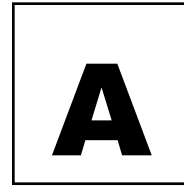

DO NOT OPEN THIS TEST BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO**T.B.C.: FIAS-SFG24-L1T5****Test Booklet Series****Serial No.****TEST BOOKLET
GENERAL STUDIES****Time Allowed: ONE HOUR****Maximum Marks: 100****I N S T R U C T I O N S**

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) We adopted parliamentary democracy based on the British model, but how does our model differ from that model?

1. As regards legislation, the British Parliament is supreme or sovereign but in India, the power of the Parliament to legislate is limited.
2. In India, matters related to the constitutionality of Amendment of an Act of the Parliament are referred to the Constitution Bench by the Supreme Court.

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.2) With reference to the legislatures of various States of India, consider the following:

1. Uttar Pradesh
2. Bihar
3. Maharashtra
4. West Bengal
5. Tamil Nadu

How many of the above States have bicameral legislature?

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

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

1. The members of Rajya Sabha are elected by the residents of the respective state.
2. The allocation of seats for each state in the Rajya Sabha is mentioned in the Fourth Schedule of the Constitution.
3. Every Indian State has a right to elect a minimum of two representatives to the Rajya Sabha.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

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

Q.4) The Speaker can ask a member of the House to stop speaking and let another member speak. This phenomenon is known as:

- a) Decorum
- b) Crossing the floor
- c) Interpellation
- d) Yielding the floor

Q.5) Consider the following statements relating to short notice questions asked in the Legislature:

1. These relate to matters of urgent public importance and can be asked for oral answer at a notice less than 10 days.
 2. They can be admissible if the Minister concerned agrees to answer to it.
 3. They are asked during question hour.
- How many statements given above are correct?

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

Q.6) In context of the powers of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, consider the following statements:

1. Both houses have equal powers in matters related to Constitutional Amendment.
2. Both houses have equal powers in matters related to the removal of the Vice-President 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.7) A Joint Session of Parliament can be called for which of the following types of bills?

1. Money bills
2. Ordinary bills
3. Financial bills under Article 117 (1) of the Constitution
4. Constitutional Amendment bills under Article 368

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q.8) Which of the following statements is correct regarding the powers of Rajya Sabha, in relation to money bills?

- Rajya Sabha cannot suggest amendments to money bills.
- Rajya Sabha has the power only to delay money bills for up to 14 days but it cannot reject them.
- The role of Rajya Sabha in the passage of money bills is similar to its role in the passage of ordinary bills.
- Money Bills can be introduced either in the Lok Sabha or in the Rajya Sabha.

Q.9) Consider the following statements regarding Parliamentary Committees in India:

- The Constitution mandates every bill introduced in the Parliament to be referred to any of the Parliamentary Committees for detailed scrutiny.
- Department Related Standing Committees (DRSCs) are the final authority to approve the budget demands of the respective government departments.
- Joint Parliamentary Committees can be constituted for the purpose of discussing a particular bill.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- Only one
- Only two
- All three
- None

Q.10) Which of the following statements regarding the 'casting vote' in the Parliament is/are correct?

- It is cast by the speaker or a person acting as such.
- It is cast in addition to voting in the first instance.
- It is cast in the case of equality of votes.
- It is always cast to maintain the status quo.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

Q.11) In India, which of the following review the independent regulators in sectors like telecommunications, insurance, electricity, etc.?

- Ad Hoc Committee set up by the Parliament.
- Parliamentary Department Related Standing Committee
- Finance Commission
- Financial Sector Legislative Reforms Commission
- NITI Aayog

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

Q.12) With reference to the Parliament of India, consider the following

- Lok Sabha
- Rajya Sabha
- Council of Ministers
- The President of India
- Attorney General of India

How many of the above are integral part of the Parliament of India?

- Only two
- Only three
- Only four
- All five

Q.13) With reference to the No-confidence Motion, consider the following statements:

- The first no-confidence motion in Indian Parliament was moved in 1991.
- The 'no-confidence motion' is not mentioned in the Constitution of India.
- A Motion of No confidence can be introduced in either house of the Parliament.

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- Only one
- Only two
- All three
- None

Q.14) Consider the following options with regard to the nominated members of Rajya Sabha:

1. Art
2. Science
3. Social Service
4. Literature
5. Administration

How many of the above field experiences are mentioned in the Constitution for the nomination of members to Rajya Sabha?

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

Q.15) With reference to Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha, consider the following statements:

1. As per the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, the election of Deputy Speaker shall be held on such date as the Speaker may fix.
2. There is a mandatory provision that the election of a candidate, as Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha shall be from either the principal opposition party or the ruling party.
3. The Deputy Speaker has the same power as of the Speaker when presiding over the sitting of the House and no appeal lies against his rulings.
4. The well-established parliamentary practice regarding the appointment of Deputy Speaker is that the motion is moved by the Speaker and duly seconded by the Prime Minister.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

Q.16) In which of the following cases, a member of Parliament will be liable to be disqualified on the ground of defection according to the Tenth Schedule of the Constitution?

1. If he/she voluntarily gives up membership of his party after being elected as Presiding officer of house.
2. If he/she votes contrary to any direction issued by his political party.
3. If he/she, as a nominated member, joins any political party within six months of taking his seat.
4. If he/she, as an independent member joins any political party after being elected.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q.17) Consider the following groups:

1. Scheduled Caste
2. Scheduled Tribes
3. Backward classes
4. Anglo-Indians

How many of the above are provided reservation of seats in Lok Sabha?

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

Q.18) Consider the following statements:

1. Since independence, the 2014 Lok Sabha elections witnessed the highest voter turnout.
2. Since independence, women representation is highest in the current Lok Sabha having one by fourth of total members.

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 statements:

Statement I: The Constitution of India provides for asymmetrical representation of states in Rajya Sabha.

Statement II: The representation of a state in Rajya Sabha is independent of the population of the state.

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, and 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.20) A member giving notice of a resolution for removal of Speaker, Lok Sabha should be addressed to the:

- a) Deputy Speaker, Lok Sabha
- b) Secretary General, Lok Sabha
- c) Prime Minister
- d) President

Q.21) Consider the following statements:

- 1. In the first Lok Sabha, the single largest party in the opposition was the Swatantra Party.
- 2. In the Lok Sabha, a "Leader of the Opposition" was recognised for the first time in 1969.
- 3. In the Lok Sabha, if a party does not have a minimum of 75 members, its leader cannot be recognised as the Leader of the Opposition.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.22) Consider the following statements with reference to the Lok Sabha in India:

Statement I: Some functions, such as enacting a money bill and a non-confidence motion, are solely performed by the Lok Sabha and not by the Rajya Sabha.

Statement II: The Lok Sabha is directly elected by the people of India.

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, and 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.23) Arrange the following stages in the correct order of the passing of an ordinary bill in the Parliament:

- 1. Consideration Stage
- 2. Stage of General Discussion
- 3. Third Reading
- 4. Assent of the President
- 5. Publication of the bill in the Gazette

Select the correct answer from the code given below:

- a) 1-2-3-4-5
- b) 2-1-3-4-5
- c) 5-2-1-3-4
- d) 5-1-2-3-4

Q.24) Consider the following pairs regarding various grants made by the Parliament:

Grants	Purpose/objective
1. Supplementary Grant	Granted for additional expenditure upon some new service not contemplated in the budget for that year.
2. Token Grant	Granted when funds to meet the proposed expenditure on a new service can be made available by reappropriation.
3. Vote of credit	Granted for meeting an unexpected demand upon the resources of India and is like a blank cheque given to the executive by Lok Sabha.

How many of the above pairs are correctly matched?

- a) Only One
- b) Only Two
- c) All Three
- d) None

Q.25) With reference to Indian Polity, 'Rule 267 of the Rajya Sabha', recently seen in news, deals with-

- suspension of the pre-decided agenda of the Rajya Sabha.
- reduction in the limit of the number of questions for oral answers in Rajya Sabha.
- suspension of the member who willfully abuses the rules of the Rajya Sabha.
- power of Chairman to adjourn the Rajya Sabha if he thinks it necessary to do so.

Q.26) Consider the following pairs regarding Closure Motion:

Types of Closure Motion	Description
1. Simple Closure	a member moves it when the 'matter having been sufficiently discussed be now put to vote'
2. Closure by Compartments	clauses of a bill or a lengthy resolution are grouped into parts before the debate and the entire part is put to vote
3. Guillotine Closure	only important clauses are taken up for debate and voting and the intervening clauses are taken as passed.
4. Kangaroo Closure	undiscussed clauses of a bill or a resolution are also put to vote along with the discussed ones

How many pairs given above are correctly matched?

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

Q.27) With reference to the Public Accounts Committee of Parliament, consider the following statements:

- It examines the estimates included in the Annual Financial Statement.

- It consists of members from both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.
- The chairman of the committee is appointed by the President of India.
- Its recommendations are binding on the Ministers.

How many of the above statements are incorrect?

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

Q.28) Consider the following conditions:

- Initiating a No-confidence Motion.
- Voting for election to the President of India.
- Ratification of Constitutional amendment bill.
- Enlargement of the jurisdiction of the State Public Service Commission.

The position of the State Legislative Council is equivalent to that of the State Legislative Assembly in how many of the above cases?

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

Q.29) With reference to the Parliament and the State legislature, consider the following statements:

- Provisions of Joint sitting is applicable only for Union Parliament and not for State legislature.
- The Constitutional Amendment Bill can be introduced only in Parliament and not in the State Legislature.
- An Ordinary Bill can be initiated in either house of the Parliament whereas, in the case of the state legislature, an ordinary bill can only be initiated in the Legislative Assembly of the state.

How many of the above statements are correct?

- Only one
- Only two
- All three
- None

Q.30) From which of the following acts did the institutions of speaker and deputy speaker originate?

- Charter Act of 1833
- Government of India Act of 1909 (Morley-Minto reforms)
- Government of India Act of 1919 (Montague-Chelmsford Reforms)
- Government of India act 1935

Q.31) With reference to the Union Government, consider the following statements:

- The Department of Revenue is responsible for the preparation of Union Budget that is presented to the Parliament.
- No amount can be withdrawn from the Consolidated Fund of India without the authorization from the Parliament of India.
- All the disbursements made from Public Account also need the authorization from the Parliament of India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.32) For the Assertions (A) and Reasons (R), choose the correct alternative:

Assertion (A): Agitation for preservation of language do not lead to the disqualification of membership of a State Legislature.

Reason (R): Article 30 of Indian Constitution grants a citizen the fundamental right to preserve language as a part of their identity. Which of the following options is correct?

- Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- A is true but R is false.
- A is false but R is true.

Q.33) Consider the following statements:

When the Governor of a State reserves a Money Bill passed by the State Legislature for the assent of the President:

- The President can give his assent to the bill
- The President can withhold his assent to the bill
- The President can return the money bill for the reconsideration of the State Legislature.

How many of the above statements are correct?

- Only one
- Only two
- All three
- None

Q.34) Which of the following are among the participants to elect the members to the 'Legislative Council' of a State?

- Members of local bodies in the State.
- All graduates of three years standing and residing within the State.
- Members of the Legislative Assembly of the State.
- Members of Lok Sabha elected from the State.
- Members of Rajya Sabha nominated from the State.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q.35) Consider the following statements regarding Parliamentary Forums in India:

- It traces its origin to Government of India Act 1935.
- The chairman of Rajya Sabha is the ex-officio President of all the Forums.
- These forums aim to work as a connecting bridge between the Members of Parliament and the general public.

How many statements given above are correct?

- Only one
- Only two
- All three
- None

Q.36) Consider the following statements:

Statement-I: Rajya Sabha needs to pass a resolution with a special majority to enable the Parliament to enact laws enumerated in the 'State List' of Schedule-VII.

Statement-II: The primary purpose of Rajya Sabha is to safeguard the interest of the States in the Indian federal system.

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.37) Consider the following statements regarding the Anti-Defection Law in India:

- The 61st Constitutional Amendment Act added the provisions of Anti-Defection to the Indian Constitution.
- The Speaker of Lok Sabha is the final authority to decide on defection cases of members of both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.
- A defected member gets also disqualified for holding any remunerative political office in the Government.

How many statements given above are correct?

- Only one
- Only two
- All three
- None

Q.38) Consider the following description:

"This Committee was constituted on the recommendation of John Mathai. All its members are from Lok Sabha only. Based on its functions, it is also described as a 'continuous economy committee'."

Which of the following options best suits the above description?

- Public Accounts Committee
- Estimates Committee

- Committee on Public Undertakings
- Committee on Privileges

Q.39) In the context of Indian Parliament, which of the following statements regarding 'Adjournment' and 'Prorogation' is/ are correct?

- Both Adjournment as well as Prorogation are declared only by the Presiding Officers of the respective House.
- Adjournment may signify temporary suspension of the day's proceedings whereas, prorogation signifies the dissolution of Lok Sabha.

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

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

Q.40) Which of the following signify/signifies the requirement for the Parliament in India?

- It acts as the Centre of all democratic processes in the country.
- It forms a very basis of representative democracy.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

Q.41) Which one of the following statements is **not correct** with regard to control of Parliament on the budget?

- Parliament does not have any role in the creation of the budget.
- Parliament has the power to vote on the charged expenditure on the Consolidated Fund.
- Parliament has no power to impose a tax without the recommendation of the President.
- Parliament has no power to increase any tax without the recommendation of the President.

Q.42) With respect to the Consolidated Fund of India, consider the following items:

1. Administrative expenses of the Supreme Court
2. Salaries and allowances of the Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha
3. Pensions of the staff of a High Court
4. Statutory Grants from the Union to certain states
5. Interest on debt raised by the Government of India

How many of the above are considered as 'charged' expenditure on the Consolidated Fund of India?

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

Q.43) Consider the following statements regarding the Chairman of Rajya Sabha and the Speaker of Lok Sabha:

1. Members of both the Houses of Parliament participate in the election process of the Chairman of Rajya Sabha whereas only Lok Sabha members participate in the election of the Speaker.
2. Salaries and allowances of the Chairman of Rajya Sabha and the Speaker of Lok Sabha are decided based on their ranks in the 'table of precedence'.
3. Unlike the Speaker of Lok Sabha, the Chairman of Rajya Sabha cannot vote in the first instance when a resolution for his/her removal is under consideration.

How many statements given above are correct?

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

Q.44) For the removal of the Vice President of India, the Rajya Sabha needs to pass a motion by 'effective majority', which is to be agreed by the Lok Sabha by a 'simple majority. In this context, what is the meaning of 'effective majority'?

- a) A majority of more than 50% of the members present and voting.

b) A majority of more than 50% of the total strength of the House.

c) A majority of more than $\frac{2}{3}$ rd of the total strength of the House

d) A majority of more than 50% of strength of the House, excluding vacancies.

Q.45) Consider the following statements with reference to Parliamentary procedures:

1. Unlike Rajya Sabha Chairman, the Lok Sabha Speaker can suspend a member of the House.
2. A House of Parliament can terminate the suspension of a member by passing a motion.
3. A member can be suspended from the House, at the maximum, for the remainder of the session only.

How many statements given above are correct?

- a) Only One
- b) Only Two
- c) All Three
- d) None

Q.46) Consider the following statements regarding the Indian Parliamentary Group (IPG):

1. It aims to disseminate information to the Members of Parliament (MPs) regarding the issues that are likely to come up before Parliament.
2. Only an existing Member of Lok Sabha can become a member of this Group.
3. It functions as a Branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association (CPA) in India.
4. The Speaker of Lok-Sabha is the ex-officio Chairperson of this Group.

How many statements given above are correct?

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

Q.47) Consider the following statements regarding the office of Whip in the Indian parliamentary system:

1. Only National Political parties are authorized to have a Whip in the house.
2. A Whip's job is to serve as an assistant floor leader for the political party.

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

2. They can refuse to appear as a witness in a court case when Parliament is in session.
3. S/he cannot be held liable in any court for anything said by him/her in a Parliamentary committee.

How many statements given above are correct?

- a) Only One
- b) Only Two
- c) All Three
- d) None

Q.48) Consider the following statements:

The Constitution of India provides that-

1. The Legislative Assembly of each State shall consist of not more than 450 members chosen by direct election from territorial constituencies in the State.
2. A person shall not be qualified to be chosen to fill a seat in the Legislative Assembly of a State if he/she is less than 25 years of age.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Q.49) A member uses this device when the proceedings of the House do not follow the normal rules of procedure. It should relate to the interpretation or enforcement of the Rules of the House or such articles of the Constitution that regulate the business of the House and should raise a question that is within the cognizance of the Speaker.

Which one of the following parliamentary instruments is correctly described in the above paragraph?

- a) Censure Motion
- b) Point of Order
- c) No-Confidence Motion
- d) Special Mention

Q.50) In the context of Individual Privileges enjoyed by the Members of Parliament, consider the following statements:

1. They cannot be arrested for civil or criminal cases during the session of Parliament.