

Mentorship Programme 2025

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TEST BOOKLET

TEST BOOKLET SERIES

Test Subject:

Polity

Test Type: Subjective

General Studies (Prelim)

(Paper-I)

D

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 BOOKLET SERIES CODE 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 provide alongside this line. DO NOT write anything else on the Test Booklet.
4. This Test Booklet contains 100 items (questions). Each question is printed both in Hindi and 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 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:

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 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.

Test Syllabus

- Political systems: Democratic & Non-Democratic, Parliamentary & Presidential, Unitary & Federal, Direct and Representative, Republic and Monarchy etc.
- Constitutionalism
- Historical Underpinnings
- Evolution & Making of the Constitution
- Features and Significant Provisions
- The Preamble
- The Union and its Territory
- Citizenship
- Fundamental Rights
- Directive Principles
- Fundamental Duties
- Amendment of Constitution
- Basic Structure of the Constitution
- Emergency Provisions
- Constitutional Bodies
- Election Commission
- Union Public Service Commission (UPSC)
- State Public Service Commission (SPSC)
- Finance Commission, CAG
- Attorney general of India
- Advocate general of India
- Special officer for Linguistic Minorities
- National Commission for Scheduled Castes (NCSC)
- National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST)
- National Commission for Backward Castes (NCBC), etc
- Non-Constitutional Bodies
- NHRC, Governing Council, SHRC, CIC, SIC, CVC, CBI,
- Lokpal, Lokayukta, NCPCR + miscellaneous..

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.

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

The Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India is the constitutional authority, established under Article 148 of the Constitution of India. S/he is empowered to Audit all receipts and expenditure of the Government of India and the State Governments, including those of autonomous bodies and corporations substantially financed by the Government. The CAG is also the statutory auditor of Government-owned corporations and conducts supplementary audit of government companies in which the Government has an equity share of at least 51 per cent or subsidiary companies of existing government companies.

Statements 2 and 3 are correct. The reports of the CAG are laid before the Parliament/Legislatures and are being taken up for discussion by the Public Accounts Committees (PACs) and Committees on Public Undertakings (CoPUs). Also, information from CAG reports can be used by investigating agencies to press charges against those who have violated the law while managing public finances. This was seen during 2G and Commonwealth Games scams.

Statements 1 and 4 are incorrect. CAG does not exercise exchequer control on behalf of the Parliament when the President of India declares national emergency/financial emergency. The CAG does not have any judicial powers.

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.

- Article 2 empowers the Parliament to 'admit into the Union of India, or establish, new states on such terms and conditions as it thinks fit'. Thus, Article 2 grants two powers to the Parliament:
 - o The power to admit into the Union of India new states; and
 - o The power to establish new states.
- The first refers to the admission of states which are already in existence, while the second refers to the establishment of states which were not in existence before. Notably, Article 2 relates to the admission or establishment of new states that are not part of the Union of India. Article 3, on the other hand, relates to the formation of or changes in the existing states of the Union of India. In other words, Article 3 deals with the internal re-adjustment inter se of the territories of the constituent states of the Union of India.

Q.12 Consider the following Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSPs)

1.To minimize inequalities in income, status, facilities, and opportunities

2.To promote equal justice and to provide free legal aid to the poor

3.To secure opportunities for the healthy development of children. How many of the above DPSPs were added through the 42nd Amendment Act, 1976?

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

Q 12. Answer — B

- The 42nd Amendment Act of 1976 added four new Directive Principles to the original list. They require the State:
 - o To secure opportunities for the healthy development of children (Article 39).
 - o To promote equal justice and to provide free legal aid to the poor (Article 39 A).
 - o To take steps to secure the participation of workers in the management of industries (Article 43 A).
 - o To protect and improve the environment and to safeguard forests and wildlife (Article 48 A).
- The 44th Amendment Act of 1978 added only one more Directive Principle, which requires the State to minimize inequalities in income, status, facilities, and opportunities (Article 38).
- The 86th Amendment Act of 2002 changed the subject matter of Article 45 and made elementary education a fundamental right under Article 21A.The amended directive requires the State to provide early childhood care and education for all children until they complete the age of six years. The 97th Amendment Act of 2011 added a new Directive Principle relating to cooperative societies. It requires the state to promote voluntary formation, autonomous functioning, democratic control, and professional management of cooperative societies (Article 43B).

Q.13 Consider the following statements about the fundamental rights under Article 21 of the Indian Constitution:

1. If it is violated by the State, there is an explicit provision in the Constitution for grant of compensation by the State.
2. The protection under it can be available only against arbitrary executive action and not against arbitrary legislative action.
3. In the Maneka case 1978, the Supreme Court of India recognized the expression 'due process of law' under Article 21.

How many statements given above are correct?

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

Q13 .Answer — A

- Article 21 declares that no person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law. This right is available to both citizens and non-citizens.
- In the famous Gopalan case (1950), the Supreme Court has taken a narrow interpretation of the Article 1. It held that the protection under Article 21 is available only against arbitrary executive action and not from arbitrary legislative action. This means that the State can deprive the right to life and personal liberty of a person based on a law, it also held that the 'personal liberty' means only liberty relating to the person or body of the individual. This is because of the expression 'procedure established by law' in Article 21.
- In Maneka case (1978), the Supreme Court overruled its judgement in the Gopalan case by taking a wider interpretation of the Article 21. Therefore, it ruled that the right to life and personal liberty of a person can be deprived by a law provided the procedure prescribed by that law is reasonable, fair and just. In other words, it has introduced the American expression 'due process of law'. In effect, the protection under Article 21 should be available not only against arbitrary executive action but also against arbitrary legislative action. Hence statement 2 is not correct and statement 3 is correct.
- Award of compensation is an appropriate and effective remedy for redress of an established infringement of a fundamental rights under Article 21 of the Constitution. However in *Vibin P.V. v. State of Kerala*, court clarified that there is no express provision in the Constitution of India for grant of compensation by the State for the infringement of right to life and personal liberty under Article 21 of the Constitution. Hence statement 1 is not correct.

Q 14. In the context of Political theory, consider the following statements:

Statement-I: The theory deals with the ideas and principles that shape Constitutions, governments and social life in a systematic manner.

Statement-II: It probes the significance of principles such as rule of law, separation of powers, judicial review, etc.

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

Ans. (a)

Explanation:

Statement 1 is correct: The theory deals with the ideas and principles that shape Constitutions, governments and social life in a systematic manner.

Statement 2 is correct: It probes the significance of principles such as rule of law, separation of powers, judicial review, etc.

Supplementary Notes

Political Theory

Political theory deals with the ideas and principles that shape Constitutions, governments and social life in a systematic manner. It clarifies the meaning of concepts such as freedom, equality, justice, democracy, secularism and so on. It probes the significance of principles such as rule of law, separation of powers, judicial review, etc.

This is done by examining the arguments advanced by different thinkers in defence of these concepts. Though Rousseau or Marx or Gandhi did not become politicians, their ideas influenced generations of politicians everywhere.

There are also contemporary thinkers who draw upon them to defend freedom or democracy in our own time. Besides examining arguments, political theorists also reflect upon our current political experiences and point out trends and possibilities for the future.

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.

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.

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

The State Public Service Commission (SPSC) is a constitutional body that is responsible for conducting examinations and appointing individuals to various civil services and other posts under the state government. Articles 315 to 323 in Part XIV of the Indian Constitution outline the composition, appointment and removal of members, powers and functions, and independence of a State Public Service Commission (SPSC).

The Indian Constitution allows for the formation of a Joint State Public Service Commission (JSPSC) to serve the needs of two or more states.

Option a is incorrect: While the SPSC is established directly by the Constitution, the JSPSC may be established by Parliament upon request of the state legislature concerned.

Option b is incorrect: The chairperson and members of the SPSC and JSPSC serve for a six-year term or until they reach the age of 62.

Option c is correct: Although the Governor appoints the chairperson and members of an SPSC, they can be removed only by the President. The President appoints and removes the chairperson and members of the JSPSC.

Option d is incorrect: The SPSC report is presented to the state's governor, while the JSPSC report is presented to each of the state's governors

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

- Originally, the Constitution provided for seven Fundamental Rights including the Right to property under Article 31 (now deleted).
- The Supreme Court in its judgment in 1973 held that a Constitutional Amendment (Article 13) can be challenged on the ground that it violates a Fundamental Right that forms a part of the 'basic structure' of the Constitution and hence, can be declared as void. The Court also declared the second provision of Article 31C as unconstitutional and invalid on the ground that judicial review is a basic feature of the Constitution and hence, cannot be taken away.
- Further, the 42nd Amendment Act (1976) extended the scope of the above first provision of Article 31C by including within its protection any law to implement any of the Directive Principles and not merely those specified in Article 39 (b) and (c).
- Consequently, to remove the right of property as a Fundamental Right guaranteed by the Constitution to implement the land reforms and to ensure the Constitutional validity of the Article 39A (1), Article 31 (right to property) was abolished by the enactment of the Constitution (Forty-fourth Amendment) Act, 1978 and it is made a legal right under Article 300-A in Part XII of the Constitution.

57. Consider the following statements:

Statement-I: The laws placed under the Ninth Schedule after April 24, 1973, are open to challenge in court if they violated Fundamental Rights.

Statement-II: The Supreme Court in its order in the I.R. Coelho case (2007), ruled that judicial review is a 'basic feature' of the Constitution.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statement?

- (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

Ans: a

Explanation:

- The Supreme Court in its order in the I.R. Coelho case (2007), ruled that judicial review is a 'basic feature' of the Constitution and it could not be taken away by putting a law under the Ninth Schedule.
- The laws placed under the Ninth Schedule after April 24, 1973, are open to challenge in court if they violated Fundamental Rights guaranteed under Articles 14, 15, 19 and 21 or the 'basic structure' of the Constitution. Supreme Court in its judgment in Kesavananda Bharati v State of Kerala on April 24, 1973, had ruled that the validity of the Constitutional Amendment Acts can be challenged in the Court on the ground that it violates a Fundamental Right that forms a part of the 'basic structure' of the Constitution of India. It was on April 24, 1973, that the Supreme Court first propounded the doctrine of 'basic structure' or 'basic features' of the Constitution of India. So, statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I.

Q58. Consider the following statements:

1. The Directive Principles of State Policy resemble the 'Instrument of Instructions' enumerated in the Government of India Act, 1935.
2. The 'Instrument of Instructions' under the Government of India Act, 1935 was issued only to the Executive and not to the Legislature.

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

Ans: c

Explanation:

- The Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSPs) in the Indian Constitution bear resemblance to the 'Instrument of Instructions' in the Government of India Act of 1935. Both provide guidance for governance, promoting welfare and social justice. However, the DPSPs hold a more prominent position as fundamental principles, while the 'Instrument of Instructions' was a statutory provision within a colonial framework. While the DPSPs are not legally enforceable, they serve as guiding principles for policymaking in India. The DPSPs act as guidelines for both legislative as well as executive organs of the State. So, statement 1 is correct.
- The 'Instrument of Instructions' under the Government of India Act of 1935 was issued exclusively to the Executive branch and did not extend to the Legislature. These instructions provided guidance and directions to the executive authorities in matters of governance, administration and policy-making. In contrast, the legislature operated independently and had its own powers and functions separate from the executive. The 'Instrument of Instructions' aimed to ensure that the executive authorities followed the policy objectives set by the British government. So, statement 2 is correct.

Q59 Which part of the Indian Constitution aims to establish economic and social democracy in the country?

- (a) Single Citizenship
- (b) Directive Principles of State Policy
- (c) Fundamental Duties
- (d) Seventh Schedule

Ans: b

Explanation:

- Part IV of the Indian Constitution which contain the Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSPs) aim to establish economic and social democracy in the country. These principles provide guidelines and directives to the State in formulating policies and laws to promote the welfare of the people, ensure social justice and achieve economic equality.
- The DPSPs cover a wide range of socio-economic areas such as equitable distribution of resources, living wages of workers, protection of the environment, promotion of education and healthcare and eradication of poverty and social inequalities. They reflect the commitment of the Indian State to create a just and egalitarian society

has jurisdiction and authority over these resources, including their management and utilization.

Source: Article 297 of the constitution of India.

Q.91) Article 240 of the Indian Constitution gives the President the power to make regulations for certain Union territories. In this context, consider the following Union territories:

1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands
2. Lakshadweep
3. Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu
4. National Capital Territory of Delhi

In how many of the above-mentioned Union territories President can make regulations for the peace, progress, and good government?

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

Ans) c

Exp) option c is the correct answer.

The President may make regulations for the peace, progress and good government of the Union territory of—

- 1) Andaman and Nicobar Islands
- 2) Lakshadweep
- 3) Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu
- 4) Puducherry
- 5) Ladakh

A regulation so made has the same force and effect as an act of Parliament. It may also repeal or amend any act of Parliament in relation to these union territories.

National Capital Territory of Delhi is governed by Article 239AA of the Constitution of India.

Q.92) Consider the following statements:

Statement I: Andhra State was the first linguistic state formed in independent India in 1953.

Statement II: Fazl Ali Commission accepted the theory of 'one language, one state' for the formation of states.

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.97) Which of the following statements is correct with regard to the Asymmetric Federalism in India?

- a) It establishes the Central Government as the superior decision-making entity over the states.
- b) It allows varied degrees of autonomy and powers among different states.
- c) The spirit of asymmetric federalism is violated by Article 371A of the Constitution.
- d) It has contributed to the large-scale marginalization of the minorities in India.

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer.

In asymmetric federalism, different regions or states within a country have varying degrees of autonomy and special arrangements. Some regions have more powers and unique privileges, while others have powers defined by a common federal framework.

Q.98) With reference to the citizenship of India, which one of the following statements is/are correct?

- a) If a person renounces his/her Indian Citizenship, his/her minor child continues to be Indian citizen till he/she attain the age of Eighteen.
- b) A person loses his/her Indian Citizenship when he/she renounces his/her citizenship voluntarily during the time of a war involving India.
- c) A person loses his/her Indian citizenship, if he/she has been imprisoned for two years within five years after registration or naturalisation.
- d) A person charged with sedition will lose his/her Indian citizenship.

Ans) c

Exp) Option c is the correct answer.

Article 5-11 of the Indian Constitution deals with the Citizenship laws. The citizenship act 1955 provides for the termination of citizenship by three ways- renunciation, termination, and deprivation. Option a is incorrect- When an individual voluntarily renounces their Indian citizenship, any minor child

Q.99) With reference to the Overseas Citizen of India (OCI) and Non-Resident Indian (NRI), consider the following statements:

1. Except for the acquisition of agricultural or plantation properties, OCIs are in parity with NRIs in financial, educational, and economic fields.
2. Both NRIs and OCIs have the Right to Freedom under Article 19 of the Indian Constitution.
3. Unlike NRIs, OCIs are eligible to practice certain professions in India, such as doctors, lawyers, and architects.

How many of the above statements are correct?

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

Ans) a

Exp) Option a is the correct answer.

An Overseas Citizen of India (OCI) is a foreign national who is of Indian origin and has registered under the Citizenship Act, 1955 of India. A Non-Resident Indian (NRI) is an Indian citizen who resides outside of India for more than 182 days in a financial year.

Q.100) What does the wheel on the 'Indian National Flag' symbolize?

- a) Freedom
- b) Justice
- c) Equality
- d) Brotherhood

Ans) b

Exp) Option b is the correct answer

The wheel at the center of our National Flag is known as Ashoka Chakra. Our National Flag was composed by Pingali Venkayya. The blue colour denotes the colour of the sky and ocean. The wheel in the national flag represents Motion. This wheel is also known as wheel of the law of dharma/Justice. Truth or Satya, dharma or virtue ought to be the controlling principle of those who work under this flag.