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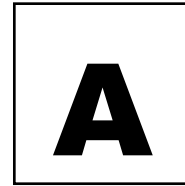
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T.B.C.: FIAS-SFG24-L1T6

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:

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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) Consider the following statements:

1. If the election of the President of India is declared void by the Supreme Court of India, all acts done by him/her in the performance of duties of his/her office of President before the date of decision become invalid.
2. Election for the post of the President of India can be postponed on the ground that some Legislative Assemblies have been dissolved and elections are yet to take place.
3. When a Bill is presented to the President of India, the Constitution prescribes time limits he/she has to declare his/her assent.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

Q.2) In the context of Indian polity, consider the following:

1. President of India
 2. Prime Minister
 3. Chief Justice of India
 4. Civil Servants
 5. Comptroller and Auditor General of India
- How many of the above are considered as part of 'political executive'?

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

Q.3) Consider the following statements regarding the 'Presidential' and the 'Parliamentary' systems of Government:

1. In a Presidential system, the President serves both as the Head of the State and Government.
2. In a Parliamentary system, the executive is accountable to the legislature.
3. In a Parliamentary system, the Head of the State is always an elected representative.
4. In a Presidential system, only the President can introduce a Bill in the legislature.

How many statements given above are correct?

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

Q.4) Which of the following is **not** a Constitutional prerogative of the President of India?

- a) Returning a Legislative Bill for reconsideration.
- b) Returning of Appropriation Bill for reconsideration.
- c) Dissolving the Lok Sabha.
- d) Summoning the Rajya Sabha.

Q.5) Which of the following is **not** true?

- a) The President or Governor is immune from legal action for official acts.
- b) No Court can compel a Governor to perform any duty.
- c) A two months' notice in writing must be delivered to the Governor for bringing civil proceedings in respect of their personal acts.
- d) Courts are empowered to enquire the advice tendered by the Ministers to the President or Governor.

Q.6) As per the Constitution of India, which among the following grounds is explicitly mentioned for the impeachment of the President of India?

- a) Violation of the Constitution only.
- b) Violation of the Constitution and proved misbehavior only.
- c) Violation of the Constitution, proved misbehavior and incapacity only.
- d) Proved misbehavior and Incapacity only.

Q.7) Which of the following statements correctly defines the term 'Kitchen Cabinet'?

- a) It is the informal decision-making body with the Prime Minister as its head and may include his friends, family and ministers as its members.
- b) It is an extra-constitutional Parliamentary body to facilitate in-depth examination of policy issues.
- c) It is a group of members from the opposition parties that scrutinizes the policies and actions of the ruling government.
- d) It is a formal body that is collectively responsible to the Lower House of the Parliament for transact of government functions.

Q.8) Consider the following:

1. Seeking information relating to the administration of the affairs of the Union.
2. Dissolving the Lok Sabha when the government loses confidence in the house.
3. Appointing the Prime minister when no party has a clear majority in Lok Sabha.
4. Delay the passage of ordinary bill passed by the Parliament, by not giving approval.

In how many of the above situations, the President can exercise discretionary powers?

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

Q.9) Consider the following statements with regard to the Vice-President of India:

1. His/her electoral college consists of only elected members of Parliament and State legislatures.
2. The resolution for his/her removal can only be initiated in Rajya Sabha.
3. When the President of India is unable to discharge his functions owing to illness, the Vice-President can act as the President of India only for the maximum period of 6 months.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

Q.10) In relation to the Council of Ministers, why is the Prime Minister called the 'first among the equals'?

1. The President can appoint only those persons as ministers who are recommended by the Prime Minister.
2. The Ministers are Constitutionally required to communicate all decisions relating to their ministry to the Prime Minister.
3. The resignation or death of an incumbent Prime Minister automatically dissolves the entire Council of Ministers.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

Q.11) With reference to the Union Government, consider the following statements:

1. N. Gopala Swamy Iyengar Committee suggested that a minister and a secretary be designated solely for pursuing the subject of administrative reform and promoting it.
2. In 1970, the Department of Personnel was constituted on the recommendation of the Administrative Reforms Commission, 1966, and this was placed under the Prime Minister's charge.

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.12) Which one of the following statements about the Solicitor General of India (SGI) is/are correct

1. The SGI is the second highest law officer in the country.
2. The post of the SGI is a constitutional post.
3. The SGI is appointed by the Appointments Committee of the Cabinet.

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.13) Consider the following statements

1. It is necessary for the Prime Minister to have the support of the majority of the members in both the Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha.
2. The President allocates portfolios to the Union council of ministers on advice of the Prime Minister.

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.14) Consider the following statements:

Statement-I: The size of the Council of Ministers shall not exceed 15% of the total strength of Members of Parliament.

Statement-II: The 91st Constitutional Amendment Act, 2003, imposed restrictions on the size of Council of Ministers.

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 of Statement-I.
- Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, and Statement-II is not the correct explanation of Statement-I.
- Statement-I is correct, but Statement-II is incorrect.
- Statement-I is incorrect, but Statement-II is correct.

Q.15) Consider the following pairs:

President's Powers	Meaning
1. Respite	Stay of the execution of a sentence for a temporary period.
2. Reprieve	Awarding a lesser sentence in place of one originally awarded.
3. Remission	Reducing the period of a sentence without changing its character.

How many pairs given above are correctly matched?

- Only one
- Only two
- All three
- None

Q.16) Consider the following statements with reference to the Parliament of India:

Statement I: If any minister disagrees with a cabinet decision and is not prepared to defend it, he/she must resign.

Statement II: India follows the principle of collective responsibility where the Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha.

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

Q.17) Under the situation that a proclamation of National Emergency has been made in India, consider the following statements:

- The Lok Sabha's term can be extended beyond five years by a parliamentary law, six months at a time.
- The Central Government gains authority to issue executive directions to a State on any matter.
- Parliament gains the authority to legislate on any subject listed in the State List.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- Only one
- Only two
- All three
- None

Q.18) In the context of Indian parliamentary system, while appointing the Prime Minister the President selects-

- Leader of a Political party which has won the highest number of seats in the Lok Sabha.
- Leader of an alliance of the parties that secured the highest number of seats in Lok Sabha.
- Leader of the political party which secures majority in both Lok Sabha as well as Rajya Sabha.
- Leader of the party or alliance that has the support of the majority in Lok Sabha.

Q.19) With reference to 'Semi-Presidential form of government', consider the following statements:

1. In this form of polity, President acts as head of the state as well as head of the government.
2. In this system, the President is generally elected directly by the citizens.

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.20) In case of which of the following types of bills, the Governor has to obligatorily reserve them for the consideration of President, after they have been passed by the State Legislature?

1. If the bill endangers the position of the state High Court.
2. If the bill is dealing with compulsory acquisition of property.
3. If the bill is against the provisions of Directive Principles of State Policy.
4. If the bill is against the larger interest of the country

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q.21) At the national level, which ministry is the nodal agency to ensure effective implementation of the scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006?

- a) Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change
- b) Ministry of Panchayati Raj
- c) Ministry of Rural Development
- d) Ministry of Tribal Affairs

Q.22) In the context of Parliament of India, consider the following statements:

Statement I: A Bill becomes an Act only after the President of India has given assent to it.

Statement II: The President is an integral part of Indian Parliament.

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 Statement II 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 oath to 'Preserve, Protect and Defend the Constitution and the Law' is taken by:

1. President of India
2. Chief Justice of India
3. Comptroller and Auditor-General of India
4. Prime Minister of India

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

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

1. To win the Presidential election, a candidate must secure more than 50% of valid votes polled.
2. In case of any delay in conducting the election of new President, the Vice President of India holds office until the President's successor assumes charge.
3. The voting for the Presidential election is done through an open ballot system in order to ensure transparency and integrity of the office.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

Q.25) The Sarkaria Commission (1983) has made certain recommendations regarding the appointment process and role of Governor. In this context, consider the following recommendations:

1. The Governor should be a person who has been active in politics in the recent past.
2. The Vice-President of India and the Speaker of the Lok Sabha should be consulted by the Prime Minister while selecting a Governor.
3. A comprehensive set of guidelines should be framed for the exercise of the discretionary powers of the Governor.

How many of the above recommendations were given by Sarkaria commission regarding appointment and role of Governor?

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

Q.26) Consider the following statements:

1. According to the Constitution of India, the Central Government has a duty to protect States from internal disturbances.
2. The Constitution of India exempts the States from providing legal counsel to a person being held for preventive detention.
3. According to the Prevention of Terrorism Act, 2002, confession of the accused before the police cannot be used as evidence.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

Q.27) "In India, there is no provision in the Constitution for the system of 'Legal Responsibility' of a Minister".

What does the above given statement mean?

- a) Ministers can freely speak in the proceedings of the Parliament or the State Legislature.
- b) Ministers cannot be called in the court of law without the permission of President or Governor.

- c) Ministers are not required to countersign the orders of the President or the Governor.
- d) The Ministers are barred from engaging in any legal profession.

Q.28) Consider the following statements in the context of Indian Constitution:

Statement I: Office of a Governor of a state in India is an employment under the Central Government.

Statement II: The Governor is appointed by the President on the recommendations of the Central Government.

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

Q.29) Consider the following statement regarding judicial powers of Governor of a State:

1. S/he appoints judges to the High Courts of concerned States.
2. S/he appoints the judges of the District Courts after consulting with the High Court of the state concerned.
3. S/he appoints persons to the judicial service of the state, after consulting with the State Public Service Commission.

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

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

Q.30) With reference to Public Financial Management System (PFMS), consider the following statements:

1. It is a web based online platform developed by National Payment Corporation of India (NPCI).
2. It tracks expenditure incurred by the Government regarding direct payment to beneficiaries under all Schemes of central government.
3. Currently it is integrated with the Core banking system of all public sector banks in India.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

Q.31) With respect to Ministry of Tribal Welfare, which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. The provision for appointing Minister in charge of Tribal Welfare in some states was introduced by 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act.
2. All the states having scheduled areas must create a separate ministry for tribal welfare.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q.32) With regard to the clemency power of Governor of a state and the President of India, consider the following statements:

1. The President can suspend a punishment awarded by a military court whereas the Governor cannot.
2. The President can commute a punishment awarded by a central law whereas, the Governor can commute a punishment awarded by a state law.

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.33) With reference to the state council of ministers, consider the following statements:

1. The salaries and allowances of the State Council of Ministers are decided by the Governor.
2. A person who is not a member of the either house of the Legislature of the state, can be a minister for a maximum period of 6 months.

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.34) To which of the following is a minister of state government responsible in his individual capacity?

- a) Governor of the state
- b) Chief Minister of the state
- c) State Legislative Assembly
- d) State Legislative Council

Q.35) When the same person is appointed as a Governor of two or more States, the emoluments and allowances payable to the Governor shall be-

- a) It shall be allocated among the States in such proportion as determined by the Parliament.
- b) It shall be shared between the Union and the states.
- c) As decided by the Home Ministry
- d) It shall be allocated among the States in such proportion as the President may by order determine.

Q.36) With reference to the Cabinet Committees in India, consider the following statements:

1. The provisions related to Cabinet Committees are explicitly mentioned in the Indian Constitution.
2. Only cabinet ministers can become members of the Cabinet Committees.

Which of the above given statements 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:

1. The Constitution of India does not provide any discretionary powers to the Governor of a state.
2. The 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976 made ministerial advice binding on the Governor of a state.

Which of the statements given above is/are **incorrect**?

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

Q.38) With respect to position of Prime Minister in India, consider the following statements:

1. S/he is directly elected by the people.
2. As per the Constitution of India, he/she serves for a fixed tenure of 5 years.
3. The Speaker administers the oaths of office and secrecy to the Prime Minister before he/she assumes office.

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 qualifications:

1. The age must be a minimum of 30 years.
2. Must be eligible to be elected as a member of the Lok Sabha.
3. Must not hold any office of profit.
4. Must be qualified to be elected as a member of the Rajya Sabha

How many of the above qualifications are explicitly mentioned in the Constitution of India, for a person to be eligible for election to the office of President?

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

Q.40) With reference to ordinance making power of President, consider the following statements:

1. It cannot be promulgated when only one

of the houses is not in session.

2. The President's satisfaction can be questioned on the grounds of being malafide.
3. Successive repromulgation of same ordinance without any attempt to get the bills passed amounts to violation of the Constitution.
4. A constitutional amendment can be made through the ordinance route.

How many statements given above are correct?

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

Q.41) 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?

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

Q.42) Consider the following statements:

Statement I: The Governor of a State has the power of qualified veto over a bill passed by the State Legislature.

Statement II: The Constitution of India does not provide any time limit for the Governor to act on a bill passed by the State Legislature.

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

Q.43) With respect to National Emergency in India, consider the following statements:

1. The President can declare a national emergency on the grounds of war, external aggression, and armed rebellion.
2. The Emergency proclamation requires approval from both Houses of Parliament within two months of its issuance.
3. National Emergency can be continued indefinitely with the approval of Parliament after every 6 months.
4. The President can revoke the proclamation of emergency only with Parliament's approval.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

Q.44) The President **cannot** use the Suspensive Veto in case of which of the following types of bills?

1. When the bill is sent back to the Parliament by the President and the same is passed again by Parliament, with or without changes, and presented again to the President.
2. When the bill presented to President is a Money Bill.
3. When a Constitutional Amendment Bill comes to the President for his consideration.
4. When state ordinary bills are reserved for the President's consideration.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q.45) 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?

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

Q.46) With respect to Financial Emergency in India, consider the following statements:

1. Repeated parliamentary approval is not necessary for the continuation of a Financial Emergency.
2. It has been proclaimed only once in India since Independence, in 1991 during a balance of payment crisis.

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.47) Consider the following statements about the Indian polity:

Statement I: The Prime Minister is called the Linchpin of the Government.

Statement II: The Prime Minister acts as a link between the Council of Ministers on the one hand and the President and parliament on the other hand.

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.48) Which of the following statements is **not** correct regarding the impacts of Financial Emergency in India?

- a) The Fundamental Rights provided under Part III of the Constitution are not affected when the Financial Emergency is in operation.
- b) Under Financial Emergency, President can reduce the salaries and allowances of judges of both the Supreme Court and the High Courts.
- c) During a financial emergency, the Central Government assumes complete authority over financial matters within the states.
- d) During Financial Emergency, State governments cannot pass any new money bill or financial bill.

Q.49) Consider the following statements:

- 1. The President can proclaim a National Emergency only after receiving a written recommendation from the Union cabinet.
- 2. If the proclamation of Emergency is in operation, the President can order to suspend the right to move any court for the enforcement of any of the 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.50) With reference to 'North Eastern Council', consider the following statements:

- 1. It is an executive body under the administrative purview of the Prime Minister's Office (PMO).
- 2. President nominates the chairman of the North Eastern council.
- 3. The council is only an advisory body and cannot allocate funds for development projects in the region.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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