

UPSC PRE EXAM.2026 TEST SERIES

SUBJECT- POLITY AND GOVERNANCE

DATE : 25-12-2025

(QUESTION PAPER)

Time- 2 hours

Instructions for Candidates

- Immediately after the commencement of the examination, you must check this test booklet to ensure that it has no unprinted, torn, or missing pages or questions.
- This test booklet contains **100 questions** printed in English. Each question has four alternative answers. You must choose one answer which you wish to mark on the answer sheet. If you feel that more than one answer is correct, mark the one you consider the best. For each question, only one answer should be selected.
- You must mark all your answers only on the separate answer sheet provided. Please read the instructions given in the answer sheet carefully.
- All questions carry equal marks.
- After filling in all your answers on the answer sheet and at the end of the examination, you must hand over only the answer sheet to the invigilator. You are permitted to take the test booklet with you.

Penalty for Wrong Answers:

For every wrong answer given by the candidate, a penalty will be imposed.

(i) Each question has four alternative answers. For every wrong answer marked, **one-third** of the marks assigned to that question will be deducted as penalty.

(ii) If a candidate gives more than one answer, it will be treated as a wrong answer, even if one of the given answers is correct. The same penalty as above will apply.

(iii) If a candidate does not attempt a question (i.e., leaves it blank), no penalty will be imposed for that question.

1 . Match the following Special Provisions with States:

List-I

A. Article 371A

B. Article 371B

C. Article 371G

D. Article 371J

List-II

- 1 . Mizoram
2. Nagaland
- 3 .Assam
- 4 . Hyderabad-Karnataka region

Codes:

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

2. Assertion (A): The States Reorganisation Act, 1956 created 14 states and 6 Union Territories.

Reason (R): It was based on the recommendations of the Fazl Ali Commission to reorganize states on linguistic basis.

- (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) A is false but R is true

3. Which of the following is NOT correctly matched?

- a) Article 110 – Money Bill
- b) Article 105 – Parliamentary Privileges
- c) Article 108 – Joint Sitting
- d) Article 111 – Passage of Bills

4. Which of the following statements about the Constituent Assembly of India is correct?

- a) It was directly elected by the people of India.
- b) It was created under the Cabinet Mission Plan of 1946.
- c) It was formed by the Indian National Congress.
- D) It was nominated by the British Parliament.

5 . Assertion (A): Fundamental Rights are justiciable in nature.

Reason (R): Citizens can directly approach the Supreme Court under Article 32 for enforcement of Fundamental Rights.

Options:

- a) A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is true, R is false.
- d) A is false, R is true

6. Who among the following wrote .The Communist Manifesto. along with Karl Marx?

- a) Emile Durkheim
- b) Friedrich Engels
- c) Robert Owen
- d) Max Weber

7. Which of the following can be said to be essentially the parts of Inclusive Governance?

- 1. Permitting the Non-Banking Financial Companies to do banking
- 2. Establishing effective District Planning Committees in all the districts
- 3. Increasing the government spending on public health
- 4. Strengthening the Mid-day Meal Scheme

Choose the correct answer:

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

8. Consider the following statements: A Constitutional Government is one which:

- 1. Places effective restrictions on individual liberty in the interest of State Authority.
- 2. Places effective restrictions on the Authority of the State in the interest of individual liberty.

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

9. Out of the following statements, choose the one that brings out the principle underlying the Cabinet form of Government:

- a) An arrangement for minimizing the criticism against the Government whose responsibilities are complex and hard to carry out to the satisfaction of all.
- b) A mechanism for speeding up the activities of the Government whose responsibilities are increasing day by day.
- c) A mechanism of parliamentary democracy for ensuring collective responsibility of the Government to the people.
- d) A device for strengthening the hands of the head of the Government whose hold over the people is in a state of decline.

10. Assertion (A): Fundamental Rights are justiciable in nature.

Reason (R): Citizens can directly approach the Supreme Court under Article 32 for their enforcement.

Options:

- a) A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is true, R is false.
- d) A is false, R is true

11. Assertion (A): Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSPs) are non-justiciable.

Reason (R): They are moral obligations for the State and cannot be enforced by courts.

Options:

- a) A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is true, R is false.
- d) A is false, R is true

12. With reference to the electoral trusts, consider the following statements:

1. Under Section 17CA of the Income Tax Act of 1961, any citizen of India or a company registered in India can donate to an electoral trust.
2. Electoral trusts are required to report to the Election Commission contributions from individuals and companies, and their donations to parties every year.

3. Electoral trusts must apply for renewal every five financial years.
4. They must donate 25 per cent of contributions received in a financial year to political parties registered under the Representation of the People Act, 1951.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

13. In the context of India, which of the following principles is/are implied institutionally in the parliamentary government?

1. Members of the cabinet are members of the parliament
2. Ministers hold the office till they enjoy confidence in the parliament
3. Cabinet is headed by the head of the state

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

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

14. Consider the following statements:

1. Articles 371 A to 371 I were inserted in the Constitution of India to meet regional demands of Nagaland, Assam, Manipur, Andhra Pradesh, Sikkim, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh and Goa.
2. Constitutions of India and the United States of America envisage a dual policy (The Union and the States) but a single citizenship.
3. A naturalised citizen of India can never be deprived of his citizenship.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

- A) 1, 2 and 3 B) 1 and 3
C) 3 only D) 1 only

15. . Match List-I with List-II:

List-I (Writ)

List-II (Purpose)

- | | |
|------------------|------------------------------------|
| A. Habeas Corpus | 1. Command to perform public duty |
| B. Mandamus | 2. To produce detained person |
| C. Prohibition | 3. To quash judicial order |
| D. Certiorari | 4. To stop lower court proceedings |

Codes:

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

16. . Match List-I with List-II:

- | List-I (Case) | List-II (Right Recognized) |
|-------------------------|--|
| A. Maneka Gandhi (1978) | 1. Right to Privacy |
| B. Puttaswamy (2017) | 2. Procedure established by law expanded |
| C. Vishaka (1997) | 3. Right against Sexual Harassment |
| D. Olga Tellis (1985) | 4. Right to Livelihood |

Codes:

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

17 . Assertion (A): Fundamental Duties were added by the 42nd Amendment.

Reason (R): They were recommended by the Swaran Singh Committee to counterbalance Fundamental Rights.

- (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) A is false but R is true

18 . Assertion (A): DPSPs aim to establish a welfare state.

Reason (R): They include Gandhian, Liberal-Intellectual, and Socialist principles.

- (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) A is false but R is true

19 . Assertion (A): Article 39(b) and (c) are considered the 'conscience' of the Constitution.

Reason (R): They direct the State to prevent concentration of wealth.

- (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) A is false but R is true

20 . Consider the following statements:

- 1 DPSPs are enforceable by courts.
- 2 Fundamental Duties are justiciable.
- 3 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

21 . Assertion (A): The Supreme Court of India is the guardian of the Constitution.

Reason (R): It has the power of Judicial Review.

- (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) A is false but R is true

22 . Assertion (A): High Courts have supervisory jurisdiction over subordinate courts.

Reason (R): Article 227 empowers High Courts with superintendence power.

- (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) A is false but R is true

23 . Match List-I (Commission/Committee) with List-II (Purpose) and select the correct answer:

List-I

- A. Dhar Commission
- B. Fazl Ali Commission
- C. JVP Committee
- D. Sarkaria Commission

List-II

- 1 Centre-State relations
- 2 Linguistic reorganization (initial rejection)
- 3 States Reorganisation
- 4 Andhra linguistic demand

Codes:

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

24 . Match List-I (Integration Event) with List-II (Method/Year):

List-I

- A. Hyderabad
- B. Junagadh
- C. Kashmir
- D. Sikkim

List-II

- 1 Police Action (1948)
- 2 Referendum (1975)

3 Plebiscite threat (1947)

4 Instrument of Accession (1947)

Codes:

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

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

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

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

25 . Consider the following statements:

1 The Tashkent Agreement ended the 1965 Indo-Pak war.

2 It was mediated by the United States.

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

26 . Consider the following statements:

1. Articles 15 and 16 give the state power to create special measures for SC/ST communities.

2. Recently, the Supreme Court allowed a minor girl to obtain a Scheduled Caste (SC) certificate based on her mother's identity, despite her father not being from an SC community.

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

27 . Consider the following statements:

Statement-I: The Preamble of the Indian Constitution is part of the Constitution.

Statement-II: The Supreme Court in Kesavananda Bharati case (1973) held that the Preamble can be amended but not destroyed.

Options:

- a) Both statements are correct and Statement-II explains Statement-I
- b) Both statements are correct but Statement-II does not explain Statement-I
- c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect
- d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct

28 . Consider the following statements:

Statement-I: Fundamental Rights are enforceable by courts.

Statement-II: Directive Principles of State Policy are enforceable by courts in the same manner as Fundamental Rights.

Options:

- a) Both statements are correct
- b) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect
- c) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct
- d) Both statements are incorrect

29 : Consider the following statements:

1. The Constitution does not recognise the Right to Food – access to adequate food and nutrition for every citizen.

2. Article 47 of the Constitution of India places a duty on the state to raise the level of nutrition and public health.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

30. Consider the following statements

1. Article 301 pertains to the Right to Property.

2. Right to Property is a legal right but not a fundamental right.

3. Article 300 A was inserted in the Constitution of India by the Congress Government at the Centre by the 44th Constitutional Amendment.

Which of the above statements are true?

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

31 . Which of the following provinces had bicameral legislature under the Government of India Act, 1935?

- 1. Bengal
- 2 .Madras
- 3. United Provinces
- 4. Bombay

Select the correct answer:

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

32 . The Government of India Act, 1935 is often called a 'machine with brakes' because:

- (a) It had strong federal features
- (b) It provided extensive safeguards and special powers to British authorities
- (c) It granted full independence
- (d) It abolished all discretionary powers

33 . Which DPSP is inspired by Gandhian ideology?

- 1 . Organisation of village panchayats
- 2. Promotion of cottage industries
- 3. Prohibition of intoxicating drinks

4 .Select the correct answer:

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

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

34 . Which of the following is a Socialist principle in DPSP?

1. Article 39(b) & (c) – Ownership and control of material resources
2. Article 41 – Right to work and education
3. Article 43 – Living wage

Select the correct answer:

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

35. The duty to defend the country is under:

- (a) Article 51A(a)
- (b) Article 51A(c)
- (c) Article 51A(d)
- (d) Article 51A(k)

36. Which of the following statements is/are correct about the Cabinet Secretariat?

1. It is headed by the Cabinet Secretary.
2. It functions under the direct control of the Prime Minister.

Select the correct answer:

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

37. The 'Kitchen Cabinet' in India refers to:

- (a) Official Cabinet Ministers
- (b) A small informal group of trusted advisors to the PM

- (c) Ministers handling food-related portfolios
- (d) The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs

38 . Which of the following is/are functions of the Ministry Secretariat?

- 1. Policy formulation
 - 2. Budget preparation
 - 3 . Parliamentary work
 - 4 . Select the correct answer:
- (a) 1 only
 - (b) 1 and 2 only
 - (c) 1, 2 and 3
 - (d) 2 and 3 only

39 . Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

List-I (Event)

- A. Formation of Andhra Pradesh
- B. Liberation of Goa
- C. First Communist Ministry in Kerala
- D. Tashkent Agreement

List-II (Year)

- 1. 1966
- 2. 1957
- 3. 1961
- 4 .1953

Codes:

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

40. Match List-I (Policy/Reform) with List-II (Year/Leader):

List-I

- A. Green Revolution
- B. Bank Nationalisation
- C. Economic Liberalisation
- D. Mandal Commission Implementation

List-II

- 1 . 1991 (Narasimha Rao)
- 2. 1969 (Indira Gandhi)
- 3. 1960s (M.S. Swaminathan)
- 4.1990 (V.P. Singh)

Codes:

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

41 . Assertion (A): The 42nd Amendment (1976) is called 'Mini-Constitution'.

Reason (R): It added 'Socialist' and 'Secular' to the Preamble and introduced Fundamental Duties.

- (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) A is false but R is true

42 Consider the following statements:

- 1. The first linguistic state after independence was Andhra Pradesh.
- 2. It was formed after the death of Potti Sriramulu.

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

43. Which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. A Bill pending in the Lok Sabha lapses on its prorogation.
2. A Bill pending in the Rajya Sabha, which has not been passed by the Lok Sabha, shall not lapse on dissolution of the Lok Sabha.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

44 . Assertion (A): The Preamble of the Indian Constitution is not enforceable in a court of law.

Reason (R): The Preamble is only an introductory statement and does not confer any rights.

Options:

- a) A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is true, R is false.
- d) A is false, R is true.

45 . Which of the following are regarded as the main feature of the "Rule of Law"?

1. Limitations of powers
2. Equality before law
3. People's responsibility to the Government
4. Liberty and Civil Rights

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

46. Which one of the following is the correct sequence in the descending order of precedence in the warrant of precedence?

- 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

47 . The Indian parliamentary system is different from the British parliamentary system in that India has:

- a) Both a real and a nominal executive
- b) A system of collective responsibility
- c) Bicameral legislature
- d) The system of judicial review

48 . The Prime Minister's Office (PMO) is:

- (a) A constitutional body
- (b) A statutory body
- (c) An extra-constitutional body
- (d) Part of the Cabinet Secretariat

49 . The electoral college for the election of President consists of:

1. Elected members of Lok Sabha
- 2 .Elected members of Rajya Sabha
3. Elected members of State Legislative Assemblies
4. Nominated members of Parliament

Select the correct answer:

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

50. Match List-I with List-II:

List-I (Article)	List-II (Exception/Special Provision)
A. Article 15	1. Reservation in promotion for SC/ST
B. Article 16	2. Special provisions for women/children
C. Article 330	3. Reservation of seats in Lok Sabha
D. Article 335	4. Claims of SC/ST in services

Codes:

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

51. Assertion (A): Directive Principles of State Policy are non-justiciable.

Reason (R): They are fundamental in the governance of the country as per Article 37.

- (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) A is false but R is true

52 . Assertion (A): Fundamental Duties are enforceable by law.

Reason (R): Parliament can impose penalties for non-compliance.

- (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) A is false but R is true

53 . Assertion (A): DPSPs are borrowed from the Irish Constitution.

Reason (R): They are similar to the Instruments of Instructions in the Government of India Act, 1935.

- (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) A is false but R is true

54 . Match the cases with DPSP-FR relation:

List-I

A. Champakam Dorairajan

B. Minerva Mills

C. Golaknath

D. Kesavananda Bharati

List-II

1. DPSPs cannot amend FRs

2. FRs superior to DPSPs

3 . Harmony between FRs and DPSPs

4. Basic structure includes both

Codes:

A B C D

(a) 2 3 1 4

(b) 1 2 3 4

(c) 2 4 1 3

(d) 3 1 2 4

55 . Assertion (A): The Collegium System for judicial appointments is not mentioned in the Constitution.

Reason (R): It was evolved through judicial interpretation in the Judges Cases.

(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) A is false but R is true

56 . Assertion (A): Public Interest Litigation (PIL) has expanded access to justice.

Reason (R): It relaxed the rule of locus standi.

(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) A is false but R is true

57. Assertion (A): The integration of princely states was largely peaceful under Sardar Patel.

Reason (R): Most rulers signed the Instrument of Accession voluntarily due to Patel's diplomatic skills.

- (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) A is false but R is true

58. Consider the following statements regarding the integration of princely states:

- 1 . Sardar Patel was the key figure as Minister of States.
2. All states acceded peacefully without any military action.
- 3 . 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. Match the following DPSP with their Articles:

List-I

- A. Uniform Civil Code
- B. Organization of Village Panchayats
- C. Equal pay for equal work
- D. Protection of environment

List-II

1. Article 48A
2. Article 39
- 3 .Article 40

4. Article 44

Codes:

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

60. With reference to Assisted dying, consider the following statements:

1. is treated as murder under the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), or at the minimum, as culpable homicide.
2. It is an intention to cause death through the administration of a lethal injection.

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

61. 1 With reference to the National Legal Services Authority (NALSA), consider the following statements:

1. It has been constituted under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987.
2. It aims to provide free Legal Services to the weaker sections of the society and to organize Lok Adalats for amicable settlement of disputes.
3. The Chief Justice of India is the Executive Chairman of NALSA.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None

62 With reference to the mapping by Election Commission, consider the following pairs:

1. Self mapping: Electors in the 2025 roll whose names can also be found in the 2002 roll.

2. Un-mapped: Electors whose names do not appear in the 2002 roll but who have other blood relations in the list — father, mother, grandparents, etc.

Which of the pairs given above is/are correctly marked?

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

63 .With reference to the Indian Constitution, consider the following statements:

1. The Constitution describes itself as a federation not as a unitary state.
2. It follows a quasi-federal design of governance.
3. India has an unwritten and flexible Constitution.
4. The Indian Constitution has the division of power between the Union and state through Union, State and Concurrent Lists.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

64. Assertion (A): The Constitution of India is partly rigid and partly flexible.

Reason (R): Some provisions can be amended by a simple majority, while others require special majority and ratification by states.

Options:

- a) A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- b) A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- c) A is true, R is false.
- d) A is false, R is true

65 . Which of the following are regarded as the main feature of the “Rule of Law”? [2018]

1. Limitations of powers
2. Equality before law

3. People's responsibility to the Government

4. Liberty and Civil Rights

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

66. Consider the following:

"A member of the legislature is disqualified if convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for not less than two years. The only relief in such cases is a stay of the conviction, which would immediately void its consequences, such as disqualification."

The above statement is provided under:

- (a) Representation of the People Act, 1951
- (b) Constitution of India
- (c) Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973
- (d) Election Symbols (Reservation and Allotment) Order, 1968

67. The term of office of the members of the Committee does not exceed one year.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) All three
- (d) None

68. The "Adjournment Motion" refers to:

- (a) A motion introduced to regulate the conduct of business of the House
- (b) A motion moved to express regret over the death of a sitting member of Parliament
- (c) A Motion for discussing a specific and important matter that should have urgent consideration
- (d) A motion related to the consideration and passing of a Money Bill

69. Which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. A Bill pending in the Lok Sabha lapses on its prorogation.
2. A Bill pending in the Rajya Sabha, which has not been passed by the Lok Sabha, shall not lapse on dissolution of the Lok Sabha.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

70. Regarding the office of the Lok Sabha Speaker, consider the following statements:

1. He/She holds the office during the pleasure of the President.
2. He/She need not be a member of the House at the time of his/her election but has to become a member of the House within six months from the date of his/her election.
3. If he/she intends to resign, the letter of his/her resignation has to be addressed to the Deputy Speaker.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 & 2 Only
- b) 3 Only
- c) 1, 2, & 3
- d) None

71. Assertion (A): The Council of Ministers in the Union of India is collectively responsible both to the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha.

Reason (R): The Members of both the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha are eligible to be the Ministers of the Union Government.

- 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
- d) A is false but R is true

72. Which one of the following statements is NOT correct?

- a) In Lok Sabha, a no confidence motion has to set out the grounds on which it is based.
- b) In the case of a no confidence motion in the Lok Sabha, no conditions of admissibility have been laid down in the Rules.

- c) A motion of no confidence, once admitted, has to be taken up within ten days of the leave being granted.
- d) Rajya Sabha is not empowered to entertain a motion of no confidence.

73 . Which of the following is/are correct regarding the independence of the judiciary in India?

1. Judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by the President in consultation with the Chief Justice of India.
2. Salaries of judges are charged on the Consolidated Fund of India.

Select the correct answer:

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

74. The collegium system for appointment of judges was established by:

- (a) First Judges Case (1981)
- (b) Second Judges Case (1993)
- (c) Third Judges Case (1998)
- (d) Fourth Judges Case (2015)

75. Which of the following cases is associated with the evolution of the basic structure doctrine?

- (a) Golaknath case
- (b) Kesavananda Bharati case
- (c) Minerva Mills case
- (d) Both (b) and (c)

76 . The Ninth Schedule to the Indian Constitution was added by:

- a) First Amendment
- b) Eighth Amendment
- c) Ninth Amendment
- d) Forty second Amendment

77 . Consider the following events:

1. The first democratically elected communist government in a state.
2. Renaming of Imperial Bank of India as State Bank of India.
3. Nationalisation of Air India.
4. Goa becoming part of India.

The correct chronological sequence is:

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

78 . The States Reorganisation Commission (1953) was headed by:

- (a) Fazl Ali
- (b) K.M. Panikkar
- (c) H.N. Kunzru
- (d) Sardar Patel

79. The Shimla Agreement (1972) converted the ceasefire line in Jammu & Kashmir into:

- (a) International Border
- (b) Line of Control
- (c) Radcliffe Line
- (d) McMahon Line

80 . Match List-I with List-II:

List-I (Schedule)

- A. Fifth Schedule
- B. Sixth Schedule
- C. Eighth Schedule
- D. Ninth Schedule

List-II (Provision)

Languages

1. Tribal areas in Northeast
- 2 .Land reforms laws protection
- 3 . Scheduled areas administration

Codes:

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

81 . Assertion (A): The President of India is elected indirectly by an electoral college.

Reason (R): This system ensures the President remains above party politics.

- (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) A is false but R is true

82. Assertion (A): The Supreme Court has the power of judicial review.

Reason (R): India adopted a written Constitution with fundamental rights.

- (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) A is false but R is true

83. Assertion (A): Directive Principles of State Policy are not justiciable.

Reason (R): They are fundamental in governance but subordinate to Fundamental Rights.

- (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) A is false but R is true

84 . Assertion (A): Fundamental Rights are justiciable in nature.

Reason (R): They are enforceable by the courts through writs under Articles 32 and 226.

- (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) A is false but R is true

85. Assertion (A): Right to Equality (Articles 14-18) includes prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth.

Reason (R): Article 15 allows the State to make special provisions for women, children and backward classes.

- (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) A is false but R is true

86. Assertion (A): Article 19 guarantees six freedoms to citizens only.

Reason (R): Non-citizens enjoy these freedoms without reasonable restrictions.

- (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) A is false but R is true

87. Consider the following statements:

1. The Chief Justice of India is appointed by the President after consultation with judges.
2. The retirement age of Supreme Court judges is 65 years.
3. Supreme Court judges can be removed only by impeachment.
4. 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

88. According to the Constitution of India, the term 'district judge' shall not include:

- a) Chief presidency magistrate

- b) Sessions judge
- c) Tribunal judge
- d) Chief judge of a small cause court

89. When the Chief Justice of a High Court acts in an administrative capacity, he is subject to:

- a) The writ jurisdiction of any of the other judges of the High Court
- b) Special control exercised by the Chief Justice of India
- c) Discretionary powers of the Governor of the state
- d) Special powers provided to the Chief Minister in this regard

90. Assertion (A): Willful disobedience or non-compliance of Court Orders and use of derogatory language about judicial behaviour amounts to Contempt of Court. [1997]

Reason (R): Judicial activism cannot be practised without arming the judiciary with punitive powers to punish contemptuous behaviour.

In the context of the above two statements, which one of the following is correct?

- 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 a correct explanation of A
- c) A is true, but R is false
- d) A is false, but R is true

91. Which of the following is/are correct regarding the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)?

1. It is a statutory body established under the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993.
2. Its chairperson must be a retired Chief Justice of India.

Select the correct answer:

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

92. Which of the following is correct regarding the Lokpal?

1. It is a statutory body under the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013.

2 .The chairperson is appointed by the President on the recommendation of a selection committee headed by the Prime Minister.

Select the correct answer:

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

93 . Match List-I with List-II:

List-I (Article)	List-II (Right)
A. Article 14	1. Freedom of Religion
B. Article 19	2. Equality before Law
C. Article 21	3. Protection of Life and Liberty
D. Article 25	4. Six Freedoms

Codes:

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

94 . Match List-I with List-II:

List-I (Article)	List-II (Provision)
A. Article 15	1. Abolition of Untouchability
B. Article 16	2. Prohibition of Discrimination
C. Article 17	3. Equality in Public Employment
D. Article 18	4. Abolition of Titles

Codes:

- (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-1, B-3, C-4, D-2

95 . Assertion (A): The Supreme Court can issue writs only within Indian territory.

Reason (R): Article 32 guarantees enforcement of Fundamental Rights.

- (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) A is false but R is true

96 . Which one of the following statements is incorrect?

- a) Goa attained full statehood in 1987
- b) Diu is an island in the Gulf of Khambhat
- c) Daman and Diu were separated from Goa by the 56th Amendment of the Constitution of India
- d) Dadra and Nagar Haveli were under French colonial rule till 1954

97 . Assertion (A): Right to Property is no longer a Fundamental Right.

Reason (R): The 44th Amendment deleted Article 19(1)(f) and Article 31.

- (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) A is false but R is true

98. Assertion (A): Article 21 includes the right to privacy.

Reason (R): The Supreme Court in K.S. Puttaswamy case (2017) declared privacy as intrinsic to Article 21.

- (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) A is false but R is true

98 . Match List-I (Courts) with List-II (Jurisdiction):

List-I

- A. Supreme Court
- B. High Court
- C. District Court
- D. Nyaya Panchayat

List-II

1. Original jurisdiction in civil/criminal cases
2. Appellate jurisdiction over subordinate courts
3. Advisory jurisdiction
- 4 . Village-level dispute resolution

Codes:

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

99. Which Amendment extended reservation for SC/ST in Lok Sabha and State Assemblies till 2030?

- (a) 101st Amendment
- (b) 102nd Amendment
- (c) 104th Amendment
- (d) 105th Amendment

100. Assertion (A): The Finance Commission is a quasi-judicial body.

Reason (R): Its recommendations are binding on the Government.

- (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) A is false but R is true