



Polity Class Notes for IAS and PCS

QUESTION OF UPSC LAST YEAR QUESTIONS YEAR: 1990 TO 2018 PART-1

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Topic – 1 The Constitutional Development of India

1) In the Interim Government formed in 1946, the Vice – President of the Executive Council was.

UPSC (Pre) 1995

- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (b) Dr. S. Radhakrishnan
- (c) C. Rajagopalachari
- (d) Dr. Rajendra Prasad

Ans. (a)

2) Who gave the idea of a Constituent Assembly firstly for the formation of Constitution of India?

UPSC (Pre) 1996

- (a) Swaraj party in 1934
- (b) Congress party in 1936
- (c) Muslim League in 1942
- (d) All Parties conference in 1946

Ans. (a)

3) B.R. Ambedkar was elected to the Constituent Assembly from –

UPSC (Pre) 1996

- (a) West Bengal
- (b) Bombay Presidency
- (c) Middle India
- (d) Punjab

Ans. (b)

4) Member of constituent assembly, who drafted the Constitution of India, were –

UPSC (Pre) 2002

- (a) Nominated by British parliament
- (b) Nominated by Governor General
- (c) Elected by legislative assemblies of various provinces
- (d) Elected by Indian National Congress and Muslim League.

Ans. (c)

5) The objective of Ilbert Bill in reference to colonial rule in India was –

UPSC (Pre) 2003

- (a) To bring Indians and Europeans at equal status as far as the penal jurisdiction of courts was concerned.
- (b) To put a strict restriction on local press because they were considered anti to colonial rulers.
- (c) To conduct Administrative Service Exams in India to encourage Indians to participate in it.
- (d) To amend the Arms Act for weapon permit to Indians.

Ans. (a)



6) Which of the following statements is/are true in relation of Constituent Assembly?

UPSC (Pre) 2003

1. Assembly was not based on adult suffrage.
2. The assembly was a result of direct election.
3. Assembly was a multiparty body.
4. Assembly worked through various committees.

Choose the correct answer by using the code given below:

Code:

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

Ans. (a)

7) Who among the following was the chairman of the Union Constitution Committee of the Constituent Assembly?

UPSC (Pre) 2005

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------------|
| (a) B.R. Ambedkar | (b) J.B. Kripalani |
| (c) Jawaharlal Nehru | (d) AlladiKrishnaswamiIyer |

Ans. (c)

8) Assertion (A): According to the Wavell Plan, the number of Hindu and Muslim members in the Executive Council was to be equal.

Reason (R): Wavell thought that this arrangement would have avoided the partition of India.

Code:

UPSC (Pre) 2007

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

Ans. (c)

9) Who was the chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Indian Constitution? **UPSC (Pre) 2009**

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| (a) Dr. BhimraoAmbedkar | (b) Dr. Rajendra Prasad |
| (c) Sachchidanand Sinha | (d) C. Rajagopalachari |

Ans. (a)



10) Consider the following statements:

1. The discussions in the Third Round Table Conference eventually led to the passing of the Government of India Act, 1935.

2. The Government of India Act, 1935 provided for the establishment of an All India Federation to be based on a Union of the Provinces of British India and the Princely States.

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

UPSC (Pre) 2009

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans. (c)

11) Which of the following is/ are the principal feature(s) of the Government of Indian Act, 1919?

UPSC (Pre) 2012

1. The introduction of dyarchy in the executive Government of the provinces.

2. The introduction of separate communal electorates for Muslims.

3. Devolution of legislative authority by the centre to the provinces.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

(a) only 1

(b) 2 and 3 only

(c) 1 and 3 only

(d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans. (c)

12) The distribution of power between Centre and States as in the Constitution of India on which of the following plans?

UPSC (Pre) 2012

(a) Morely – Minto Reform, 1909

(b) Montagu – Chelmsford Reform, 1919

(c) Government of India Act, 1935

(d) Indian Independence Act, 1947

Ans. (c)

13) With reference of Indian History, the Members of the Constituent Assembly from the Provinces were

UPSC (Pre) 2013

(a) Directly elected by the people of those Provinces

(b) Nominated by the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League

(c) Elected by the Provincial Legislative Assemblies

(d) Selected by the government for their expertise in constitutional matters.

Ans. (c)



14) In the context of Indian history, the principle of 'Dyarchy (diarchy)' refers to

UPSC (Pre) 2017

- (a) Division of the central legislature into two houses.
- (b) Introduction of double government i.e., Central and State Governments.
- (c) Having two sets of rulers; one in London and another in Delhi.
- (d) Division of the subjects delegated to the provinces into two categories.

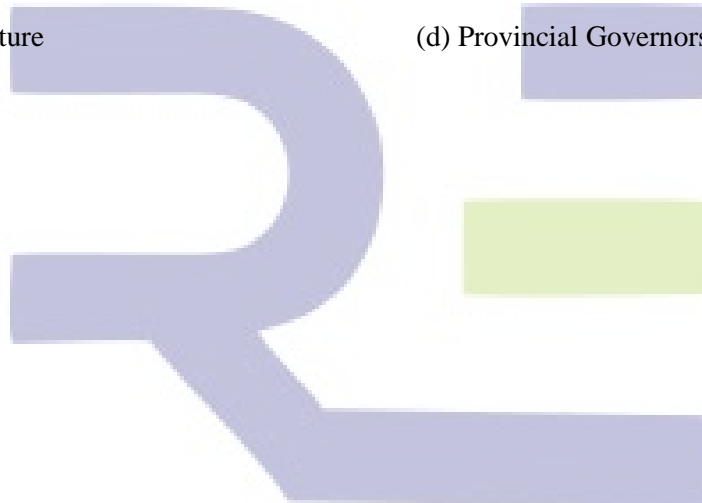
Ans. (d)

15) In the Federation established by the Government of India Act of 1935, residuary powers were given to the

UPSC (Pre) 2018

- (a) Federal Legislature
- (b) Governor General
- (c) Provincial Legislature
- (d) Provincial Governors

Ans. (b)





Topic 2 - Constituent Assembly and making of the Constitution

1) Which of the following characteristics is common between the Federal system of India and America? **UPSC (Pre) 1993**

- (a) A Single Citizenship
- (b) Three lists in the Constitution
- (c) Dual Judicial System
- (d) A Federal Supreme Court for Interpretation of the Constitution.

Ans. (d)

2) Match List – I and List – II and give correct answer by using the code given below –

List – I	List – II
(Feature of Constitution of India)	(Borrowed from which country)
A. Fundamental Rights	1. United Kingdom
B. Parliamentary System	2. United States
C. Emergency Provisions	3. Ireland
D. Directive Principles of State Policy	4. Germany
	5. Canada

Code:

UPSC (Pre) 1993

	A	B	C	D
(a)	2	4	5	1
(b)	5	1	3	4
(c)	2	1	4	3
(d)	1	2	4	3

Ans. (c)

3) The Indian Parliamentary System is different from the British Parliamentary System in that India has: **UPSC (Pre) 1998**

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

Ans. (d)



4) Match List – I with List – II and select the correct answer:

List – I

A. Directive Principles of State Policy

B. Fundamental Rights

C. Concurrent List for Union – State Relations

D. India as a Union of States with greater powers to the Union

List – II (Country from which it was derived)

1. Australia

2. Canada

3. Ireland

4. United Kingdom

5. United States of America

Code:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	5	4	1	2
(b)	3	5	2	1
(c)	5	4	2	1
(d)	3	5	1	2

Ans. (d)

UPSC (Pre) 2003



Topic – 3 Articles of the Constitution

1) Which of the following Entry is subject of Concurrent List –

UPSC (Pre) 1993

- (a) Population control and family planning
- (b) Public health and sanitation
- (c) Per – person Tax
- (d) Treasure Travel

Ans. (a)

2) Which one of the following Schedules of the Constitution of India contains provisions regarding Anti – defection law?

UPSC (Pre) 1998

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

Ans (d)

3) If a new state of the Indian Union is to be created, which one of the following Schedules of the Constitution must be amended?

UPSC (Pre) 2001

- (a) First
- (b) Second
- (c) Third
- (d) Fourth

Ans. (a)

4) Match List – I with List – II and select the correct answer using the code given below the list:

List – I (Article of the Constitution)

A. Article 54

B. Article 75

C. Article 155

D. Article 164

List – II (Content)

1. Election of the President of India
2. Appointment of the Prime Minister and cabinet
3. Appointment of the Governor of State
4. Appointment of the Chief Minister and Council of Minister of a State
5. Composition of Legislative Assemblies

UPSC (Pre) 2001

Code:



	A	B	C	D
(a)	1	2	3	4
(b)	1	2	4	5
(c)	2	1	3	5
(d)	2	1	4	3

Ans. (a)

5) Which one of the following Schedules of the Indian Constitution lists the names of states and specifies their territories? **UPSC (Pre) 2003**

- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| (a) First | (b) Second |
| (c) Third | (d) Fourth |

Ans. (a)

6) Consider the following statements:

- 1. The Constitution of India has 200 parts.**
- 2. There are 390 Articles in the Constitution of India in all.**
- 3. Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth Schedules were added to the Constitution of India by the Constitution (Amendment) Acts.**

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

UPSC (Pre) 2005

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

Ans. (c)

7) Which Schedule of the Constitution of India contains special provisions for the administration and control of Scheduled Areas in several states? **UPSC (Pre) 2008**

- | | |
|-------------|-----------|
| (a) Third | (b) Fifth |
| (c) Seventh | (d) Ninth |

Ans. (b)

8) The right of the government to impose taxes and fees is provided in which List of Constitution? **UPSC (Pre) 2009**

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| (a) VI Schedule | (b) VII Schedule |
| (c) IX Schedule | (d) XI Schedule |



(a) 1 only

(b) 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans. (a)





Topic – 4 The Preamble

1) In the following quotation,

“WE THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a (Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic, Republic) and to secure to all its citizens.

JUSTICE, social, economic and political;

LIBERTY of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship;

EQUALITY of status and opportunity: and to promote among them all;

FRATERNITY assuring the dignity of the Individual and the unity and the integrity of the Nation.

In our Constituent Assembly, this ‘X’ do hereby adopt, enact and give to ourselves this Constitution.”, ‘X’ stands for:

UPSC (Pre) 1997

- (a) Twenty – sixth day of January, 1950
- (b) Twenty – sixth day of November, 1949
- (c) Twenty – sixth day of January, 1949
- (d) None of the above

Ans. (b)

2) **‘Economic Justice’ as one of the objectives of the Indian Constitution has been provided in –**

UPSC (Pre) 2013

- (a) The Preamble and the Fundamental Rights
- (b) The Preamble and the Directive Principles of State Policy
- (c) The Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principles of State Policy
- (d) None of the above

Ans. (b)

3) **Which one of the following objectives is not embodied in the Preamble to the Constitution of India?**

UPSC (Pre) 2017

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| (a) Liberty of thought | (b) Economic liberty |
| (c) Liberty of expression | (d) Liberty of belief |

Ans. (b)



4) The mind of the makers of the constitution of India is reflected in which of the following

UPSC (Pre) 2017

- | | |
|--|----------------------------|
| (a) The Preamble | (b) The Fundamental Rights |
| (c) The Directive Principles of State Policy | (d) The Fundamental Duties |

Ans. (a)

5) One of the implications of equality in society is the absence of

UPSC (Pre) 2017

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| (a) Privileges | (b) Restraints |
| (c) Competition | (d) Ideology |

Ans. (a)

6) Which one of the following reflects the most appropriate relationship between law and liberty?

UPSC (Pre) 2018

- (a) If there are more laws, there is less liberty.
- (b) If there are no laws, there is no liberty.
- (c) If there is liberty, laws have to be made by the people.
- (d) If laws are changed too often, liberty is in danger.

Ans. (b)



Topic – 5 The Governance System

1) Which one of the following determines that Indian Constitution is Federal? **UPSC (Pre) 1994**

- (a) Written and non – flexible Constitution
- (b) Free Judiciary
- (c) Residuary powers are vested in centre/union
- (d) Distribution of powers between union and states.

Ans. (d)

2) ‘Welfare State’ aims to **UPSC (Pre) 2009**

- (a) Secure maximum welfare of maximum numbers
- (b) Management of welfare of weaker sections
- (c) Provide health facilities
- (d) None of above

Ans. (a)

3) In the context of India, which of the following principles is/are implied institutionally in the Parliamentary Government?

1. Members of the Cabinet are the Members of the Parliament.
2. Ministers hold the office till they enjoy confidence in the Parliament.
3. The Cabinet is headed by the Head of the State.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

UPSC (Pre) 2013

- (a) 1 and 2
- (b) Only 3
- (c) 2 and 3
- (d) All of these

Ans. (a)

4) Consider the following statements:

A Constitutional Government is one which

1. Places effective restrictions on individual liberty in the interest of the 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?

UPSC (Pre) 2014

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

Ans. (b)

5) There is parliamentary system of Government in India because the

UPSC (Pre) 2015

- (a) Lok Sabha is elected directly by the people
- (b) Parliament can amend the Constitution
- (c) Rajya Sabha cannot be dissolved
- (d) Council of Ministers is responsible to the Lok Sabha

Ans. (d)

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

UPSC (Pre) 2017

- (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.

Ans. (c)

7) The main advantage of the parliamentary form of government is that

UPSC (Pre) 2017

- (a) the executive and legislature work independently
- (b) it provides continuity of policy and is more efficient
- (c) the executive remains responsible to the legislature
- (d) the head of the government cannot be changed without election.

Ans. (c)

8) Democracy's superior virtue lies in the fact that it calls into activity

UPSC (Pre) 2017

- (a) The intelligence and character of ordinary men and women.
- (b) The methods for strengthening executive leadership



(c) A superior individual with dynamism and vision

(d) A band of dedicated party workers.

Ans. (a)

9) Which one of the following is not a feature of Indian federalism?

UPSC (Pre) 2017

(a) There is an independent judiciary in India.

(b) Powers have been clearly divided between the Centre and the States.

(c) The federating units have been given unequal representation in the Rajya Sabha.

(d) It is the result of an agreement among the federating units.

Ans. (d)





Topic 6 National Symbols

**No Question Asked in UPSC
from this Topic**





Topic – 7 States and the Union Territories

1) Which one of the following statements is incorrect?

UPSC (Pre) 2000

- (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 56 Amendment of the Constitution of India
- (d) Dadra and Nagar Haveli were under French colonial rule till 1954

Ans. (d)

2) Which one of the following is the correct chronological order of the formation of the following states at full States of the Indian Union?

UPSC (Pre) 2007

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

Ans. (b)



Topic 8 The Citizenship

1) Consider the following statements:

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

Which of the statement given above is/are correct?

UPSC (Pre) 2005

(a) 1, 2 and 3

(b) 1 and 3

(c) 3 only

(d) 1 only

Ans. (d)





Topic 9 Fundamental Rights

1) Freedom of News Papers in India –

UPSC (Pre) 1994

- (a) Specially provided by Article 19(1) (a)
- (b) In secured under Article 19(1) (b)
- (c) Secured by Article 361 – A
- (d) Has origin by the enforcement of Rule of law

Ans. (a)

2) Prohibition of discrimination on the ground of religion etc. (Article 15 of the Constitution of India) is a Fundamental Right classifiable under:

UPSC (Pre) 1995

- (a) The Right of Freedom of Religion
- (b) The Right against Exploitation
- (c) The Cultural and Educational Rights
- (d) The Right of Equality

Ans. (d)

3) Consider the following statements:

No one can be compelled to sing the National Anthem since –

1. It will be violation of the Right to Freedom of Speech and Expression
2. It will be violation of the Right to Freedom of Conscience and Practice and Propagation of Religion
3. There is no legal provision obliging anyone to sing the National Anthem

In these statements –

UPSC (Pre) 1996

- (a) 1 and 2 are correct
- (b) 2 and 3 are correct
- (c) 1, 2 and 3 are correct
- (d) none is correct

Ans. (c)

4) A British citizen saying in India cannot claim right to –

UPSC (Pre) 1999

- (a) Freedom of Trade and Profession
- (b) Equality before the Law
- (c) Protection of life and Personal Liberty
- (d) Freedom of Religion

Ans. (a)

5) The Constitution of India recognizes –

UPSC (Pre) 1999

- (a) Only religious minorities
- (b) Only linguistic minorities
- (c) Religious and linguistic minorities
- (d) Religious, linguistic and ethnic minorities

Ans. (c)



6) In the Indian Constitution, the right to equality is granted by five Articles. They are:

UPSC (Pre) 2002

(a) Article 16 to Article 20

(b) Article 15 to Article 19

(c) Article 14 to Article 18

(d) Article 13 to Article 17

Ans. (c)

7) Which one of the following rights was described by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar as the 'Heart and Soul of the Constitution'?

UPSC (Pre) 1994

(a) Right of Freedom of Religion

(b) Right of Property

(c) Right of Equality

(d) Right of Constitutional Remedies

Ans. (d)

8) Match List – I (Article of Indian Constitution) with List – II (Provisions) and select the correct answer using the code given below the lists:

List – I (Article of Indian Constitution)

A. Article 16(2)

B. Article 29(2)

C. Article 30(1)

C. Article 31(1)

List – II (Provision)

1. No person shall be deprived of his property save by the authority of law.

2. No person can be discriminated against in the matter of public appointment on the ground of race, religion or caste.

3. All minorities whether based on religion or language shall have right to establish and administer educational institution of their choice.

4. No citizen shall be denied admission into any educational institution maintained by the State, or receiving State aid, on the grounds of religion, race, caste language or any of them.

Code:

UPSC (Pre) 2002

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

Ans. (a)

9) Consider the following statements –

1. Article 301 is related to Right to Property

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



3. Article 300 – A was inserted in Indian Constitution by 44th Amendment during the period of Congress Government.

Which of aforesaid statement is/are correct?

UPSC (Pre) 2005

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

Ans. (a)

10) In India, if a religious sect/community is given by the status of a national minority, what special advantages is it entitled to?

1. It can establish and administer exclusive educational institutions.
2. The President of India automatically nominates a representative of the community to Lok Sabha.
3. It can derive benefits from the Prime Minister's 15 – Point Programme.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

UPSC (Pre) 2011

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

Ans. (c)

11) Which of the following are envisaged by the Right against Exploitation in the Constitution of India?

1. Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour
2. Abolition of untouchability
3. Protection of the interests of minorities
4. Prohibition of employment of children in factories and mines

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

UPSC (Pre) 2017

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

Ans. (c)

12) In the context of India, which one of the following is the correct relationship between Rights and Duties?

UPSC (Pre) 2017

- (a) Rights are correlative with Duties
(b) Rights are personal and hence independent of society and Duties
(c) Rights, not Duties, are important for the advancement of the personality of the citizen
(d) Duties, not Rights, are important for the stability of the State

Ans. (a)



13) Right of Privacy is protected as an intrinsic part of Right to Life and Personal Liberty. Which of the following in the Constitution of India correctly and appropriately imply the above statement?

UPSC (Pre) 2018

- (a) Article 14 and the provisions under the 42nd Amendment to the Constitution.
- (b) Article 17 and the Directive Principles of State Policy in Part IV.
- (c) Article 21 and the freedoms guaranteed in Part III.
- (d) Article 24 and the provisions under the 44th Amendment to the Constitution.

Ans. (c)





Topic 10 Directive Principles of State Policy

1) The Purpose of the inclusion of Directive Principles of State Policy in the Indian Constitution is to establish: UPSC (Pre) 2002

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| (a) Political Democracy | (b) Social Democracy |
| (c) Gandhian Democracy | (d) Social and Economic Democracy |

Ans. (d)

2) Which one of the following Articles of the Directive Principles of State Policy deals with the promotion of international peace and security? UPSC (Pre) 2002

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| (a) 51 | (b) 48A |
| (c) 43A | (d) 41 |

Ans. (a)

3) Which of the following is/are included in the Directive Principles of State Policy?

1. Prohibition of Trafficking in human beings and forced labour.
2. Prohibition of consumption except for medicinal purposes of intoxicating drinks and of other drugs which are injurious to health.

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

UPSC (Pre) 2008

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

Ans. (b)

4) How are the Directive Principles of State Policy different from Fundamental Rights?

UPSC (Pre) 2009

- (a) Former is for Union Government and later is for state Government.
- (b) Former is a part of Constitution whereas later is not.
- (c) Directive Principles are not enforceable whereas Fundamental Right can be enforced.
- (d) None of these.

Ans. (c)

5) With reference to the Constitution of India, consider the following.

1. Fundamental Rights
2. Fundamental Duties
3. Directive Principles of State Policy

Which of the above provisions of the Constitution of India fulfilled the National Social Assistance Programme launched by the Government of India? UPSC (Pre) 2010



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

Ans. (b)

6) Consider the following provisions under the Directive Principles of State Policy as enshrined in the Constitution of India –

- 1. Securing Uniform Civil Code for citizens of India.**
- 2. Organizing Village Panchayats.**
- 3. Promoting Cottage Industries in Rural Areas.**
- 4. Securing for all the worker's reasonable leisure and culture opportunities.**

Which of the above are the Gandhian Principles that are reflected in the Directive Principles of State policy?

UPSC (Pre) 2012

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

Ans. (b)

7) According to the Constitution of India, which of the following are fundamental to the governance of the country?

UPSC (Pre) 2013

- (a) Fundamental Rights (b) Fundamental Duties
(c) Directive Principles of State Policy (d) Fundamental Rights and Fundamental Duties

Ans. (c)

8) In the Constitution of India, Promotion of International Peace and Security is included in the –

UPSC (Pre) 2014

- (a) Preamble to the Constitution (b) Directive Principles of State Policy
(c) Fundamental Duties (d) Ninth Schedule

Ans. (b)

9) Consider the following statements regarding the Directive Principles of State Policy:

- 1. These principles spell out the socio – economic democracy in the country.**
- 2. The provisions contained in these Principles are not enforceable by any court.**

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

UPSC (Pre) 2015

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

Ans. (c)



10) The concept of Welfare State is inclined in the Constitution of India in the: UPSC (Pre) 2015

- (a) Directive Principles of State Policy
- (b) Fourth Schedule of the Constitution
- (c) Fundamental Rights
- (d) Preamble of the Constitution

Ans. (a)

11) Consider the following statements:

With reference of the Constitution of India, the Directive Principle of State Policy constitute limitations upon

1. legislative function.

2. executive function.

Which of the above statement is/are correct?

UPSC (Pre) 2017

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

Ans. (d)

12) Which of the following statements is/are true of the Fundamental Duties of an Indian citizen?

1. A legislative process has been provided to enforce these duties.

2. They are correlative to legal duties.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

UPSC (Pre) 2017

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

Ans. (d)

13) Which principle among the following was added to the Directive Principles of State Policy by the 42nd Amendment to the Constitution?

UPSC (Pre) 2017

- (a) Equal pay for equal work for both men and women
- (b) Participation of workers in the management of industries
- (c) Right of work, education and public assistance
- (d) Securing living wage and human conditions of work to workers

Ans. (b)



Topic 11 Fundamental Duties

1) Under the Constitution of India, which one of the following is not a Fundamental Duty?

UPSC (Pre) 2011

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| (a) To vote in public elections | (b) To develop scientific temper |
| (c) To safeguard public property | (d) To abide by the Constitution and respect its deals |

Ans. (a)

2) Which of the following is/are among the Fundamental Duties of citizens laid down in the Indian Constitution?

1. To preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture.
2. To protect the weaker sections from social injustice.
3. To develop the scientific temper and spirit of inquiry.
4. To strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity.

Select the correct answer using the code given below

UPSC (Pre) 2012

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

Ans. (c)

3) “To uphold protect the Sovereignty, Unity and Integrity of India” is a provision made in the

UPSC (Pre) 2015

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| (a) Preamble of the Constitution | (b) Directive Principles of State Policy |
| (c) Fundamental Rights | (d) Fundamental Duties |

Ans. (d)



Topic-12 The President

1) The Chief Minister of a State in India is not eligible to vote in the Presidential election if –

UPSC (Pre) 1993

- (a) He is a candidate
- (b) He is yet to prove his majority on the floor of the Lower House of the State Legislature.
- (c) He is a member of the Upper House of the State Legislature.
- (d) He is a member of the Lower House of the State Legislature.

Ans. (c)

2) The only instance when the President of India exercised his power of veto, is related to –

UPSC (Pre) 1993

- (a) The Hindu Code Bill
- (b) The PEPSU Appropriation Bill
- (c) The Indian Post Office (Amendment) Bill
- (d) The Dowry Prohibition Bill

Ans. (c)

3) Which among the following is/are appointed by the President of India?

1. Chairman of the Finance Commission
2. Vice – Chairman of the Planning Commission
3. Chief Ministers of the Union Territories

Select the correct answer by using the following code:

UPSC (Pre) 1994

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| (a) 1 is correct | (b) 1 and 2 are correct |
| (c) 1 and 3 are correct | (d) 2 and 3 are correct |

Ans. (c)

4) Which one of the following is a part of the electoral college of the President but not of the process of impeachment?

UPSC (Pre) 1996

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| (a) Lok Sabha | (b) Rajya Sabha |
| (c) State Legislative Councils | (d) State Legislative Assemblies |

Ans. (d)

5) In the Presidential election of India, every elected member of the Legislative Assembly of a State shall have as many votes as there are multiples of one thousand in the quotient obtained by dividing the population of the State by the total number of the elected members of the Assembly. As at



present (1997), the expression “population” here means the population as ascertained by the
UPSC (Pre) 1997

- (a) 1991 Census (b) 1981 Census
(c) 1971 Census (d) 1961 Census

Ans. (c)

6) Which one of the following amendments to the Indian Constitution empowers the President to send back any matter for reconsideration by the Council of Ministers?
UPSC (Pre) 2002

- (a) 39th (b) 40th
(c) 42nd (d) 44th

Ans. (d)

7) Consider the following statements:

In the electoral college for Presidential Election in India,

1. The value of the vote of an elected Member of Legislative Assembly equals State Population divided by Number of elected Member of the state assembly $\times 100$

2. The value of the vote of an elected Member of Parliament equals the total value of the votes of all elected MLAs divided by total number of elected MP's

3. There were more than 5000 voters in the latest elections.

Which of these statement(s) is/are correct?

UPSC (Pre) 2003

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

Ans. (b)

8) Under which Article of the Indian Constitution did the President give his assent to the Ordinance on electoral reforms when it was sent back to him by the Union Cabinet without making any changes (in the year 2002)?
UPSC (Pre) 2003

- (a) Article 121 (b) Article 142
(c) Article 123 (d) Article 124

Ans. (c)

9) To whom does the President of India address his resignation?
UPSC (Pre) 2009

- (a) Speaker of the Lok Sabha (b) Vice – President of India
(c) Chief Justice of India (d) Prime Minister of India

Ans. (b)

10) According to the Constitution of India, it is the duty of the President of India to cause to be laid before the Parliament which of the following?



1. The Recommendations of the Union Finance Commission
2. The Report of the Public Accounts Committee
3. The Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General
4. The Report of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes

Select the correct answer using the code given below

UPSC (Pre) 2012

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

Ans. (c)

11) With reference to the election of the President of India, consider the following statements:

1. The value of the vote of each MLA varies from State to State.
2. The value of the vote of MPs of the Lok Sabha is more than the value of the vote of MPs of the Rajya Sabha.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

UPSC (Pre) 2018

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

Ans. (c)



Topic 13 The Vice – President

1) Among the four pairs given below which one consists of a correct – combination of dignitaries who became Vice – President after having held diplomatic posts of Ambassador and High Commissioners?

UPSC (Pre) 1993

- (a) Dr. S. Radhakrishnan and G.S. Pathak
- (b) Dr. S. Radhakrishnan and V.V. Giri
- (c) Dr. Zakir Hussain and K.R. Narayanan
- (d) B.D. Jatti and K.R. Narayanan

Ans. (b)

2) Who among the following has held the office of the Vice – President of India?

UPSC (Pre) 2008

- 1. Mohammad Hidayatullah
- 2. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed
- 3. NeelamSanjiva Reddy
- 4. Shankar Dayal Sharma

Code:

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

Ans. (b)



Topic 14 The Council of Ministers

1) Which of the following person was not a Chief Minister of any state before holding the office of Prime Minister? **UPSC (Pre) 1994**

- (a) Morarji Desai (b) P.V. Narasimha Rao
(c) Charan Singh (d) Chandra Shekhar

Ans. (d)

2) Which one of the following is not explicitly stated in the Constitution of India but followed as a convention? **UPSC (Pre) 1995**

- (a) The Finance Minister is to be a Member of the Lower House.
- (b) The Prime Minister has to resign if he loses the majority in the Lower House.
- (c) All the parts of India are to be represented in the Councils of Ministers.
- (d) In the event of both the President and the Vice – President demitting office simultaneously before the end of the tenure, the Speaker of the Lower House of the Parliament will officiate as the President.

Ans. (b)

3) Which one of the following statements is correct about the Prime Minister of India?

- (a) He is free to choose his ministers only among those who are members of either House of the Parliament.
- (b) He can choose his cabinet colleagues after due counselling by the President of India in this regard.
- (c) He has full discretion in the choice of persons who are to serve as ministers in his cabinet.
- (d) He has only limited power in the choice of his cabinet colleagues because of the discretionary powers vested in the President of India.

Ans. (c)

4) If the Prime Minister of India belongs to the Upper House of Parliament: UPSC (Pre) 1997

- (a) He will not be able to vote in his favour in the event of a no – confidence motion
- (b) He will not be able to speak on the budget in the Lower House.
- (c) He can make statements only in the Upper House
- (d) He will have to become a member of the Lower House within six months after being sworn in as the Prime Minister

Ans. (a)

5) Who among the following have been the Union Finance Minister of India?

- 1. V.P. Singh**



3. Y.B. Chavan

4. Pranab Mukherjee

Select the correct answer by using the code given below:

UPSC (Pre) 2007

(a) 1, 2 and 3

(b) 1, 3 and 4

(c) 2 and 4

(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Ans. (d)

6) 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.

Code:

UPSC (Pre) 2007

(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.

Ans. (d)

7) With reference to Union Government, consider the following statements:

1. The Constitution of India provides that all Cabinet Ministers shall be compulsorily the sitting members of Lok Sabha only.

2. The Union Cabinet Secretariat operates under the direction of the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs.

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

UPSC (Pre) 2009

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans. (d)

8) With reference to Union Government, consider the following statements:

1. The number of Ministries at the Centre of 15 August, 1947 was 18.

2. The number of Ministries at the Centre at present is 36.

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

UPSC (Pre) 2009

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans. (a)



9) Which of the following Constitutional Amendments states that the total number of Ministers, including the Prime Minister in the Council of Ministers, shall not exceed fifteen percent of the total number of members of the House of the People?

UPSC (Pre) 2009

- (a) 90th (b) 91st
(c) 92nd (d) 93rd

Ans. (b)

10) The Prime Minister of India, at the time of his/her appointment

UPSC (Pre) 2012

(a) Need not necessarily be a member of one of the Houses of the Parliament but must become a member of one of the Houses within six months.

(b) Need not necessarily be a member of one of the Houses of the Parliament but must become a member of the Lok Sabha within six months.

(c) Must be a member of one of the Houses of the Parliament.

(d) Must be a member of the Lok Sabha.

Ans. (a)

11) The Prime Minister shall communicate to the President about the proposals for Legislation.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

UPSC (Pre) 2013

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

Ans. (b)

12) Consider the following statements:

1. The President shall make rules for more convenient transaction of the business of the Government of India, and for the allocation among Ministers of the said business.

2. All executive actions of the Government of India shall be expressed to be taken in the name of the Prime Minister.

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

UPSC (Pre) 2014

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

Ans. (a)

13) Consider the following statements regarding a 'No – Confidence Motion' in India:

1. There is no mention of a 'No – Confidence Motion' in the Constitution of India.

2. A Motion of No – Confidence can be introduced in the Lok Sabha only.

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

UPSC (Pre) 2014

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only



(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans. (c)

14) Consider the following statements:

1. The Executive Power of the Union of India is vested in the Prime Minister.

2. The Prime Minister is the ex – officio Chairman of the Civil Services Board.

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

UPSC (Pre) 2015

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans. (d)





Topic 15 The Attorney General and the C.A.G.

1) Consider the following statements about the Attorney General of India:

1. He is appointed by the President of India
2. He must have the same qualifications as are required for a Judge of the Supreme Court
3. He must be a member of either House of Parliament
4. He can be removed by impeachment by Parliament

Which of these statements are correct?

UPSC (Pre) 2000

Code:

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

Ans. (a)

2) Which one of the following duties is not performed by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India?

UPSC (Pre) 2001

- (a) To audit and report on all expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India.
- (b) To audit and report on all expenditure from the Contingency Funds and Public Accounts.
- (c) To audit and report on all trading, manufacturing, profit and loss accounts.
- (d) To control the receipt and issue of public money, and to ensure that the public revenue is lodged in the Exchequer.

Ans. (d)

3) 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 Civil Procedure Code, High Courts have original appellate and advisory jurisdiction at the State level.

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

UPSC (Pre) 2009

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

Ans. (d)



4) In India, other than ensuring that public funds are used efficiently and for the intended purpose, what is the importance of the office of the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG)?

1. CAG exercises exchequer control on behalf of the Parliament when the President of India declares national emergency/financial emergency.

2. CAG reports on the execution of projects or programmes by the ministries are discussed by the Public Accounts Committee.

3. Information from CAG reports can be used by investigating agencies to press charges against those who have violated the law while managing public finances.

4. While dealing with the audit and accounting of government companies, CAG has certain judicial powers for prosecuting those who violate the law.

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

UPSC (Pre) 2012

(a) 1, 3 and 4

(b) Only 2

(c) 2 and 3

(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Ans. (c)

5) Consider the following statements:

Attorney General of India can –

1. take part in the proceeding of the Lok Sabha.

2. be a member of a committee of the Lok Sabha.

3. speak in the Lok Sabha.

4. vote in the Lok Sabha.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

UPSC (Pre) 2013

(a) Only 1

(b) 2 and 4

(c) 1, 2 and 3

(d) 1 and 3

Ans. (c)



Topic 16 Order of Precedence

1) Consider the following functionaries:

1. Cabinet Secretary
2. Chief Election Commissioner
3. Union Cabinet Minister
4. Chief Justice of India

Their correct sequence in the Order of Precedence is:

UPSC (Pre) 2000

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

Ans. (c)

2) As per Indian Protocol, who among the following ranks highest in the order of precedence?

UPSC (Pre) 2003

- (a) Deputy Prime Minister
- (b) Former President
- (c) Governor of a State within his State
- (d) Speaker of Lok Sabha

Ans. (c)



Topic 17 The Parliament (Part-A)

1) Which one of the following statements regarding the office of the Speaker is correct?

UPSC (Pre) 1993

- (a) He holds office during the pleasure of the President.
- (b) He need not be a member of the House at the time of his election but has to become a member of the House within six months from the date of his election.
- (c) He loses his office if the house is dissolved before the end of its normal tenure.
- (d) If he intends to resign the letter of his resignation is to be addressed to the Deputy Speaker.

Ans. (d)

2) If the number of seats allocated to a state in the Lok Sabha is 42, then the number of seats reserved for the Scheduled Castes in that state will be:

UPSC (Pre) 1996

- (a) 21
- (b) 14
- (c) 7
- (d) None of these

Ans. (d)

3) The term of the Lok Sabha:

UPSC (Pre) 2002

- (a) Cannot be extended under any circumstances
- (b) Can be extended by six months at a time
- (c) Can be extended by one year at a time during the proclamation of emergency
- (d) Can be extended for two years at a time during the proclamation of emergency

Ans. (c)

4) Which of the following Constitutional Amendments is related to raising the number of Members of Lok Sabha to be elected from the States?

UPSC (Pre) 2003

- (a) 6th and 22nd
- (b) 13th and 38th
- (c) 7th and 31st
- (d) 11th and 42nd

Ans. (c)

5) Who was the First Speaker of Lok Sabha?

UPSC (Pre) 2007

- (a) Mavalankar
- (b) Hukum Singh
- (c) B.D. Jatti
- (d) V.V. Giri

Ans. (a)

6) Which one of the following is the largest (area – wise) Lok Sabha Constituency?

UPSC (Pre) 2008

- (a) Kangra
- (b) Ladakh



(c) Kachchh

(d) Bhilwara

Ans. (b)

7) In India Lok Sabha Speaker is –

UPSC (Pre) 2009

(a) Nominated

(b) Chosen

(c) Elected

(d) Appointed

Ans. (b)

8) 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 statement(s) given above is/are correct?

UPSC (Pre) 2012

(a) 1 and 2

(b) Only 3

(c) 1, 2 and 3

(d) None of these

Ans. (b)

9) In the case of election to the Lok Sabha, the amount of Security deposited by general category candidates and SC/ ST category candidates respectively is:

UPSC (Pre) 2012

(a) Rs. 5,000 and 2,500

(b) Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 2,500

(c) Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 5,000

(d) None of these

Ans. (d)

10) For election to the Lok Sabha, a nomination paper can be filed by

UPSC (Pre) 2017

(a) anyone 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 a constituency

(d) any citizen of India

Ans. (c)

11) Consider the following statements:

1. In the election for Lok Sabha or State Assembly, the winning candidate must get at least 50 percent of the votes polled, to be declared elected.

2. According to the provisions laid down in the Constitution of India, in Lok Sabha, the Speaker's post goes to the majority party and the Deputy Speaker's to the Opposition.



Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

UPSC (Pre) 2017

- (a) 1 only (b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 3 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans. (d)

12) Consider the following statements:

1. In the first Lok Sabha, the single largest party in the opposition was the Swatantra Party.
2. In the Lok Sabha, a “Leader of the Opposition” was recognized for the first time in 1969.
3. In the Lok Sabha, if a party does not have a minimum of 75 members, its leader cannot be recognized as the Leader of the Opposition.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

UPSC (Pre) 2018

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

Ans. (b)

13) Consider the following statements:

1. The Speaker of the legislative Assembly shall vacate his/ her office if he/ she ceases to be a member of the Assembly.
2. Whenever of the Legislative Assembly is dissolved, the Speaker shall vacate his/ her office immediately.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

UPSC (Pre) 2018

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

Ans. (a)



Topic 18 The Parliament (Part -B)

1) Which one of the following statements correctly describes the Fourth Schedule of the Constitution of India?

UPSC (Pre) 2001

- (a) It lists the distribution of powers between the Union and the states.
- (b) It contains the languages listed in the Constitution.
- (c) It contains provisions for the administration of Tribal areas.
- (d) It allocates seats in the Council of States.

Ans. (d)

2) Given below is a list of States along with seats allotted to them in the Council of States. Which one of them is not matched:

UPSC (Pre) 2009

- | | | |
|--------------------|---|----|
| (a) Madhya Pradesh | – | 11 |
| (b) Maharashtra | – | 19 |
| (c) Tamil Nadu | – | 18 |
| (d) West Bengal | – | 16 |

Ans. (a)

3) Consider the following statements:

1. Union Territories are not represented in the Rajya Sabha.

2. It is within the purview of the Chief Election Commissioner to adjudicate the election disputes.

3. According to the Constitution of India, the Parliament consist of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha only.

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

UPSC (Pre) 2012

- | | |
|-------------|-------------------|
| (a) Only 1 | (b) 2 and 3 |
| (c) 1 and 3 | (d) None of these |

Ans. (d)

4) Which of the following special powers has been conferred on the Rajya Sabha by the Constitution of India?

UPSC (Pre) 2012

- (a) To change the existing territory of a State and to change the name of a State.
- (b) To pass a resolution empowering the Parliament to make laws in the State List and to create one or more All India Services.
- (c) To amend the election procedure of the President and to determine the pension of the President after his/her retirement.



(d) To determine the functions of the Election Commission and to determine the number of Election Commissioners.

Ans. (b)

5) What will follow if money bill is substantially amended by Rajya Sabha? UPSC (Pre) 2013

(a) Lok Sabha may still proceed with the bill accepting or not accepting the recommendations of Rajya Sabha.

(b) Lok Sabha cannot consider the bill further.

(c) Lok Sabha may send the bill to Rajya Sabha for reconsideration.

(d) President may call a joint sitting for passing the bill.

Ans. (a)

6) Consider the following statements:

1. The Rajya Sabha has no power either to reject or to amend a Money Bill.

2. The Rajya Sabha cannot vote on the Demands for Grants.

3. The Rajya Sabha cannot discuss the Annual Financial Statements.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

UPSC (Pre) 2015

(a) 1 only

(b) 1 and 2 only

(c) 2 and 3 only

(d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans. (b)

7) The Parliament of India acquires the powers to legislate on any item in the State List in the national interest if a resolution to that effect is passed by the –

UPSC (Pre) 2016

(a) Lok Sabha by a simple majority of its total membership

(b) Lok Sabha by a majority of not less than two – third of its total membership

(c) Rajya Sabha by a simple majority of its total membership

(d) Rajya Sabha by a majority of not less than two – third of its members present and voting

Ans. (d)



Topic 19 The Parliament (Part-C)

1) Which one of the following statement is correct?

UPSC (Pre) 1994

- (a) All the members of Council of States are elected by State Legislative Assemblies.
- (b) As the Vice – President is the ex – officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha, only a member of the Rajya Sabha can contest for the office of the Vice – President.
- (c) A point difference between the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha is that while a candidate to Lok Sabha can contest from any State in India, a candidate to the Rajya Sabha should ordinarily be a resident of the State from where he is contesting.
- (d) The Constitution of India explicitly prohibits the appointment of a nominated member of the Rajya Sabha to the post of minister.

Ans. (c)

2) Consider the table given below:

Parliament	
Council of States	House of the People
Not more than 250 members	Not more than 552 members and
12 nominated	not more than 530
not more than 238 representatives of	representatives of
States and Union Territories	States plus not more than 2 nominated
	Anglo – Indians and X.

Which one of the following will fit in the place marked ‘X’?

UPSC (Pre) 1995

- (a) Ministers who are not members of Parliament but who have to get themselves elected to either House of Parliament within six months after assuming office
- (b) Not more than 20 nominated members
- (c) Not more than 20 representatives of Union Territories
- (d) The Attorney General who has the right to speak and take part in the proceeding of either House of Parliament

Ans. (c)

3) Who among the following has the right to vote in the elections to both the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha?

UPSC (Pre) 1995

- (a) Elected members of the Lower House of the Parliament



- (b) Elected members of the Upper House of the Parliament
- (c) Elected members of the Upper House of the state Legislature
- (d) Elected members of the Lower House of the State Legislature

Ans. (d)

4) Which of the following are/is stated in the Constitution of India?

1. The President shall not be a member of either House of Parliament.

2. The Parliament shall consist of the President and the two Houses.

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

UPSC (Pre) 1997

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

Ans. (b)

5) The Parliament can make law for the whole or any part of India for implementing International Treaties –

UPSC (Pre) 2000

- (a) With the consent of the states
- (b) With the consent of majority of states
- (c) With the consent of the states concerned
- (d) Without the consent of any state

Ans. (d)

6) The Speaker can ask a member of the House to stop speaking and let another member speak. This phenomenon is known as:

UPSC (Pre) 2000

- (a) Decorum
- (b) Crossing the floor
- (c) Interpellation
- (d) Yielding the floor

Ans. (d)

7) Which one of the following statements about a Money Bill is not correct?

UPSC (Pre) 2000

- (a) A Money Bill can be tabled in either House of Parliament
- (b) The Speaker of Lok Sabha is the final authority to decide whether a Bill is a Money Bill or not
- (c) The Rajya Sabha must return a Money Bill passed by the Lok Sabha and send it for consideration within 14 days
- (d) The President can not return a Money Bill to the Lok Sabha for reconsideration

Ans. (a)

8) In what way does the Indian Parliament exercise control over the administration?

UPSC (Pre) 2001



- (a) Through Parliamentary Committees
- (b) Through Advisory Committees of various ministries
- (c) By making the administrators send periodic reports
- (d) By compelling the executive to issue writs

Ans. (a)

9) With reference to Indian Polity, which one of the following statements is correct?

UPSC (Pre) 2002

- (a) Planning Commission is accountable to Parliament
- (b) President can make ordinance only when either of the two Houses of Parliament is not in session
- (c) The minimum age prescribed for appointment as a Judge of the Supreme Court is 40 years
- (d) National Development Council is constituted of Union Finance Minister and the Chief Ministers of all the States

Ans. (d)

10) Which one of the following statements is correct?

UPSC (Pre) 2003

- (a) Only the Rajya Sabha and not the Lok Sabha can have nominated members
- (b) There is a Constitutional provision for nominating two members belonging to the Anglo – Indian community to the Rajya Sabha
- (c) There is no Constitutional bar for nominated members to be appointed as a Union Minister
- (d) A nominated member can vote both in the Presidential and Vice – Presidential elections

Ans. (c)

11) Consider the following statements:

1. The joint sitting of both Houses of the Parliament in India is sanctioned under Article 108 of the Constitution

2. The first joint sitting of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha was held in the year 1961

3. The second joint sitting of both Houses of Indian Parliament was held to pass the Banking Service Commission (Repeal), Bill

Which of these statements is/are correct?

UPSC (Pre) 2003

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

Ans. (d)

12) Consider the following statements:

1. While members of the Rajya Sabha are associated with Committees on Public Accounts and Public Undertakings, members of Committee on Estimates are drawn entirely from Lok Sabha



2. The Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs works under the overall direction of Cabinet Committee on Parliamentary Affairs.

3. The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs nominates members of Parliament on Committees, Councils, Boards, and Commissions, etc. set up by the Government of India in various ministries.

Which of these statements are correct?

UPSC (Pre) 2003

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

Ans. (d)

13) The Consultative Committee of Members of Parliament for Railway Zones is constituted by which of the following?

UPSC (Pre) 2005

- (a) President of India (b) Ministry of Railways
(c) Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs (d) Ministry of Transport

Ans. (c)

14) Consider the following statements:

1. The Chairman of the Committee on Public Accounts is appointed by the Speaker of the Lok Sabha.

2. The Committee on Public Accounts comprises Members of Lok Sabha, Members of Rajya Sabha and a few eminent persons of industry and trade.

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

UPSC (Pre) 2007

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

Ans. (a)

15) Which one of the following statements is not correct with regard to control of Parliament on a budget?

UPSC (Pre) 2009

- (a) Parliament does not have any role in the creation of the budget.
(b) Parliament has the power to move on the charged expenditure on the Consolidated Fund.
(c) Parliament has no power to impose a tax without the recommendation of the President.
(d) Parliament has no power to increase any tax without the recommendation of the President.

Ans. (b)



16) With reference to Union Government, consider the following statements:

1. The Ministries/ Departments of the Government of India are created by the Prime Minister on the advice of the Cabinet Secretary.

2. Each of the Ministries is assigned to a Minister by the President of India on the advice of the Prime Minister.

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

UPSC (Pre) 2009

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

Ans. (b)

17) Which of the following is responsible for preparation and presentation of union budget in the Parliament?

UPSC (Pre) 2010

- (a) Department of Revenue (b) Department of Economic Affairs
(c) Department of Financial Services (d) Department of Expenditure

Ans. (b)

18) The authorization for the withdrawal of funds from the Consolidated Fund of India must come from –

UPSC (Pre) 2011

- (a) The President of India (b) The Parliament of India
(c) The Prime Minister of India (d) The Union Finance Minister

Ans. (b)

19) All revenues received by the Union Government by way of taxes and other receipts for the conduct of Government business are credited to the

UPSC (Pre) 2011

- (a) Contingency Fund of India (b) Public Account
(c) Consolidated Fund of India (d) Deposits and Advances Fund

Ans. (c)

20) If the annual Union Budget is not passed by the Lok Sabha...

UPSC (Pre) 2011

- (a) The Budget is modified and presented again
(b) The Budget is referred to the Rajya Sabha for suggestions
(c) The Union Finance Minister is asked to resign
(d) The Prime Minister submits the resignation of Council of Ministers

Ans. (d)



21) What is the difference between

1. 'Vote – on – Account' is used by a stable Government, while 'interim budget' is a provision used by a caretaker Government.

2. A 'Vote – on – Account' only deals with the expenditure in Government's budget while an 'interim budget' includes both expenditure and receipts.

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

UPSC (Pre) 2011

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans. (b)

22) A deadlock between the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha calls for a joint sitting of the Parliament during the passage of

1. Ordinary Legislation

2. Money Bill

3. Constitution Amendment Bill

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

UPSC (Pre) 2012

(a) Only 1

(b) 2 and 3

(c) 1 and 3

(d) 1, 2 and 3

Ans. (a)

23) Which of the following are the methods of Parliamentary control over public finance in India?

1. Placing Annual Finance Statement before the Parliament.

2. Withdrawal of money from Consolidated Fund of India only after passing the Appropriation Bill.

3. Provisions of supplementary grants and vote – on – account.

4. A periodic or at least a mid – year review of the programme of the Government against macroeconomic forecasts and expenditure by a Parliamentary Budget Office.

5. Introducing Finance Bill in the Parliament.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

UPSC (Pre) 2012

(a) 1, 2, 3 and 4

(b) 1, 2 and 4

(c) 3, 4 and 5

(d) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

Ans. (a)

24) In the Parliament of India, the purpose of an adjournment motion is –

UPSC (Pre) 2012

(a) To allow a discussion on a definite matter of urgent public importance



(b) To let opposition members collect information from the ministers

(c) To allow a reduction of specific amount in demand for grant

(d) To postpone the proceeding to check the inappropriate or violent behavior on the part of some members

Ans. (a)

25) The Parliament can make any law for whole or any part of India for implementing international treaties –

UPSC (Pre) 2013

(a) With the consent of all the states

(b) With the consent of the majority of states

(c) With the consent of the states concerned

(d) Without the consent of any state

Ans. (d)

26) Consider the following statements:

1. The Chairman and the Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha are not the members of that House.

2. While the nominated members of the Both Houses of the Parliament have no voting right in the Presidential election, they have Right to Vote in the election of the Vice – President.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

UPSC (Pre) 2013

(a) Only 1

(b) Only 2

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans. (b)

27) Consider the following statements

The Parliamentary Committee on Public Accounts

1. consists of not more than 25 Members of the Lok Sabha.

2. scrutinizes appropriation and finance accounts of the Government.

3. examines the report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

UPSC (Pre) 2013

(a) Only 1

(b) 2 and 3

(c) Only 3

(d) All of these

Ans. (b)

28) Which one of the following is the largest Committee of the Parliament?

UPSC (Pre) 2014

(a) The Committee on Public Accounts

(b) The Committee on Estimates



- (c) The Committee on Public Undertakings (d) The Committee on Petitions

Ans. (b)

29) When a bill referred to a joint sitting of both the Houses of the Parliament, it has to be passed by – **UPSC (Pre) 2015**

- (a) A simple majority of members present and voting
- (b) Three – fourth majority of members present and voting
- (c) Two – third majority of the Houses
- (d) Absolute majority of the Houses

Ans. (a)

30) With reference to the Union Government, consider the following statements:

- 1. The Department of Revenue is responsible for the preparation of Union Budget that is presented to the Parliament.**
- 2. No amount can be written from the Consolidated Fund of India without the authorization from the Parliament of India.**
- 3. All the distribution made from Public Account also need the authorization from the Parliament of India.**

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

UPSC (Pre) 2015

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

Ans. (c)

31) 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 the dissolution of the Lok Sabha.**

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

UPSC (Pre) 2016

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

Ans. (b)

32) With reference to the Parliament of India, consider the following statements:

- 1. A private member's bill is a bill presented by a Member of Parliament who is not elected but only nominated by the President of India.**
- 2. Recently, a private member's bill has been passed in the Parliament of India for the first time in its history.**



Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

UPSC (Pre) 2017

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

Ans. (d)

33) The Parliament of India exercises over the functions of the Council of Ministers through

1. Adjournment motion
2. Question hour
3. Supplementary questions

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

UPSC (Pre) 2017

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

Ans. (d)

34) Regarding Money Bill, which of the following statements is not correct?

UPSC (Pre) 2018

- (a) A bill shall be deemed to be a Money Bill if it contains only provisions relating to imposition, abolition, remission, alteration or regulation of any tax.
 (b) A Money Bill has provisions for the custody of the Consolidated Fund of India or the Contingency Fund of India.
 (c) A Money Bill is concerned with the appropriation of moneys out of the Contingency Fund of India.
 (d) A Money Bill deals with the regulation of borrowing of money or giving of any guarantee by the Government of India.

Ans. (c)

35) With reference to the Parliament of India, which of the following Parliamentary Committees scrutinizes and reports to the House whether the powers to make regulations rules, sub – rules, by – laws etc. conferred by the Constitution or delegated by the Parliament are being properly exercised by the Executive within the scope of such delegation?

UPSC (Pre) 2018

- (a) Committee on Government Assurance
 (b) Committee on Subordinate Legislation
 (c) Rules Committee
 (d) Business Advisory Committee

Ans. (b)



Topic 20 The Parliament (Part-D)

1) With reference to consumers right/ privileges under the provisions of law in India, which of the following statement(s) is/are correct?

1. Consumers are empowered to take samples for food testing.
2. When a consumer files a complaint in any Consumer Forum, no fee is required to be paid.
3. In the case of death of a consumer, his/her legal heir can file a complaint in the Consumer Forum on his/her behalf.

Select the correct answer using the code given below

UPSC (Pre) 2012

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

Ans. (c)

2) The National Green Tribunal Act, 2010 was enacted in consonance with which of following provisions of the Constitution of India?

1. The right to a healthy environment, constructed as a part of Right to life under Article 21.
2. Provision of grants for raising the level of administration in the Scheduled Tribes under Article 275(1).
3. Power and functions of Gram Sabha as mentioned under Article 243(A).

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

UPSC (Pre) 2012

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

Ans. (a)

3) The Government enacted the Panchayat Extension to Scheduled Areas (PESA) Act in 1996. Which one of the following is not identified as its objective?

UPSC (Pre) 2013

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| (a) To provide self – governance | (b) To recognize traditional rights |
| (c) To create autonomous regions | (d) To free tribal peoples from exploitation |

Ans. (c)

4) Under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, who shall be the authority to initiate the process for determining the nature and extent of individual or community forest rights or both?

UPSC (Pre) 2013

- (a) State Forest Department
- (b) District Collector/ Deputy Commissioner
- (c) Tahsildar/ Block Development Officer/ Mandal Revenue Officer



(d) Gram Sabha

Ans. (d)

5) With reference to the 'Prohibition of Benami Property Transaction Act, 1988 (PBPT Act)', consider the following statements:

- 1. A property transaction is not treated as a benami transaction if the owner of the property is not aware of the transaction.**
- 2. Properties held benami are liable for confiscation by the Government.**
- 3. The Act provides for three authorities for investigation but does not provide for any appellate mechanism.**

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

UPSC (Pre) 2017

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

Ans. (b)

6) Consider the following statements:

- 1. As per the Right to Education (RTE) Act, to be eligible for appointment as a teacher in a State, a person would be required to possess the minimum qualification laid down by the concerned State Council of Teacher Education.**
- 2. As per the RTE Act, for teaching primary classes, a candidate is required to pass a Teacher Eligibility Test conducted in accordance with the National Council of Teacher Education guidelines.;**
- 3. In India, more than 90% of teacher education institutions are directly under the State Governments.**

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

UPSC (Pre) 2018

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

Ans. (b)



Topic 21 The Supreme Court

1) Which of the following statements regarding the Advisory Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is correct?

- (1) It is binding on the Supreme Court to give its opinion on any matter referred to it by the President.**
- (2) The full bench of the Supreme Court hears any reference made to it under its power of Advisory Jurisdiction.**
- (3) The opinion given by the Supreme Court on a reference under Advisory Jurisdiction is not binding on the government.**
- (4) Not more than one reference at a time can be made to the Supreme Court under its power of Advisory Jurisdiction.**

Select the answer from the codes given below –

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

Ans. (c)

UPSC (Pre) 1994

2) The power of the Supreme Court of India to decide disputes between the Centre and the State falls under its –

- (a) Advisory jurisdiction**
- (b) Appellate jurisdiction**
- (c) Original jurisdiction**
- (d) Constitutional jurisdiction**

Ans. (c)

UPSC (Pre) 1996

3) The concept of Public Litigation originated in:

- (a) Australia**
- (b) India**
- (c) The United States**
- (d) The United Kingdom**

Ans. (c)

UPSC (Pre) 1997

4) Ad hoc Judges are appointed in the Supreme Court when –

- (a) Some Judges go on long leave**
- (b) No one is available for permanent appointment**
- (c) There is an abnormal increase in cases pending before the Court**
- (d) There is no quorum of the Judges available to hold**

Ans. (d)

UPSC (Pre) 2000

5) The Supreme Court of India tenders advice to the President on a matter of law or fact:

UPSC (Pre) 2001



- (a) On its initiative
- (b) Only if he seeks such advice
- (c) Only if the matter relates to the Fundamental Rights of citizens
- (d) Only if the issue poses a threat to the unity and integrity of the country

Ans. (b)

6) The power to enlarge the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India with respect to any matter included in the Union List of Legislative Powers rests with – **UPSC (Pre) 2003**

- (a) The President of India
- (b) The Chief Justice of India
- (c) The Parliament
- (d) The Union Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs

Ans. (c)

7) Under which Article of the Indian Constitution did the President make a reference to the Supreme Court to seek the Court's opinion on the Constitutional validity of the Election Commission's decision on deferring the Gujrat Assembly Elections (in the year 2002)?

UPSC (Pre) 2003

- (a) Article 142
- (b) Article 143
- (c) Article 144
- (d) Article 145

Ans. (b)

8) Consider the following statements:

1. The Parliament cannot enlarge the Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India as its Jurisdiction is limited to that conferred by the Constitution.

2. The officers and servants of the Supreme Court and High Courts are appointed by the concerned Chief Justice, and the administrative expenses are charged on the Consolidated Fund of India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

UPSC (Pre) 2005

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

Ans. (d)

9) Consider the following statements:

1. Justice V.R. Krishna Iyer was the Chief Justice of India.

2. Justice V.R. Krishna Iyer is considered as one of the progenitors of Public Interest Litigation (PIL) in the Indian Judicial System.

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

UPSC (Pre) 2008



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

Ans. (b)

10) A Constitution (Amendment) Act may be declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of India if it – **UPSC (Pre) 2009**

- (a) Establishes three – tier federal set up in place of the existing two tier – set up.
(b) Removes Right of Equality before the law from Part III and places it elsewhere in the Constitution.
(c) Replaces Parliamentary System of Executive with the Presidential one.
(d) Establishes a Federal Court of Appeal to lighten the burden of the Supreme Court.

Ans. (b)

11) Consider the following statements:

The Supreme Court of India tenders advice to the President of India on matters of law or fact.

1. On its initiative (on any matter of larger public interest).
2. If he seeks such advice.
3. Only if the matters is related to the Fundamental Rights of the citizens.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

UPSC (Pre) 2010

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

Ans. (b)

12) What is the provision to safeguard the autonomy of the Supreme Court of India?

1. While appointing the Judges of the Supreme Court, the President of India has to consult the Chief Justice of India.
2. The Judges of the Supreme Court can be removed by the Chief Justice of India only.
3. The salaries of the Judges are charged on the Consolidated Fund of India to which the Legislature does not have to vote.
4. All appointments of officers and staffs of the Supreme Court of India are made by the Government only after consulting the Chief Justice of India?

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

UPSC (Pre) 2012

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

Ans. (a)



13) Which of the following are included in the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court?

1. A dispute between the Government of India and one or more States.
2. A dispute regarding elections to either House of the Parliament or that of Legislature of a state.
3. A dispute between the Government of India and a Union Territory.
4. A dispute between two or more States.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

UPSC (Pre) 2012

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

Ans. (c)

14) The power to increase the number of Judges in the Supreme Court of India is vested in –

UPSC (Pre) 2014

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------|
| (a) The President of India | (b) The Parliament |
| (c) The Chief Justice of India | (d) The Law Commission |

Ans. (b)

15) The power of the Supreme Court of India to decide disputes between the Centre and the State falls under its –

UPSC (Pre) 2014

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------------|
| (a) Advisory jurisdiction | (b) Appellate jurisdiction |
| (c) Original jurisdiction | (d) Constitutional jurisdiction |

Ans. (c)

16) Which of the following is the custodian of the Constitution of India?

UPSC (Pre) 2015

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| (a) The President of India | (b) The Prime Minister of India |
| (c) The Lok Sabha Secretariat | (d) The Supreme Court of India |

Ans. (d)

17) In India, Judicial Review implies

UPSC (Pre) 2017

- (a) the power of the Judiciary to pronounce upon the constitutionality of laws and executive orders.
- (b) the power of the Judiciary to question the wisdom of the laws enacted by the Legislatures.
- (c) the power of the Judiciary to review all the legislative enactments before they are assented to by the President.
- (d) the power of the Judiciary to review its own judgements given earlier in similar or different cases.

Ans. (a)



Topic 22 The Governor

1) Article 156 of the Constitution of India provides that a Governor shall hold office for a term of five years from the date on which he enters upon his office. Which of the following can be deduced from this.

1. No Governor can be removed from office till the completion of his term
2. No Governor can continue in office beyond the expiration of a period of five years.

Code:

UPSC (Pre) 1995

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

Ans. (d)

2) Which one of the following is correct?

UPSC (Pre) 2013

- (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 Court of the States in India 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 his/her post.
- (d) In the case of the Union Territory having a Legislative set up the Chief Minister is appointed by the Lt. Governor on the bases of majority support.

Ans. (c)

3) Which of the following are the discretionary powers given to the Governor of a State?

1. Sending a report to the President of India for imposing the President's Rule
2. Appointing the Ministers
3. Reserving certain bills passed by the State Legislature for consideration of the President of India
4. Making rules to conduct the business of the State Government

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

UPSC (Pre) 2014

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

Ans. (b)



4) Consider the following statements:

1. No criminal proceedings shall be instituted against the Governor of a State in any court during his term of office.

2. The emoluments and allowances of the Governor of a State shall not be diminished during his term of office.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

UPSC (Pre) 2018

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans. (c)





Topic 23 The State Legislature

1) Which one of the following States of India does not have a Legislative Council so far even though the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956 provides for it? **UPSC (Pre) 1995**

- | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| (a) Maharashtra | (b) Bihar |
| (c) Karnataka | (d) Madhya Pradesh |

Ans. (d)

2) Consider the following statements:

The Constitution of India provides that

1. The Legislative Assembly of each State shall consist of not more than 450 members chosen by direct election from territorial constituencies in the State.

2. A person shall not be qualified to be chosen to fill a seat in the Legislative Assembly of a State if he/she is less than 25 years of age.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

UPSC (Pre) 2008

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

Ans. (b)

3) Consider the following statements:

1. The Legislative Council of a State in India can be larger in size than half of the Legislative Assembly of that particular State.

2. The Governor of a State nominates the Chairman of Legislative Council of that particular State.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

UPSC (Pre) 2015

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

Ans. (d)

4) Consider the following statements:

1. The Chief Secretary in a State is appointed by the Governor of that State.

2. The Chief Secretary in a State has a fixed tenure.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

UPSC (Pre) 2016

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

Ans. (a)



Topic 24 The High Court

1) Which one of the following subjects comes under the common jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and the High Court? UPSC (Pre) 1993

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| (a) Mutual disputes among States | (b) Dispute between Centre and State |
| (c) Protection of Fundamental Rights | (d) Protection from the Violation of the Constitution |

Ans. (c)

2) When the Chief Justice of a High Court acts in an administrative capacity, he is subject to: UPSC (Pre) 1996

- (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

Ans. (a)

3) According to the Constitution of India the term 'district judge' shall not include: UPSC (Pre) 1996

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--|
| (a) Chief presidency magistrate | (b) Sessions judges |
| (c) Tribunal judge | (d) Chief judge of a small cause court |

Ans. (c)

4) Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R).

Assertion (A): Willful disobedience or non – compliance of Court orders and use of derogatory language about Judicial behavior amount to Contempt of Court.

Reason (R): Judicial activism cannot be practiced without arming the Judiciary with punitive powers to punish contemptuous behavior.

In the context of the above two statements which one of the following is correct? UPSC (Pre) 1997

- (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.

Ans. (b)



5) Consider the following statements regarding the High Courts in India:

- 1. There are eighteen High Courts in the country.**
- 2. Three of them have jurisdiction over more than one state.**
- 3. No Union Territory has High Court of its own.**
- 4. Judges of the High Court hold office till the age of 62.**

Which of these statements is/are correct?

UPSC (Pre) 2001

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

Ans. (d)

6) Consider the following statements:

- 1. There are 25 High Courts in India.**
- 2. Punjab, Haryana and the Union Territory of Chandigarh have a common High Court.**
- 3. National Capital Territory of Delhi has a High Court of its own.**

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

UPSC (Pre) 2002

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

Ans. (a)

7) Which one of the following High Courts has the Territorial Jurisdiction over Andaman and Nicobar lands?

UPSC (Pre) 2003

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------|
| (a) Andhra Pradesh | (b) Calcutta |
| (c) Madras | (d) Orissa |

Ans. (b)

8) Consider the following statements:

- 1. The mode of removal of a Judge of a High Court in India is same as that of removal of a Judge of the Supreme Court.**
- 2. After retirement from the office, a permanent Judge of a High Court cannot plead or act in any Court or before any authority in India.**

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

UPSC (Pre) 2007

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

Ans. (a)



9) How many High Courts in India have jurisdiction over more than one State (Union Territories not included)?

UPSC (Pre) 2008

- (a) 2 (b) 3
(c) 5 (d) None

Ans. (d)

10) With reference to Lok Adalats, which of the following statements is correct? UPSC (Pre) 2010

- (a) Lok Adalat have the jurisdiction to settle the matters at the pre – litigation stage and not those matters pending before any court.
(b) Lok Adalats can deal with matters which are civil and not criminal in nature.
(c) Every Lok Adalat consists of either serving or retired judicial officers only and not any other person.
(d) None of the statements given above is correct.

Ans. (d)

11) With reference to the ‘Gram Nyayalaya Act’, which of the following statements is/are correct?

- 1. As per the Act, Gram Nyayalaya can hear only civil cases and no criminal cases.**
2. The Act allows local social activists as mediators/ reconciliators.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

UPSC (Pre) 2016

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

Ans. (b)



Topic 25 The Centre State Relation

1) In which respect have the centre – relations been specifically termed as municipal relation –

UPSC (Pre) 1994

- (a) Centre's control of the state in the legislative sphere.
- (b) Centre's control of the state in financial matters.
- (c) Centre's control of the state in the administrative sector.
- (d) Centre's control of the state in the planning process.

Ans. (b)

2) Which of the following is/are extra – constitutional and extra – legal device(s) for securing cooperation and coordination between the States in India?

1. The National Development Council

2. The Governor's Conference

3. Zonal Councils

4. Inter – State Council

Code:

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

Ans. (a)

3) Agriculture Income Tax is assigned to the State Government by –

UPSC (Pre) 1995

- (a) The Finance Commission
- (b) The National Development Council
- (c) The Inter – State Council
- (d) The Constitution of India

Ans. (d)

4) Consider the following statements –

In India, stamp duty on financial goods deal are –

- 1. imposed and collected by state government**
- 2. regulated by the union government**

Which of the following is/are correct?

UPSC (Pre) 2003

- (a) only 1
- (b) only 2
- (c) both 1 and 2
- (d) none of these

Ans. (d)



5) Which one of the following Articles of Indian Constitution provides that 'it shall be the duty of the Union to protect every State against external aggression and internal disturbance?

UPSC (Pre) 2003

(a) Article 215

(b) Article 275

(c) Article 325

(d) Article 355

Ans. (d)





Topic 26 Emergency Provisions

1) Consider the following statements in respect of financial emergency under Article 360 of the Constitution of India:

1. A Proclamation of financial emergency issued shall cease to operate at the expiration of two months, unless, before the expiration of that period, it has been approved by the resolutions of both Houses of Parliament.

2. If any Proclamation of financial emergency is in operation, it is competent for the President of India to issue directions for the reduction of salaries and allowances of all or any class of persons, serving in connection with the affairs of the Union but excluding the Judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

UPSC (Pre) 2007

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

Ans. (a)

2) Which of the following are not necessarily the consequences of the proclamation of the President's rule in a State?

1. Dissolution of the State Legislative Assembly
2. Removal of the council of Ministers in the state
3. Dissolution of the local bodies

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

UPSC (Pre) 2017

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

Ans. (b)

3) If the President of India exercises his power as provided under Article 356 of the Constitution in respect of a particular State, then **UPSC (Pre) 2018**

UPSC (Pre) 2018

- (a) The Assembly of the State is automatically dissolved.
- (b) The powers of the Legislature of that State shall be exercisable by or under the authority of the Parliament.
- (c) Article 19 is suspended in that State.
- (d) The President can make laws relating to that State.

Ans. (b)



Topic 27 The Finance Commission

1) Which one of the following authorities recommends the principles governing the grants – in – aid of the revenues to the States out of the Consolidated Fund of India? **UPSC (Pre) 2002**

- (a) Finance Commission (b) Inter – State Council
(c) Union Ministry of Finance (d) Public Accounts Committee

Ans. (a)

2) Consider the following statements:

The function(s) of the Finance Commission is/are –

- 1. To allow the withdrawal of the money out of the Consolidated Fund of India.**
- 2. To allocate among the States the shares of proceeds of taxes.**
- 3. To consider applications for grants – in – aid from States.**
- 4. To supervise and report on whether the Union and State Governments are levying taxes in accordance with the budgetary provisions.**

Which of these statements is/are correct?

UPSC (Pre) 2003

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

Ans. (b)

3) Who of the following shall causes every recommendation made by the Finance Commission to be laid before each House of the Parliament? **UPSC (Pre) 2010**

- (a) The President of India (b) The Speaker of Lok Sabha
(c) The Prime Minister of India (d) The Union Finance Minister

Ans. (a)

4) With reference to the Finance Commission of India, which of the following statements is correct? **UPSC (Pre) 2011**

- (a) It encourages the inflow of foreign capital for infrastructure development.
(b) It facilitates the proper distribution of finances among the Public Sector Undertakings.
(c) It ensures transparency in financial administration.
(d) None of the statements (a), (b) and (c) given above is correct in this context.

Ans. (d)



Topic 28 The Planning Commission

1) Which of the following body/bodies does not/ do not find mention in the Constitution?

- 1. National Development Council**
- 2. Planning Commission**
- 3. Zonal Councils**

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

UPSC (Pre) 2013

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| (a) 1 and 2 only | (b) Only 2 |
| (c) 1 and 3 only | (d) All of these |

Ans. (d)

2) Who among the following constitutes the National Development Council?

- 1. The Prime Minister**
- 2. The Chairman, Finance Commission**
- 3. Ministers of the Union Cabinet**
- 4. Chief Ministers of the States**

Select the correct answer using the code given below?

UPSC (Pre) 2013

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

Ans. (b)



Topic 29 Lokpal and Important Commissions

1) Who recommended to end Indian Administrative Services and Indian Police Services?

UPSC (Pre) 1993

- (a) Dhebar Commission
- (b) Kalekar Commission
- (c) Kher Commission
- (d) Rajamannar Commission

Ans. (d)

2) The question considered by Swarn Singh Committee was related to –

UPSC (Pre) 1993

- (a) More autonomy for Punjab than Jammu and Kashmir.
- (b) Suitability of President oriented governance for india.
- (c) Priority to Directive Principles of State Policy in comparison to fundamental rights.
- (d) Administrative reform

Ans. (c)

3) Which of the following are the States where the Chief Minister comes in the ambit of the LokAyukta Act?

UPSC (Pre) 1995

- (a) West Bengal and Kerala
- (b) Gujarat and Maharashtra
- (c) Madhya Pradesh and Orissa
- (d) None

Ans. (d)

4) Consider the following statements regarding the National Human Rights Commission of India –

- 1. Its Chairman must be retired Chief Justice of India.**
- 2. It has formation in each State as State Human Rights Commission.**
- 3. Its powers are only recommendatory in nature.**
- 4. It is mandatory to appoint a woman as a member of the Commission.**

Which of the above statements are correct?

UPSC (Pre) 1999

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

Ans. (d)

5) Consider the following statements about the minorities in India:

- 1. The Government of India has notified five communities, namely, Muslims, Sikhs, Christians, Buddhists and Zoroastrians as minorities.**



2. The National Commission for Minorities was given statutory status in 1993.
3. The smallest religious minority in India are the Zoroastrians.
4. The Constitution of India recognizes and protects religious and linguistic minorities.

Which of these statements are correct?

UPSC (Pre) 2001

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

Ans. (d)





Topic 30 Election Commission

1) Which of the following are the function of the Election Commission of India?

- (1) To conduct elections for the post of Speaker and Deputy – speaker of Lok Sabha and the Chairperson of Rajya Sabha.**
- (2) To conduct elections for the municipality and municipal corporations.**
- (3) To make a decision on all the doubts and disputes arising from the election.**

Select the correct answer from the code given below:

UPSC (Pre) 1994

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

Ans. (d)

2) Which of the election system have been adopted for different in India?

- (1) Direct Election System on the basis of Adult Suffrage.**
- (2) System of Proportional represented by a Single Transferable Vote.**
- (3) List System of Proportional Representation.**
- (4) The cumulative Voting system of Indirect Election.**

Choose the correct answer from the given code –

UPSC (Pre) 1994

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

Ans. (a)

3) Which one of the following statements regarding Exit Poll is correct?

UPSC (Pre) 1994

- (a) Exit Poll is a term used to denote a post – election survey of voters regarding the candidates in whose favour they had exercised their franchise.**
- (b) Exit Poll and Opinion Polls are one and the same.**
- (c) Exit Poll is a device through which results of voting can be most exactly predicted.**
- (d) Exit Poll is an administrative device made recently by the Chief Election Commissioner to prevent impersonation.**

Ans. (a)

4) Which one of the following is correct in respect of the commencement of the election process in India?

UPSC (Pre) 1995

- (a) The recommendation for election is made by the Government, and the notification for election is issued by the Election Commission.**



(b) The recommendation for election is made by the Election Commission, and the notification for election is issued by the Home Ministry at the Centre and Home Departments in the States.

(c) The recommendation for election is made by the Election Commission, and the notification for election is issued by the President and Governors of the States concerned.

(d) Both the exercises of making a recommendation for election and that of issuing a notification in respect of it are done by the Election Commission.

Ans. (c)

5) If in an election to a State Legislative Assembly the candidate who is declared elected loses his deposit, it means that – **UPSC (Pre) 1995**

(a) The polling was very poor.

(b) The election was for a multi – member constituency.

(c) The elected candidate's victory over his nearest rival was very marginal.

(d) A very large number of candidates contested.

Ans. (d)

6) Proportional representation is not necessary for a country where: **UPSC (Pre) 1997**

(a) There are no reserved constituencies

(b) a two – party system has developed

(c) the first – past – post system prevails

(d) there is a fusion of Presidential and Parliamentary forms of government

Ans. (b)

7) Consider the following statements about the recent amendments to the elections law by the Representation of the People (Amendment) Act 1996.

1. Any conviction for the offence of insulting the Indian National Flag or the Constitution of India shall entail disqualification for contesting elections to Parliament and State Legislatures for six years from the date of conviction.

2. There is an increase in the security deposit which a candidate has to make to contest the election to the Lok Sabha.

3. A candidate cannot now contest election from more than one Parliament Constituency.

4. No election will now be countermanded on the death of a contesting candidate.

Which of the above statements are correct **UPSC (Pre) 1999**

(a) 2 and 3

(b) 1, 2 and 4

(c) 1 and 3

(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Ans. (b)



8) Consider the following statements with reference to India:

- 1. The Chief Election Commissioner and other Election Commissioners enjoy equal powers but receive unequal salaries.**
- 2. The Chief Election Commissioner is entitled to the same salary as is provided to a Judge of the Supreme Court.**
- 3. The Chief Election Commissioner shall not be removed from his office except in like manner and on like grounds as a Judge of the Supreme Court.**
- 4. The term of office of the Election Commissioner is five years from the date he assumes his office or till the day he attains the age of 62 years, whichever is earlier.**

Which of these statements are correct?

UPSC (Pre) 2002

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

Ans. (b)

9) The decision to disqualify the person declared convict by the Court to contest the elections has been made by –

UPSC (Pre) 2009

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| (a) The Government of India | (b) The Supreme Court |
| (c) The Election Commission | (d) The Parliament |

Ans. (d)

10) With reference to the Delimitation Commission, consider the following statements:

- 1. The orders of the Delimitation Commission cannot be challenged in a Court of Law.**
- 2. When the orders of the Delimitation Commission are laid before the Lok Sabha or State Legislative Assembly, no modifications can be done in the orders.**

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

UPSC (Pre) 2012

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

Ans. (c)

11) Right to Vote and to be Elected in India is a –

UPSC (Pre) 2017

- | | |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| (a) Fundamental Right | (b) Constitutional Right |
| (c) Natural Right | (d) Legal Right |

Ans. (d)

12) Consider the following statements:

- 1. The Election Commission of India is a five – member body.**



2. Union Ministry of House Affairs decides the election schedule for the conduct of both general elections and bye – elections.

3. Election Commission resolves the disputes relating to splits/merges of recognized political parties.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

UPSC (Pre) 2017

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

Ans. (d)



Topic 31 Political Parties

1) The Anti – Defection Law was enacted as early as 1979 in –

UPSC (Pre) 1993

- (a) Kerala (b) Jammu and Kashmir
(c) West Bengal (d) Tamil Nadu

Ans. (b)

2) Given below is the Vote percentage secured by a political party in three successive elections to the Lok Sabha. The party which secured these percentages of votes was –

Year	1984	1989	1991
Percentage of Votes	7.4	11.4	22.4

The party to receive above – mentioned percentage of votes was –

UPSC (Pre) 1994

- (a) Congress (I) (b) BahujanSamaj Party
(c) BhartiyaJanta Party (d) Communist Party of India (Maxist)

Ans. (c)

3) Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R):

Assertion (A): In India, the political parties which formed the governments represented the majority of seats secured in the elections to the House of the People at the Centre and the Legislative Assemblies in the States but not the majority of votes.

Reason (R): The result of elections based on the majority – vote – system is decided on the basis of the relative majority of votes secured.

In the context of the above two statements which one of the following is correct? UPSC (Pre) 1994

- (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.

Ans. (a)

4) Which of the following political parties is/are national political parties?

1. Muslims League
2. Revolutionary Socialist Party
3. All India Forward Block
4. Peasants and Workers Party of India

Code:

UPSC (Pre) 1995



(a) 1, 2 and 3

(b) 2 and 4

(c) 3 only

(d) None of these

Ans. (d)

5) Consider the table given below providing some details of the results of the election to the Karnataka State Legislative Assembly held in December, 1994.

Political Party	Percentage of Popular Votes obtained	Number of Seats secured
Janta Dal	36	116
Congress	31	35
BJP	20.4	40

In terms of electoral analysis, the voter – seat distortion is to be explained as the result of the adoption of the:

UPSC (Pre) 1995

(a) Hare system

(b) Cumulative vote system

(c) First – past – the post system

(d) Plural vote system

Ans. (c)

6) Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R).

Assertion (A): The reservation of thirty – three percent of seats for women in Parliament and State Legislature does not require a Constitutional amendment.

Reason (R): Political parties contesting elections can allocate thirty – three percent of seats they contest to women candidates without any Constitutional amendment.

In the context of the above two statements which one of the following is correct? UPSC (Pre) 1997

(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.

Ans. (d)

7) Which of the following Parties were not a part of the United Front which was in power during 1996 – 1997?

1. BahujanSamaj Party

2. Haryana Vikas Party

3. Samata Party

4. AsamGanaParishad

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

UPSC (Pre) 1998

Code:



(a) 1, 2, 3 and 4

(b) 1, 2 and 3

(c) 3 and 4

(d) 1 and 2

Ans. (b)

8) Which of the following parties were formed by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar?

1. The Peasants and Workers Party of India

2. All India Scheduled Castes Federation

3. The Independent Labour Party.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

UPSC (Pre) 2012

(a) 1 & 2 Only

(b) 2 & 3 Only

(c) 1 & 3 Only

(d) 1, 2 & 3

Ans. (b)

9) Which of the following are regarded as the main features of the “Rule of Law”?

1. Limitation 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:

UPSC (Pre) 2018

(a) 1 and 3 only

(b) 2 and 4 only

(c) 1, 2 and 4 only

(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Ans. (c)



Topic 32 Constitutional Amendment

1) The basic structure theory of the Constitution of India implies that –

UPSC (Pre) 1994

- (a) Certain features of the Constitution are so essential to it that they cannot be abrogated.
- (b) Fundamental rights cannot be abridged or taken away.
- (c) The Constitution cannot be amended except in accordance with the procedure laid down in Article 368.
- (d) The Preamble of the Constitution cannot be amended for it is not a part of the Constitution and at the same time represents its real spirit.

Ans. (a)

2) Which of the following are the matters on which a constitutional amendment is possible only with the ratification of the legislatures of not less than one – half of the states?

- 1. Election of the President
- 2. Representation of the States in Parliament
- 3. Any of the Lists in the 7th Schedule
- 4. Abolition of the Legislature Council of a State

UPSC (Pre) 1995

Code:

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

Ans. (a)

3) An amendment to the Constitution of India can be initiated by the:

- 1. Lok Sabha
- 2. Rajya Sabha
- 3. State Legislatures
- 4. President

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

UPSC (Pre) 1999

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

Ans. (d)

4) Match List – I with List – II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:

List – I (Amendments to the Constitution)

A. The Constitution (Sixty – ninth Amendment) Act, 1991



B. The Constitution (Seventy – fifth Amendment) Act, 1994

C. The Constitution (Eightieth Amendment) Act, 2000

D. The Constitution (Eighty – third Amendment) Act, 2000

List – II

1. Establishment of state level Rent Tribunals

2. No reservation for Scheduled Castes in Panchayats in Arunachal Pradesh

3. Constitution of Panchayats at Villages or at another local level

4. Accepting the recommendation of the Tenth Finance Commission

5. Accorded the status of National Capital Territory to Delhi.

UPSC (Pre) 2001

Code:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	5	1	4	2
(b)	1	5	3	4
(c)	5	1	3	4
(d)	1	5	4	2

Ans. (a)

5) The 93rd Constitution Amendment Bill deals with the:

UPSC (Pre) 2002

(a) Continuation of reservation for backward classes in government jobs.

(b) Free and compulsory education for all children between the age of 6 and 14 years

(c) Reservation of 30 percent posts for women in government recruitments

(d) Allocation of more number of Parliamentary seats for recently formed States

Ans. (b)

6) Which one of the following Bills must be passed by each House of the Indian Parliament separately by the special majority?

UPSC (Pre) 2003

(a) Ordinary Bill

(b) Money Bill

(c) Finance Bill

(d) Constitution Amendment Bill

Ans. (d)

7) The Ninth Schedule to the Indian Constitution was added by:

UPSC (Pre) 2003

(a) First Amendment

(b) Eighth Amendment

(c) Ninth Amendment

(d) Forty Second Amendment

Ans. (a)



8) The Constitution (98th Amendment) Bill is related to:

UPSC (Pre) 2005

- (a) Empowering the centre to levy and appropriate service tax
- (b) Constitution of the National Judicial Commission
- (c) Readjustment of electoral constituencies on the basis of the population census 2001
- (d) The demarcation of new boundaries between States.

Ans. (b)

9) Which of the following Constitutional Amendments Acts seeks that the size of the Councils of Ministers at the Centre and in a State must not exceed 15 percent of the total number of members of the Legislative Assembly of that State, respectively?

UPSC (Pre) 2007

- (a) 91st
- (b) 93rd
- (c) 95th
- (d) 97th

Ans. (a)

10) Consider the following statements

1. An amendment to the Constitution of India can be initiated by introduction of a Bill in the Lok Sabha only.

2. If such an amendment seeks to make changes in the federal character of the Constitution, the amendment also requires to be ratified by the legislatures of all the States of India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

UPSC (Pre) 2013

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

Ans. (d)



Topic 33 Official Language

1) Which one of the following is a language of Baluchistan but from philological aspect it is a language of Dravidian family?

UPSC (Pre) 1994

- (a) Brahui (b) Kui
(c) Pargi (d) Pengo

Ans. (a)

2) Which of the following languages is spoken by maximum number of persons in the world?

UPSC (Pre) 2003

- (a) Bengali (b) French
(c) Japanese (d) Portuguese

Ans. (b)

3) Under which one of the following Constitutional Amendment Acts, four languages were added to the languages under the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. Thereby raising their number to 22?

UPSC (Pre) 2007

- (a) Constitution (90th Amendment) Act
(b) Constitution (91st Amendment) Act
(c) Constitution (92nd Amendment) Act
(d) Constitution (93rd Amendment) Act

Ans. (c)

4) Consider the following languages:

1. Gujarati

2. Kannada

3. Telugu

Which of the language(s) given above has/have been declared as “Classical Language” by the Government?

UPSC (Pre) 2014

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

Ans. (c)



Topic 34 Panchayati Raj and Community Development

1) Which of the following is not true about local governance in India?

UPSC (Pre) 1995

- (a) There is no separate category of local governance in the federal system of Indian Constitution.
- (b) One – third of seats in local bodies are reserved for the women.
- (c) The arrangement of finance for local bodies is done by a Commission.
- (d) Election for local bodies is determined by a Commission.

Ans. (a)

2) What is the system of governance in the Panchayati Raj set up?

UPSC (Pre) 1996

- (a) The single – tier structure of local self – government at the village level.
- (b) The two – tier system of local self – government at the village and block level.
- (c) The three – tier structure of local self – government at the village, block and district levels.
- (d) The four – tier system of local self – government at the village block, district and state levels.

Ans. (c)

3) Which one of the following was not proposed by the 73rd Constitutional Amendment in context to Panchayati Raj?

UPSC (Pre) 1997

- (a) 1/3 seats to be reserved for women in all elected rural local bodies at all levels.
- (b) The States will constitute their Finance Commissions to allocate resources to Panchayati Raj Institutions.
- (c) The Panchayati Raj elected functionaries will be disqualified to hold their offices if they have more than two children.
- (d) The elections will be held in six months time if Panchayati Raj bodies are superseded or dissolved by the State Government.

Ans. (a)

4) In the new Panchayati Raj Bill enacted in 1992, there are several new provisions different from the previous one. Which one of the following is not one such provision?

UPSC (Pre) 1999

- (a) Some collective responsibilities in the area of agriculture, rural development, primary education and social forestry among others.
- (b) Elections being made mandatory for all posts on being vacant.
- (c) A statutory representation of women in the panchayats, up to one – third of the strength.
- (d) Regular remuneration to the panchayat members, so as to ensure their punctuality and accountability.

Ans. (d)



5) The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992 refers to the –

UPSC (Pre) 2000

- (a) Generation of gainful employment for the unemployed and the under – employed men and women in the rural area.
- (b) Generation of employment for the capable adults who are in need and desirous of works during the lean agricultural season.
- (c) Laying the foundation of strong and vibrant Panchayati Raj Institutions in the Country.
- (d) Guarantee of the right to life, liberty, and security of person equality before the law and equal protection without discrimination.

Ans. (c)

6) A college student desires to get elected to the Municipal Council of his city. The validity of his nomination would depend on the important condition, among others, but

UPSC (Pre) 2000

- (a) He obtains permission from the principal of his college.
- (b) He is a member of a political party.
- (c) His name figures in the voter's list.
- (d) He files a declaration owing allegiance to the Constitution of India.

Ans. (c)

7) Match list – I and List – II and give correct answer using code given below:

List – I

(Local Bodies)

- A. ZilaParishad at Sub division level.**
- B. Mandal PrajaParishad**
- C. JanajatiParishad**
- D. The absence of Gram Panchayats**

List – II

(State, according to status of the year 1999)

- 1. Andhra Pradesh**
- 2. Assam**
- 3. Mizoram**
- 4. Meghalaya**

Code:

UPSC (Pre) 2000

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

Ans. (a)

8) State Government has no authority over local bodies in relation to which one of the following matters?

UPSC (Pre) 2001

- (a) Citizen's Complaints
- (b) Economic Matters
- (c) Law Making
- (d) Matters related to Serviceman

Ans. (a)



9) Consider the following statements –

1. Part IX of the Constitution of India provisions for Panchayats and it was inserted by the Constitution (Amendment) Act, 1992.

2. Part IX – A of the Constitution of India contains provisions for municipalities, and the Article 243 – Q envisages two types of municipalities – a Municipal Council and a Municipal Corporation for every State.

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

UPSC (Pre) 2005

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

Ans. (a)

10) The Committee which recommended a three – tier Panchayati Raj System in India was –

UPSC (Pre) 2005

- (a) Ashok Mehta Committee (b) Balwant Rai Mehta Committee
(c) G.K.V. Rao Committee (d) L.M. Singhvi Committee

Ans. (b)

11) Panchayati Raj was first introduced in October, 1959 in –

UPSC (Pre) 2009

- (a) Rajasthan (b) Tamilnadu
(c) Kerala (d) Karnataka

Ans. (a)

12) If a Panchayat is dissolved, election are to be held within –

UPSC (Pre) 2009

- (a) one month (b) three month
(c) six month (d) one year

Ans. (c)

13) Which one of the following authorities recommends to the Governor about the principles of determination of taxes and fees which may be appropriated by the Panchayats of that state?

UPSC (Pre) 2010

- (a) District Programme Committees (b) State Finance Commission
(c) State Finance Ministry (d) State Panchayat Raj Ministry

Ans. (b)

14) With reference to the Consumer Disputes Redressal at the district level in India, which one of the following statements is not correct?

UPSC (Pre) 2010

- (a) State Government can establish more than one District Forum in a district if it deems fit.
(b) One of the members of the District Forum shall be a woman.



(c) The District Forum entertains the complaints where the value of goods or services does not exceed rupees fifty lakhs.

(d) A complaint in relation to any goods sold or any service provided may be filled with a District Forum by the State Government as a representative of the interest of the consumers in general.

Ans. (c)

15) The Constitution (Seventy – Third Amendment) Act, 1992, which aims at promoting the Panchayati Raj Institutions in the country, provides for which of the following?

1. Constitution of District Planning Committees.
2. Conducting all Panchayat elections by State Election Commissions.
3. Establishment of State Finance Commissions.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

UPSC (Pre) 2011

Code:

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

Ans. (c)

16) Consider the following statements:

In India, a Metropolitan Planning Committee –

1. is constituted under the provisions of the Constitution of India.
2. prepares the draft development plans for the metropolitan area.
3. has the sole responsibility for implementing Government sponsored schemes in the metropolitan area.

Which of the statements is given above is/are correct?

UPSC (Pre) 2011

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

Ans. (a)

17) Who among the following are eligible to benefit from the ‘Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act’?

UPSC (Pre) 2011

- (a) Adult members of only the scheduled caste and scheduled tribe households.
- (b) Adult members of Below Poverty Line (BPL) households.
- (c) Adult members of households of all backwards communities.
- (d) Adult members of any household.

Ans. (d)



18) In the areas covered under the Panchayat (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996, what is the role/power of Gram Sabha?

1. Gram Sabha has the power to stop transfer of land in scheduled areas.
2. Gram Sabha has the ownership of minor forest produce.
3. Recommendation of Gram Sabha is required for granting prospecting license or mining lease for any mineral in the Scheduled Areas.

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

UPSC (Pre) 2012

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

Ans. (b)

19) The fundamental object of Panchayati Raj system is to ensure which among the following?

1. People's participation in development
2. Political accountability
3. Democratic decentralization
4. Financial mobilization

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

UPSC (Pre) 2015

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

Ans. (c)

20) Consider the following statements:

1. The minimum age prescribed for any person to be a member of Panchayat is 25 years.
2. A Panchayat reconstituted after premature dissolution continues only for the remainder period.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

UPSC (Pre) 2016

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

Ans. (b)

21) Local self – government can be best explained as an exercise in

UPSC (Pre) 2017

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| (a) Federalism | (b) Democratic decentralization |
| (c) Administrative delegation | (d) Direct democracy |

Ans. (b)



Topic 35 Miscellaneous

1) According to United Nations Charter which of the following statements is not true regarding exercise of veto power in the Security Council? **UPSC (Pre) 1994**

- (a) For Security Council decision on every procedural matter there should be 9 affirmative votes of its members including the 5 votes of five permanent members.
- (b) Every permanent member of Security Council may by use of Veto Power, withhold acceptance on any decision.
- (c) The word 'Veto' has been used under Article 27 of UN Charter so that any permanent member may stop a resolution going to be passed with a majority.
- (d) Any member of Security Council may use Veto Power to stop a resolution going to be passed with a majority.

Ans. (d)

2) Which one of the following is not a principle of "Panchsheel"? **UPSC (Pre) 1997**

- (a) Non – alignment
- (b) Peaceful Co – existence
- (c) Mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty
- (d) Mutual non – interference in each other's internal affairs

Ans. (a)

3) Match List – I with List – II and select the correct answer using the code given below:

List – I	List – II
(Functionaries)	(Oaths or affirmations)
A. President of India	1. Secrecy of Information
B. Judges of Supreme Court	2. Faithful discharge of Duties
C. Members of Parliament	3. Faith and Allegiance to the Constitution of India
D. Ministers for the Union	4. Upholding the sanctity of the Constitution and Law

Code:

UPSC (Pre) 1997

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

Ans. (c)



4) Which are the official language of the U.N.O.?

UPSC (Pre) 1998

- (a) English, French, and Russian
- (b) English, French, German and Russian
- (c) English, French, Russian, Chinese and Hindi
- (d) English, French, Chinese, Russian, Arabic and Spanish

Ans. (d)

5) The Berber – speaking community which often happens to be in the limelight, lives in –

UPSC (Pre) 2002

- (a) Afghanistan
- (b) Algeria
- (c) Argentina
- (d) Australia

Ans. (b)

6) Consider the following statement –

- 1. The parliament of Russia is called Federal Assembly.**
- 2. The council of the federation is the Lower House of the Russian parliament.**
- 3. The name of the Upper House of the Russian parliament is State Duma.**

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

UPSC (Pre) 2005

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

Ans. (d)

7) Under which one of the following Ministries of the Government of India does the Food and Nutrition Board work?

UPSC (Pre) 2005

- (a) Ministry of Agriculture
- (b) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
- (c) Ministry of Human Resource Development
- (d) Ministry of Rural Development

Ans. (c)

8) Which of the following is not correct matched?

UPSC (Pre) 2005

- (a) Southern Air – Command – Thiruvananthapuram
- (b) Eastern Naval Command – Vishakhapatnam
- (c) Armoured Corps Centre and School – Jabalpur
- (d) Army Medical Centre and School – Lucknow



Ans. (c)

9) Match List – I with List – II and select the correct answer using the code given below.

List – I	List – II
(Person)	(Designation)
A. Nagender Singh	1. Chief Election Commissioner of India
B. A.N. Roy	2. President International Court of Justice
C. R.K. Trivedi	3. Chief Justice of India
D. Ashok Desai	4. Attorney – General of India

Code:

UPSC (Pre) 2008

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

Ans. (b)

10) Sarosh Zaiwalla is famous as a –

UPSC (Pre) 2008

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| (a) Renowned Dramatist | (b) Renowned wildlife Photographer |
| (c) Renowned International Law Expert | (d) Renowned Handicap Surgeon |

Ans. (c)

11) Department of Border Management is a Department under which of the following Union Ministries?

UPSC (Pre) 2008

- (a) Ministry of Defence
- (b) Ministry of Home Affairs
- (c) Ministry of Shipping, Road Transport and Highways
- (d) Ministry of Environment and Forests

Ans. (b)

12) Consider the following statements –

- 1. The Commonwealth has no charter, treaty or constitution.
- 2. All the territories/countries once under the British Empire (jurisdiction/ rule/ mandate) automatically joined the Commonwealth as its members.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

UPSC (Pre) 2010



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

Ans. (a)

13) With reference to National Legal Services Authority, consider the following statements:

1. Its objective is to ensure free and competent legal services to the weaker sections of the society on the basis of equal opportunity.
2. It issues guidelines to the state legal services authorities to implement the legal programmes and schemes throughout the country.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

UPSC (Pre) 2013

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

Ans. (c)

14) Consider the following pairs

Region often in news

Country

- | | | |
|----------------|---|--------------------|
| 1. Chechnya | : | Russian Federation |
| 2. Darfur | : | Mali |
| 3. Swat Valley | : | Iraq |

Which of the above pairs is/are correctly matched?

UPSC (Pre) 2014

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

Ans. (a)

15) Consider the following categories:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Denmark | 2. Japan |
| 3. Russian Federation | 4. United Kingdom |
| 5. United States of America | |

Which of the above are the members of the 'Article Council'?

UPSC (Pre) 2014

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

Ans. (d)

16) Amnesty International is –

UPSC (Pre) 2015

- (a) An agency of the United Nations to help refugees of civil wars.



- (b) A Global Human Rights Movement.
- (c) A non – governmental voluntary organization to help extremely poor people.
- (d) An inter – governmental agency to cater to medical emergencies in war – ravaged regions.

Ans. (b)

17) ‘Doctors Without Borders (Medecins Sans Frontieres),’ often in the news, is UPSC (Pre) 2016

- (a) A division of World Health Organization
- (b) A non – governmental international organization
- (c) An inter – governmental agency sponsored by the European Union
- (d) A specialized agency of the United Nations

Ans. (b)

18) Consider the following statements:

- 1. Aadhar card can be used as a proof of citizenship or domicile.**
- 2. Once issued, Aadhar number cannot be deactivated or omitted by the Issuing Authority.**

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

UPSC (Pre) 2018

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

Ans. (d)