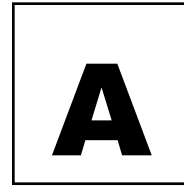

DO NOT OPEN THIS TEST BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO**T.B.C.: FIAS-SFG24-L1T2****Test Booklet Series****Serial No.****TEST BOOKLET
GENERAL STUDIES****Time Allowed: ONE HOUR****Maximum Marks: 100****I N S T R U C T I O N S**

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

Name:

Email Id:

Mobile No:

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

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

Q.1) Consider the following Statements:

1. A bill amending the Constitution requires a prior recommendation of the President of India.
2. When a Constitution Amendment Bill is presented to the President of India, it is obligatory for the President of India to give his/her assent.
3. A Constitution Amendment Bill must be passed by both the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha by a special majority and there is no provision for joint sitting.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Q.2) With reference to the relationship between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP) in India, consider the following statements:

1. Fundamental Rights are enforceable by the courts, while DPSP are not.
2. Fundamental Rights focus on individual rights and liberties, while DPSP generally focus on social and economic goals.
3. In a conflict between the two, the courts will generally prioritize the protection of Fundamental Rights.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

Q.3) Which of the statements given below is **incorrect** in the context of Article 15 of the Constitution?

- a) The State can make special provisions for women and children.
- b) The state is authorized to make special provisions for the advancement of citizens who are socially or educationally disadvantaged.
- c) This article is applicable to the Indian Citizens only.

- d) State cannot discriminate among citizens on grounds other than religion, caste, sex, race or place of birth.

Q.4) Consider the following pairings:

Directive Principles	Article of the Constitution
1. Promotion of International peace and security	Article 51
2. Separation of the judiciary and executive branches of government	Article 50
3. Organization of Village panchayats	Article 42
4. Provisions for maternal assistance	Article 40

How many of the pairs given above are correctly matched?

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

Q.5) Which one of the following fundamental rights has not been provided to a person?

- a) Protection against prosecution and punishment for the same offence more than once.
- b) To refuse to give his/her sample of handwriting as evidence to support a prosecution against him/her.
- c) To act as a witness against himself/herself.
- d) Right not to be convicted of any offence except for violation of a law in force at the time of commission of the act charged as an offence.

Q.6) In India, the Right to Internet, is a:

- a) Legal Right
- b) Fundamental Right
- c) Natural Right
- d) Constitutional Right

Q.7) In context of the Indian Polity, consider the following statements:

Statement-I: The complete absence of restrictions on individual liberty is an essential characteristic of a free society.

Statement-II: Individual liberty provides opportunities for individuals to enhance their capabilities.

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.8) Which of the following statements best reflects Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose's perspective on freedom?

- Freedom was solely about achieving political independence from colonial rule.
- Freedom involves not only political liberty but also economic and social equity.
- A strict adherence to traditional social norms of India, leaving no room for the influence of Western culture on native customs.
- A real freedom was the establishment of a global empire led by India.

Q.9) Consider the following statements with respect to Freedom of movement of Indian citizens:

- Article 19 of the Constitution of India protects the right to move freely within the country.
- Article 21 of the Constitution of India provides the right to move in or out of the country.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.10) Consider the following statements with respect to the Padma Awards:

- These awards are considered as 'title' for the purpose of article 18 of the Constitution of India.
- The Padma Awards Committee is headed by the President of India.
- Any citizen of India can send recommendations for nominations.
- All Government servants are eligible for Padma Awards.

How many statements given above are correct?

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

Q.11) A British citizen staying in India cannot claim right to-

- Freedom of Trade and Profession
- Equality before the Law
- Protection of life and Personal Liberty
- Freedom of Religion

Q.12) Consider the following statements:

- Fundamental Duties can be enforced by law.
- Fundamental Duties added through 44th constitutional amendment prescribed the duty to protect the natural environment and wildlife.
- Fundamental Duties are applicable to both citizens of India and the foreigners.
- Fundamental Duties were originally recommended by the Swaran Singh Committee.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

Q.13) Which of the following can be recognized as a crucial aspect of 'Equality' in society?

- Equal social status
- Equal distribution of wealth
- Equal access to privileges
- Equal opportunity to secure housing

Q.14) Which of the following best exemplifies 'Natural Inequality'?

- a) Variations in physical strength and agility
- b) Disparities in income and wealth
- c) Inequalities in social status and prestige
- d) Differences in educational achievements

Q.15) Which one of the following concerns has found a place in both Fundamental Duties and Directive Principles of State Policy?

- a) Safeguard of Public Property
- b) Protection of improvement of environment, forests and wildlife
- c) Respect for the rich heritage of our composite culture
- d) Promotion of cooperative societies

Q.16) The basic tenets of 'Marxism' aims to build a society:

- 1. that is free of class distinctions.
- 2. where money and materials are the ultimate goals.
- 3. that ensures public control over essential resources.
- 4. that aims to achieve economic equality.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

Q.17) In the context of Feminism, which of the following statements best describes the term "Double Burden"?

- a) The dual responsibility of women to uphold traditional religious virtues along with the goals of modernization.
- b) Women carrying the burden of household and caregiving responsibilities in addition to their professional work.
- c) The expectation from a woman to strive for child-rearing and elderly care simultaneously.
- d) The pressure on women to excel in both academic and household pursuits simultaneously.

Q.18) Which of the following options best represents the concept of 'Equality through Differential Treatment'?

- a) Enacting a law to abolish the practice of untouchability
- b) Offering scholarships exclusively to students with exceptional academic achievements, without considering their financial circumstances.
- c) Providing a visually impaired person with the assistance of a scribe in a competitive exam.
- d) Enforcing strict dress codes in factories to eliminate distinction among workers.

Q.19) In the context of India, which one of the following is the correct relationship between Rights and Duties?

- a) Rights are correlative with Duties.
- b) Rights are personal and hence independent of society and Duties.
- c) Rights, not Duties, are important for the advancement of the personality of the citizen.
- d) Duties, not Rights, are important for the stability of the State

Q.20) Consider the following statements with reference to horizontal and vertical reservations in India:

- 1. Reservation for SCs, STs, and OBCs is referred to as vertical reservation.
- 2. Horizontal reservation refers to the equal opportunity provided to women and individuals with disabilities.
- 3. The Fundamental Rights under Part III of the constitution provides only vertical reservation.

How many statements given above are correct?

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

Q.21) The Fundamental Rights guaranteed in the Constitution of India can be suspended only by

- a) a proclamation of National Emergency
- b) an Act passed by the Parliament
- c) an amendment to the Constitution of India
- d) the judicial decisions of the Supreme Court

Q.22) Why should the government ensure a basic minimum standard of life for all its citizens?

- a) To ensure absolute equality and eliminate all differences in the standards of living of citizens.
- b) To uphold social justice by addressing inequalities between the privileged and the deprived in society.
- c) To promote competition among private agencies by empowering people to buy goods and services of their choice.
- d) To take entire responsibility of fulfilling the basic needs of life for all the citizens.

Q.23) Consider the following statements:

1. The Government of India introduced the Mid-Day Meal Scheme as a part of National Education Policy in 1986.
2. The Mid-Day Meal scheme fosters social inclusion and equality by providing a free meal to children from diverse backgrounds, ensuring equal access to nutrition and education.

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.24) With respect to preventive detention in India, consider the following statements:

1. It involves the detention of an individual without a formal trial or court conviction.
2. Article 20 of Indian Constitution provides safeguards for the individuals detained under preventive detention laws.

3. A person's detention is limited to two months, except when an advisory board cites substantial reasons for an extension.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

Q.25) Which one of the following categories of persons is not treated at par so far as the availability of Fundamental Rights is concerned?

- a) Members of the armed forces.
- b) Members of the forces charged with the responsibility of maintenance of public order
- c) Members of the forces employed in connection with the communications systems set-up in the country.
- d) Members of the forces employed in connection with the communication systems set-up for maintenance of public order.

Q.26) Which of the following writs does the Supreme Court of India issue if it finds that a person is in office without the legal entitlement to hold that position?

- a) Mandamus
- b) Certiorari
- c) Quo-Warranto
- d) Prohibition

Q.27) Why did Dr. Ambedkar consider the right to constitutional remedies as the 'heart and soul of the Constitution'?

- a) It promotes a culture of respect for constitutional norms.
- b) It ensures the separation of powers and checks and balances in the system.
- c) It provides adequate representation in jobs and education for socially and educationally backward people.
- d) It provides citizens with a legal means to restore violated fundamental rights.

Q.28) What does the Directive Principles of State Policy in India contain?

1. Societal goals and objectives to be embraced in India.
2. Certain other rights that individuals should have beyond Fundamental Rights.
3. Recommended government policies and measures for the welfare of people.
4. Duties to promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood among all the people of India.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

Q.29) What is the nature of the statement "Directive Principles are fundamental, and it shall be the duty of the State to apply these principles in making laws"?

- a) A matter of judicial interpretation
- b) Explicitly written in the Constitution
- c) An established convention
- d) Subject to interpretation following parliamentary law

Q.30) Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R):

Assertion (A): MGNREGA is providing employment to at least one member of the eligible household for a minimum period of 100 days in a year.

Reason (R): Right to employment is enumerated in Part III of the Constitution.

Select the correct answer from the code given below:

- a) Both (A) and (R) are true, and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- b) Both (A) and (R) are true, but (R) is not a correct explanation of (A).
- c) (A) is true, but (R) is false.
- d) (A) is false, but (R) is true.

Q.31) Which Article of the Constitution of India safeguards one's right to marry the person of one's choice?

- a) Article 19

- b) Article 21
- c) Article 25
- d) Article 29

Q.32) Which of the following Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSPs) **does not** have its roots in Gandhian Principles?

- a) Prohibiting the consumption of intoxicating drinks and drugs harmful to health.
- b) Promoting cottage industries.
- c) Advancing the educational and economic interests of Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs).
- d) Enhancing the nutrition and standard of living of the population.

Q.33) Consider the following Directive Principles of State Policy:

1. Opportunities for healthy development of children.
2. Equal Justice and free legal aid to the poor.
3. Raise the level of nutrition and standard of living of people.
4. Protect and improve the environment and safeguard forests and wildlife.

How many of the above articles of DPSP were added through the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, of 1976?

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

Q.34) Consider the following statements:

1. There should be a penalty/punishment for non-performance of Fundamental Duties.
2. The duty to pay taxes should be a Fundamental Duty.
3. The government should ensure free and compulsory education for all children from the age of 6 to 14 years.

How many of the above statements were **not** a part of the Swaran Singh Committee's recommendations?

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

Q.35) With reference to the Other Backward Classes (OBCs), consider the following statements:

1. Creamy layer is the section of people who are a majority in a state compared to other sections.
2. The Constitution of India defines the creamy layer among the OBCs.
3. The Supreme Court has ruled that economic criterion cannot be the sole basis for deciding the creamy layer.

How many statements given above are correct?

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

Q.36) With reference to the practice of Untouchability in India, consider the following statements:

1. Prohibiting people of certain castes from entering temples.
2. Prohibiting people of certain castes from accessing hotel services.
3. Imposing restrictions on people of certain castes to move freely within nation on account of their caste only.
4. Segregation of students in educational institutions based on their performance in academics.
5. Providing separate tumblers to people of certain castes in tea shops.

How many of the above are forms of untouchability?

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

Q.37) With reference to the Indian Constitution, consider the following statements:

Statement-I: The Indian Constitution prohibits discrimination against any section of people under any circumstances.

Statement-II: Equality before law is guaranteed under Article 14 of the Indian Constitution.

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.38) With reference to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), consider the following statements:

1. It recognizes the right of everyone to social security, including social insurance.
2. It recognizes the right of equal pay to both men and women for equal value of work.
3. It recognizes the right of everyone to access the highest attainable standard of physical and mental health.
4. It recognizes the right of workers to engage in strikes under the ambit of the national laws.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

Q.39) In the context of Indian political system, consider the following statements:

Statement-I: In India, every citizen has the right to approach the Supreme court directly in case of violation of their fundamental rights.

Statement-II: Constitutional recognition of rights is crucial for the protection of individual liberties.

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.40) With reference to the Right to Protest, consider the following:

1. It is a constitutional right enshrined in Article 19.
2. It can be restricted only on the grounds of violation of public order and security of state.
3. It cannot be a ground for occupying public ways and public spaces for indefinite time.

How many statements given above are correct?

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

Q.41) Which of the following does not relate to the Fundamental Rights as enshrined in the Constitution of India?

1. Free and compulsory education for all children of the age of 6-14 yr.
2. Prohibition of trafficking in human beings and forced labour.
3. Improvement of Public health and prohibition of intoxicating drinks.
4. Promotion of the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, especially the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

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

Q.42) With reference to the Constitution of India, consider the following statements:

1. Paying taxes and contributing to the economic development of the nation.
2. Exercising the right to vote in a free and fair manner.
3. Respecting and promoting the principles of secularism and religious tolerance.
4. Participating in the Armed forces when called upon for national defence.

How many of the above are fundamental duties enshrined in Part IV A of the Indian Constitution?

- a) Only one
- b) Only two

- c) Only three
- d) All four

Q.43) Which of the following statements best reflects the meaning of the term 'Social constraints'?

- a) Imposing government restrictions on social gatherings to safeguard public health.
- b) Restriction on an individual's career options based on their gender.
- c) The challenges individuals face in integrating into society due to their low economic status.
- d) Restriction on individuals to move freely into tribal areas and restricted area.

Q.44) With respect to the Right to Property in India, consider the following statements:

1. The Supreme Court in Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala case, 1973, ruled that the right to property is a fundamental part of the Constitution's basic structure.
2. In 1976, the 42nd constitutional amendment removed the right to property from Fundamental Rights and changed it into a legal right under Article 300A.
3. The right to property can presently be altered or limited through standard parliamentary legislation without requiring a constitutional amendment under article 368.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

Q.45) Which of the following form the integral part of Principle of Natural Justice?

1. An opportunity for fair hearing.
2. One cannot be a judge in his own cause.
3. The decision-making authority must act unbiased.

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.46) Consider the following directives provided under the Constitution of India:

1. Instruction in the mother tongue at the primary stage of education to children belonging to linguistic minority groups.
2. Promotion and the spread of the Hindi language.
3. Regarding the appointments to Union or State services, the claims of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes shall be considered, consistently with the maintenance of administrative efficiency.

How many of the above directives fall outside the part IV of the Constitution of India?

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

Q.47) In India, which one of the following Constitutional Amendments was widely believed to be enacted to overcome the judicial interpretations of the Fundamental Rights?

- a) 1st Amendment
- b) 42nd Amendment
- c) 44th Amendment
- d) 86th Amendment

Q.48) Freedom of conscience under the Constitution of India is subject to-

1. public order, morality and health.
2. a law providing for social welfare and reform.
3. opening Hindu religious institutions of a public character to all Hindus.
4. defamation or incitement to an offence.

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

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

Q.49) Which of the following articles of the Indian Constitution directs to ensure a living wage and a decent standard of life for all workers?

- a) Article 49
- b) Article 39
- c) Article 41
- d) Article 43

Q.50) In the context of 'Reasonable restriction' on fundamental rights under the Constitution of India, which of the following statement is correct?

- a) The constitution does not explicitly provide what all comprises the reasonable restrictions.
- b) The reasonableness of a legislation is determined based only on substantive provisions and not the procedural provisions of it.
- c) The reasonableness of a restriction has to be determined in an objective manner from the point of view of persons upon whom the restrictions are imposed.
- d) The State may make laws in relation to protection of interests of any scheduled tribes with respect to freedom of residence.