

These Tests are downloaded from the Telegram Channel

https://t.me/Forum_SFG

Join here for latest & timely updates #FirstonTG

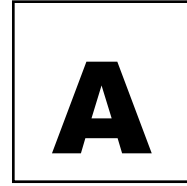
DO NOT OPEN THIS TEST BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO

T.B.C.: FIAS-SFG24-L1T8

Test Booklet Series

Serial No.

TEST BOOKLET GENERAL STUDIES



Time Allowed: ONE HOUR

Maximum Marks: 100

INSTRUCTIONS

1. IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE EXAMINATION, YOU SHOULD CHECK THAT THIS TEST BOOKLET DOES NOT HAVE ANY UNPRINTED OR TORN OR MISSING PAGES OR ITEMS ETC. IF SO, 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) For election to the Lok Sabha, a nomination paper can be filed by:

- 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.

Q.2) Consider the following statements:

- 1. Every eligible adult having a single vote of equal value.
- 2. Any number of political parties having the liberty to participate in elections.
- 3. Reservation of seats in the legislature for the marginalized sections of society.

How many of the statements given above are the minimum necessary conditions for conducting democratic elections in general?

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

Q.3) Consider the following statements about the removal of the Chief Election Commissioner (CEC) from his office:

- 1. CEC can be removed based on the grounds of proved misbehavior or incapacity.
- 2. The President can remove the CEC if both Houses of Parliament pass such resolution with a majority of members present and voting in the house.
- 3. A motion for the removal of the CEC can be introduced only in Lok Sabha.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

Q.4) Which of the following statements is **not** correct about a Reserved Constituency of Lok Sabha for Scheduled Tribes?

- a) Article 330 of the Indian Constitution provides for reservation of seats for Scheduled Tribes in Lok Sabha.
- b) The current Lok Sabha has 47 seats reserved for the Scheduled Tribes.
- c) Each State in India has at least one seat reserved for Scheduled tribes in the Lok Sabha.
- d) Madhya Pradesh has the highest number of seats reserved for Schedule Tribes in Lok Sabha.

Q.5) With respect to the Indian Constitution, which of the following statements regarding the 'Doctrine of Pleasure' is/are correct?

- 1. Every person who is a member of the civil service of a state holds office during the pleasure of the Governor of the state.
- 2. Members of the defense services in India are excluded from the purview of the doctrine of pleasure.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

Q.6) With respect to Electoral Constituencies of the Lok Sabha in India, consider the following statements:

- 1. Reserved constituencies for Scheduled Castes are distributed uniformly across the nation.
- 2. Currently, the number of seats allocated to various states in Lok Sabha is based on the 2001 census.
- 3. Uttar Pradesh currently has the highest number of Lok Sabha constituencies.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

Q.7) With respect to Electoral System in India, which of the following statement is **not** correct?

- A person subjected to preventive detention cannot cast their vote.
- Aadhar number is not mandatory for inclusion of eligible voter in electoral roll.
- Voter ID issued by Election Commission is not mandatory for the voter to cast his/her vote.
- Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs) used in Indian election are manufactured by Bharat Electronics Limited (BEL).

Q.8) Consider the following statements regarding the right to vote in India:

- Article 326 of the Indian Constitution does not prescribe any specific educational qualifications as a prerequisite for exercising the right to vote.
- The Constitution (Sixty-first Amendment) Act, 1988, lowered the voting age of elections to the Lok Sabha and to the Legislative Assemblies of States from 21 years to 18 years.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.9) Consider the following personal details of candidates contesting in Lok Sabha or state assembly elections in India:

- Educational qualifications
- Assets and liabilities of self and family members
- Pending criminal cases
- Sources of income

How many of the above-mentioned personal details are mandatory for candidates to disclose in the declaration form submitted to the Election Commission, for contesting Lok Sabha or State Assembly elections?

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

Q.10) With respect to the provisions regarding public servants in India, consider the following statements:

- The recruitment rules of all types of public servants in India are made by the Parliament.
- The Constitution empowers only the Parliament to impose reasonable restrictions on the fundamental rights of public servants.

Which of the above statements is/ are correct?

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

Q.11) Which one of the following is **not** a source of political legitimacy?

- Consent
- Rational prudence
- Political will of the ruler
- Public reason

Q.12) Which of the following statements is **incorrect** with respect to the Election Campaigning of a Lok Sabha candidate and the Model Code of Conduct in India?

- The MCC remains in effect from the polling date until the announcement of the results of the election.
- Candidate cannot use places of worship for election propaganda.
- Candidate can utilize All India Radio for election campaign for prescribed time.
- Candidates cannot use public property for election-related advertisements.

Q.13) A civil servant cannot be removed without giving a "reasonable opportunity of being heard" through an enquiry. But this safeguard will not be available to a civil servant in which of the following situations?

- If s/he is removed on the grounds of conviction on a criminal charge.
- If the removing authority is satisfied that it is not practicable to hold such an inquiry.
- If President or Governor is satisfied not to hold an inquiry in the interest of state security,

Select the correct answer from the code given below:

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

Q.14) With reference to Elections in India, consider the following statements:

1. Until now, simultaneous elections for Lok Sabha and state legislative assemblies were held only once.
2. The Communist Party of India was the single largest opposition party after the first Lok Sabha elections.
3. Kerala became the first non-Congress ruled State in 1957.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.15) Consider the following statements:

1. Postal voting is the facility through which voters can cast votes by sending ballot paper to the election officer.
2. Proxy voting is a facility through which a registered elector can delegate his/her voting power to a representative.
3. Members of armed forces can vote both through postal voting and proxy voting.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

Q.16) Mr. X contested an election for the Lok Sabha seat and had won the same. Later, Mr. Y, the opponent, accused Mr. X of some electoral malpractices and intended to file an election petition. In the given situation, who/which among the following can admit an election petition and declare the election result as valid/invalid?

- a) The President of India
- b) The Election Commission of India
- c) The High Courts
- d) Speaker of the Lok Sabha

Q.17) Which of the following statements is correct regarding the pressure groups?

- a) These groups essentially erode the principles of democracy by exerting influence on a duly elected government.

- b) To be recognized as a pressure group, it must have a formal structure with clearly defined roles and responsibilities.
- c) A pressure group can be affiliated with a political party.
- d) Their activities essentially establish the dominance of a particular section of society.

Q.18) Consider the following statements:

1. A pressure group, unlike political parties, does not aim to directly acquire political power.
2. Unlike movement groups, interest groups depend mostly on spontaneous mass agitation on a particular issue.

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.19) Consider the following pairs:

Events or actions by some popular organizations/ groupings	Nature of the mentioned organization/ grouping
1. Narmada Bachao Aandolan mobilized citizens to stop the construction of Sardar Sarovar Dam.	Movement Group
2. The protests led by Bhartiya Jana Sangh against the Central Government.	Political Group
3. Self Employed Women's Association (SEWA) working for the promotion of women's rights	Promotional Group

How many pairs mentioned above are correctly matched?

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

Q.20) A Constitutional Amendment Bill duly passed by both the Houses of the Parliament is presented to the President for assent. What are the options available with President in this regard?

- S/he must give his/her assent to that Bill.
- S/he can either give his/her assent or withhold his/her assent
- S/he can give his/her assent, withhold the assent or return the bill for reconsideration.
- S/he can give his/her assent, withhold the assent or refer the bill to the Supreme Court to decide its constitutionality.

Q.21) Consider the following statements:

- The Election Commission of India is a five-member body.
- Union Ministry of Home Affairs decides the election schedule for the conduct of both general elections and bye-elections.
- Election Commission resolves the disputes relating to splits/mergers of recognized political parties.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- 1 and 2 only
- 2 only
- 2 and 3 only
- 3 only

Q.22) Consider the following statements regarding the functions of a political party:

- Enacting and amending laws for a country.
- Mobilize opposition against the ruling government.
- Launching movements in the interest of the public.

How many options given above represent the appropriate functions of a political party?

- Only one
- Only two
- All three
- None

Q.23) Which of the following statements is **not** correct regarding the recognition of a political party as a 'National Party'?

- The Election Commission of India (ECI) is the competent authority to grant national party status to a political party.
- Once a party gets the status of national party, it will continue to be a national party

irrespective of its performance in the future elections.

- A political party gets national status if it is recognized as a state party in four states.
- A national party enjoys the privilege of free broadcast time on state-run television during the elections.

Q.24) Why is Gram Sabha often regarded as the closest example of Direct Democracy?

- Members of the Gram Sabha are directly elected by the adult population in a village.
- It uses all four devices of direct democracy namely, Referendum, Initiative, Recall and Plebiscite.
- It represents a system where the people of a village directly participate in the decision-making process.
- Decisions in the Gram Sabha are made based on the consensus method, where the support of every member is required.

Q.25) In the event of the Upper House of the Parliament (Rajya Sabha) rejecting a Constitutional Amendment Bill passed by the Lower House of the Parliament (Lok Sabha):

- The Bill will have to be dropped.
- A joint sitting of both Houses of Parliament may be convened to consider and pass the Bill.
- The Bill shall be deemed to have been passed by both the Houses of the Parliament if the Lok Sabha passes it again by a two-third majority.
- The Bill shall be deemed to have been passed by both the Houses of the Parliament despite the disapproval of the Bill by the Upper House.

Q.26) Consider the following statements:

- We cannot have democracy without holding elections.
- We cannot have elections without having democracy.
- We may not have democratic elections in the absence of the rule of law.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- Only one
- Only two
- All three
- None

Q.27) Which of the following statements is **not correct** regarding the 'First Past the Post System' of elections?

- In this system, the candidate who secures the greatest number of votes in a constituency wins the election.
- In this system, each party is allotted seats in Parliament in proportion to its share of votes.
- This system is followed in the Lok Sabha elections.
- It may not always ensure that the winning candidate has received an absolute majority of votes.

Q.28) Which of the following are the features of service delivery which needs to be enshrined in the Citizen's Charter?

- Open and transparent about the services offered.
- Clear and measurable standards of service.
- Details of Grievance Redressal Mechanisms.
- Choice and consultation provisions for citizens.
- Insulation between service provider and citizen.

Select the correct option using the code given below:

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

Q.29) Consider the following statements with reference to The First past the post system (FPTP) and Proportional Representation (PR):

- Unlike FPTP system, PR systems are more likely to produce a legislature that reflects the diversity of views in the electorate.
- Under FPTP system, votes are generally cast for the candidate whereas under PR system votes are cast for the political parties.

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 star campaigners in elections, consider the following statements:

- Electioneering Expenditure incurred by a star campaigner is not added to a candidate's poll expenditure.
- The appointment of star campaigner needs to be approved by the Election Commission of India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.31) Right to vote and to be elected in India is the:

- Fundamental Right
- Natural Right
- Constitutional Right
- Legal Right

Q.32) With reference to election system in India, consider the following assertion and reason:

Assertion: India adopted the First Past the Post (FPTP) system for elections to the Lok Sabha, instead of Proportional Representation (PR).

Reason: The FPTP system promotes stability and ensures the majority government.

Which of the following options given below is correct?

- Both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion
- Both Assertion and Reason are true but Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion
- Assertion is true but Reason is false.
- Assertion is false but Reason is true.

Q.33) With reference to the Delimitation Commission of India, which of the following statements is correct?

- It is appointed by the Election commission of India.
- It draws/redraws the boundaries of constituencies for parliamentary, state legislature and Panchayati raj elections.
- In India, total five Delimitation Commissions have been set up till now.
- Its orders have the force of law and cannot be called in question before any court.

Q.34) With reference to the composition of the Delimitation Commission of India, consider the following options:

1. A retired Supreme Court judge
 2. The Chief Election Commissioner
 3. The State Election Commissioners of the respective states
 4. A sitting judge of any High Court in India
- How many of the given above are part of the Delimitation Commission of India?

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

Q.35) The Representation of People's Act, 1951 deals with which of the following matters?

1. Qualifications and disqualifications for membership of Parliament and State legislatures.
2. Allocation of seats in the House of People and State Legislative Assemblies.
3. Corrupt practices and Electoral offences
4. Delimitation of Parliamentary, Assembly and Council Constituencies

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q.36) Consider the following statements with reference to the By-Elections in India:

1. By-election to the house of Parliament or a state legislature must be held within three months of occurrence of the vacancy.
2. By-elections may not be held if the remainder of the term of the member whose vacancy is to be filled is less than one year.

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

1. The number of Election Commissioners other than the Chief Election Commissioner

in the Commission is determined by the President.

2. The Constitution does not specify any qualifications required for the members of the Election Commission.
3. As per the Constitution, members of the Election Commission shall have a fixed tenure of 6 years.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

Q.38) Consider the following statements with respect to the Basic Structure Doctrine of Indian Constitution:

1. Basic structure doctrine is explicitly mentioned in the Constitution of India.
2. President has the power to decide whether a Constitutional Amendment violates basic structure or not.
3. The basic structure doctrine has consolidated the balance between rigidity and flexibility of the Constitution.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

Q.39) Consider the following features:

1. Presence of multiple political parties
2. Uncertainty regarding the outcome of the election
3. Inclusion of Voice of diverse groups of the society
4. Potential to create factionalism in the society

How many of the options given above are features of Competitive Electoral System?

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

Q.40) Consider the following statements regarding the Election Commission of India:

1. It inquires the disputes arising out of the election of Vice-President of India.
2. It cannot disqualify a candidate for violation of the Model Code of Conduct.

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.41) The power of the President of India to refer a matter back to the Council of Ministers for reconsideration was inserted in the Constitution by:

- a) 44th Amendment
- b) 42nd Amendment
- c) 43rd Amendment
- d) 35th Amendment

Q.42) Which of the following statements about elections in India is **not** correct?

- a) According to Constitution, every citizen of India over the age of 18 has the right to vote in Lok Sabha and State Legislative elections.
- b) The Government of India bears all election expenses for candidates contesting for Lok Sabha and State Legislative elections.
- c) Candidates with pending criminal cases can contest Lok Sabha elections.
- d) Currently, in India there is no specific law in place to ensure internal democracy of political parties.

Q.43) With reference to the anti-defection law, consider the following statements:

1. The anti-defection law is not applicable to nominated members of Parliament if they join any political party after six months of their nomination.
2. A member of a House of Parliament belonging to any political party shall be disqualified for being a member of the House, if he has voluntarily given up his membership of such political party.

3. Anti-defection law does not apply to the Speaker and Deputy speaker of the Lok-Sabha.

4. If independent members of Parliament join a party within six months of oath-taking, they are not subjected to anti-defection law.

How many of the above given statements are correct?

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

Q.44) Consider the following pairs:

Constitutional Amendments (CAA)	Provisions Acts
1. 7 th CAA, 1956	Provision of common High Court for 2 or more states
2. 44 th CAA, 1978	Term Integrity was added in Preamble
3. 100 th CAA, 2015	Land boundary agreement between India and Bangladesh

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

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

Q.45) Which of the following is common to the election for the membership of both Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha?

- a) Every citizen above the age of 18 is an eligible voter.
- b) A voter can cast vote for multiple candidates.
- c) The candidate contesting election must be registered as an elector from any parliamentary constituency.
- d) The winner must get more than half of the votes polled.

Q.46) According to Article 368 of the Indian constitution, for the amendment to which of the following provisions of the constitution, the majority of total members in each house and the two-third majority of the members present and voting in each house of the parliament and the ratification of not less than half of the state legislatures is required-

- Fundamental rights
- Salaries of Members of the Parliament
- Procedure of appointment of Supreme Court Judges
- Delimitation of Constituencies

Q.47) With respect to a Constitutional Amendment Bill, consider the following statements:

- It can be introduced only by a minister in Parliament.
- It can be introduced in either Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha.
- Prior approval of the President is required for introduction of the bill in the Parliament.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- Only one
- Only two
- All three
- None

Q.48) Consider the following statements regarding the Election Commission of India:

- An Election Commissioner can be removed by the President from his/her office based on the recommendation of the Chief Election Commissioner.
- The Chief Election Commissioner and other Election Commissioners receive different pay and allowances as decided by the President.
- In case of disagreement between the Chief Election Commissioner and other Election Commissioners, decisions are made by a majority vote within the Commission.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- Only one
- Only two
- All three
- None

Q.49) What will happen in a case when a candidate contesting the election dies before the actual polling?

- Adjournment of the poll only if the nominee was a candidate of a recognized political party.
- Adjournment of the poll only if the nominee was a candidate of only a registered political party.
- Adjournment of the poll only if the contesting person was an independent candidate
- There is no adjournment of the poll in any case.

Q.50) Which of the following committees submitted reports on Electoral reforms?

- Dinesh Goswami Committee
- Tarkunde Committee
- Indrajit Gupta Committee
- Balwantraji Mehta Committee

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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