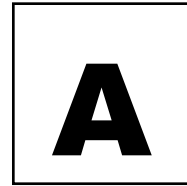

DO NOT OPEN THIS TEST BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO**T.B.C.: FIAS-SFG24-L1T1****Test Booklet Series****Serial No.****TEST BOOKLET
GENERAL STUDIES****Time Allowed: ONE HOUR****Maximum Marks: 100****I N S T R U C T I O N S**

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:

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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) The basic structure doctrine with regard to the Constitution of India relates to

1. the power of judicial review.
2. the judgement in Kesavananda Bharati case (1973).
3. the constraints on Article-368 of the Constitution of India.
4. the judgement in Golaknath case (1967).

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

- a) 1, 2 and 3
- b) 2 and 4
- c) 1 and 3
- d) All of these

Q.2) Which of the following features of constitution of India has been borrowed from Government of India Act, 1935?

- a) Fundamental rights, independence of judiciary, judicial review, impeachment of the president.
- b) Federal Scheme, Office of governor, Judiciary, Public Service Commissions, Emergency provisions.
- c) Concurrent List, freedom of trade, commerce and inter-course, and joint sitting of the two Houses of Parliament.
- d) Parliamentary government, Rule of Law, legislative procedure, single citizenship, cabinet system, prerogative writs.

Q.3) With reference to democracy, consider the following statements:

Statement-I: The presence of 'Written Constitution' is one of the fundamental requirements of democracy.

Statement-II: A Written constitution limits the power of government and protects the basic rights of citizens.

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.4) With reference to the purpose of the Indian Constitution, consider the following statements:

1. It states the ideals and objectives that the nation seeks to achieve.
2. It outlines the fundamental structure of the government system.
3. It prevents the tyranny of the majority by protecting the rights of minorities.
4. It provides a basic framework for government authorities to form economic policies.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

Q.5) Which of the following offices are included in the both second and third schedule of the Constitution?

1. The Judges of the High Courts
2. The Judges of the Supreme Court
3. The Comptroller and Auditor-General of India
4. The Prime Minister's Office

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q.6) With reference to Federalism in India, consider the following statements:

1. The Constitution of India defines Federalism as "the existence of Governments at the Central as well as regional levels".
2. Federalism is essential for decentralisation of authority.
3. Seventh Schedule of Indian Constitution provides State Governments with their own sphere of authority.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

Q.7) “The act provided for the representation of Indians in the Viceroy’s executive Council for the first time. The Indians in the legislative council were granted power to discuss the budget and ask supplementary questions. Also, it increased the size of central and provincial legislative councils.”

The above paragraph is referring to which among the following acts?

- The Indian Councils Act, 1861
- The Indian Councils Act, 1892
- The Indian Councils Act, 1909
- The Government of India Act, 1919

Q.8) With reference to the Universal Adult Franchise (UAF) in India, consider the following statements:

- In addition to right to vote, UAF also means that all adults have the right to contest in elections.
- Gandhiji was against the idea of granting voting rights to illiterates.
- Motilal Nehru Report of 1928 advocated for UAF.
- India implemented the principle of UAF much before the United Kingdom.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

Q.9) With reference to concept of the State and the Government, consider the following statements:

- The State refers to a political institution that represents sovereign people occupying a definite territory, while the Government refers to a set of individuals who make and implement decisions.
- While the Government derives its authority primarily from the Constitution, the State derives its authority mainly from membership of United Nations.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.10) Which of the following provisions of the Constitution of India have a bearing on Education?

- Directive Principles of State Policy.
- Rural and Urban Local Bodies.
- Fifth Schedule
- Sixth Schedule
- Seventh Schedule

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- 1 and 2 only
- 3, 4 and 5 only
- 1, 2 and 5 only
- 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

Q.11) Which one of the following statements best reflects the Chief purpose of the ‘Constitution’ of a country?

- It determines the objective for the making of necessary laws.
- It enables the creation of political offices and a government.
- It defines and limits the powers of government.
- It secures social justice, social equality and social security.

Q.12) In context of the Indian Constitutional provisions to limit and control the power of the executive, consider the following statements:

- The Council of Ministers can be removed by a vote of no-confidence in the Lok Sabha.
- Executives cannot withdraw funds from the Consolidated Fund of India without the prior approval of Parliament.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- 1 Only
- 2 Only
- Both 1 and 2
- Neither 1 nor 2

Q.13) Which of the following fundamental rights would be potentially violated if the Government of one state prohibits labourers from other states to reside anywhere in its state?

- Right to Constitutional Remedies
- Right to Freedom
- Right against Exploitation
- Cultural and Educational Rights

Q.14) Which of the following is one of the features of Indian Secularism?

- a) The State avoids interference in religious matters of minorities but intervenes readily in religious matters of majority groups.
- b) The State provides equal treatment and respect to all religions.
- c) The State prohibits all religious groups in India from engaging in propagation of religion.
- d) There is a strict separation between the State and the religious institutions in India.

Q.15) Which of the following Acts introduced the 'Principle of Constitutional Autocracy' in India?

- a) The Indian Councils Act of 1909
- b) The Government of India Act of 1919
- c) The Government of India Act of 1935
- d) The Indian Independence Act of 1947

Q.16) With reference to the Constituent Assembly of India, consider the following statements:

Statement-I: The Constituent Assembly consisted of members from different religious, linguistic, and social groups.

Statement-II: The members of the Assembly were directly elected by the people of India through Universal Adult Suffrage.

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.17) With reference to the Preamble of the Constitution of India, which of the following statements is correct?

- a) It is not considered as a part of the Constitution.

- b) It can be amended through a simple majority of Parliament.
- c) The prior assent of the President is required to amend the Preamble.
- d) The 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act added the word 'integrity' to the Preamble.

Q.18) Consider the following members of the Constituent Assembly of India:

1. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
2. N. Gopalaswamy Ayyangar
3. Alladi Krishnaswamy Ayyar
4. Dr. K.M. Munshi
5. Syed Mohammad Saadullah
6. N. Madhava Rau

How many of the above members were part of the Drafting Committee of the Constitution?

- a) Only three
- b) Only four
- c) Only five
- d) All Six

Q.19) Which of the following statements is **incorrect** regarding the representation of princely states in the Constituent Assembly of India?

- a) The representatives of the princely states were nominated by the rulers of the princely states.
- b) Under the Cabinet Mission Plan, the princely states were allotted 293 seats in the Constituent Assembly.
- c) The representatives of the princely states did not attend the first meeting of the Constituent Assembly.
- d) Mysore had the highest number of representatives in the Constituent Assembly among the princely states.

Q.20) The Citizenship Act, 1955 deals with the determination of citizenship on or after-

- a) 26th January 1950.
- b) 26th November 1949.
- c) 15th August 1947.
- d) 14th August 1947.

Q.21) With reference to India, consider the following statements:

1. There is only one citizenship and one domicile.
2. A Citizen by birth only can become the Head of State.
3. A foreigner once granted the citizenship cannot be deprived of it under any circumstance.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.22) With reference to Indian constitution, consider the following statements:

Statement-I: The Indian Constitution is neither completely rigid nor completely flexible but a synthesis of both.

Statement-II: Few provisions of the Indian Constitution can be amended with a simple majority of the Parliament, while some require a special majority of Parliament for amendment. 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.23) The Indian Constitution is described as a living document because

- a) It is subject to constant amendments and changes.
- b) It adapts to evolving societal needs and values.
- c) It includes a detailed historical account of India's past.
- d) It is a charter of Indian values and principles.

Q.24) With reference to the Constitution of India, consider the following statements:

1. The Constitution of India was adopted by the Constituent Assembly on 26th November 1949.
2. All the provisions of the Constitution of India came into force only on January 26, 1950.

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.25) Consider the following pairs of Schedule and their Content regarding the Constitution of India:

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| 1. First Schedule | Forms of Oaths or Affirmations |
| 2. Third Schedule | Allocation of seats in the Council of States |
| 3. Fifth Schedule | Provisions related to the administration of Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes |
| 4. Ninth Schedule | Provisions related to the administration of tribal areas in certain States |

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

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

Q.26) With respect to the making of the Indian Constitution, which of the following statements is correct about the Objectives Resolution?

- a) It was introduced in the Constituent Assembly by B.R. Ambedkar.
- b) It mentioned the adoption of a Parliamentary form of government in the country.
- c) It provided safeguards to minorities and tribal areas.
- d) It is a legally binding part of the Indian Constitution.

Q.27) Consider the following pairs about the borrowed features in the Indian Constitution:

Feature	Borrowed from
1. Fundamental Duties	Irish Constitution
2. Directive Principles	Soviet Union Constitution
3. Judicial review	Weimar Constitution of Germany
4. Quasi Federalism	Canadian Constitution

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

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

Q.28) Consider the following statements about the Preamble of the Indian Constitution:

- The Preamble was inspired by the United States of American Constitution.
- It provides a standard for examining government laws and policies.
- The Preamble is an important source of power for the legislature.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

Q.29) Consider the following pairs with regard to the various terms in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution:

Term in Preamble	Meaning/Implication
1. Sovereign	India has the authority to acquire foreign territories.
2. Integrity	The Country must aim for equal distribution of the wealth generated.
3. Socialist	There should be nationalization of all means of production and distribution.

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

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

Q.30) Which of the following statements relating to the Government of India Act, 1858 is/are correct?

- The British Crown assumed sovereignty over India from the East India Company.
- The British Parliament enacted the first statute for the governance of India under the direct rule of the British.
- This Act was dominated by the principle of absolute imperial control without any popular participation in the administration of the country.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

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

Q.31) Which one of the following is not a characteristic feature of the Independence Act, 1947?

- The Dominion of India got the residuary territory of India, excluding the provinces of Sind, Baluchistan, West Punjab, East Bengal and NWFP.
- The Act sought to lay down a Constitution by the Legislative will of the British Parliament.
- The Act proposed to set up two independent Dominions.
- The Constituent Assembly of India was given unlimited power to frame and adopt any Constitution.

Q.32) With respect to the Constituent Assembly of India, consider the following statements:

- The concept of a Constituent Assembly was first put forward by Motilal Nehru in 1928.
- It was constituted under the scheme formulated by the Wavell Plan.
- The Constituent Assembly held its first meeting on November 9, 1945.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

Q.33) With regard to the provisions of the Charter Act of 1833, consider the following statements:

1. The post of Governor General of Bengal was converted into Viceroy of India.
2. The East India Company was made a purely administrative body.
3. The Act introduced an open competition system for recruitment of civil servants.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

Q.34) Consider the following statements with regard to the role of Kesavananda Bharti Case in the evolution of Indian Constitution:

1. The Supreme Court has placed specific limits on Parliament's ability to amend the Constitution.
2. The Supreme Court held that the Preamble to the Constitution of India is a part of the Constitution.
3. The Judiciary became the final authority to decide if an amendment to the constitution violates the basic structure.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

Q.35) As per the 7th Schedule of the Constitution of India, which of the following pairs of different Lists and their Contents is/are correctly matched?

1. State List: Public health and sanitation
2. Union List: Citizenship, naturalization and aliens
3. Concurrent List: Legal, medical and other professions

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q.36) With reference to the concept of Citizenship, which one of the following statements is **incorrect**?

- a) Citizenship is about certain obligations of citizens to each other and to society.
- b) The purpose of Citizenship is to segregate the people of a nation.
- c) Citizenship is a relationship between citizens of a nation.
- d) Citizenship refers to equal and full membership of a nation-state.

Q.37) Consider the following statement regarding the Pitts India Act of 1784:

1. The Act separated the commercial and the political functions of the East India Company.
2. It provided for the establishment of a Supreme Court at Calcutta
3. The Act deprived Madras and Bombay Presidencies of their legislative powers in India.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

Q.38) With reference to the Basic Structure Doctrine of the Indian Constitution, consider the following statements:

1. The term 'Basic Structure' is clearly defined by the Supreme Court of India.
2. The Constitutional provisions which constitute the basic structure cannot be amended by Parliament.
3. The basic structure doctrine consolidates the balance between rigidity and flexibility of the Indian Constitution.

How many of the above-given statements are correct?

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

Q.39) With reference to the Preamble of Indian Constitution, consider the following:

1. Source of the authority of the Constitution
2. Date of adoption of Constitution
3. Objectives of the Constitution
4. Nature of Indian state

How many of the above-mentioned components are provided by the Preamble of the Constitution?

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

Q.40) Which among the following Acts were repealed by Article-395 of the Constitution of India?

1. The Government of India Act. 1935
2. The Indian Independence Act. 1947
3. The Abolition of Privy Council Jurisdiction Act, 1949
4. The Government of India Act. 1919

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Q.41) In the context of India, which one of the following is the characteristic appropriate for bureaucracy?

- a) An agency for widening the scope of parliamentary democracy
- b) An agency for strengthening the structure of federalism
- c) An agency for facilitating political stability and economic growth
- d) An Agency for the implementation of public policy

Q.42) Why State's intervention in religious customs is considered necessary in the Indian context?

- a) To completely exclude religion from the state's affairs.
- b) To strengthen the control of religious organizations over individuals.
- c) To eradicate social evils and pervasive customs.
- d) To remove any obligation for respecting religious freedoms.

Q.43) With reference to the democratic form of government, consider the following statements:

1. Holding regular elections that are free and impartial.
2. Ensuring every adult has an equal right to vote with equal voting value.
3. Adherence to the principle that no one is above the law.
4. The presence of an independent judiciary.

How many of the above are essential features of a democratic form of government?

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

Q.44) Which of the following features ensures constitutionalism in India?

1. Rule of law
2. Separation of power
3. Judicial review

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q.45) What does the wheel on the 'Indian National Flag' symbolize?

- a) Freedom
- b) Justice
- c) Equality
- d) Brotherhood

Q.46) With reference to the Overseas Citizen of India (OCI) and Non-Resident Indian (NRI), consider the following statements:

1. Except for the acquisition of agricultural or plantation properties, OCIs are in parity with NRIs in financial, educational, and economic fields.
2. Both NRIs and OCIs have the Right to Freedom under Article 19 of the Indian Constitution.
3. Unlike NRIs, OCIs are eligible to practice certain professions in India, such as doctors, lawyers, and architects.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

Q.47) Consider the following pairs regarding various committees of the Constituent Assembly:

Committee	Headed by
1. Drafting Committee	Jawaharlal Nehru
2. States Committee	Sardar Patel
3. Credentials Committee	Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar
4. Committee on the National Flag	Pattabhi Sitaramayya

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

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

Q.48) With reference to the citizenship of India, which one of the following statements is correct?

- a) If a person renounces his/her Indian Citizenship, his/her minor child continues to be Indian citizen till he/she attain the age of Eighteen.
- b) A person loses his/her Indian Citizenship when he/she renounces his/her citizenship voluntarily during the time of a war involving India.
- c) A person loses his/her Indian citizenship, if he/she has been imprisoned for two years within five years after registration or naturalisation.
- d) A person charged with sedition will lose his/her Indian citizenship.

Q.49) Which of the following statements is correct with regard to the Asymmetric Federalism in India?

- a) It establishes the Central Government as the superior decision-making entity over the states.
- b) It allows varied degrees of autonomy and powers among different states.
- c) The spirit of asymmetric federalism is violated by Article 371A of the Constitution.
- d) It has contributed to the large-scale marginalization of the minorities in India.

Q.50) Arrange the following events in the chronological order of their occurrence:

- 1. Adoption of National Song
- 2. Ratification of Commonwealth membership
- 3. Adoption of National Flag
- 4. Adoption of National Emblem

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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