

OFFICERS IAS ACADEMY

DO NOT OPEN THIS BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE ASKED TO DO SO

Serial No. 1701104

TESTBOOKLET

Test Booklet Series

GENERAL STUDIES

Test Series No-1 Polity



Time Allowed : Two Hours

Maximum Marks : 200

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 BOOKLET.
2. ENCODE CLEARLY THE TEST BOOK SERIES **A, B, C, or D** AS THE CASE MAY BE IN THE APPROPRIATE PLACE IN THE ANSWER SHEET,
3. You have to enter your Roll Number on the Test Booklet in the Box provided alongside. DO NOT write anything else on the Test Booklet.
4. This Test Booklet Contains **100 items** (questions). Each item is printed in **English**. Each item Comprises four responses (answers) You will select the response which you want to make 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** 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. Sooner than 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 instruction 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. Sheet for rough work are appended in the Test Booklet at the end.

**10. Penalty for Wrong answers**

THERE WILL BE PENALTY FOR WRONG ANSWER 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 (0.66)** 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 a **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.

DO NOT OPEN THIS BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE ASKED TO DO SO

# OFFICERS IAS ACADEMY

1. According to the Constitution of India, which of the following are fundamental for the governance of the country?
- Fundamental Rights
  - Fundamental Duties
  - Directive Principles of State Policy
  - Fundamental Rights and Fundamental Duties
2. Consider the following provisions under the Directive Principles of State Policy as enshrined in the Constitution of India:
- Securing for citizens of India a uniform civil code.
  - Organizing village Panchayats.
  - Promoting cottage industries in rural areas.
  - To promote equal justice and free legal aid to the poor.
- Which of the above are the Gandhian Principles that are reflected in the Directive Principles of State Policy?
- ii and iv only
  - ii and iii only
  - i, iii and iv only
  - i, ii, iii and iv
3. The purpose of the inclusion of Directive Principles of State Policy in the Indian Constitution is to establish?
- Political democracy
  - Social democracy
  - Gandhian democracy
  - Social and economic democracy
4. Consider the following statements:
- Fundamental rights form Part III of the constitution and aim to promote the ideal of political democracy
  - They act as limitations on the tyranny of the executive and the arbitrary laws of the legislature.
- Which of the above statements is/are incorrect?
- i only
  - ii only
  - both i and ii
  - Neither I nor ii
5. Consider the following statements with respect to fundamental rights.
- These rights are sacrosanct and are available only to citizens
  - These rights lay limitations on the authority of the state and hence are negative in character.
  - They aim at establishing a government of men and not laws
  - They are justiciable.
6. Which article expressively advocates the doctrine of Judicial Review of the

# OFFICERS IAS ACADEMY

Supreme court and the High court?

- a) Article 32
- b) Article 13
- c) Article 12
- d) Article 226

7. Which one of the following rights was described by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar as the heart and soul of the Constitution?

- a) Right to Constitutional remedies
- b) Right to property
- c) Right to equality
- d) Right to freedom of religion

8. The term "law" in Article 13 includes which of the following?

- i. Laws enacted by Parliament and state legislature
- ii. Statutory instruments in the nature of delegated legislation
- iii. Constitutional Amendment Act
- iv. Customs having the force of law

- a) i and ii only
- b) iii and iv only
- c) ii, iii and iv only
- d) i, ii and iv only

9. Consider the following statements with respect to freedom of assembly:

- a) This right is available to both citizens and aliens.
- b) This right includes both right to

assemble and right to strike.

- c) The state can impose reasonable restrictions on grounds of sovereignty and integrity of India, public order and morality.
- d) This freedom can be exercised only on public land.

10. Article 43 of the constitution aims at securing a 'living wage' for the citizens. What is a 'living wage'?

- i. It includes bare needs of life like food, shelter and clothing only.
- ii. It includes the bare needs of life along with other needs such as education, insurance etc.

- a) Only i
- b) Only ii
- c) Both i and ii
- d) Neither i nor ii

11. Consider the following statements with respect to Directive Principle of State Policy:

- i. They resemble the 'Instruments of Instructions' as enumerated in the GOI Act, 1935
- ii. They are non-justiciable and aim at promoting a welfare state
- iii. The Constitution classifies them into Socialistic, Gandhian and Liberal-Intellectual principles.



## OFFICERS IAS ACADEMY

- iv. Article 36 of the constitution states that these principles are fundamental in the governance of the country and hence form a moral obligation on the state authorities for their application.

Which of the above statements are incorrect?

- a) i and ii only
- b) ii and iii only
- c) iii and iv only
- d) i, ii, iii and iv

12. Consider the following statements with regard to the exceptions under Article 14 of the constitution?

- i. Criminal proceedings cannot be instituted against the President or the Governor during his term of office.
- ii. No member shall be liable to any civil or criminal proceedings in any court in respect of publication of any report of either House of Parliament or either House of Legislature of the State.
- iii. Diplomats and foreign dignitaries enjoy immunity from civil and criminal proceedings.

Which of the statements are incorrect?

- a) i only
- b) ii only
- c) iii only

- d) None of the above.

13. With regard to Fundamental Rights as enshrined in the Indian Constitution, consider the following statements:

- i. Right against discrimination on ground of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth.
- ii. Equality before law and equal protection of law.
- iii. Right to elementary education.
- iv. Freedom of speech and expression.
- v. Freedom to manage religious affairs.

Which of the fundamental rights given above are available to only citizens of India and not foreigners?

- a) i, iii and iv only
- b) ii, iii and v only
- c) i, iii and v only
- d) i and iv only

14. Article 21 includes under it's ambit:

- i. Right to live with human dignity and right to die.
- ii. Right to information
- iii. Right against delayed execution
- iv. Right to timely medical treatment in both government and private hospitals.

- a) i and ii only
- b) ii and iii only
- c) i, ii and iv only
- d) i, ii, iii and iv

## OFFICERS IAS ACADEMY

15. Consider the following statements:

- i. The ex post facto law is retrospective in nature and covers both civil and criminal laws under its ambit

- ii. As per Article 20, a person cannot be prosecuted and be punished for the same offense more than once
- Which of the above statements is not correct?

- a) Only i.  
b) Only ii  
c) Both i and ii  
d) Neither i nor ii

16. Which of the following statements regarding the writ jurisdiction of the SC and HC is incorrect?

- i. The SC can issue writs both for the purpose of fundamental rights and for any other purpose; whereas; the HC can issue writs only for the purpose of fundamental rights.
- ii. The writ jurisdiction of both the SC and the HC is discretionary in nature.
- iii. The territorial jurisdiction of the SC in issuing writs is wider than that of the HC's.
- iv. The SC can issue writs only in case of appeal; whereas; the HC can issue writs when a person directly

approaches it

- a) i and ii only  
b) ii, iii and iv only  
c) i, ii and iv only  
d) i, ii, iii and iv

17. Religious instructions are completely prohibited in which of the following educational institution?

- a) Institutions recognized by the State  
b) Institutions wholly maintained by the State  
c) Institutions receiving aid from the State  
d) Institutions administered by the State but established under any endowment or trust.

18. Protection in respect of conviction of offences and protection against arrest and detention fall under which category of the fundamental rights?

- a) Right to equality  
b) Right to freedom  
c) Right against exploitation  
d) Right to constitutional remedies

19. Which Schedule of the Constitution of India contains special provisions for the administration and control of Scheduled Areas in several States?

- a) Third

## OFFICERS IAS ACADEMY

- b) Tenth
- c) Seventh
- d) Fifth

d) A is false but R is true.

20. Which of the following provisions of the Constitution of India have a bearing on Education?

- i. Directive Principles of State Policy
  - ii. Fundamental Rights
  - iii. Preamble
  - iv. Fundamental Duties
- a) i and ii only
  - b) i, ii and iii only
  - c) i, ii and iv only
  - d) i, ii, iii and iv

21. Assertion (A): The constitution under Article 26 lays down that no person shall be compelled to pay any taxes for the promotion or maintenance of any particular religion or religious denomination.

Reason (R): This is done to uphold the secular nature of the Indian democracy.

- a) Both A & R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A
- b) Both A & R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A
- c) A is true but R is false

22. Consider the following provisions under the DPSP:

- i. To promote cottage industries in rural areas.
- ii. To promote equal justice and free legal aid to the poor.
- iii. To take steps to secure the participation of workers in the management of the industries
- iv. To prohibit slaughter of cows, calves and other mulch and draught cattle and to improve their breeds.
- v. To promote international peace and security.

Which of the above are not 'Socialistic Principles' under DPSP?

- a) i, ii and iii only
- b) ii, iii and iv only
- c) i, iv and v only
- d) All of the above

23. Which of the below statement is true?

- i. The protection of interests of both religious and linguistic minorities is granted under article 29 & article 30 of the constitution.
- ii. The constitution has defined the term "minority" under Arc 29.
- iii. The Supreme Court has held that the



## OFFICERS IAS ACADEMY

right to conserve a language includes the right to agitate for the protection of the language.

- iv. The right of minority to impart education to its children in its own language is provided for under Article 29.

- a) iii only
- b) i, ii and iii only
- c) i and iii only
- d) i and ii only

24. 'Locus Standi' which means, "the right or capacity to bring an action or to appear in a court" is mandatory in which of the following?

- i. Prohibition
- ii. Mandamus
- iii. Certiorari
- iv. Quo-Warranto
- v. Habeas Corpus

- a) i, ii and iii only
- b) iv and v only
- c) ii, iii and v only
- d) i and iv only

25. Which of the following statements is incorrect?

- i. The Parliament and the legislature of the state can make laws prescribing 'residence' as a

condition for certain employment in the state/UT's/local authority or any other authority.

- ii. Parliament alone has the power to prescribe laws restricting or abrogating the application of fundamental rights to members of armed forces, police forces etc.

- a) Only i
- b) Only ii
- c) Both i and ii
- d) Neither i nor ii.

26. Which of the following writs is issued only against judicial and quasi-judicial bodies?

- a) Habeas Corpus and Mandamus
- b) Mandamus and Prohibition
- c) Prohibition and Certiorari
- d) Habeas Corpus and Quo-Warranto

27. Which of the below statement is true with respect to martial law?

- a) The concept of martial law has been borrowed from the English common law
- b) It is explicitly mentioned under Article 34 of the constitution
- c) It is imposed to restore the breakdown of law and order due to war, external aggression and violent resistance to law only.

# OFFICERS IAS ACADEMY

- d) Actions performed, during its operation, by the authorities are not subject to be challenged in any court of law.
- incorrect?
- a) i and ii only  
b) ii only  
c) ii and iii only  
d) i and iii only

## 28. Match:

- |                  |                          |
|------------------|--------------------------|
| A. Habeas Corpus | 1. 'we command'          |
| B. Prohibition   | 2. 'by what authority'   |
| C. Mandamus      | 3. 'to have the body of' |
| D. Certiorari    | 4. 'to forbid'           |
| E. Quo-Warranto  | 5. 'to be certified'     |
- a) A1, B2, C3, D4, E5  
b) A3, B4, C1, D5, E2  
c) A3, B5, C2, D1, E4  
d) A4, B1, C5, D2, E3

## 29. Consider the following statements with respect to the DPSP:

- The concept of directive principles of state policy has been inspired from the Irish constitution with an aim to promote welfare of the community
  - The courts can declare a law invalid and unconstitutional if it violates the directive principle of state policy.
  - They have moral and political sanctions
- Which of the statement is

## 30. Match articles of the Constitution of India with provision :

- |                      |  |
|----------------------|--|
| A. <b>Article 14</b> | 1. The State shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any of them.      |
| B. <b>Article 15</b> | 2. The State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of laws within the territory of India.           |
| C. <b>Article 16</b> | 3. 'Untouchability' is abolished and its practice in any form is forbidden.  |
| D. <b>Article 17</b> | 4. There shall be equality of opportunity for all citizens in matters relating to employment or appointment to any office under the state. |

- a) A1, B2, C3, D4  
b) A2, B3, C1, D4  
c) A2, B1, C4, D3  
d) A1, B4, C2, D3



## OFFICERS IAS ACADEMY

**31.** With reference to Indian Constitution, consider the following statements:

- i. Indian constitution has no provision to encourage equal pay for both men and women
- ii. Free legal aid to the poor is a justiciable right under the Indian constitution.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) Only i
- b) Only ii
- c) Both i and ii
- d) Neither i nor ii

**32.** Which of the above is/are classified under the Right to Freedom of Religion?

- i. Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion.
- ii. Freedom of conscience and free profession of religion.
- iii. Protection of culture of minorities.
- iv. Freedom to manage religious affairs.

- a) ii and iv only
- b) ii and iii only
- c) ii, iii and iv only
- d) i and iv only

**33.** In which of the following cases can the Supreme Court be approached under Article 32 against private individuals?

- i. When the private individual has violated Article 21 by imprisoning someone against their will.
- ii. When the private individuals have refused to appear before the lower courts
- iii. When the private individual has violated Article 23 by forcing someone to work against their will.

- a) Only i and ii
- b) Only ii and iii
- c) Only iii
- d) None

**34.** Consider the following statements:

- i. The Supreme Court can only pass orders or decrees to do complete justice in matters involving the violation of a fundamental right
- ii. The Supreme Court is the ultimate protector of the fundamental rights and is not the court of first instance to protect the fundamental rights

Which of the above statements are correct?

- a) i only
- b) ii only
- c) Both i and ii

# OFFICERS IAS ACADEMY

d) Neither i nor ii

b) ii only

c) Both i and ii

35. Which among the following conditions is necessary for the issue of writ of Quo-Warranto?

d) Neither i nor ii

- i. The office must be public and must be created by a statute or by the constitution
- ii. There must be a contravention of the constitution or a statute, in appointing such a person to that statute.

Which of the above statements are correct?

- a) i only
- b) ii only
- c) Both i and ii
- d) Neither i nor ii

37. Consider the following statements regarding preventive detention:

- i. Parliament can dispense with the opinion of the advisory board.
- ii. The advisory board is composed of a mixture of judges from High Courts and district courts.
- iii. The maximum period of detention can be prescribed by the Parliament

Select the correct answer:

- a) iii only
- b) ii and iii only
- c) i and iii only
- d) None of the above

36. Why were the DPSP's made unenforceable?

- i. India did not possess adequate resources to enforce all the DPSP's
- ii. The members of the Constituent Assembly believed more in the awakened public opinion rather than in court procedures as the ultimate sanction for fulfillment of these principles.

Which of the above statements are incorrect?

- a) i only

38. According to the constitution, the State can make any provision for reservation in matters of promotion to any class of posts in the services of the State, in case of inadequate representation in the State services, in favour of which among the following?

- i. Schedule Castes
- ii. Schedule Tribes
- iii. Any backward class of citizens

Select the correct answer:

- a) iii only
- b) ii and iii only

## OFFICERS IAS ACADEMY

- c) i and ii only
- d) None of the above

**39.** The Right to move freely throughout the territory of India shall be restricted by State on which of the following grounds mentioned in the constitution?

- i. In the interests of the general public
- ii. The sovereignty and integrity of India
- iii. Public order
- iv. Protection of interests of any Schedule Castes or Schedule Tribes

Select the correct answer:

- a) i only
- b) ii and iii only
- c) i, ii and iii only
- d) i and iv only

**40.** Which of the fundamental rights are enforceable against individuals?

- i. Right to freedom of religion
- ii. Right against exploitation
- iii. Cultural rights
- iv. Right against untouchability

Select the correct answer:

- a) i and ii only
- b) ii and iii only
- c) i, ii and iii only
- d) i, ii and iv only

**41.** Consider the following statements with respect to Right against exploitation:

- i. Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour
- ii. Abolition of untouchability
- iii. Protection of interests of minorities
- iv. Prohibition of employment of human children in factories and mines.

Which of the above statements don't form a part of it?

- a) i and ii only
- b) ii and iii only
- c) iii and iv only
- d) All of the above

**42.** The Right to freedom of speech and expression can be reasonably restricted on which of the following grounds?

- i. Incitement of offence
- ii. Interests of general public
- iii. Protection of interests of Schedule Tribes and Schedule Castes.

Select the correct answer:

- a) i only
- b) i and ii only
- c) i, ii and iii only
- d) None

**43.** Fundamental rights are

- i. Some are Natural rights
- ii. Some are Human rights
- iii. Some are Positive rights
- iv. Some are Negative rights



# OFFICERS IAS ACADEMY

Select the correct answer.

- a) i, ii and iii only
- b) ii, iii and iv only
- c) i, ii and iv only
- d) i, ii, iii and iv

44. Consider the following statements regarding the right to constitutional remedies:

- i. It cannot be suspended during the operation of national emergency proclaimed by the president
- ii. Its considered as the heart and soul of the constitution
- iii. It's a basic feature of the constitution

Select the correct answer:

- a) i, ii and iii
- b) ii, and iii only
- c) ii only
- d) i and iii only

45. Which provision was added by the 42<sup>nd</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976?

- a) To protect and improve the environment and to safeguard forests and wild life
- b) To minimize inequalities in income, status, facilities and opportunities
- c) To provide early childhood care and education for all children until they

reach 6 years.

- d) To separate judiciary from executive in all public services of the state.

46. Assertion (A): Article 18 of the

constitution abolishes titles (except those pertaining to educational and military)

Reason (R): To remove the colonial mindset and to promote equality.

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

47. Consider the following statements of Government of India Act 1935

1. All India Federation
2. Dyarchy at Centre
3. Provincial Autonomy
4. Extension of Franchise

Which of the above are features of Government of India Act, 1935?

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

# OFFICERS IAS ACADEMY

48. The provision of Suspension of Fundamental Rights during the emergency is borrowed from
- Weimar Constitution of Germany
  - Constitution of Canada
  - Constitution of Ireland
  - Constitution of USA
49. 'Economic justice' as one of the objectives of the Indian Constitution has been provided in
- The Preamble and Fundamental Rights
  - The Preamble and the Directive Principles of State Policy
  - Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles Of State Policy
  - None of the above
50. Consider the following statements:
- The Government of India Act of 1935 separated provincial budget from the Central budget.
  - The Government of India Act of 1919 provided for the establishment of Reserve Bank Of India.
- Which of the following statement is/are correct?
- 1 only
  - 2 only
  - Both 1 and 2
  - Neither 1 nor 2
51. The factors that limit the sovereignty of Indian Parliament are:
- Federal system of government
  - System of judicial review
  - Fundamental duties
- Which of the option is/are correct?
- 1 only
  - 1 and 2 only
  - 1,2 and 3
  - 1 and 3 only
52. Which of the statement is correct?
- A rigid constitution doesn't require a special procedure for its amendment.
  - The fundamental rights are meant for promoting the idea of social democracy.
  - Fundamental rights are absolute and not subject to reasonable restrictions.
  - Indian parliament is not a sovereign body.
53. In the context of preamble, consider the following statements: Which of the statements is correct?
- The Preamble states that the Constitution derives it's authority from the people of India.

# OFFICERS IAS ACADEMY

- b) Republic means vesting of political sovereignty in a single individual.
- c) Liberty, Equality and Fraternity have been taken from Russian Revolution.
- d) Preamble is justiciable.

54. Which of the statement is/are correct?

- a) Members of the Constituency assembly were chosen by direct election.
- b) Constituent assembly was a sovereign body.
- c) The members of the Constituent assembly were elected by method of single transferable vote system of proportional representations.
- d) Constituent Assembly took 1 year to make Constitution.

55. Which of the following statement is correct:

- a. Prerogative writs are borrowed from American Constitution.
- b. Fundamental duties are borrowed from Irish Constitution.
- c. Public service commission feature is borrowed from Government of India Act 1935.
- d. Division of power between the Union and State is placed in sixth schedule.

56. In the context of Preamble, which are the ingredients of preamble?

- 1. Source of authority of constitution
- 2. Date of independence
- 3. Objective of the constitution.

Which of the following are correct:

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

57. The four devices of direct democracy are :

- 1. Referendum
- 2. Initiative
- 3. Recall
- 4. Plebiscite

Which of the above is/are correct?

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

58. Civic equality is ensured by:

- 1. Abolition of untouchability
- 2. Abolition of titles
- 3. Equality before the law

Which of the above is/are correct?

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



# OFFICERS IAS ACADEMY

59. Consider the following statements:

1. Synthesis of Parliamentary and Judicial Supremacy
2. Fully Flexible
3. Three tier government
4. Emergency provision

Which of the above are salient features of Indian Constitution.:

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

60. The Indian parliamentary system is different from the British parliamentary system in that India has

- a) Both a real and a nominal executive
- b) A system of collective responsibility
- c) Bicameral legislature
- d) The system of judicial review

61. The Constitution of India recognizes only

1. Religious minorities
2. Linguistic minorities
3. Ethnic minorities

Choose the correct option below:

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

62. A British citizen staying in India cannot claim Right to

- a) Freedom of trade and profession
- b) Equality before the law
- c) Protection of life and personal liberty
- d) Freedom of religion

63. Consider the following statement

Statement 1- Creation of a new state is considered amendment to the Constitution of India

Statement 2- Schedule 1 deals with the list of states and union territories

Which of the above statements are correct?

- a) i only
- b) ii only
- c) both i and ii
- d) Neither I nor ii

64. Consider the following statement regarding creation of a new state

Statement 1- A bill calling for creation of a new state can be introduced only with President's recommendation.

Statement 2- Parliament and not the state legislature, has the final authority in creation of a new state.

Which of the above statements are correct?

- a) i only

- b) ii only
- c) Both i and ii
- d) Neither I nor ii

65. Consider the following statement .

- 1.Alteration in the name of a state
- 2.Manner of election of President
- 3.Supreme Court and High Courts

Which of the above amendments to the constitution can be made by a simple majority?

- a) Neither of the above
- b) 1 only
- c) 1 and 2 only
- d) All the above

66. With reference to 'indestructible union of destructible states' which of the following statements are a valid argument?

- 1.States cannot cede from the Union on their own.
- 2.Parliament can bifurcate a state , even if the latter is against it.
- 3.States have no say in foreign policy. it is the exclusive prerogative of Union.

Choose the correct option

- a) 1 only
- b) 1 and 2 only
- c) 1 and 3 only
- d) All the above

67. With reference to creation of a new state, which of the statements are correct?

1. There is no provision for a joint sitting in case of a deadlock between the two Houses.

2. Such a bill should originate in the Lok Sabha only.

Choose the correct option

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

68. Which of the following statements are correct about Preamble?

1. Preamble is a part of the Constitution

2. Preamble is justiciable

3.Parts of the Preamble can be amended by the Parliament.

4.Preamble is a part of basic feature of the Constitution

Choose the correct option

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

69. Consider the following statements

1. Indian Constitution says that a person who voluntarily acquires

# OFFICERS IAS ACADEMY

citizenship of any other country is no longer an Indian citizen.

2. The Prime Minister of India is termed the first Citizen of India.

Choose the correct option

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

**70.** Consider the following statements regarding a constitutional amendment bill

- 1. It can be introduced by a private member
- 2. Prior permission of the President is required for introduction of the bill in the Parliament.

Which of the statement is/are correct?

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

**71.** If the bill seeks to amend the federal provisions of the Constitution, it must

- a) Be ratified by all the state legislatures
- b) Need not be ratified by the state legislatures
- c) Be ratified by at least half of the state legislatures
- d) None of the above

**72.** The President can neither withhold his assent to the bill nor return the bill for reconsideration of the Parliament.

Which bill is being referred to here?

- 1. Money bill
- 2. Ordinary bill
- 3. Constitutional Amendment bill

Choose the correct option

- a) 1 only
- b) 3 only
- c) 1 and 3 only
- d) All the above

**73.** Creation or abolition of a legislative council requires

- a) Simple majority in the Parliament
- b) Special majority in the Parliament
- c) Special majority with ratification of all states
- d) Special majority with ratification of half of the states.

**74.** Amendment of Article 368 requires

- a) Simple majority in the Parliament
- b) Special majority in the Parliament
- c) Special majority with ratification of all states
- d) Special majority with ratification of half of the states.



## OFFICERS IAS ACADEMY

75. An amendment to the Constitution by special majority means

- a) Majority of more than 50% of the members present and voting
- b) Majority of more than 50% of the total strength in the House
- c) Majority of more than 50% of the effective strength of the House
- d) Majority of 2/3<sup>rd</sup> of the members present and voting and also more than 50% of the total strength of the House

76. Which are the modes of losing Indian Citizenship?

- 1) Renunciation
- 2) Termination
- 3) Deprivation
- a) 1, 2
- b) 2, 3
- c) All of the above
- d) None of the above

77. Which are the modes of acquiring Indian Citizenship?

- 1) BY Birth
- 2) By Descent
- 3) By incorporation of a territory

Choose the correct option

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) 1 and 2 only
- d) All the above

78. Which type of Citizenship Constitution has established for the whole of India?

- a) Single Citizenship
- b) Double citizenship
- c) Three citizenship
- d) There is no such provision in the Constitution.

79. If a person want to acquire a citizenship of India through Naturalisation, he must full fill which of the below conditions.

- a) Renounces his citizenship of the other Country
- b) He is of a good character.
- c) After Naturalisation he intends to reside in India.
- d) All the above

80. What is known as a voluntary act by which a person after acquiring a citizenship of another country, gives up his Indian citizenship?

- a) Deprivation
- b) Renunciation
- c) Termination
- d) None of the above

81. X can make laws on citizenship. What does X refer to ?

- a) President
- b) Prime Minister

## OFFICERS IAS ACADEMY

- c) Parliament
- d) Chief Justice

**82.** With respect to Swachh Iconic places, Consider the following statements:

1. It is an initiative under Swachh Bharat Mission.
2. It is a special clean up initiative focused on select iconic heritage, spiritual and cultural places in the country.
3. There are two phases from which Mahakaleshwar temple, Ujjain gets cleanest iconic place tag.

Which of the above statements are correct:

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

**83.** With respect to the Project Snow Leopard (PSL), consider the following statements:

1. PSL suggest preparation of Scientific management plans for carefully identified priority landscapes that are zoned and threats mitigated through participatory approaches.

2. This initiative has provided a timely thrust to conservation needs of this flagship species

representing the Indian high altitudes.

Which of the above statements are correct:

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

**84.** DNA bar coding is:

- a) A taxonomic method that uses short genetic marker in an organisms DNA to identify it as belonging to a particular species
- b) Similar as molecular phylogeny
- c) Totally efficient for hybrids
- d) Not used in fish conservation

**85.** With respect to AMRUT(Atal Mission for rejuvenation and urban transformation, consider the following statements:

1. This scheme was launched to establish infrastructure that could ensure adequate robust sewage networks and water supply for urban transformation.
2. Gujarat was the first state in the country to submit State Annual Action Plan under AMRUT.

## OFFICERS IAS ACADEMY

3. This scheme is dependent with Public Private Partnership Model  
Which of the above statement is correct?

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

86. Which of the following statement is correct about circadian rhythm:

- a) Circadian rhythms are exogenous.
- b) Arctic animals show circadian rhythms in the constant light of summer and constant dark of winter.
- c) Power nap doesn't have any measurable effect on normal circadian rhythms.
- d) Health problems are not effected by circadian rhythms.

87. Gig economy is:

- a) A labour market characterized by the prevalence of short-term contracts .
- b) A permanent job opposed to freelance work.
- c) giving paid benefits such as holiday or sick pay.
- d) Not a collaborative economy.

88. Arrange as per the order followed in privilege motion:

- 1. Raise a question of privilege
- 2. Adjourn
- 3. Take a recess
- 4. Motion to vacate the chair.

Which of the following order of precedence is correct:

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

89. Gujarat International Finance Tec-City is an under construction central business district between:

- a) Ahmedabad and Sabarmati
- b) Surat and Ahmedabad
- c) Surat and Sabarmati
- d) Ahmedabad and Gandhinagar

90. With respect to deep sea fishing:

- 1. The present plan in the Palk Bay is to extract five thousand trawlers from the bay and replace them with deep sea vessels.
- 2. The time period for this transitions is three years.

Which of the above statements are correct:

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only



## OFFICERS IAS ACADEMY

- c) Both 1 and 2
- d) Neither 1 nor 2

91. Embedded taxes are:

- a) Not shown on the bill.
- b) Not removed by fair tax.
- c) Not varied with different products.
- d) Not silent taxes.

92. Ayurveda researchers have developed a software using Big data that classify people into three dominant types of constitution that underlie the Ayurvedic philosophy which are:

- a) Swaas,pitta,vaman
- b) Kapha,pitta,vaman
- c) Vata,Pitta,Kapha
- d) Swaas,vaman,kapha

93. The joint training exercise Mitra Shakti 2017 has started between India and which country?

- a) Japan
- b) South Korea
- c) Srilanka
- d) Myanmar

94. Consider the following statement:

- 1. Lengteng wildlife sanctuary is a protected area in Champhai district in Mizoram.

2. It is an Alpine forest and contains the second highest peak in Mizoram

3. It is specially a conservation interest on rare species of birds.

Which of the following statement is correct:

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

95. Which parliamentary committee on External Affairs has been formed to examine India-China relations?

- a) Subhash Ramrao Bhamre committee
- b) Shashi Tharoor committee
- c) Sushma Swaraj committee
- d) Jual Oram committee

96. Which of the following statement is correct?

- a) INDRA-2017 is the first ever tri service joint exercise between India and Russia.
- b) Indian Commodity Exchange Limited has launched India's first Commodity option in gold.
- c) #I stand for woman campaign has been launched by Ministry of Women and Child Development to end gender bias.

## OFFICERS IAS ACADEMY

d) Chhिलchhila Wildlife Sanctuary is located in Sikkim.

97. Which state assembly has become the first in India to call motions?

- a) Punjab
- b) Kerala
- c) Rajasthan
- d) Tripura

98. Under 'Ek Bharat, Shrestha Bharat' programme, which of the following states have signed MoU to boost cultural ties?

- a) Arunachal Pradesh, Kerala and Karnataka
- b) Madhya Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Meghalaya
- c) Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh
- d) Arunachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Meghalaya

99. For the first time India and Nepal will conduct joint tiger census using a globally recognized method which is:

- a) Camera tapping
- b) Laser tracking
- c) Unmanned air vehicle
- d) Radar sensor

100. The Port of Benghazi which is officially opened for the first time in 3 years, is situated in which African country?

- a) Egypt
- b) Sudan
- c) Libya
- d) Tunisia