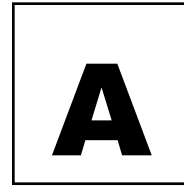

DO NOT OPEN THIS TEST BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO**T.B.C.: FIAS-SFG24-L1T4****Test Booklet Series****Serial No.****TEST BOOKLET
GENERAL STUDIES****Time Allowed: ONE HOUR****Maximum Marks: 100****I N S T R U C T I O N S**

1. IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE EXAMINATION, YOU SHOULD CHECK THAT THIS TEST BOOKLET DOES NOT HAVE ANY UNPRINTED OR TORN OR MISSING PAGES OR ITEMS ETC. IF SO, GET IT REPLACED BY A COMPLETE TEST BOOK.
2. Please note that it is the candidate's responsibility to encode and fill in the Roll Number and Test Booklet Series A, B, C or D carefully without any omission or discrepancy at the appropriate places in the OMR Answer Sheet. Any omission/discrepancy will render the Answer Sheet liable for rejection.
3. You have to enter your Name, Email Id and Mobile No. on the test booklet in the Box provided alongside. *DO NOT* write anything else on the Test Booklet.
4. This Test Booklet contains **50** items (questions). Each item is printed in **English**. Each item comprises four responses (answers). You will select the response which you want to mark on the Answer Sheet. In case you feel that there is more than one correct response, mark the response which you consider the best. In any case, choose *ONLY ONE* response for each item.
5. You have to mark all your responses *ONLY* on the separate Answer Sheet provided. See directions in the Answer Sheet.
6. **All** items carry equal marks.
7. Before you proceed to mark in the Answer Sheet the response to various items in the Test Booklet, you have to fill in some particulars in the Answer Sheet as per instructions sent to you with your Admission Certificate.
8. After you have completed filling in all your responses on the Answer Sheet and the examination has concluded, you should hand over to the Invigilator *only* the *Answer Sheet*. You are permitted to take away with you the Test Booklet.
9. Sheets for rough work are appended in the Test Booklet at the end.
10. **Penalty for wrong answers:**

Name:

Email Id:

Mobile No:

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

- (i) There are four alternatives for the answer to every question. For each question for which a wrong answer has been given by the candidate, **one-third** of the marks assigned to that question will be deducted as penalty.
- (ii) If a candidate gives more than one answer, it will be treated as **wrong answer** even if one of the given answers happens to be correct and there will be same penalty as above to that question.
- (iii) If a question is left blank i.e., no answer is given by the candidate, there will be **no penalty** for that question.

Q.1) With reference to Indian Judiciary, consider the following statements:

1. Any retired judge of the Supreme Court of India can be called back to sit and act as a Supreme Court judge by the Chief Justice of India with prior permission of the president of India.
2. A High Court in India has the power to review its own judgement as the Supreme Court does.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.2) Which of the following grounds is mentioned in the Constitution for the removal of a Supreme Court Judge?

- a) Proven misbehavior or incapacity
- b) Violation of Constitution
- c) Unsound mind
- d) Charged with insolvency

Q.3) With reference to the Writ Jurisdiction of Supreme Court and High Courts in India, consider the following statements:

1. The rule/principle of locus standi applies in case of issuance of all kinds of writs.
2. The Supreme Court can issue writs in case of the violation of Fundamental Rights only.
3. High Courts in India have a wider writ jurisdiction as compared to the Supreme Court of India.
4. Writs can be issued for violation of Fundamental rights by the Lower Courts in India.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

Q.4) The writ of Prohibition can be issued by a High Court or the Supreme Court of India against which of the following?

1. A lower court
2. A quasi-judicial body
3. A private individual

4. An administrative agency of Government of India

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q.5) With reference to the Securities Appellate Tribunal (SAT), consider the following statements:

1. It is a statutory body established under the provisions of the Administrative Tribunals Act, 1985.
2. The Presiding officer is appointed by the Chief Justice of India.
3. It can hear and dispose-off appeals against orders passed by the SEBI (Securities and Exchange board of India) only.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

Q.6) Consider the following statements about the judicial review:

1. The Judicial review is the judiciary's authority to call into question the wisdom of legislation enacted by legislatures.
2. The Judicial review power of the High courts is limited only to the laws enacted by the State government.
3. The judicial review power of the supreme court is limited to ordinary legislation enacted by the parliament and does not apply to constitutional amendment.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

Q.7) With reference to power of Supreme Court to provide remedy for the violation of Fundamental Rights in India, consider the following statements:

1. Supreme Court under Article 32 ensures the preservation and enforcement of fundamental rights.
2. Supreme Court under Article 13 is empowered to invalidate laws or acts infringing fundamental rights.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.8) The D.K. Basu guidelines, as laid down by the Supreme Court of India, are related to-

- a) protection of the rights of accused persons during arrest and detention.
- b) preventing and addressing sexual harassment at the workplace.
- c) registration of First Information Reports (FIRs) in cases of cognizable offenses.
- d) providing directions for police reforms in India.

Q.9) Consider the following statements regarding conditions laid down by Constitution to ensure independence of Judiciary in India:

1. Post-retirement appointment of judges to any public office is prohibited under the Constitution.
2. The judiciary is not financially dependent on the executive or legislature.
3. The conduct of judges cannot be discussed in Parliament except when the proceeding to remove a judge from his/her office is being carried out in Parliament.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

Q.10) With reference to the differences between Cognizable offences and non-Cognizable offences, consider the following statements:

1. Unlike Non-cognizable offences, Cognizable offences are those in which the police can arrest an accused without a warrant.

2. All Cognizable offences are bailable whereas all non-Cognizable offences are non-bailable.
3. Generally, Non-cognizable offences are less serious in nature as compared to Cognizable offences.

How many of the above given statements are correct?

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

Q.11) Who/Which of the following is the custodian of the Constitution of India?

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

Q.12) With reference to the High Courts in India, consider the following statements:

1. President of India can extend the jurisdiction of High Courts to a Union Territory.
2. Parliament of India has the power to determine the number of judges in a High Court.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.13) With reference to different High Courts in India and their territorial jurisdiction over different States/UTs, consider the following pairs:

High Court	Jurisdiction
1. Guwahati	Aasam, Sikkim, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh
2. Kerala	Kerla and Lakshadweep
3. Calcutta	West Bengal and Puducherry
4. Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh and Telangana

How many of the pairs given above are correct?

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

Q.14) According to the Constitution of India, which of the following type of majority is required in both the Houses of Parliament to remove a judge of the High Court from his/her office?

- more than 50% of the total membership in each house only.
- more than 50% of the effective strength of each house only.
- more than 50% of the total membership in each house and not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting in each house.
- more than half of the members present and voting in each house only.

Q.15) In the context of Indian Judiciary, which of the following best describes the term "Original Jurisdiction"?

- Admission of judgements given by the Supreme court as legal precedents in the lower courts.
- It consists of all the jurisdictional powers conferred upon the Supreme court on the date of enforcement of Indian constitution.
- A territorial limit on the jurisdiction of high courts before large scale reorganization of states in 1956.
- Power of the Supreme Court or High Courts to hear and adjudicate certain cases in the first instance.

Q.16) With reference to the High Courts in India, consider the following statement:

- They have original jurisdiction in cases related to settlements of Union-State disputes.
- They have the authority to hear appeals regarding judgments issued by administrative tribunals, within their territory.
- They hold advisory jurisdiction when the President of India refers matters of pressing public importance to them.

How many of the above statements are correct?

- Only one
- Only two
- All three
- None

Q.17) The Courts in India can adjudicate which of the following types of cases?

- A dispute between two citizens of India
 - A dispute between India and any of its neighboring countries.
 - An International commercial arbitration
 - A dispute between the Centre and any state.
- Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q.18) With regard to the Public Interest Litigation (PIL) in India, consider the following statements:

- The concept of PIL is not explicitly defined in statutes or acts but rather interpreted by judicial interventions.
- The case of Sunil Batra vs. Delhi Administration (1980) played a significant role in the development of Public Interest Litigation (PIL) in India.
- Only an aggrieved person can file a PIL in the Judiciary.

How many of the above statements are **incorrect**?

- Only one
- Only two
- All three
- None

Q.19) Consider the following statements about Free legal aid provided under Legal Services Authority Act, 1987:

- It is provided for both civil and criminal cases.
- It is applicable to cases before any court or tribunal.
- It is applicable to cases even at the stage of appeal.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- Only one
- Only two
- All three
- None

Q.20) Consider the following statements regarding the 'Public Interest Litigation (PIL)':

1. This concept was originated in the United States of America.
2. It requires a stricter application of the rule of 'locus standi'.
3. It is based on the non-adversarial system of litigation.

How many of the statements given above are incorrect?

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

Q.21) Article 231 of the Constitution of India grants power to establish a common High Court for two or more states to-

- a) the Parliament
- b) the Supreme Court
- c) the President of India
- d) the Union Cabinet

Q.22) Consider the following statements about the Competition Commission of India (CCI):

1. CCI is a statutory authority established under Companies act 2013.
2. Chairman and other members of CCI are appointed by the President of India.
3. CCI cannot impose penalties directly on the private companies for abuse of dominant market position.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

Q.23) With reference to the National Legal Service Authority (NALSA), consider the following statements:

1. It gives effect to Article 43A of the Constitution of India.
2. It provides free legal aide to a woman irrespective of her income.
3. A retired Chief Justice of India is nominated as the Patron-in-Chief of NALSA by the President of India.

How many of the above statements are correct?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two

- c) All three
- d) None

Q.24) Consider the following statements regarding the 'District Courts':

1. The judges of the District Courts are appointed by the concerned State High Courts.
2. These Courts exercise both the original and the appellate jurisdictions in civil and criminal matters.
3. These Courts are not authorized to award death sentences in criminal cases.

How many statements given above are correct?

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

Q.25) Supreme Court in this case upheld the validity of sedition law and stated that the effect of subverting the Government by violent means or creating public disorder would come within the definition of sedition. In which one of the following landmark cases, did Supreme Court held the above given statement?

- a) Kedarnath Singh vs State of Bihar (1962)
- b) Golaknath vs State of Punjab (1967)
- c) Kesavananda Bharati vs State of Kerala (1973)
- d) State of Madras vs Champakam Dorairajan (1951)

Q.26) Consider the following circumstances:

1. If the Chief Justice of India is unable to perform the duties of his/her office due to absence.
2. When both the houses of the Parliament passed a resolution demanding initiation of impeachment motion against the Chief Justice of India.
3. If the deadlock between Government and Collegium over the appointment of Chief Justice of India persists for more than six months.

In how many of the above circumstances does the Constitution empowers the President of India to appoint "acting Chief Justice of India"?

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

Q.27 Which of the following statements about The National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission (NCDRC) is correct?

- It is an executive body under the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution.
- It is headed only by a sitting or retired judge of the Supreme court of India.
- It provides redressal at free of cost to aggrieved consumers.
- It cannot take up complaints for alleged deficiency in any service that is rendered free of charge.

Q.28) Consider the following violations/offences:

- Driving under the influence of alcohol.
- An individual stealing from a local grocery store.
- A company breaches a contract with a client by failing to deliver goods on time.
- Selling of illegal drugs on a tourist spot.

How many of the above violations/offences fall under the purview of criminal laws in India?

- Only one
- Only two
- Only three
- All four

Q.29) Consider the following statements:

- In case of a Compoundable offence, the complainant can enter into a compromise with the accused.
- In case of a non-cognizable offence, the police can arrest an accused without a warrant.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.30) With reference to the Law Commission of India, consider the following statements:

- It is neither a constitutional nor a statutory body.

2. Its recommendations are binding on the Government of India.

3. It is chaired only by a retired judge of the Supreme court.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- Only one
- Only two
- All three
- None

Q.31) Consider the following statements:

Statement-1: In India, prisons are managed by State Governments with their own rules and regulations for the day-to-day administration of prisons.

Statement-II: In India, prisons are governed by the Prisons Act, 1894 which expressly kept the subject of prisons in the control of Provincial Governments.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

- Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-1
- Both Statement-1 and Statement-II are correct, and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-1
- Statement-1 is correct but Statement-II is incorrect
- Statement-1 is incorrect but Statement-II is correct

Q.32) Consider the following statements regarding the provisions of the Family Courts Act, 1984:

- It mandates the State Government to set up at least one family court in every city or town with a population exceeding 1 lakh.
- It is empowered to deal with matters related to the custody of a minor child.
- An appeal against the orders of a 'Family Court' shall lie to the 'District Court'.

How many statements given above are correct?

- Only one
- Only two
- All three
- None

Q.33) Which of the following statements is correct regarding 'Gram Nyayalayas'?

- The Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 provides for the establishment of Gram Nyayalayas.
- A Nyayadhikari (judicial officer) in Gram Nyayalayas is appointed by the concerned State High Court, in consultation with the Governor of the state.
- It has jurisdiction to handle only civil cases and not criminal cases.
- There is no right to appeal in cases where only a fine of less than one thousand rupees is imposed by a Gram Nyayalaya.

Q.34) Which of the following Acts & Procedures govern the present Jurisdiction and powers of High Courts in India?

- The Letters Patent
- Rules of Procedure of Lok Sabha
- Acts of Parliament
- Indian Penal Code, 1860

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q.35) With reference to Indian Judiciary, consider the following statements:

- While Judicial activism is the power of Judiciary to review its own judgements, Judicial review is the power of judiciary to examine the constitutionality of laws.
- While Judicial activism is a proactive role played by the judiciary, judicial overreach is the judicial encroachment into the domains of legislature or/and executive.
- While Judicial activism denotes the role of judiciary in policy making, Judicial restraint means non-interference by judiciary in policy making.

How many of the above given statements is/ are correct?

- Only one
- Only two
- All three
- None

Q.36) With respect to the Indian Judiciary, consider the following statements:

- Special Leave Petitions can be filed in Supreme Court only.

- The Constitution of India itself provides for the Appeal by Special Leave.
- Special Leave Petitions can be filed for both civil and criminal matters.

How many of the above given statements are correct?

- Only one
- Only two
- All three
- None

Q.37) Which of the following doctrines provides that, 'when some particular provision of a statute is against the Constitution, only that offending provision will be declared void by the Court and not the entire statute'?

- Doctrine of Pith and Substance
- Doctrine of Eclipse
- Doctrine of Severability
- Doctrine of Colourable Legislation

Q.38) Consider the following:

- Employees' Pension Scheme
- National Pension Scheme
- Public Provident Fund
- Employees' Deposit Linked Insurance Scheme
- Employees' Guarantee Fund Scheme

How many of the above funds or schemes are administered by Employees' Provident Fund Organization (EPFO)?

- Only two
- Only three
- Only four
- All five

Q.39) With reference to the Election Commission of India (ECI), consider the following statements:

- It conducts Elections to the office of deputy chairman of Rajya Sabha.
- It consists of the chief election commissioner and such number of other election commissioners as the Parliament may, by law, decide from time to time.
- The Constitution does not impose any prohibition on retired Election Commissioners from taking any appointment in a public office.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- Only one
- Only two
- All three
- None

Q.40) In which of the following cases has the President made reference to the Supreme Court under Article 143 of the Constitution?

1. Berubari Union case
2. Validity of Speaker's decision with regard to disqualification of Members of Parliament under Tenth Schedule
3. Punjab Termination of Agreements Act in 2004
4. Consultation process to be adopted by the Chief Justice of India for the appointment of judges to the Supreme Court
5. 2G spectrum case verdict

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q.41) Consider the following statements:

1. The motion to impeach a Judge of the Supreme Court of India cannot be rejected by the Speaker of the Lok Sabha as per the Judges (Inquiry) Act, 1968.
2. The Constitution of India defines and gives details of what constitutes 'incapacity and proved misbehaviour' of the Judges of the Supreme Court of India.
3. The process of impeachment of the Judges of the Supreme Court of India is given in the Judges (Inquiry) Act, 1968.
4. If the motion for the impeachment of a Judge is taken up for voting, the law requires the motion to be backed by each House of the Parliament and supported by a majority of total membership of that House and by not less than two-thirds of total members of that House present and voting.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.42) With reference to the Finance Commission (FC) of India, consider the following statements:

Statement-I: Finance Commission is considered as the balancing wheel of fiscal federalism in India.

Statement-II: As per the Indian Constitution, the Central Government cannot reject the recommendations of the Finance Commission regarding devolution of funds to the State governments.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

- a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I
- b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I
- c) Statement-I is correct, but Statement-II is incorrect
- d) Statement-I is incorrect, but Statement-II is correct

Q.43) A 'Tribunal' is a body tasked with discharging quasi-judicial functions with the primary objective of providing a special forum for specific types of disputes and for faster and more efficacious adjudication of issues. In this context which of the following Constitutional Amendments added a new Part XIV-A titled 'Tribunals' to the Indian Constitution?

- a) 1st Amendment
- b) 39th Amendment
- c) 42nd Amendment
- d) 44th Amendment

Q.44) Consider the following matters:

1. Matters related to levy, assessment, collection and enforcement of any tax.
2. Matters related the Constitutional interpretation to resolve legal disputes between the Centre and the States in India.
3. Matters related to resolve industrial and labour disputes
4. Matters related to the rent regulation and control

On how many of the matters given above, the Tribunals can be established by competent legislatures under Article 323B of the Constitution of India?

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

Q.45) The Supreme Court holds its meetings in New Delhi, but it can meet elsewhere-

- With the approval of President.
- If most of the Judges of Supreme Court decide.
- With the approval of Parliament.
- On the request of State Legislature.

Q.46) With reference to the Central Administrative Tribunal (CAT), consider the following statements:

- All India Service officers can directly approach the CAT to redress their service-related grievances.
- The Chief Justice of India's approval is mandatory for the appointment of members in CAT.
- Unlike Judiciary, the CAT is not bound by the procedure laid down in the Civil Procedure Code.
- Appeals against the order of CAT can be made only in the Supreme Court.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- Only one
- Only two
- Only three
- All four

Q.47) With reference to the State Administrative Tribunals (SATs), consider the following statements:

- SATs are established by the respective State governments in consultation with the President of India.
- The Chairperson and members of SATs are appointed by the Governor in consultation with the Chief justice of the concerned State high court.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.48) Consider the following statements:

- Pursuant to the report of H.N. Sanyal Committee, the Contempt of Courts Act, 1971 was passed.
- The Constitution of India empowers the Supreme Court and the High Courts to

punish for contempt of themselves.

- The Constitution of India defines Civil Contempt and Criminal Contempt.
 - In India, the Parliament is vested with the powers to make laws on Contempt of Court.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.49) When the Chief Justice of a High Court acts in an administrative capacity, he is subject to:

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

Q.50) Which of the following actions will most likely fall in the category of 'Contempt of Court'?

- Comment on the administrative side of the judiciary.
- An act that prejudices the due course of a judicial proceeding.
- Criticism of the judicial acts in any manner.
- Reporting judicial proceedings without the permission of the Court.