a parliamentary constituency.
2. A candidate contesting elections to the Rajya Sabha from a particular State must be an elector in that State.
3. A person contesting a seat reserved for Scheduled Castes or Scheduled Tribes must belong to the respective SC/ST community.
4. A member of a Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe cannot contest a seat that is not reserved for them.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

91. With reference to the judgments of the Supreme Court of India, which one of the following statements is correct?

- (a) The Supreme Court cannot change its judgment once it is delivered.
- (b) Only the Chief Justice of India can change the judgment of the Supreme Court.
- (c) The Supreme Court can review and change its own judgment.
- (d) Only the Ministry of Law can change the judgment of the Supreme Court.

92. Which one of the following correctly describes the Gram Sabha as provided under the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992?

- (a) A body of elders representing different communities in the village
- (b) A body of elected members forming part of the Panchayat council
- (c) A body consisting of all persons registered in the electoral rolls of a village within the area of a Panchayat
- (d) A body consisting of all persons residing in a village

93. With reference to the Voter Verifiable Paper Audit Trail (VVPAT) used in elections in India, consider the following statements:

1. The VVPAT is an attachment to the Electronic Voting Machine (EVM) that generates a paper slip showing the name of the candidate and the symbol of the party/candidate for whom the vote has been cast.
2. Verification of VVPAT slips is mandatory for at least 1% of polling stations in every Assembly segment.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

94. With reference to the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India, consider the following statements:

1. The original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court extends only to disputes between the Government of India and one or more States.
2. The Supreme Court has appellate jurisdiction over all courts and tribunals in India.
3. The Supreme Court has advisory jurisdiction in matters referred to it by the President of India.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

95. Which of the following pairs are matched correctly

1. Hill Council : West Bengal
2. District Council : Manipur
3. Tribal Advisory Council : Tribal Areas
4. Autonomous Districts : Scheduled Areas

Select the answer from the below codes

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

96. Arrange the following committees related to Panchayati Raj and rural governance in chronological order of their formation:

1. L. M. Singhvi Committee
2. Balwant Rai Mehta Committee
3. G. V. K. Rao Committee
4. Ashok Mehta Committee

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

97. Which one of the following Schedules of the Constitution of India contains provisions relating to anti-defection?

- (a) Second Schedule
- (b) Fifth Schedule
- (c) Eighth Schedule
- (d) Tenth Schedule

98. Which of the following are extra-constitutional and extra-legal devices for securing cooperation and coordination between the States in India?

1. National Development Council
2. Governors' Conference
3. Zonal Councils
4. Inter-State Council

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

99. With reference to the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 (PESA), consider the following statements:

1. The Panchayat laws applicable to Scheduled Areas must be in consonance with the customary law, social and religious practices, and traditional management practices of community resources.
2. The Gram Sabha shall have powers to resolve disputes according to customary methods.
3. The Chairpersons of Panchayats at all levels in Scheduled Areas shall be reserved for Scheduled Tribes.
4. The planning and management of all water bodies and mining leases for all minerals shall be vested in the Gram Sabha.
5. The Gram Sabha shall have the power to regulate or prohibit the sale and consumption of intoxicants.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

100. Consider the following statements:

1. Part IX of the Constitution of India contains provisions relating to Panchayats and was inserted by the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992.
2. Part IXA of the Constitution of India contains provisions relating to Municipalities, and Article 243Q provides for only two types of Municipalities—Municipal Council and Municipal Corporation—for every State.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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