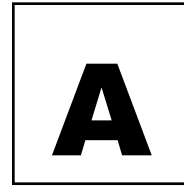


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**DO NOT OPEN THIS TEST BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO****T.B.C.: FIAS-SFG24-L1T3****Test Booklet Series****Serial No.****TEST BOOKLET  
GENERAL STUDIES****Time Allowed: ONE HOUR****Maximum Marks: 100**

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

1. CAG exercises exchequer control on behalf of the Parliament when the President of India declares national emergency/financial emergency.
2. CAG reports on the execution of projects or programmes by the ministries which are discussed by the Public Accounts Committee.
3. Information from CAG reports can be used by investigating agencies to press charges against those who have violated the law while managing public finances.
4. While dealing with the audit and accounting of government companies, CAG has certain judicial powers for prosecuting those who violate the law.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

**Q.2)** Which of the following is **not** a correct feature of Federalism?

- a) There is a constitutional division of powers between the national government and the regional governments.
- b) There is a written constitution that usually specifies a dual system of government.
- c) There is an independent judiciary to settle disputes between the center and the state.
- d) There is an integrated judiciary that applies the law uniformly throughout the country.

**Q.3)** Consider the following statements:

1. Schedule VII of Indian Constitution includes the element of federal system in India.
2. The word 'federation' is neither mentioned nor defined in the Constitution of India.

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.4)** With reference to 'Special Officer for Linguistic Minorities', consider the following statements:

1. Originally, the Constitution of India did not make any provision with respect to the Special Officer for Linguistic Minorities.
2. Special Officer for Linguistic Minorities is appointed by Central government after consultation with the states.
3. The Office of the Special Officer for Linguistic Minorities falls under the ambit of Union Ministry of Home Affairs.

How many of the above given statements are correct?

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

**Q.5)** Provisions related to which of the following subjects of the Constitution of India came into force on 26th November 1949?

1. Provisional Parliament
2. Citizenship
3. Directive Principles of State Policy
4. Elections
5. Planning Commission
6. Fundamental Rights

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- a) 1, 2, 3 and 5 only
- b) 1, 2 and 4 only
- c) 2, 3, 4 and 6 only
- d) 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6

**Q.6)** Consider the following organizations/bodies in India:

1. The National Commission for Backward Classes
2. The National Human Rights Commission
3. The National Law Commission
4. The National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission

How many of the above are constitutional bodies?

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

**Q.7)** The Parliament of India acquires the power to legislate, in the national interest, on any item in the State List of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution. This can be done under which of the following conditions:

- if the Lok Sabha passes a resolution with simple majority.
- if the Rajya Sabha passes a resolution with two-third majority of members present and voting.
- if the President of India passes an order authorizing the Parliament to do so.
- if the Lok Sabha passes a resolution through simple majority and it is ratified by at least half of the state governments.

**Q.8)** In the context of assessing a good democracy which among the following is odd one out.

Democracies need to ensure:

- free and fair elections
- dignity of the individual
- majority rule
- equal treatment before law

**Q.9)** With reference to Article 34 of the Indian Constitution, consider the following statements:

- The Parliament has exclusive powers to make laws under Article 34.
- The Armed Force Special Powers Act has been enacted under the provisions of Article 34.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

**Q.10)** With reference to the role of constitution/ government in promoting equality among Indian citizens, which of the following statements is incorrect?

- The constitution allows for differentiating between people to ensure equity.
- The constitution has given more preference to Equality in comparison to liberty.

- The government can violate Article 14 of the Constitution for implementing some of the Directive Principles of State Policy.
- Special assistance in the form of affirmative action helps in promoting equality.

**Q.11)** Which of the following States/UTs are included in the Northern Zonal Council?

- Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana, Punjab, Jammu and Kashmir
- Haryana, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan and NCT of Delhi
- Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan
- Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana

**Q.12)** With respect to the powers of the Governor of a State, which of the following statements is correct?

- S/he can suspend or dissolve the State Legislative Assembly during the President's rule.
- Advocate General of a State is appointed by the Chief Minister only after the recommendation of the Governor.
- S/he can reserve a bill passed by the State Legislature for the consideration of the President.
- The Chairman of the State Public Service Commission can be removed only by the Governor of the State.

**Q.13)** Consider the following statements regarding the application of the President's rule in a State and its consequences:

- The President's Rule can be imposed whenever a State fails to comply with a direction given by the Centre.
- The administrative duty is carried out by the Governor of the state when the President's Rule is imposed.
- Laws made by the Parliament will continue to be operative even after revocation of the President's rule.

How many of the above statements are correct?

- Only one
- Only two
- All three
- None

**Q.14)** The “Full Faith and Credit” Clause, as contained in Part XI of the Constitution of India, is related to:

1. Any official record made by a public servant in the discharge of his official duties
  2. Public records of each state
  3. Executive acts of the Government of a State
- Which of the above options is/are correct?

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

**Q.15)** With reference to reservations in promotions in government jobs, consider the following statements:

1. The Nagaraj case (2006) relates to the issue of reservations in promotions.
2. The Supreme Court has upheld the application of creamy layer principle to members of the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe communities in promotions.
3. State is not bound to make reservations for SC/ST in the matter of promotions.
4. A state has to collect quantifiable data showing backwardness of the class to provide reservation in promotions to the SC/ST communities.

How many statements given above are correct?

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

**Q.16)** Legal disputes between the Centre and the states or between different states are primarily resolved by?

- a) Supreme Court
- b) High Court
- c) The President
- d) Prime Minister's Office

**Q.17)** Consider the following statements:

Some states are given the Special powers under Part XXI of the Indian Constitution-

1. To protect the cultural and economic interests of the tribal people in those states.

2. To deal with law and order issues in those states.
3. To meet the aspirations of the people of backward regions of the states.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

**Q.18)** According to the Constitution, in which of the following matters is the Centre empowered to give directions to the States with regard to the exercise of their executive power?

1. Construction and maintenance of means of communication declared to be of national or military importance.
2. Drawing up and execution of the specified schemes for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes in the state.
3. Measures to be taken for the protection of the railways within the state.
4. Devolution of financial powers to local governments to enable them to function as units of self-government.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

**Q.19)** Which of the following statements is/are correct with reference to the ‘Enforcement directorate (ED)’ in India?

1. It is a specialized investigating agency under the Ministry of Home Affairs.
2. It is authorized to declare a person fugitive economic offender under Fugitive Economic Offenders Act 2018.
3. It investigates cases related to the provisions of Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

**Q.20)** With reference to the exceptions to equality under Article 14 of the Constitution, consider the following statements:

1. No civil proceedings can be instituted against the President during the term of office.
2. Laws made by the state for implementing the Directive Principles contained in Article 39 cannot be challenged on the ground that they are violative of Article 21.
3. The foreign ambassadors and diplomats enjoy immunity from both criminal and civil proceedings.

How many statements given above are correct?

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

**Q.21)** With reference to the Finance Commission of India, which of the following statements is correct?

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

**Q.22)** Consider the following Subjects:

1. Defence
2. Railways
3. Cyberlaw
4. Forests
5. Trade Unions

How many of the above subjects fall exclusively under the legislative jurisdiction of Parliament of India?

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

**Q.23)** With reference to the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), consider the following statements:

1. It lacks the authority to initiate investigations on its own.
2. It does not possess the power to punish individuals who engage in acts against humanity.
3. It can visit jails and detention places to study the living conditions of inmates.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

**Q.24)** Which of the following are the functions of the Election Commission of India?

1. To Officially recognize political parties.
2. To deregister political parties that engage in unconstitutional behaviour.
3. To cancel elections in the event of booth capturing, rigging and violence.

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.25)** In Indian constitution, gender equality is ensured at several instances. Which of the following instances given below is/are correct?

1. Fundamental Duties ensures for renouncing practices derogatory to the dignity of women.
2. Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP) secures equally the right to an adequate means of livelihood for both men and women.
3. Part IX of the constitution ensures half of the seats to be reserved for women in panchayats

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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



**Q.26)** With respect to the steps taken for the welfare of the Socially and Educationally Backward Classes in India, consider the following statements:

1. The Central Government must consult the National Commission for Backward Classes on all major policy matters affecting socially and educationally backward classes.
2. The President may designate socially and educationally backward classes for any State or Union Territory.
3. The Union Executive may add or remove any socially or educationally backward class from the Central list by notification.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

**Q.27)** With reference to the functioning of National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST), consider the following statements:

1. The Commission seeks to eradicate the practice of shifting cultivation among tribal communities.
2. The Commission has the power to confer ownership rights of Minor Forest Produce to Scheduled Tribes.
3. The Commission submits an annual report, about the working of the safeguards for Scheduled Tribes, to the President.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

**Q.28)** Consider the following statements about the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC):

1. Considering the claims of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in making appointments to services and posts.
2. All disciplinary proceedings involving an employee of the Government of India.

3. Any claim for award of pension in respect of injuries sustained while serving under the Government of India.

In how many of the above-mentioned matters, the UPSC is **not** required to be consulted by the Government?

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

**Q.29)** Which of the following statements is correct about the State Public Service Commission (SPSC) and the Joint State Public Service Commission (JSPSC)?

- a) SPSC is a Constitutional body whereas JSPSC is a statutory body created by State Legislatures.
- b) SPSC members can serve until the age of 62, while JSPSC members can serve until the age of 65.
- c) The President has the sole authority to remove the chairperson and members of both the SPSC and the JSPSC.
- d) SPSC submits an annual performance report to the Governor of the state, while the JSPSC submits its annual performance report to the President.

**Q.30)** Consider the following statements with reference to federalism in India:

1. The Constitution provides for bifurcation of legislative, executive, financial and judicial power between Centre and States.
2. Indian model of federalism is based on the principle of “Coming together”, unlike US model of “holding together”.
3. The Constitution provides that the official documents should use the term ‘Central Government’ and not ‘Union Government’.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

**Q.31)** According to the Constitution of India, it is the duty of the President of India to cause to be laid before the Parliament which of the following?

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

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

**Q.32)** Consider the following statements regarding the National Investigation Agency (NIA):

1. It can investigate terror-related crimes in a state, only after getting permission from the concerned State Government.
2. It has the authority to investigate offences that are committed outside Indian territory.
3. The agency can investigate offences related to Cyber terrorism.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

**Q.33)** To protect the interest of States in the financial matters, the Constitution lays down that certain bills can be introduced in the Parliament only on the recommendation of the President. In this context, which of the following are those bills?

1. A bill which imposes or varies any tax or duty, the part of which is assigned to any State.
2. A bill which affects the principles on which money is distributed to States.
3. A bill which imposes any surcharge on any specified tax for the purpose of the Centre.
4. A bill which reduces the salaries and allowances of the members of Rajya Sabha.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

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

**Q.34)** With reference to the Goods and Services Tax (GST) Council in India, which of the following statements is correct?

- a) The GST Council is a statutory body established under the Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017.
- b) The decisions of the GST Council are binding on the Central and the State Governments.
- c) The GST Council is headed by the Union Finance Minister.
- d) The GST Council has the power to levy and collect GST on goods and services supplied within India.

**Q.35)** The Rajya Sabha can pass a resolution by which the Parliament becomes competent to make laws on a matter in the State List. In this regard, consider the following statements:

1. President's recommendation is necessary to introduce such a resolution.
2. The resolution must be supported by two-thirds of the members present and voting.
3. The resolution remains in force for one year and can be renewed any number of times.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

**Q.36)** Lokpal is a statutory body that performs the role of an "Ombudsman". Consider the following statements with reference to the Lokpal of India:

1. The Lokpal has jurisdiction to inquire into allegations of corruption against all officials of the Union Government.
2. Lokpal can Suo Motu initiate proceedings against any public servant.
3. The Prime Minister has been kept outside the purview of the Lokpal.
4. The Lokpal can exercise the power of superintendence and direction over any central investigating agency.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

**Q.37)** Consider the following statements with reference to the borrowing powers of the states in India:

1. States need to obtain the Centre's consent to borrow, if the state is already indebted to the Centre.
2. The states cannot give the security of the Consolidated Fund of State for borrowing.

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.38)** With reference to 'Interstate and Intrastate trade & commerce' in India, consider the following statements:

1. The subject of 'Inter-state trade and commerce' is mentioned in the Concurrent List under Seventh Schedule of the Constitution.
2. Parliament can impose restrictions on the freedom of trade within a state in the public interest.
3. A bill to impose restrictions on the freedom of trade within a state can be introduced in the State Legislature only with the previous sanction of the President.
4. Parliament can appoint an appropriate authority for carrying out the constitutional provisions relating to the freedom of trade in the country.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

**Q.39)** With reference to the differences between Federal features of USA and India, consider the following statements:

1. The allocation of seats in upper houses of legislatures of both countries is based on the population of each State.
2. While the states in America have been guaranteed territorial integrity, the states in India have not.
3. While there is a single constitution in India, in America each state has its own constitution.

Which of the statements given above is/ are correct?

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

**Q.40)** Consider the following statements:

1. The Constitution says that the senior most judge of the Supreme Court should alone be appointed as the chief justice of India.
2. The consultation with the Chief Justice of India is obligatory for the president to appoint the other judges of the Supreme Court.

Which of the state 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 Parliament can make any law for whole or any part of India for implementing international treaties:

- a) with the consent of all the states
- b) with the consent of the majority of states
- c) with the consent of the states concerned
- d) without the consent of any state

**Q.42)** Consider the following statements with reference to the Chief Information Commissioner:

1. Chief Information Commissioner is appointed by the President.
2. Chief Information Commissioner is not eligible for reappointment.
3. The Salary of the Chief Information Commissioner is equivalent to the salary paid to the Chief Election Commissioner.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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



**Q.43)** With reference to the changes in the territory of states/Union Territories in India, consider the following statements:

1. The Indian Constitution requires Parliament to get the consent of all state(s) involved in creation/ merger of states.
2. A Parliamentary bill providing for alteration in the boundaries of a Union Territory must be referred to the legislature of the concerned Union Territory.

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.44)** Which of the following pertains to the centralizing tendency of Indian Constitution?

1. The Union List contains more subjects than the State List.
2. Generally the central law prevails over state laws in case of conflict on matters mentioned in the concurrent list.
3. Residuary powers are vested in the Centre.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

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

**Q.45)** Recently, the Supreme Court upheld the validity of the 103<sup>rd</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act. In this context, consider the following statements:

1. This amendment required the ratification by at least half of the states.
2. This act provides 10% reservation for Economically Weaker Section (EWS) in both public and private educational institutions.
3. The Supreme Court upheld the 103rd CAA by including the EWS group within the Socially and Educationally Backward Community (SEBC).
4. The Supreme Court has removed altogether the 50% ceiling imposed on reservations to backward classes.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

**Q.46)** With reference to different types of grants given to the States, which of the following statements is correct?

- a) Statutory Grants are a fixed amount of sum given annually to every state compulsorily.
- b) Discretionary Grants are given exclusively for raising the level of administration of the Scheduled Areas in a state.
- c) Statutory Grants under Article 275 are given to the states on the recommendation of the Finance Commission.
- d) Discretionary Grants need to be approved by the Public Accounts Committee of Parliament before it can be voted by the Lok Sabha.

**Q.47)** Consider the following statements with respect to the mutual delegation of functions between the Centre and the States:

1. The Parliament cannot delegate any of its legislative functions to a state.
2. A single State is allowed to delegate its executive functions to the Central government.
3. The Centre cannot delegate its executive functions to a state government without its consent.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

**Q.48)** Although All India Services violates the principles of federalism, it is still followed in India because,

1. It facilitates coordination between the Union and the States.
2. It ensures a certain uniformity in standards of administration.
3. It helps State administrative machinery to acquire the best possible talent for its senior posts.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

**Q.49)** Which of the following type of taxes are imposed and collected by the Centre but the proceeds are assigned to the states?

1. Stamp duties on promissory notes
2. Estate duty in respect of property other than agricultural land
3. Stamp duties on bills of exchange
4. Taxes on railway fares and freights

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

**Q.50)** With reference to the difference between Criminal law and Civil law, consider the following statements:

1. Under Civil law, a complaint against an accused can only be filed by the Government and never by an individual.
2. Burden of proving the evidence in Civil and Criminal laws always lie on the complainant.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 and 2