

SAARTHI IAS

Polity 1995

1. Which of the following is/are extra-constitutional and extralegal device(s) for securing cooperation and coordination between the States in India?

1. The National Development Council
2. The Governor's Conference
3. Zonal Councils
4. Inter-State Council

Codes:

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

2. Which of the following are matters on which a constitutional amendment is possible only with the ratification of the legislature of not less than one-half of the states?

1. Election of the President
2. Representation of states in the Parliament
3. Lists in the 7th Schedule
4. Abolition of the Legislature Council in a State

Codes:

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

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3. Article 156 of the Constitution of India provides that a Governor shall hold office for a term of five year from the date on which he enters upon his office. Which of the following can be deduced from this?

1. No Governor can be removed from office till completion of his term
2. No Governor can continue in office beyond five years

Codes:

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

4. Which of the following are matters on which a constitutional amendment is possible only with the ratification of the legislature of not less than one-half of the states?

1. Election of the President
2. Representation of states in Parliament
3. Any of the Lists in the 7th Schedule
4. Abolition of the Legislature Council of a State

Codes:

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

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5. What is not explicitly stated in the Constitution of India but followed as a convention?

- a. The Finance Minister is to be a Member of the Lower House
- b. The Prime Minister has to resign if he loses the majority in the Lower House
- c. All sections of India are to be represented in the Councils of Ministers
- d. If both the President and the Vice-President demit office simultaneously before the end of the tenure, Speaker of the Lower House of the Parliament will officiate as the President

6. Which one of the following is correct in respect of the commencement of the election process in India?

- a. The recommendation for election is made by the government and the notification for election is issued by the Election Commission
- b. The recommendation for election is made by the Election Commission and the notification for election is issued by the Home Ministry at the Centre and Home Departments in the States
- c. The recommendation for election is made by the Election Commission and the notification for election is issued by the President and Governors of the States concerned
- d. Both the exercises of making a recommendation for election and that of issuing a notification in respect of it are done by the Election Commission

7. Who among the following have the right to vote in the elections to both the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha?

- (a) Elected members of the Lower House of the Parliament
- (b) Elected members of the Upper House of the Parliament
- (c) Elected members of the Upper House of the State Legislature
- (d) Elected members of the Lower House of the State Legislature

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8. Which one of the following States of India does not have a Legislative Council even though the Constitution? (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956 provides for it?

- (a) Maharashtra
- (b) Bihar
- (c) Karnataka
- (d) Madhya Pradesh

9. Which of the following is the State in which the Lok Ayukta Act includes the Chief Minister in its ambit?

- (a) West Bengal and Kerala
- (b) Gujarat and Maharashtra
- (c) Madhya Pradesh and Orissa
- (d) Rajasthan and Karnataka

10. Which of the followings political parties is/are national political parties?

- 1. Muslim League
- 2. Revolutionary Socialist Party
- 3. All India Forward Block
- 4. Peasants and Workers Party of India

Codes:

- (a) 1, 2 and 3
- (b) 2 and 4
- (c) 3 only
- (d) None

11. The Dinesh Goswami Committee was concerned with:

- (a) de-nationalisation of banks
- (b) electoral reforms
- (c) steps to put down insurgency in the north-east
- (d) the problem of the Chakmas

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12. If in an election to a State legislative assembly, the candidate who is declared elected loses his deposit, it means that:

- (a) the polling was very poor
- (b) the election was for a multi-member constituency
- (c) the elected candidate's victory over his nearest rival was very marginal
- (d) a very large number of candidates contested the election

13. If the number of seats allocated to a state in the Lok Sabha is 42, then the number of seats reserved for the Scheduled Castes in that state will be:

- (a) 21
- (b) 14
- (c) 7
- (d) 6

14. Which one of the following is incorrect in respect of Local Government in India?

- a. According to the Indian Constitution, local government is not an independent tier in the federal system
- b. 30% of the seats in local bodies are reserved for women
- c. Local government finances are to be provided by a Commission
- d. Elections to local bodies are to be determined by a Commission

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15. Which of the following are the objectives of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP)?

1. To stabilize agricultural prices
2. To ensure meaningful real income level to the farmers
3. To protect the interest of the consumers by providing essential agricultural commodities at reasonable rates through public distribution system
4. To ensure maximum price for the farmer

Codes:

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

16. Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion etc. (Article 15 of the Constitution of India) is a Fundamental Rights classifiable under:

- (a) the Right to Freedom of Religion
- (b) the Right against Exploitation
- (c) the Cultural and Educational Rights
- (d) the Right to Equality

Answer Key

1. (b)	2. (a)	3. (d)	4. (a)	5. (b)	6. (c)	7. (d)	8. (d)	9. (b)	10. (d)
11. (b)	12. (d)	13. (a)	14. (b)	15. (a)	16. (d)				

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1. Which one of the following is a part of the electoral college for the President but, not the forum for his impeachment?

- (a) Lok Sabha
- (b) Rajya Sabha
- (c) State Legislative Councils
- (d) State Legislative Assemblies

2. Which one of the following statements about the duties of Prime Minister is correct?

- a. Is free to choose his minister only from among members of either House of the Parliament
- b. Can choose his cabinet after consulting the President of India.
- c. Has full discretion in the choice of persons who are to serve as ministers in his cabinet
- d. Has only limited power in the choice of his cabinet colleagues because of the discretionary powers vested the President of India

3. Of the four forms of political protests mentioned below, which one is derived from the name of the person who used it as a political weapon for the first time?

- (a) Boycott
- (b) Gherao
- (c) Bandh
- (d) Hartal

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

Assertion (A): The word minority is not defined in the Constitution of India.

Reason (R): The Minorities Commission is not a constitutional body.

In the context of the above two statements, which one of the following is correct?

- (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
- (c) A is true but R is false
- (d) A is false but R is true

5. What is the system of governance in the Panchayati Raj set up?

- a. Single tier structure of local self government at the village level .
- b. Two tier system of local self government at the village and block levels
- c. Three tier structure of local self government at the village, block and district levels
- d. Four tier system of local self government at the village block, district and in the state levels

6. The power of the Supreme Court of India to decide disputes between the Centre and the State falls under its:

- (a) advisory jurisdiction
- (b) appellate jurisdiction
- (c) original jurisdiction
- (d) constitutional jurisdiction

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7. When the Chief Justice of a High Court acts in an administrative capacity, he is subject to:

- (a) the writ jurisdiction of any other judges of the High Court.
- (b) special control exercised by the Chief Justice of India.
- (c) discretionary powers of the Governor of the state.
- (d) special powers provided to the Chief Minister.

8. According to the Constitution of India the term 'district judge' shall not include:

- (a) chief presidency magistrate
- (b) sessions judges
- (c) tribunal judge
- (d) chief judge of a small cause court

9. Consider the following statements:

No one can be compelled to sing the National Anthem since:

- 1. it will be violative of the Right to Freedom of Speech and Expression
 - 2. it will be violative of the Right to the Freedom of Conscience and practise and propagation of religion
 - 3. there is no legal provision obliging anyone to sing the National Anthem
- (a) 1 and 3 are correct
 - (b) 2 and 3 are correct
 - (c) 1, 2 and 3 are correct
 - (d) none is correct

Answer Key

1. (d)	2. (c)	3. (a)	4. (b)	5. (c)	6. (c)	7. (a)	8. (c)	9. (c)	
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Polity 1997

1. Which one of the following was not proposed by the 73rd Constitutional Amendment in the area of Panchayati Raj?

- a. Thirty percent seats in all elected rural local bodies will be reserved for women candidates at all level
- b. The States will constitute their Finance Commissions to allocate resources to Panchayati Raj institutions
- c. The Panchayati Raj functionaries will be disqualified to hold their offices if they have more than two children
- d. The elections will be held in six months time if Panchayati Raj bodies are superseded or dissolved by the State government

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

Assertion (A): Reservation of thirty-three percent of seats for women in Parliament and State Legislature does not require any Constitutional amendment:

Reason (R): Political parties contesting elections can allocate thirty-three percent of seats they contest to women candidates without any Constitutional amendment.

In the context of the above two statements which one of the following is correct?

- (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 the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true but R is false
- (d) A is false but R is true

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3. Which of the following are/is stated in the Constitution of India?

1. The President shall not be a member of either House of Parliament
2. The Parliament shall consist of the President and two Houses

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below:

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

4. In the following quotation,

“WE THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, having solemnly resolved to constitute India into a Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic and to secure to all its citizens: JUSTICE, social, economic and political; LIBERTY of thought, expression, belief faith and worship; EQUALITY of status and of opportunity: and to promote among them all; FRATERNITY assuring the dignity of the individual and the unity and the integrity of the Nation. In our Constituent Assembly this ‘X’ do hereby adopt, enact and give to ourselves this Constitution.”, ‘X’ stands for:

- (a) twenty-sixth day of January, 1950
- (b) twenty-sixth day of November, 1949
- (c) twenty-sixth day of January, 1949
- (d) None of the above

5. If the Prime Minister of India belonged to the Upper House of Parliament:

- (a) he will not be able to vote in his favour in the event of a no-confidence motion
- (b) he will not be able to speak on the budget in the Lower House
- (c) he can make statements only in the Upper House
- (d) he was to become a member of the Lower House within six months after being sworn in

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6. In the Presidential election in India, every elected member of the Legislative Assembly of a State shall have as many votes as there are multiples of one thousands in the quotient obtained by dividing the population of the State by the total number of the elected members of the Assembly. As at present (1997) the expression "population" here means the population as ascertained by the:

- (a) 1991 Census
- (b) 1981 Census
- (c) 1971 Census
- (d) 1961 Census

7. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer:

List-I

(Functionaries)

- A. President of India
- B. Judges of Supreme
- C. Members of
- D. Minister for the

List-II

(Oaths or affirmations)

- 1. Secrecy of information
- 2. Faithful Discharge of Court duties
- 3. Faith and Allegiance Parliament to the Constitution of India
- 4. Upholding the Union Constitution and the law

Codes:

- (a) A-3, B-4- C-1 D-2
- (b) A-4, B-3, C-2, D-1
- (c) A-3, B-4, C-2, D-1
- (d) A-4, B-3, C-1, D-2

8. Which one of the following is not a principle of "Panchsheel"?

- (a) Non-alignment
- (b) Peaceful Co-existence
- (c) Mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty
- (d) Mutual non-interference in each other's internal affairs

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

Assertion (A): Wilful disobedience or non-compliance of Court orders and use of derogatory language about judicial behaviour amount to Contempt of Court.

Reason (R): Judicial activism cannot be practised without arming the judiciary with punitive powers to punish contemptuous behaviour.

In the context of the above two statements which one of the following is correct?

- (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 the correct explanation of A
- (c) A is true but R is false
- (d) A is false but R is true

Answer Key

1. (c)	2. (d)	3. (b)	4. (b)	5. (a)	6. (c)	7. (c)	8. (a)	9. (b)	
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Polity 1998

1. Which one of the following schedules of the Constitution of India contains provisions regarding anti-defection Act?

- (a) Second Schedule
- (b) Fifth Schedule
- (c) Eighth Schedule
- (d) Tenth Schedule

2. Panchayat Raj was first introduced in India in October, 1959 in:

- (a) Rajasthan
- (b) Tamil Nadu
- (c) Kerala
- (d) Karnataka

Answer Key

1. (d)	2. (a)
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Polity 1999

1. The Constitution of India recognises:

- (a) only religious minorities
- (b) only linguistic minorities
- (c) religious and linguistic minorities
- (d) religious, linguistic and ethnic minorities

2. Consider the following statements:

An amendment to the Constitution of India can be initiated by the:

- 1. Lok Sabha
- 2. Rajya Sabha
- 3. State Legislature
- 4. President

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

3. Consider the following statements about the recent amendments to the elections law by the Representation of the People (Amendment) Act 1996:

- 1. Any conviction for the offence of insulting the Indian National flag or the Constitution of India shall entail disqualification for contesting elections to Parliament and State Legislatures for six years from the date of conviction
- 2. There is an increase in the security deposit which a candidate has to make to contest the election to the Lok Sabha
- 3. A candidate cannot now stand for election from more than one Parliamentary Constituency
- 4. No election will now be countermanded on the death of a contesting candidate

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Which of the above statements are correct?

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

4. In the new Panchayati Raj Bill enacted in 1993, there are several fresh provisions deviating from the past. Which one of the following is not one such provisions?

- a. A number of added responsibilities in the area of agriculture, rural development, primary education and social forestry among other
- b. Elections being made mandatory for all posts at the time they are due
- c. A statutory representation for women in the panchayats, upto a third of the strength
- d. Regular remuneration to the panchayat members, so as to ensure their punctuality and accountability

5. Consider the following statements regarding the National Human Rights Commission of India:

- 1. Its Chairman must be a retired Chief Justice of India
- 2. It exists in each state as State Human Rights Commission
- 3. Its powers are only recommendatory in nature
- 4. It is mandatory to appoint a woman as a member of the commission

Which of the above statements are correct?

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

6. Which one of the following legislations does not deal with the protection of environment?

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- (a) The Water (Cess) Act, 1977
- (b) The Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980
- (c) The Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991
- (d) The Port Laws Amendment Act, 1997

7. **A British citizen staying in India cannot claim the right to:**

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

Answer Key

1. (c)	2. (d)	3. (b)	4. (d)	5. (d)	6. (c)	7. (a)			
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Polity 2000

1. The 73rd Constitution Amendment Act, 1992 refers to the:

- a. generation of gainful employment for the unemployed and the under employed men and women in rural areas
- b. generation of employment for the able bodied adults who are in need and desirous of work during the lean agricultural season
- c. laying the foundation for strong and vibrant Panchayati Raj institutions in the country
- d. guarantee of right to life, liberty and security of person, equality before law and equal protection without discrimination

2. Which one of the following statements about a Money Bill is not correct?

- a. A Money Bill can be tabled in either House of Parliament
- b. The Speaker of Lok Sabha is the final authority to decide whether a Bill is a Money Bill or not
- c. The Rajya Sabha must return a Money Bill passed by the Lok Sabha and send it for consideration within 14 days
- d. The President cannot return a Money Bill to the Lok Sabha for reconsideration

3. 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

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4. Consider the following statements about the Attorney General of India:

1. He is appointed by the President of India
2. He must have the same qualifications as are required for a judge of the Supreme Court
3. He must be a member of either House of Parliament
4. He can be removed by impeachment by Parliament

Which of these statements are correct?

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

5. The primary function of the Finance Commission in India is to:

- (a) distribution of revenue between the Centre and the States
- (b) prepare the Annual Budget
- (c) advise the President on financial matters
- (d) allocate funds to various ministries of the Union and State Governments

6. The Parliament can make any law for the whole or any part India for implementing international treaties:

- (a) with the consent of all the State
- (b) with the consent of the majority of States
- (c) with the consent of the States concerned
- (d) without the consent of any State

7. The state which has the largest number of seats reserved for the Scheduled Tribes in the Lok Sabha is:

- (a) Bihar
- (b) Gujarat
- (c) Uttar Pradesh
- (d) Madhya Pradesh

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8. Consider the following functionaries:

1. Cabinet Secretary
2. Chief Election Commissioner
3. Union Cabinet Minister
4. Chief Justice of India

Their correct sequence in the Order of Precedence is:

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

9. A college student desires to get elected to the Municipal Council of his city. The validity of his nomination would depend on the important condition, among others, that:

- (a) he obtains permission from the principal of his college
- (b) he is a member of a political party
- (c) his name figures in the voters' list
- (d) he files a declaration owing allegiance to the Constitution of India

10. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:

List-I

(Local bodies)

- A. Zila Parishads at the sub-divisional level
- B. Mandal Praja Parishad
- C. Tribal Councils
- D. Absence of Village Panchayats

List-II

(States as in 1999)

1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Assam
3. Mizoram
4. Meghalaya

Codes:

- (a) A-2, B-1, C-4, D-3
- (b) A-1, B-2, C-4, D-3

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(c) A-3, B-2, C-1, D-4

(d) A-2, B-1, C-3, D-4

Answer Key

1. (c)	2. (a)	3. (d)	4. (a)	5. (c)	6. (d)	7. (d)	8. (c)	9. (c)	10. (a)
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Polity 2001

1. Which Article of the Constitution provides that it shall be the endeavour of every state to provide adequate facility for instruction in the mother tongue at the primary stage of education?

- (a) Article 349
- (b) Article 350
- (c) Article 350-A
- (d) Article 351

2. Which one of the following statements correctly describes the Fourth Schedule of the Constitution of India?

- (a) It lists the distribution of powers between the Union and the states
- (b) It contains the languages listed in the Constitution
- (c) It contains the languages listed in the Constitution
- (d) It allocates seats in the Council of States

3. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:

List-I

(Amendments to the Constitution)

- A. The Constitution (Sixty-ninth Amendment Act, 1991)
- B. The Constitution (Seventy-fifth Amendment Act, 1994)
- C. The Constitution (Eighteenth Amendment Act, 2000)
- D. The Constitution (Eighty-third Amendment Act, 2000)

List-II

- 1. Establishment of state level Rent Tribunals
- 2. No reservations for Scheduled Castes in Panchayats in Arunachal Pradesh
- 3. Constitution of Panchayats in Villages or at other local level

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- 4. Accepting the recommendations of the Tenth Finance Commission
- 5. According the status of National Capital Territory to Delhi

Codes:

- (a) A-5, B-1, C-4, D-2
- (b) A-1, B-5, C-3, D-4
- (c) A-5, B-1, C-3, D-4
- (d) A-1, B-5, C-4, D-2

4. If a new state of the Indian Union is to be created, which one of the following schedules of the Constitution must be amended?

- (a) First
- (b) Second
- (c) Third
- (d) Fifth

5. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:

List-I

(Article of the Constitution)

- A. Article 54
- B. Article 75
- C. Article 155
- D. Article 164
- a

List-II

(Content)

- 1. Election of the President of India
- 2. Appointment of the Prime Minister
- 3. Appointment of the Governor of a State
- 4. Appointment of the Chief Minister and Council of Ministers of State
- 5. Composition of Legislative Assemblies

Codes:

- (a) A-1, B-2, C-3, D-4
- (b) A-1, B-2, C-4, D-5
- (c) A-2, B-1, C-3, D-5
- (d) A-2, B-1, C-4, D-3

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6. Which one of the following duties is not performed by Comptroller and Auditor general of India?

- a. To audit and report on all expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India
- b. To audit and report on all expenditure from the Contingency Funds and Public Accounts
- c. To audit and report on all trading, manufacturing, profit and loss accounts
- d. To control the receipt and issue of public money, and to ensure that the public revenue is lodged in the exchequer

7. In what way does the Indian Parliament exercise control over the administration?

- (a) Through Parliamentary Committees
- (b) Through Consultative Committees in various ministries
- (c) By making the administrators send periodic reports
- (d) By compelling the executive to issue writs

8. In which one of the following areas does the State Government not have control over its local bodies?

- (a) Citizens' grievances
- (b) Financial matters
- (c) Legislation
- (d) Personnel matters

9. Consider the following statements regarding the political parties in India:

- 1. The Representation of the People Act, 1951 provides for the registration of political parties
- 2. Registration of political parties is carried out by the Election Commission
- 3. A national level political party is one which is recognized in four or more states

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4. During the 1999 general elections, there were six national and 48 state level parties recognised by the Election commission

Which of these statement are correct?

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

10. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:

List-I

(Publisher)

- A. Ministry of Industry
- B. Central Statistical Organisation
- C. Reserve Bank of India
- D. Ministry of Finance

List-II

(Publication)

- 1. Report on Currency and Finance
- 2. Economic Survey
- 3. Wholesale Price Index
- 4. National Accounts Statistics

Codes:

- (a) A-4, B-3, C-2, D-1
- (b) A-3, B-4, C-1, D-2
- (c) A-4, B-3, C-1, D-2
- (d) A-3, B-4, C-2, D-1

11. The Supreme Court of India tenders advice to the President on a matter of law or fact:

- (a) on its own initiative
- (b) only if he seeks such advice
- (c) only if the matter relates to the Fundamental Rights of citizens
- (d) only if the issue poses a threat to the unity and integrity of the country

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12. Consider the following statements regarding the High Courts in India:

1. There are eighteen High Courts in the country.
2. Three of them have jurisdiction over more than one state.
3. No Union Territory has a High Court of its own.
4. Judges of the High Court hold office till the age of 62.

Which of these statements is/are correct?

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

Answer Key

1. (c)	2. (d)	3. (a)	4. (a)	5. (a)	6. (a)	7. (c)	8. (b)	9. (d)	10. (b)
11. (b)	12. (d)								

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Polity 2002

1. Which one of the following amendments to the Indian Constitution empowers the President to send back any matter for reconsideration by the Council of Ministers?

- (a) 39th
- (b) 40th
- (c) 42nd
- (d) 44th

2. The 93rd Constitution Amendment deals with the:

- (a) continuation of reservation for backward classes in government employment
- (b) free and compulsory education for all children between the age of 6 and 14 years
- (c) reservation of 30 percent posts for women in government recruitments
- (d) allocation of more number of parliamentary seats for recently created States

3. Match List-I (Article of Indian Constitution) with List -II (Provisions) and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:

List-I

(Article of Indian Constitution)

A. Article 16 (2)

B. Article 29 (2)

C. Article 30 (I)

D. Article 31 (I)

List-II

(Provisions)

1. No person shall be deprived of his property save by the authority of law

2. No person can be discriminated against in the matter of public appointment on the ground of race, religious or caste

3. All minorities whether based on religion or language shall have to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice

4. No citizen shall be denied admission into any educational institution maintained by the State, or receiving State aid, on grounds of religion, race, caste, language or any of them

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Codes:

- (a) A-2, B-4, C-3, D-1
- (b) A-3, B-1, C-2, D-4
- (c) A-2, B-1, C-3, D-4
- (d) A-3, B-4, C-2, D-1

4. The purpose of the inclusion of Directive Principles of the State Policy in the Indian Constitution is to establish:

- (a) political democracy
- (b) social democracy
- (c) Gandhian democracy
- (d) social and economic democracy

5. Which one of the following Articles of the Directive Principles of the State Policy deals with the promotion of international peace and security?

- (a) 51
- (b) 48 A
- (c) 43 A
- (d) 41

6. With reference to Indian polity, which one of the following statements is correct?

- a. Planning Commission is accountable to the Parliament
- b. President can make ordinance only when either of the two Houses of Parliament is not in session
- c. The minimum age prescribed for appointment as a Judge of the Supreme Court is 40 years
- d. National Development Council is constituted of Union Finance Minister and the Chief Ministers of all the States

SAARTHI IAS

7. Consider the following statements with reference to India:

1. The Chief Election Commission and other Election Commissioners enjoy equal powers but receive unequal salaries
2. The Chief Election Commissioner is entitled to the same salary as is provided to a judge of the Supreme Court
3. The Chief Election Commissioner shall not be removed from his office except in like manner and on like grounds as a judge of the Supreme Court
4. The term of office of the Election Commissioner is five years from the date he assumes his office or till the day he attains the age of 62 years, whichever is earlier

Which of these statements are correct?

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

8. In the case of election to the Lok Sabha, the amount of Security deposited for general category candidates and SC/ST category candidates respectively is:

- (a) Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 2,500
- (b) Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 2,500
- (c) Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 5,000
- (d) Rs. 15,000 and Rs. 7,500

9. The term of the Lok Sabha:

- (a) cannot be extended under any circumstances
- (b) can be extended by six months at a time
- (c) can be extended by one year at a time during the proclamation of emergency
- (d) can be extended for two years at a time during the proclamation of emergency

SAARTHI IAS

10. Which one of the following authorities recommends the principles governing the grants-in-aid of the revenues to the states out of the Consolidated Fund of India?

- (a) Finance Commission
- (b) Inter-State Council
- (c) Union Ministry of Finance
- (d) Public Accounts Committee

11. The Consultative Committee of Members of Parliament for Railway Zones is constituted by the:

- (a) President of India
- (b) Ministry of Railways
- (c) Ministry of Parliament Affairs
- (d) Ministry of Transport

12. The salaries and allowances of the Judges of the High Court are charged to the:

- (a) Consolidated Fund of India
- (b) Consolidated Fund of the State
- (c) Contingency Fund of India
- (d) Contingency Fund of the State

13. In the Indian Constitution, the Right to Equality is granted by five Articles. They are:

- (a) Article 16 to Article 20
- (b) Article 15 to Article 19
- (c) Article 14 to Article 18
- (d) Article 13 to Article 17

SAARTHI IAS

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

- (a) Right to Freedom of Religion
- (b) Right to Property
- (c) Right to Equality
- (d) Right to Constitutional Remedies

Answer Key

1. (d)	2. (b)	3. (a)	4. (d)	5. (a)	6. (d)	7. (c)	8. (a)	9. (d)	10. (a)
11. (c)	12. (b)	13. (a)	14. (a)						

SAARTHI IAS

Polity 2003

1. The Ninth Schedule to the Indian Constitution was added by:

- (a) First Amendment
- (b) Eighth Amendment
- (c) Ninth Amendment
- (d) Forty Second Amendment

2. Under which Article of the Indian Constitution did the President give his asset to the ordinance on electoral reforms when it was sent back to him by the Union Cabinet without making any changes (in the year 2002) ?

- (a) Article 121
- (b) Article 122
- (c) Article 123
- (d) Article 124

3. Under which Article of the Indian Constitution did the President make a reference to the Supreme Court to seek the Court's opinion on the Constitutional validity of the Election Commission's decision on deferring the Gujarat Assembly Elections (in the year 2002)?

- (a) Article 142
- (b) Article 143
- (c) Article 144
- (d) Article 145

SAARTHI IAS

4. Which one of the following Articles of the Indian Constitution provides that 'It shall be the duty of the Union to protect every State against external aggression and internal disturbance'?

- (a) Article 215
- (b) Article 275
- (c) Article 325
- (d) Article 355

5. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer:

List-I
(Item in the Indian Constitution)
A. Directive Principles of State Policy
B. Fundamental Rights
C. Concurrent List in Union-State Relations
D. India as a Union of States with greater powers to the Union

List-II
(Country from which it was derived)
1. Australia
2. Canada
3. Ireland
4. United Kingdom
5. USA

Codes:

- (a) A-5, B-4, C-1, D-2
- (b) A-3, B-5, C-2, D-1
- (c) A-5, B-4, C-2, D-1
- (d) A-3, B-5, C-1, D-2

6. Which of the following Constitutional Amendments are related to raising the number of Members of Lok Sabha to be elected from the States?

- (a) 6th and 22nd
- (b) 13th and 38th
- (c) 7th and 31st
- (d) 11th and 42nd

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7. Which one of the following schedules of the Indian Constitution lists the names of states and specifies their territories?

- (a) First
- (b) Second
- (c) Third
- (d) Fourth

8. Which one of the following statements is correct?

- a. Only the Rajya Sabha and not the Lok Sabha can have nominated members
- b. There is a constitutional provision for nominating two members belonging to the Anglo-Indian community to the Rajya Sabha
- c. There is no constitutional bar for a nominated member to be appointed as a Union minister
- d. A nominated member can vote both in the Presidential and Vice Presidential elections

9. Consider the following statements:

- 1. The joint sitting of the two houses of the Parliament in India is sanctioned under Article 108 of the Constitution
- 2. The first joint sitting of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha was held in the year 1961
- 3. The second joint sitting of the two Houses of Indian Parliament was held to pass the Banking Service Commission (Repeal) Bill

Which of these statements is correct?

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

SAARTHI IAS

10. Which one of the following Bills must be passed by each House of the Indian Parliamentary separately by special majority?

- (a) Ordinary Bill
- (b) Money Bill
- (c) Finance Bill
- (d) Constitution Amendment Bill

11. As per Indian Protocol, who among the following ranks highest in the order of precedence?

- (a) Deputy Prime Minister
- (b) Former Presidents
- (c) Governor of a State within his State
- (d) Speaker of the Lok Sabha

12. Consider the following statements:

The function(s) of the Finance commission is/are:

- 1. to allow the withdrawal of the money out of the Consolidated Fund of India
- 2. to allocate between the States the shares of proceeds of taxes
- 3. to consider applications for grants-in-aid from States
- 4. to supervise and report on whether the Union and State governments are levying taxes in accordance with the budgetary provisions

Which of these statements is/are correct?

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

13. Consider the following statements:

- 1. While members of the Rajya Sabha are associated with Committees on Public Accounts and Public

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2. Undertakings, members of Committee on Estimates are drawn entirely from the Lok Sabha
3. The Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs works under the overall direction of Cabinet Committee on Parliamentary Affairs
4. The Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs nominates Members of Parliament on Committees, Councils, Board and Commissions etc. set up by the Government of India in the various ministries.

Which of these statements is correct?

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

14. Survey of India is under the ministry of :

- (a) Defence
- (b) Environment and Forests
- (c) Home Affairs
- (d) Science and Technology

15. Which one of the following statements is NOT correct?

- a. The Press Council of India is an autonomous quasijudicial body established under an Act of the Parliament.
- b. The Press Information Bureau provides accreditation to media person so as to have easy access to information from government sources.
- c. Among all the states of India, Maharashtra publishes the largest number of newspaper.
- d. Press Trust of India is the largest news agency in the country.

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16. The power to enlarge the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India with respect to any matter included in the Union List of Legislative Powers rests with:

- (a) The President of India
- (b) The Chief Justice of India
- (c) The Parliament
- (d) The Union Ministry of Law, Justice and Company Affairs

17. Which one of the following High Courts has the Territorial Jurisdiction over Andaman and Nicobar Islands?

- (a) Andhra Pradesh
- (b) Kolkata
- (c) Chennai
- (d) Orissa

Answer Key

1. (a)	2. (c)	3. (b)	4. (d)	5. (d)	6. (c)	7. (a)	8. (c)	9. (a)	10. (a)
11. (d)	12. (b)	13. (c)	14. (c)	15. (a)	16. (c)	17. (c)			

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Polity 2004

1. Which one of the following statements correctly describes the Fourth Schedule of the Constitution of India?

- (a) It contains the scheme of the distribution of powers between the Union and the States
- (b) It contains the languages listed in the Constitution
- (c) It contains the provisions regarding the administration of tribal areas
- (d) It allocates seats in the Council of States

2. Which one of the following Articles of the Constitution of India says that the executive power of every State shall be so exercised as not to impede or prejudice the exercise of the executive power of the Union?

- (a) Article 257
- (b) Article 258
- (c) Article 355
- (d) Article 358

3. Match List I (Articles of the Constitution of India) with List II (Provision) and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists:

List-I

- A. Article 14
 - B. Article 15
 - C. Article 16
 - D. Article 17
- relating
State

List II

- 1. The State shall not discriminate against any citizen on grounds only of religion, race, caste, sex place of birth or any of term
- 2. The State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of laws within the territory of India
- 3. 'Untouchability' is abolished and its practice in any from is forbidden
- 4. There shall be equality of opportunity for all citizens in matters to employment or appointment to any office under the

Codes:

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- (a) A-2, B-4, C-1, D-3
- (b) A-3, B-1, C-4, D-2
- (c) A-2, B-1, C-4, D-3
- (d) A-3, B-4, C-1, D-2

4. Which Article of the Constitution of India says, 'No child below the age of fourteen years shall be employed to work in any factory or mine or engaged in any other hazardous employment'?

- (a) Article 24
- (b) Article 45
- (c) Article 330
- (d) Article 368

5. With reference to Indian Parliament, which one of the following is not correct?

- a. The Appropriation Bill must be passed by both the Houses of Parliament before it can be enacted into law
- b. No money shall be withdrawn from the Consolidated Fund of India except under the appropriation made by the Appropriation Act
- c. Finance Bill is required for proposing new taxes but no additional Bill/Act is required for making changes in the rates of taxes which are already under operation.
- d. No Money Bill can be introduced except on the recommendation of the President

6. Consider the following tasks:

- 1. Superintendence, direction and conduct of free and fair elections
- 2. Preparation of electoral rolls for all elections to the Parliament, state Legislatures and the Office of the President and the Vice-President
- 3. Giving recognition to political parties and allotting election symbols to political parties and individuals contesting the election.
- 4. Proclamation of final verdict in case of election disputes

SAARTHI IAS

Which of the above are the functions of the Election Commission of India?

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

7. Consider the following statements:

1. The Speaker of Lok Sabha has the power to adjourn the House sine die but, on prorogation, it is only the President who can summon the House
2. Unless sooner dissolved or there is an extension of the term, there is an automatic dissolution of the Lok Sabha by efflux of time, at the end of the period of five years, even if no formal order of dissolution is issued by the President
3. The Speaker of Lok Sabha continues in office even after the dissolution of the House and until immediately before the first meeting of the House

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

8. Which one of the following statements is not correct?

- a. In the Lok Sabha, a no-confidence motion has to set out the grounds on which it is based
- b. In the case of a no-confidence motion in Lok Sabha, no conditions of admissibility have been laid down in the Rules
- c. A motion of no-confidence once admitted, has to be taken up within ten days of the leave being granted
- d. Rajya Sabha is not empowered to entertain a motion of no-confidence

SAARTHI IAS

9. The resolution for removing the Vice-President of India can be moved in the:

- (a) Lok Sabha alone
- (b) Either House of Parliament
- (c) Joint Sitting of Parliament
- (d) Rajya Sabha alone

10. With reference to the Constitution of India, which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched?

- (a) Forests : Concurrent List
- (b) Stock Exchange : Concurrent List
- (c) Post Office Savings Bank : Union List
- (d) Public Health : State List

11. Consider the following statements :

- 1. The highest deciding body for planning in India is the Planning Commission of India
- 2. The Secretary of the Planning Commission of India is also the Secretary of National Development Council
- 3. The Constitution includes economic and social planning in the Concurrent List in the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

SAARTHI IAS

12. Consider the following events:

1. Fourth general elections in India
2. Formation of Haryana state
3. Mysore named as Karnataka state
4. Meghalaya and Tripura become full states

Which one of the following is the correct chronological order of the above?

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

13. With reference to Indian public finance, consider the following statements: [2004]

1. Disbursements from Public Accounts of India are subject to the Vote of the Parliament
2. The Indian Constitution provides for the establishment of a Consolidated Fund, a Public Account and a Contingency Fund for each State
3. Appropriations and disbursements under the Railway Budget are subject to the same form of parliamentary control as other appropriations and disbursements

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

14. The Archaeological Survey of India is an attached office of the Department/Ministry of:

- (a) Culture
- (b) Tourism
- (c) Science and Technology
- (d) Human Resource Development

SAARTHI IAS

15. Assertion (A): The Central Rural Sanitation Programme was launched in 1986 to improve the quality of life of rural people in India.

Reason (R): Rural sanitation is a subject in the Concurrent List in the Constitution of India.

In the context of above two statements, which one of the following is correct?

- (a) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and 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

16. Consider the following statements:

- 1. The highest criminal court of the district is the Court of District and Session Judge
- 2. The District Judge are appointed by the Governor in consultation with the High Courts.
- 3. A person to be eligible for appointment as a District Judge should be an advocate or a pleader of seven years' standing or more, or an officer in judicial service of the Union or the State.
- 4. When the sessions judge awards a death sentence, it must be confirmed by the High Court before it is carried out.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

SAARTHI IAS

17. According to the National Human Rights Commission Act, 1993, who amongst the following can be its Chairman?

- (a) Any serving Judge of the Supreme Court
- (b) Any serving Judge of the High Court
- (c) Only a retired Chief Justice of India
- (d) Only a retired Chief Justice of a High Court

18. Which one of the following is the correct sequence in the descending order of precedence in the warrant of precedence?

- a. Attorney General of India–Judges of the Supreme Court–Members the of Parliament–Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha
- b. Judges of the Supreme Court–Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha–Attorney General of India–Members of the Parliament
- c. Attorney General of India–Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha–Judges of the Supreme Court–Members of Parliament
- d. Judges of the Supreme Court–Attorney General of India–Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha–Members of Parliament

Answer Key

1. (d)	2. (a)	3. (c)	4. (a)	5. (c)	6. (c)	7. (c)	8. (a)	9. (b)	10. (b)
11. (c)	12. (b)	13. (b)	14. (a)	15. (c)	16. (d)	17. (c)	18. (b)		

SAARTHI IAS

Polity 2005

1. Consider the following statements:

1. Part IX of the Constitution of India provisions for Panchyats and was inserted by the Constitution (Amendment) Act, 1992.
2. Part IX A of the Constitution of India contains provisions for Municipalities and the Article 243 Q envisages two types of Municipalities a Municipal Council and a Municipal Corporation for every State.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

2. Consider the following statements:

1. Article 371 A to 371 I were inserted in the Constitution of India to meet regional demands of Nagaland, Assam, Manipur, Andhra Pradesh, Sikkim, Mizoram, Arunchal Pradesh and Goa.
2. Constitution of India and the United States of America envisage a dual policy (The Union and the States) but a single citizenship.
3. A naturalized citizen of India can never be deprived of his citizenship.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

SAARTHI IAS

3. The Constitution (98th Amendment) Act is related to:

- (a) empowering the centre to levy and appropriate service tax
- (b) the Constitution of the National Judicial Commission
- (c) readjustment of electoral constituencies on the basis of the population census 2001
- (c) the demarcation of new boundaries between States.

4. Consider the following statements:

- 1. The Constitution of India has 20 parts.
- 2. There are 390 Articles in the Constitution of India in all.
- 3. Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth Schedules were added to the Constitution of India by the Constitution (Amendment) Acts.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

5. Who among the following was the chairman of the Union Constitution Committee of the Constituent Assembly?

- (a) B.R. Ambedkar
- (b) J. B. Kripalani
- (c) Jawaharalal Nehru
- (d) Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar

6. Under which one of the Ministries of the Government of India does the Food and Nutrition Board work?

- (a) Ministry of Agriculture
- (b) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
- (c) Ministry of Human Resource Development
- (d) Ministry of Rural Development

SAARTHI IAS

7. Consider the following:

1. Disputes with mobile cellular companies
2. Motor accident cases
3. Pension cases

For which of the above are Lok Adalats held?

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

8. Consider the following statements:

1. There are 25 High Courts in India.
2. Punjab, Haryana and the Union Territory of Chandigarh have a common High Court.
3. National Capital Territory of Delhi has a High Court of its own.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

SAARTHI IAS

9. Consider the following statements:

1. The Parliament cannot enlarge the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India as its jurisdiction is limited to that conferred by the Constitution.
2. The officers and servants of the Supreme Court and High Courts are appointed by the concerned Chief Justice and the administrative expenses are charged on the Consolidated fund 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

10. Consider the following statements:

1. Article 301 pertains to the Right to Property.
2. Right to Property is a legal right but not a Fundamental Right.
3. Article 300 A was inserted in the Constitutional Amendment.

Which of the statement given above is/are correct?

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

Answer Key

1. (a)	2. (d)	3. (b)	4. (c)	5. (c)	6. (b)	7. (d)	8. (a)	9. (b)	10. (a)
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SAARTHI IAS

Polity 2006

1. Which one of the following subjects is under the Union List in the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India?

- (a) Regulation of labour and safety in mines and oilfields
- (b) Agriculture
- (c) Fisheries
- (d) Public Health

2. What does the 104th Constitution Amendment Bill related to?

- a. Abolition of Legislative Councils in certain states.
- b. Introduction of dual citizenship for persons of Indian origin living outside India.
- c. Providing quota to socially and educationally backward classes in private educational institutions.
- d. Providing quota for religious minorities in the services under the central Government.

3. Which one among the following commission was set up in pursuance of a definite provision under an Article of the Constitution of India?

- (a) University Grants Commission
- (b) National Human Rights Commission
- (c) Election Commission
- (d) Central Vigilance Commission

SAARTHI IAS

4. Consider the following statements:

1. Free and compulsory education to the children of 6-14 years age-group by the State by the seventy-sixth Amendment to the Constitution of India.
2. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan seeks to provide computer education even in rural areas.
3. Education was included in the Concurrent List by the Forty-second Amendment, 1976 to the Constitution of India'.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

5. Consider the following statements:

1. The Rajya Sabha alone has the power to declare that it would be in national interest for the Parliament to legislate with respect to a matter in the State List.
2. Resolutions approving the proclamation of Emergency are passed only by the Lok Sabha.

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

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

6. Consider the following statements:

1. There is no provision in the Constitution of India to encourage equal pay for equal work for both men and women.
2. The Constitution of India does not define backward classes.

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

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

SAARTHI IAS

7. Assertion (A): In India, every State has a High Court in its territory.

Reason (R) : The Constitution of India provides a High Court in each State.

Codes:

- (a) Both 'A' and 'R' are individually true and 'R' is the correct explanation of 'A'.
- (b) Both 'A' and '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.

8. Who was the Chief Justice of India when Public Interest Litigation (PIL) was introduced to the Indian judicial system?

- (a) M. Hidayatullah
- (b) A. M. Ahmadi
- (c) A. S. Anand
- (d) P. N. Bhagwati

9. Consider the following statements:

- 1. A person who has held office as a permanent Judge of a High Court cannot plead or act in any court or before any authority in India except of the Supreme Court.
- 2. A person is not qualified for appointment as a Judge of a High Court in India unless he has for at least five years held a judicial office in the territory of India.

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

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

Answer Key

1. (a)	2. (c)	3. (c)	4. (c)	5. (a)	6. (b)	7. (d)	8. (d)	9. (d)
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SAARTHI IAS

Polity 2007

1. Which of the following Constitution Amendment Acts seeks that the size of the Councils of Ministers at the Centre and in a State must not exceed 15 per cent of the total number of members in the Lok Sabha and the total number of members of the Legislative Assembly of that State, respectively?

- (a) 91st
- (b) 93rd
- (c) 95th
- (d) 97th

2. Assertion (A) : The Council of Ministers in the Union of India is collectively responsible both to the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.

Reason (R) : The Members of both the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha are eligible to be the Ministers of the Union Government.

- (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

3. Consider the following statements:

- 1. Jawaharlal Nehru was in his fourth term as the Prime Minister of India at the time of his death.
- 2. Jawaharlal Nehru represented Rae Bareilly constituency as a Member of Parliament.
- 3. The first non-Congress Prime Minister of India assumed the office in the year 1977.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

SAARTHI IAS

4. Who was the Speaker of the First Lok Sabha?

- (a) Hukum Singh
- (b) G.V. Mavalankar
- (c) K. M. Munshi
- (d) U.N. Dhebar

5. Consider the following statements in respect of financial emergency under Article 360 of the Constitution of India:

1. A proclamation of financial emergency issued shall cease to operate at the expiration of two months, unless before the expiration of that period it has been approved by the resolutions of both Houses of Parliament.
2. If any proclamation of financial emergency is in operation, it is competent for the President of India to issue directions for the reduction of salaries and allowances of all or any class of persons serving in connection with the affairs of the Union but excluding the Judges of Supreme Court and the High Courts.

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

6. Consider the following statements:

1. The Chairman of the Committee on Public Accounts is appointed by the Speaker of the Lok Sabha.
2. The Committee on Public Accounts comprises Members of Lok Sabha, Members of Rajya Sabha and few eminent persons of industry and trade.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only

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

7. Consider the following statements:

1. The nation-wide scheme of the National Child Labour Projects (NCLP) is run by the Union Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.
2. Gurupadswamy Committee dealt with the issues of child labour.

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

8. Consider the following statements:

1. The mode of removal of a Judge of a High Court in India is same as that of removal of a Judge of the Supreme Court.
2. After retirement from the office, a permanent judge of a High Court cannot plead or act in any court or before any authority in 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

Answer Key

1. (a)	2. (b)	3. (b)	4. (d)	5. (c)	6. (c)	7. (b)	8. (a)		
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Polity 2008

1. Which of the following is/are included in the Directive Principles of the State Policy?

1. Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour
2. Prohibition of consumption except for medicinal purposes of intoxicating drinks and of other drugs which are injurious to health

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

Code:

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

2. Which Schedule of the Constitution of India contains: Special provisions for the administration and control of Scheduled Areas in several States?

- (a) Third
- (b) Fifth
- (c) Seventh
- (d) Ninth

3. Under which one of the following Constitution Amendment Acts, four languages were added to the list of languages under the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution of India, thereby raising their number to 22?

- (a) Constitution (Ninetieth Amendment) Act
- (b) Constitution (Ninety-first Amendment) Act
- (c) Constitution (Ninety-second Amendment) Act
- (d) Constitution (Ninety-third Amendment) Act

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4. Who among the following have held the office of the Vice-President of India?

1. Mohammad Hidayatullah
2. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed
3. Neelam Sanjiva Reddy
4. Shankar Dayal Sharma

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

Codes:

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

5. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the code given below the Lists:

List-I (Person)

- A. Nagendra Singh
- B. A. N. Ray
- C. R. K. Trivedi
- D. Ashok Desai

List-II (Position)

1. Chief Election Commissioner of India
2. President, International Court of Justice
3. Chief Justice of India
4. Attorney General of India

Codes:

- (a) A-1; B-4; C-2; D-3
- (b) A-2; B-3; C-1; D-4
- (c) A-1; B-3; C-2; D-4
- (d) A-2; B-4; C-1; D-3

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6. 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 1 nor 2

7. How many High Courts in India have jurisdiction over more than one State (Union Territories not included)?

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

8. Consider the following statements:

1. Justice V R Krishna Iyer was the Chief Justice of India.
2. Justice V R Krishna Iyer is considered as one of the progenitors of Public Interest Litigation (PIL) in the Indian judicial system.

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

Answer Key

1. (b)	2. (b)	3. (c)	4. (c)	5. (c)	6. (c)	7. (b)	8. (b)		
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Polity 2009

1. Which one of the following Constitutional Amendments states that the total number of Ministers, including the Prime Minister, in the Council of Minister shall not exceed fifteen percent of the total number of members of the House of the People?

- (a) 90th
- (b) 91st
- (c) 92nd
- (d) 93rd

2. With reference to the Union Government, consider the following statements: [2009]

- 1. The Constitution of India provides that all Cabinet Ministers shall be compulsorily be a sitting members of Lok Sabha only.
- 2. The Union Cabinet Secretariat operates under the direction of the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs.

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

3. With reference to Union Government, consider the following statements:

- 1. The Ministries and Departments of the Government of India are created by the Prime Minister on the advice of the Cabinet Secretary.
- 2. Each of the ministries is assigned to a Minister by the President of India on the advice of the Prime Minister.

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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

4. Consider the following statements:

1. The Advocate General of a State in India is appointed by the President of India upon the recommendation of the Governor of the concerned State.
2. As provided in Civil Procedure Code, High Courts have original, appellate and advisory jurisdiction at the State level.

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

5. Consider the following statements:

1. Central Administrative Tribunal (CAT) was set up during the Prime Ministership of Lal Bahadur Shastri.
2. The Members of CAT are drawn from both judicial and administrative streams.

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

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6. With reference to Union Government, consider the following statements:

1. Number of Ministries at the Centre on 15th August 1947 was 18.
2. Number of Ministries at the Centre at present is 36.

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

7. If a Panchayat is dissolved, elections are to be held within:

- (a) 1 month
- (b) 3 months
- (c) 6 months
- (d) 1 year

8. In India, the first Municipal Corporation was set up in which one among the following?

- (a) Calcutta
- (b) Madras
- (c) Bombay
- (d) Delhi

9. With reference to Lok Adalats, consider the following statements:

1. An award made by a Lok Adalat is deemed to be a decree of a civil court and no appeal lies against there to any court.
2. Matrimonial/Family disputes are not covered under Lok Adalat.

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

Answer Key:

1. (b)	2. (d)	3. (b)	4. (b)	5. (b)	6. (a)	7. (c)	8. (b)	9. (a)	
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Polity 2010

1. With reference to the Constitution of India, consider the following :

1. Fundamental Rights
2. Fundamental Duties
3. Directive Principles of the State Policy

Which of the above provisions of the Constitution of India is/are fulfilled by the National Social Assistance Programme launched by the government of India?

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

2. With reference to the Consumer Disputes Redressal at district level in India, which one of the following statements is not correct ?

- a. A State Government can establish more than one District Forum in a district if it deems fit.
- b. One of the members of the District Forum shall be a woman
- c. The District Forum entertains the complaints where the value of goods or services does not exceed rupees fifty lakhs.
- d. A complaint in relation to any goods sold or any service provided may be filed with a District Forum by the State Government as a representative of the interests of the consumers in general.

3. With reference to Lok Adalats, which of the following statements is correct?

- a. Lok Adalats have the jurisdiction to settle matters at pre-litigating stage and not those matters pending before any court
- b. Lok Adalats can deal with matters which are civil and not criminal in nature.
- c. Every Lok Adalat consists of either serving or retired judicial officers only and not any other person.
- d. None of the statements given above is correct.



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4. With reference to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, consider the following:

1. The Rights of Development
2. The Right to Expression
3. The Right to Recreation

Which of the above is/are the Rights of the child ?

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

5. Consider the following statements:

The Supreme Court of India tenders advice to the President of India on matters of law or fact:

1. on its own initiative (on any matter of larger public interest).
2. if he seeks such an advice.
3. only if the matters relate to the Fundamental Rights of the citizens.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

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

Answer Key:

1. (b)	2. (c)	3. (d)	4. (d)	5. (b)					
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Polity 2011

1. Under the Constitution of India, which one of the following is not a fundamental duty?

- (a) To vote in public elections
- (b) To develop the scientific temper
- (c) To safeguard public property
- (d) To abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals

2. When the annual Union Budget is not passed by the Lok Sabha?

- (a) The Budget is modified and presented again
- (b) The Budget is referred to the Rajya Sabha for suggestions
- (c) The Union Finance Minister is asked to resign
- (d) The Prime Minister submits the resignation of Council of Ministers.

3. The authorization for the withdrawal of funds from the Consolidated Fund of India must come from

- (a) The President of India
- (b) The Parliament of India
- (c) The Prime Minister of India
- (d) The Union Finance Minister

4. The Constitution (Seventy-Third Amendment) Act, 1992, which aims at promoting the Panchayati Raj Institutions in the country, provides for which of the following?

- 1. Constitution of District Planning Committees.
- 2. State Election Commissions to conduct all panchayat elections.
- 3. Establishment of State Finance Commission.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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



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5. Consider the following statements:

In India, a Metropolitan Planning Committee:

1. is constituted under the provisions of the Constitution of India.
2. prepares the draft development plans for metropolitan area.
3. has the sole responsibility for implementing Government sponsored schemes in the metropolitan area.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

6. In India, if a religious sect/community is given the status of a national minority, what special advantages it is entitled to?

1. It can establish and administer exclusive educational institutions.
2. The President of India automatically nominates a representative of the community to Lok Sabha.
3. It can derive benefits from the Prime Minister's 15-Point Programme.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

7. India is home to lakhs of person with disabilities. What are the benefits available to them under the law?

1. Free schooling till the age of 18 years in government run schools.
2. Preferential allotment of land for setting up business.
3. Ramps in public buildings.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 and 3



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(c) 1 and 3

(d) 1, 2 and 3

8. Consider the following :

1. Right to education.

2. Right to equal access to public service.

3. Right to food.

Which of the above is/are Human Right/Human Rights under “Universal Declaration of Human Rights”?

(a) 1 only

(b) 1 and 2

(c) 3 only

(d) 1, 2 and 3

Answer Key:

1. (c)	2. (d)	3. (b)	4. (c)	5. (a)	6. (c)	7. (d)	8. (d)		
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Polity 2012

1. Consider the following provisions under the Directive Principles of State Policy as enshrined in the Constitution of India:

1. Securing for citizens of India a uniform civil code
2. Organizing village Panchayats
3. Promoting cottage industries in rural areas
4. Securing for all the workers reasonable leisure and cultural opportunities

Which of the above are the Gandhian Principles that are reflected in the Directive Principles of State Policy?

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

2. Which of the following special powers have been conferred on the Rajya Sabha by the Constitution of India?

- a. To change the existing territory of a State and to change the name of a State
- b. To pass a resolution empowering the Parliament to make laws in the State List and to create one or more All India Services
- c. To amend the election procedure of the President and to determine the pension of the President after his/her retirement
- d. To determine the functions of the Election Commission and to determine the number of Election Commissioners

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

1. Directive Principles of State Policy
2. Rural and Urban Local Bodies
3. Fifth Schedule
4. Sixth Schedule
5. Seventh Schedule

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Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

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

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

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

5. Which of the following is/are among the Fundamental Duties of citizens laid down in the Indian Constitution?

- 1. To preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture
- 2. To protect the weaker sections from social injustice
- 3. To develop the scientific temper and spirit of inquiry
- 4. To strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity

Select the correct answer using the codes given below :

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

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6. The distribution of powers between the Centre and the States in the Indian Constitution is based on the Act provided in the

- (a) Morley-Minto Reforms, 1909
- (b) Montagu-Chelmsford Act, 1919
- (c) Government of India Act, 1935
- (d) Indian Independence Act, 1947

7. In the Parliament of India, the purpose of an adjournment motion is

- a. to allow a discussion on a definite matter of urgent public importance
- b. to let opposition members collect information from the ministers
- c. to allow a reduction of specific amount in demand for grant
- d. to postpone the proceedings to check the inappropriate or violent behaviour on the part of some members

8. Consider the following statements:

- 1. Union Territories are not represented in the Rajya Sabha.
- 2. It is within the purview of the Chief Election Commissioner to adjudicate the election disputes.
- 3. According to the Constitution of India, the Parliament consists of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha only.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 and 3
- (c) 1 and 3
- (d) None

9. Regarding the office of the Lok Sabha Speaker, consider the following statements:

- 1. He/She holds the office during the pleasure of the President.
- 2. He/She need not be a member of the House at the time of his/her election but has to become a member of the House within six months from the date of his/her election.
- 3. If he/she intends to resign, the letter of his/her resignation has to be addressed to the Deputy Speaker.



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Which of the statements given above is /are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 3 only
- (c) 1, 2 and 3
- (d) None

10. Which of the following can be said to be essentially the parts of 'Inclusive Governance'?

- 1. Permitting the Non-Banking Financial Companies to do banking
- 2. Establishing effective District Planning Committees in all the districts
- 3. Increasing the government spending on public health
- 4. Strengthening the Mid-day Meal Scheme

Select the correct answer using the codes given below :

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

11. In India, other than ensuring that public funds are used efficiently and for 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 are discussed by the Public Accounts Committee.
- 3. Information from CAG reports can be used by investigating agencies to frame 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, 3 and 4 only
- (b) 2 only



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(c) 2 and 3 only

(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

12. The Prime Minister of India, at the time of his/her appointment

- a. need not necessarily be a member of one of the Houses of the Parliament but must become a member of one of the Houses within six months
- b. need not necessarily be a member of one of the Houses of the Parliament but must become a member of the Lok Sabha within six months
- c. must be a member of one of the Houses of the Parliament
- d. must be a member of the Lok Sabha

13. A deadlock between the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha calls for a joint sitting of the Parliament during the passage of

- 1. Ordinary Legislation
- 2. Money Bill
- 3. Constitution Amendment Bill

Select the correct answer using the codes given below :

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

14. In the areas covered under the Panchayat (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996, what is the role/power of Gram Sabha?

- 1. Gram Sabha has the power to prevent alienation of land in the Scheduled Areas.
- 2. Gram Sabha has the ownership of minor forest produce.
- 3. Recommendation of Gram Sabha is required for granting prospecting licence or mining lease for any mineral in the Scheduled Areas.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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



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15. Which of the following are included in the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court?

1. A dispute between the Government of India and one or more States
2. A dispute regarding elections to either House of the Parliament or that of Legislature of a State
3. A dispute between the Government of India and a Union Territory
4. A dispute between two or more States

Select the correct answer using the codes given below :

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

16. With reference to the Delimitation Commission, consider the following statements :

1. The orders of the Delimitation Commission cannot be challenged in a Court of Law.
2. When the orders of the Delimitation Commission are laid before the Lok Sabha or State Legislative Assembly, they cannot effect any modifications in the orders.

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

17. What is the provision to safeguard the autonomy of the Supreme Court of India?

1. While appointing the Supreme Court Judges, the President of India has to consult the Chief Justice of India.
2. The Supreme Court Judges can be removed by the Chief Justice of India only.
3. The salaries of the Judges are charged on the Consolidated Fund of India to which the legislature does not have to vote.



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4. All appointments of officers and staffs of the Supreme Court of India are made by the Government only after consulting the Chief Justice of India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

18. With reference to consumers' rights/privileges under the provisions of law in India, which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. Consumers are empowered to take samples for food testing.
2. When a consumer files a complaint in any consumer forum, no fee is required to be paid.
3. In case of death of a consumer, his/her legal heir can file a complaint in the consumer forum on his/her behalf.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

Answer Key:

1. (b)	2. (b)	3. (d)	4. (c)	5. (c)	6. (c)	7. (a)	8. (d)	9. (b)	10. (c)
11. (c)	12. (a)	13. (a)	14. (b)	15. (c)	16. (c)	17. (a)	18. (c)		

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Polity 2013

1. With reference to National Legal Services Authority, consider the following statements:

1. Its objective is to provide free and competent legal services to the weaker sections of the society on the basis of equal opportunity.
2. It issues guidelines for the State Legal Services Authorities to implement the legal programs and schemes throughout the country.

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. With reference to Indian History, the Members of the Constituent Assembly from the Provinces were

- (a) directly elected by the people of those Provinces
- (b) nominated by the Indian National Congress and the Muslim League
- (c) elected by the Provincial Legislative Assemblies
- (d) selected by the Government for their expertise in constitutional matters

3. Under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006, who shall be the authority to initiate the process for determining the nature and extent of individual or community forest rights or both?

- (a) State Forest Department
- (b) District Collector/Deputy Commissioner
- (c) Tahsildar /Block Development Officer / Mandai Revenue Officer
- (d) Gram Sabha

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4. 'Economic Justice' the objectives of Constitution has been as one of the Indian provided in

- (a) the Preamble and Fundamental Rights
- (b) the Preamble and the Directive Principles of State Policy
- (c) the Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principles of State Policy
- (d) None of the above

5. Consider the following statements

- 1. An amendment to the Constitution of India can be initiated by an introduction of a bill in the Lok Sabha only.
- 2. If such an amendment seeks to make changes in the federal character of the Constitution, the amendment also requires to be ratified by the legislature of all the States 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

6. According to the Constitution of India, which of the following are fundamental for the governance of the country?

- (a) Fundamental Rights
- (b) Fundamental Duties
- (c) Directive Principles of State Policy
- (d) Fundamental Rights and Fundamental Duties

7. Consider the following statements:

- 1. The Council of Ministers in the Centre shall be collectively responsible to the Parliament.
- 2. The Union Ministers shall hold the office during the pleasure of the President of India.

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3. The Prime Minister shall communicate to the President about the proposals for Legislation.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

8. In the context of India, which of the following principles is/are implied institutionally in the parliamentary government?

- 1. Members of the Cabinet are Members of the Parliament.
- 2. Ministers hold the office till they enjoy confidence in the Parliament.
- 3. The Cabinet is headed by the Head of the State.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

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

9. Which one of the following statements is correct?

- a. In India, the same person cannot be appointed as Governor for two or more States at the same time
- b. The Judges of the High Court of the States in India are appointed by the Governor of the State just as the Judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by the President
- c. No procedure has been laid down in the Constitution of India for the removal of a Governor from his/her post
- d. In the case of a Union Territory having a legislative setup, the Chief Minister is appointed by the Lt. Governor on the basis of majority support

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10. Consider the following statements:

Attorney General of India can

1. take part in the proceedings of the Lok Sabha
2. be a member of a committee of the Lok Sabha
3. speak in the Lok Sabha
4. vote in the Lok Sabha

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

11. Consider the following statements:

The Parliamentary Committee on Public Accounts (PAC)

1. consists of not more than 25 Members of the Lok Sabha
2. scrutinizes appropriation and finance accounts of Government
3. examines the report of CAG.

Which of the statements given above is / are correct? `

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

12. The Parliament can make any law for whole or any part of India for implementing international treaties

- (a) with the consent of all the States
- (b) with the consent of the majority of States
- (c) with the consent of the States concerned
- (d) without the consent of any State

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13. What will follow if a Money Bill is substantially amended by the Rajya Sabha?

- a. The Lok Sabha may still proceed with the Bill, accepting or not accepting the recommendations of the Rajya Sabha
- b. The Lok Sabha cannot consider the Bill further
- c. The Lok Sabha may send the Bill to the Rajya Sabha for reconsideration
- d. The President may call a joint sitting for passing the Bill

14. Consider the following statements:

- 1. The Chairman and the Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha are not the members of that House.
- 2. While the nominated members of the two Houses of the Parliament have no voting right in the presidential election, they have the right to vote in the election of the Vice President.

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

15. Who among the following constitute the National Development Council?

- 1. The Prime Minister
- 2. The Chairman, Finance Commission
- 3. Ministers of the Union Cabinet
- 4. Chief Ministers of the States

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

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16. Consider the following statements:

1. The National Development Council is an organ of the Planning Commission.
2. The Economic and Social Planning is kept in the Concurrent List in the Constitution of India.
3. The Constitution of India prescribes that Panchayats should be assigned the task of preparation of plans for economic development and social justice.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

17. The Government enacted the Panchayat Extension to Scheduled Areas (PESA) Act in 1996. Which one of the following is not identified as its objective?

- (a) To provide self-governance
- (b) To recognize traditional rights
- (c) To create autonomous regions in tribal areas
- (d) To free tribal people from exploitation

18. Which of the following bodies does not/do not find mention in the Constitution?

1. National Development Council
2. Planning Commission
3. Zonal Councils

Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

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

Answer Key:

1. (c)	2. (c)	3. (d)	4. (b)	5. (d)	6. (c)	7. (b)	8. (a)	9. (c)	10. (c)
11. (b)	12. (d)	13. (a)	14. (b)	15. (b)	16. (b)	17. (c)	18. (d)		



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Polity 2014

1. Consider the following statements: A Constitutional Government is one which

1. Places effective restrictions on individual liberty in the interest of State Authority
2. Places effective restrictions on the Authority of the State in the interest of individual liberty

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. Consider the following statements:

1. The President shall make rules for the more convenient transaction of the business of the Government of India, and for the allocation among Ministers of the said business.
2. All executive actions of the Government of India shall be expressed to be taken in the name of the Prime Minister.

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

3. In the Constitution of India, promotion of international peace and security is included in the

- (a) Preamble to the Constitution
- (b) Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP)
- (c) Fundamental Duties
- (d) Ninth Schedule

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4. Which of the following are the discretionary powers given to the Governor of a State?

1. Sending a report to the President of India for imposing the President's rule
2. Appointing the Ministers
3. Reserving certain bills passed by the State Legislature for consideration of the President of India
4. Making the rules to conduct the business of the State Government

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

5. Which of the following is/are the function/functions of the Cabinet Secretariat?

1. Preparation of agenda for Cabinet Meetings
2. Secretarial assistance to Cabinet Committees
3. Allocation of financial resources to the Ministries

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

6. Which of the following are associated with 'Planning' in India?

1. The Finance Commission
2. The National Development Council
3. The Union Ministry of Rural Development
4. The Union Ministry of Urban Development
5. The Parliament



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Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

7. Which one of the following is the largest Committee of the Parliament?

- (a) The Committee on Public Accounts
- (b) The Committee on Estimates
- (c) The Committee on Public Undertakings
- (d) The Committee on Petitions

8. Consider the following statements regarding a No-Confidence Motion in India:

- 1. There is no mention of a No-Confidence Motion in the Constitution of India.
- 2. A Motion of No-Confidence can be introduced in the Lok Sabha only.

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

9. Which one of the following Schedules of the Constitution of India contains provisions regarding anti-defection?

- (a) Second Schedule
- (b) Fifth Schedule
- (c) Eighth Schedule
- (d) Tenth Schedule



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10. The power to increase the number of judges in the Supreme Court of India is vested in

- (a) the President of India
- (b) the Parliament
- (c) the Chief Justice of India
- (d) the Law Commission

11. The power of the Supreme Court of India to decide disputes between the Centre and the States falls under its

- (a) advisory jurisdiction
- (b) appellate jurisdiction.
- (c) original jurisdiction
- (d) writ jurisdiction

Answer Key:

1. (b)	2. (a)	3. (b)	4. (b)	5. (c)	6. (c)	7. (b)	8. (c)	9. (d)	10. (b)
11. (c)									

SAATH TO SUCCESS

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Polity 2015

1. There is a Parliamentary System of Government in India because the

- (a) Lok Sabha is elected directly by the people
- (b) Parliament can amend the constitution
- (c) Rajya Sabha cannot be dissolved
- (d) Council of Ministers is responsible to the Lok Sabha

2. Consider the following Statements regarding the DPSP/ Directive Principles of State Policy:

- 1. The Principles spell out the socio-economic democracy in the country
- 2. The provisions contained in these Principles are not enforceable by any court.

Which of the statements given below is correct?

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

3. The ideal of “Welfare State” in the Indian Constitution is enshrined in its

- (a) Preamble
- (b) Directive Principles of State Policy
- (c) Fundamental Rights
- (d) Seventh Schedule

4. Consider the following statements :

- 1. The Rajya Sabha has no power either to reject or to amend a Money Bill
- 2. The Rajya Sabha cannot vote on the Demands for Grants.
- 3. The Rajya Sabha cannot discuss the Annual Financial Statement.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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



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5. The fundamental object of the Panchayati Raj system is to ensure which among the following?

1. People's participation in development
2. Political accountability
3. Democratic decentralization
4. Financial mobilization

Select the correct answer using the code given below

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

6. When a bill is referred to a joint sitting both the Houses of the Parliament, has to be passed by

- (a) a simple majority of member present and voting
- (b) three-fourths majority of member present and voting
- (c) two-thirds majority of the House
- (d) absolute majority of the House

7. "To uphold and protect the Sovereignty Unity and Integrity of India" is a provision made in the

- (a) Preamble of the Constitution
- (b) Directive Principles of State Policy
- (c) Fundamental Rights
- (d) Fundamental Duties

SAARTHI IAS

8. Consider the following statements:

1. The Executive Power of the Union of India is vested in the Prime Minister.
2. The Prime Minister is the ex officio Chairman of the Civil Services Board.

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

9. Consider the following statements:

1. The Legislative Council of a state in India can be larger in size than half of the Legislative Assembly of that particular state.
2. The Governor of a State nominates the Chairman of the Legislative Council of that particular state.

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

10. The provisions in the Fifth Schedule and Sixth Schedule in the Constitution of India are made in order to

- (a) protect the interests of Scheduled Tribes
- (b) determine the boundaries between states
- (c) determine the powers, authorities, and responsibilities of Panchayats
- (d) protect the interests of all the border States

11. Who/Which of the following is the Custodian of the Constitution of India?

- (a) The President of India
- (b) The Prime Minister of India
- (c) The Lok Sabha Secretariat
- (d) The Supreme Court of India



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12. With reference to the Union Government consider the following statements.

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

Which of the following statements given above is/are correct?

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

13. India is a member of which among the following?

1. Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation
2. Association of South-East Asian Nations
3. East Asia Summit

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 3 only
- (c) 1, 2 and 3
- (d) India is a member of none of them

Answer Key:

1. (d)	2. (c)	3. (b)	4. (b)	5. (c)	6. (a)	7. (d)	8. (d)	9. (d)	10. (a)
11. (d)	12. (c)	13. (b)							

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Polity 2016

1. Consider the following statements:

1. The minimum age prescribed for any person to be a member of Panchayat is 25 years.
2. A Panchayat reconstituted after premature dissolution continues only for the remainder period.

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. Which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. A bill pending in the Lok Sabha lapses on its prorogation.
2. A bill pending in the Rajya Sabha, which has not been passed by the Lok Sabha, shall not lapse on dissolution of the Lok Sabha.

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

3. The Parliament of India acquires the power to legislate on any item in the State List in the national interest if a resolution to that effect is passes by the

- (a) Lok Sabha by a simple majority of its total membership
- (b) Lok Sabha by a majority of not less than two-thirds of its total membership
- (c) Rajya Sabha by a simple majority of its total membership
- (d) Rajya Sabha by a majority of not less than two-thirds of its members present and voting

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4. With reference to the 'Gram Nyayalaya Act', which of the following statements is/are correct?

1. As per the Act, Gram Nyayalayas can hear only civil cases and not criminal cases
2. The Act allows local social activists as mediators/reconciliators.

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

5. Consider the following statements:

1. The Chief Secretary in a State is appointed by the Governor of that State.
2. The Chief Secretary in a State has a fixed tenure

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

6. Which of the following is/are the indicator/indicators used by IFPRI to compute the Global Hunger Index Report?

1. Undernourishment
2. Child stunting
3. Child mortality

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

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7. **Rashtriya Garima Abhiyaan is a national campaign to**
- (a) rehabilitate the homeless and destitute persons and provide them with suitable sources of livelihood
 - (b) release the sex workers from their practice and provide them with alternative sources of livelihood
 - (c) eradicate the practice of manual scavenging and rehabilitate the manual scavengers
 - (d) release the bonded labourers from their bondage and rehabilitate them

8. **With reference to ‘Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons (OPCW)’, consider the following statements:**

- 1. It is an organization of European Union in working relation with NATO and WHO.
- 2. It monitors the chemical industry to prevent new weapons from emerging.
- 3. It provides assistance and protection to States (Parties) against chemical weapons threats.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

9. **With reference to ‘Pradhan Mantri Fasal Bima Yojana’, consider the following statements:**

- 1. Under this scheme, farmers will have to pay a uniform premium of two percent for any crop they cultivate in any season of the year.
- 2. This scheme covers post-harvest losses arising out of cyclones and unseasonal rains.

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

Answer Key:

1. (b)	2. (b)	3. (d)	4. (b)	5. (d)	6. (c)	7. (c)	8. (b)	9. (b)	
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Polity 2017

1. One of the implications of equality in society is the absence of

- (a) Privileges
- (b) Restraints
- (c) Competition
- (d) Ideology

2. Consider the following statements:

With reference to the Constitution of India, the Directive Principles of State Policy constitute limitations upon

- 1. legislative function.
- 2. executive function.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

3. With reference to the Parliament of India, consider the following statements:

- 1. A private member's bill is a bill presented by a Member of Parliament who is not elected but only nominated by the President of India.
- 2. Recently, a private member's bill has been passed in the Parliament of India for the first time in its history.

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

SAARTHI IAS

4. The Parliament of India exercises control over the functions of the Council of Ministers through

1. Adjournment motion
2. Question hour
3. Supplementary questions

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

5. The mind of the makers of the Constitution of India is reflected in which of the following?

- (a) The Preamble
- (b) The Fundamental Rights
- (c) The Directive Principles of State Policy
- (d) The Fundamental Duties

6. The main advantage of the parliamentary form of government is that

- (a) the executive and legislature work independently.
- (b) it provides continuity of policy and is more efficient.
- (c) the executive remains responsible to the legislature.
- (d) the head of the government cannot be changed without election.

7. 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.

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8. Democracy's superior virtue lies in the fact that it calls into activity

- (a) the intelligence and character of ordinary men and women.
- (b) the methods for strengthening executive leadership.
- (c) a superior individual with dynamism and vision.
- (d) a band of dedicated party workers.

9. Which one of the following objectives is not embodied in the Preamble to the Constitution of India?

- (a) Liberty of thought
- (b) Economic liberty
- (c) Liberty of expression
- (d) Liberty of belief

10. Which one of the following is not a feature of Indian federalism?

- (a) There is an independent judiciary in India.
- (b) Powers have been clearly divided between the Centre and the States.
- (c) The federating units have been given unequal representation in the Rajya Sabha.
- (d) It is the result of an agreement among the federating units.

11. Out of the following statements, choose the one that brings out the principle underlying the Cabinet form of Government:

- a. An arrangement for minimizing criticism against the Government whose responsibilities are complex and hard to carry out to the satisfaction of all.
- b. A mechanism for speeding up the activities of the Government whose responsibilities are increasing day by day.
- c. A mechanism of parliamentary democracy for ensuring collective responsibility of the Government to the people.
- d. A device for strengthening the hands of the head of the Government whose hold over the people is in a state of decline.

SAARTHI IAS

12. Which of the following statements is/are true of the Fundamental Duties of an Indian citizen?

1. A legislative process has been provided to enforce these duties.
2. They are correlative to legal duties.

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

13. Which of the following are envisaged by the Right against Exploitation in the Constitution of India?

Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour

Abolition of untouchability

Protection of the interests of minorities

Prohibition of employment of children in factories and mines

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

14. Which of the following are not necessarily the consequences of the proclamation of the President's rule in a State?

1. Dissolution of the State Legislative Assembly
2. Removal of the Council of Ministers in the State
3. Dissolution of the local bodies

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

SAARTHI IAS

15. Right to vote and to be elected in India is a

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

16. In India, Judicial Review implies

- (a) the power of the Judiciary to pronounce upon the constitutionality of laws and executive orders.
- (b) the power of the Judiciary to question the wisdom of the laws enacted by the Legislatures.
- (c) the power of the Judiciary to review all the legislative enactments before they are assented to by the President.
- (d) the power of the Judiciary to review its own judgements given earlier in similar or different cases.

17. Consider the following statements :

- 1. The Election Commission of India is a five-member body.
- 2. The Union Ministry of Home Affairs decides the election schedule for the conduct of both general elections and bye-elections.
- 3. Election Commission resolves the disputes relating to splits/mergers of recognised political parties.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

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18. Consider the following statements:

1. In the election for Lok Sabha or State Assembly, the winning candidate must get at least 50 percent of the votes polled, to be declared elected.
2. According to the provisions laid down in the Constitution of India, in Lok Sabha, the Speaker's post goes to the majority party and the Deputy Speaker's to the Opposition.

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

19. For election to the Lok Sabha, a nomination paper can be filed by

- (a) anyone residing in India.
- (b) a resident of the constituency from which the election is to be contested.
- (c) any citizen of India whose name appears in the electoral roll of a constituency.
- (d) any citizen of India.

Answer Key:

1. (a)	2. (d)	3. (d)	4. (d)	5. (a)	6. (c)	7. (a)	8. (a)	9. (b)	10. (d)
11. (c)	12. (d)	13. (c)	14. (b)	15. (c)	16. (a)	17. (c)	18. (d)	19. (c)	

SAATH TO SUCCESS

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Polity 2018

1. Consider the following statements:

1. No criminal proceedings shall be instituted against the Governor of a State in any court during his term of office.
2. The emoluments and allowances of the Governor of a State shall not be diminished during his term of office.

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. Which of the following are regarded as the main features of the “Rule of Law”?

1. Limitation of powers
2. Equality before law
3. People’s responsibility to the Government
4. Liberty and civil rights

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

3. Consider the following statements:

1. The Speaker of the Legislative Assembly Shall vacate his/her office if he/she ceases to be a member of the Assembly.
2. Whenever the Legislative Assembly is dissolved, the Speaker shall vacate his/her immediately.

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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

4. Which one of the following reflects the nicest, appropriate relationship between law and liberty?

- (a) if there are more laws, there is less liberty.
- (b) If there are no laws, there is no liberty.
- (c) If there is liberty, laws have to be made by the people.
- (d) If laws are changed too often, liberty is in danger.

5. In the federation established by The Government of India Act of 1935. Residuary Power was given to the

- (a) Federal Legislature
- (b) Governor General
- (c) Provincial Legislature
- (d) Provincial Governors

6. With reference to the election of the President of India, consider the following statements:

- 1. The value of the vote of each MLA varies from State to State.
- 2. The value of the vote of MPs of the Lok Sabha is more than the value of the vote of MPs of the Rajya Sabha.

Which of the following statements given above is/are Correct?

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



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7. Right to Privacy is protected as an intrinsic part of Right to Life and Personal Liberty.

Which of the following in the Constitution of India correctly and appropriately imply the above statement?

- (a) Article 14 and the provisions under the 42nd Amendment to the Constitution
- (b) Article 17 and the Directive Principles of State Policy in Part IV
- (c) Article 21 and the freedoms guaranteed in Part. III
- (d) Article 24 and the provisions under the 44th Amendment to the Constitution

8. With reference to the Parliament of India, which of the following Parliamentary Committees scrutinizes and reports to the House whether the powers to make regulations, rules, sub-rules, by-laws, etc. conferred by the Constitution or delegated by the Parliament are being properly exercised by the Executive within the scope of such delegation ?

- (a) Committee on Government Assurances
- (b) Committee on Subordinate Legislation
- (c) Rules Committee
- (d) Business Advisory Committee

9. Which of the following led to the introduction of English Education in India?

- 1. Charter Act of 1813
- 2. General Committee of Public Instruction, 1823
- 3. Orientalist and Anglicist Controversy

Select the correct answer using the code given below

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



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10. Consider the following statements:

1. The Parliament of India can place a particular law in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution of India.
2. The validity of a law placed in the Ninth Schedule cannot be examined by any court and no judgement can be made on it.

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

11. 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

12. If the President of India exercises his power as provided under Article 356 of the Constitution in respect of a particular State, then

- a. the Assembly of the State is automatically dissolved.
- b. the powers of the Legislature of that State shall be exercisable by or under the authority of the Parliament.
- c. Article 19 is suspended in that State.
- d. the President can make laws relating to that State.

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Answer Key:

1. (c)	2. (c)	3. (a)	4. (b)	5. (b)	6. (c)	7. (c)	8. (b)	9. (a)	10. (a)
11. (b)	12. (b)								



SAARTHI IAS

Polity 2019

1. Consider the following statements:

1. The Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Act, 1959 exempts several posts from disqualification on the grounds of 'Office of Profit'.
2. The above-mentioned Act was amended five times.
3. The term 'Office of Profit' is well-defined in the Constitution of India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

2. The Ninth Schedule was introduced in the Constitution of India during the prime ministership of

- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (b) Lal Bahadur Shastri
- (c) Indira Gandhi
- (d) Morarji Desai

3. Consider the following statements:

1. The 44th Amendment to the Constitution of India introduced an article placing the election of the Prime Minister beyond judicial review
2. Supreme Court of India struck down the 99th amendment to the Constitution of India as being violative of the independence of the judiciary

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

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4. Consider the following statements:

1. The- motion to impeach a Judge of the Supreme Court of India cannot be rejected by the Speaker of the Lok Sabha as per the Judges (Inquiry) Act, 1968.
2. The Constitution of India defines and gives details of what Constitutes 'incapacity and proved misbehaviour' of the Judges of the Supreme Court of India.
3. The details of the process of impeachment of the Judges of the Supreme Court of India are given in the Judges (Inquiry) Act, 1968.
4. If the motion for the impeachment of a Judge is taken up for voting, the law requires the motion to be backed by each House of the Parliament and supported by a majority of total membership of that House and by not less than two-thirds of total members of that House present and voting.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

5. 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

6. With reference to the Constitution of India, prohibitions or limitations or provisions contained in ordinary laws cannot act as prohibitions or limitations on the constitutional powers under Article 142. It could mean which one of the following?

- a. The decisions taken by the Election Commission of India while discharging its duties cannot be challenged in any court of law.
- b. The Supreme Court of India is not constrained in the exercise of its powers by laws made by the Parliament.

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- c. In the event of a grave financial crisis in the country, the President of India can declare a Financial Emergency without the counsel from the Cabinet.
- d. State Legislatures cannot make laws on certain matters without the concurrence of the Union Legislature.

7. With reference to the Legislative Assembly of a State in India, consider the following statements:

- 1. The Governor makes a customary address to Members of the House at the commencement of the first session of the year.
- 2. When a State Legislature does not have a rule on a particular matter, it follows the Lok Sabha rule on that matter.

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

8. Consider the following statements about Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) in India:

- 1. PVTGs reside in 18 States and one Union Territory.
- 2. A stagnant or declining population is one of the criteria for determining PVTG status.
- 3. There are 95 PVTGs officially notified in the country so far.
- 4. Irular and Konda Reddi tribes are included in the list of PVTGs.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

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9. With reference to the Constitution of India, consider the following statements:

1. No High Court shall have the jurisdiction to declare any central law to be constitutionally invalid.
2. An amendment to the Constitution of India cannot be called into question by the Supreme Court 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

10. In the context of polity, which one of the following would you accept as the most appropriate definition of liberty?

- (a) Protection against the tyranny of political rulers
- (b) Absence of restraint
- (c) Opportunity to do whatever one likes
- (d) Opportunity to develop oneself fully

11. Which one of the following suggested that the Governor should be an eminent person from outside the State and should be a detached figure without intense political links or should not have taken part in politics in the recent past?

- (a) First Administrative Reforms Commission (1966)
- (b) Rajamannar Committee (1969)
- (c) Sarkaria Commission (1983)
- (d) National Commission to Review the Working of the Constitution (2000)

Answer Key:

1. (a)	2. (a)	3. (b)	4. (c)	5. (b)	6. (b)	7. (c)	8. (c)	9. (d)	10. (b)
11. (c)									

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Polity 2020

1. Rajya Sabha has equal powers with Lok Sabha in

- (a) the matter of creating new All India Services
- (b) amending the Constitution
- (c) the removal of the government
- (d) making cut motions

2. With reference to the funds under Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS), which of the following statements are correct?

- 1. MPLADS funds must be used to create durable assets like physical infrastructure for health, education, etc.
- 2. A specified portion of each MP's fund must benefit SC/ST populations.
- 3. MPLADS funds are sanctioned on yearly basis and the unused funds cannot be carried forward to the next year.
- 4. The district authority must inspect at least 10% of all works under implementation every year.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

3. Which one of the following categories of 'Fundamental Rights' incorporated against untouchability as a form of discrimination?

- (a) Right against Exploitation
- (b) Right to Freedom
- (c) Right to Constitutional Remedies
- (d) Right to Equality

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4. **In India, separation of judiciary from the executive is enjoined by**
- (a) the Preamble of the Constitution
 - (b) a Directive Principle of State Policy
 - (c) the Seventh Schedule
 - (d) the conventional practice
5. **Along with the Budget, the Finance Minister also places other documents before the Parliament which include ‘The Macro Economic Framework Statement’. The aforesaid document is presented because this is mandated by**
- (a) Long standing parliamentary convention
 - (b) Article 112 and Article 110(1) of the Constitution of India
 - (c) Article 113 of the Constitution of India
 - (d) Provisions of the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2003
6. **A constitutional government by definition is a**
- (a) government by legislature
 - (b) popular government
 - (c) multi-party government
 - (d) limited government
7. **Other than the Fundamental Rights, which of the following parts of the Constitution of India reflect/reflects the principles and provisions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948)?**
- 1. Preamble
 - 2. Directive Principles of State Policy
 - 3. Fundamental Duties
- Select the correct answer using the code given below:**
- (a) 1 and 2 only
 - (b) 2 only
 - (c) 1 and 3 only
 - (d) 1, 2 and 3

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8. In India, Legal Services Authorities provide free legal services to which of the following type of citizens?

1. Person with an annual income of less than Rs 1,00,000
2. Transgender with an annual income of less than Rs 2,00,000
3. Member of Other Backward Classes (OBC) with an annual income of less than ₹ 3,00,000
4. All Senior Citizens

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

9. A Parliamentary System of Government is one in which

- a. all political parties in the Parliament are represented in the Government
- b. the Government is responsible to the Parliament and can be removed by it
- c. the Government is elected by the people and can be removed by them
- d. the Government is chosen by the Parliament but cannot be removed by it before completion of a fixed term

10. Which part of the Constitution of India declares the ideal of a Welfare State?

- (a) Directive Principles of State Policy
- (b) Fundamental Rights
- (c) Preamble
- (d) Seventh Schedule

11. Consider the following statements:

1. The Constitution of India defines its 'basic structure' in terms of federalism, secularism, fundamental rights and democracy.
2. The Constitution of India provides for 'judicial review' to safeguard the citizens' liberties and to preserve the ideals on which the Constitution is based.



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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

12. In the context of India, which one of the following is the characteristic appropriate for bureaucracy?

- (a) An agency for widening the scope of parliamentary democracy
- (b) An agency for strengthening the structure of federalism
- (c) An agency for facilitating political stability and economic growth
- (d) An agency for the implementation of public policy

13. The Preamble to the Constitution of India is

- (a) a part of the Constitution but has no legal effect
- (b) not a part of the Constitution and has no legal effect either
- (c) part of the Constitution and has the same legal effect as any other part
- (d) a part of the Constitution but has no legal effect independently of other parts

14. With reference to the provisions contained in Part IV of the Constitution of India, which of the following statements is/are correct?

- 1. They shall be enforceable by courts.
- 2. They shall not be enforceable by any court.
- 3. The principles laid down in this part are to influence the making of laws by the State.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

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15. Consider the following statements:

1. According to the Constitution of India, a person who is eligible to vote can be made a minister in a State for six months even if he/she is not a member of the Legislature of that State.
2. According to the Representation of People Act, 1951, a person convicted of a criminal offence and sentenced to imprisonment for five years is permanently disqualified from contesting an election even after his release from prison.

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

16. Consider the following statements:

1. The President of India can summon a session of the Parliament at such a place as he/she thinks fit.
2. The Constitution of India provides for three sessions of the Parliament in a year, but it is not mandatory to conduct all three sessions.
3. There is no minimum number of days that the Parliament is required to meet in a year.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

17. In which one of the following groups are all the four countries members of G20?

- (a) Argentina, Mexico, South Africa and Turkey
- (b) Australia, Canada, Malaysia and New Zealand
- (c) Brazil, Iran, Saudi Arabia and Vietnam
- (d) Indonesia, Japan, Singapore and South Korea



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Answer Key:

1. (b)	2. (d)	3. (d)	4. (b)	5. (d)	6. (d)	7. (d)	8. (a)	9. (b)	10. (a)
11. (b)	12. (d)	13. (d)	14. (d)	15. (d)	16. (c)	17. (a)			



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Polity 2021

1. Under the Indian constitution concentration of wealth violates

- (a) The Right to Equality
- (b) The Directive Principles of State Policy
- (c) The Right to Freedom
- (d) The Concept of Welfare

2. What is the position of the Right to Property in India?

- (a) Legal right available to citizens only
- (b) Legal right available to any person
- (c) Fundamental Right available to citizens only
- (d) Neither fundamental Right nor legal right

3. What was the exact constitutional status of India on 26th January, 1950?

- (a) A Democratic Republic
- (b) A Sovereign Democratic Republic
- (c) A Sovereign Secular Democratic Republic
- (d) A Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic

4. Constitutional government means

- (a) a representative government of a nation with a federal structure
- (b) a government whose Head enjoys nominal powers
- (c) a government whose Head enjoys nominal powers
- (d) a government limited by the terms of the Constitution

5. Consider the following statements in respect of Bharat Ratna and Padma Awards.

- 1. Bharat Ratna and Padma Awards are titles under the Article 18(1) of the Constitution of India.
- 2. Padma Awards, which were instituted in the year 1954, were suspended only once.
- 3. The number of Bharat Ratna Awards is restricted to a maximum of five in a particular year.



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Which of the above statements are not correct?

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

6. With reference to India, consider the following statements:

1. Judicial custody means an accused is in the custody of the concerned magistrate and such accused is locked up in police station, not in jail.
2. During judicial custody, the police officer in charge of the case is not allowed to interrogate the suspect without the approval of the court.

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

7. With reference to India, consider the following statements:

1. When a prisoner makes out a sufficient case, parole cannot be denied to such prisoner because it becomes a matter of his/her right.
2. State Governments have their own Prisoners Release on Parole Rules.

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

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8. At the national level, which ministry is the nodal agency to ensure effective implementation of the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006?

- (a) Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climatic change.
- (b) Ministry of Panchayat Raj
- (c) Ministry of Rural Development
- (d) Ministry of Tribal Affairs

9. A legislation which confers on the executive or administrative authority an unguided and uncontrolled discretionary power in the matter of the application of law violates which one of the following Articles of the Constitution of India?

- (a) Article 14
- (b) Article 28
- (c) Article 32
- (d) Article 44

10. Which one of the following in Indian polity is an essential feature that indicates that it is federal in character?

- (a) The independence of the judiciary is safeguarded
- (b) The Union Legislature has elected representatives from constituent units
- (c) the Union cabinet can have elected representatives from regional parties
- (d) The Fundamental rights are enforceable by Courts of Law

11. Which one of the following best defines the term “State”?

- a. A community of persons permanently occupying a definite territory independent of external control and possessing an organized government.
- b. A politically organized people of a definite territory and possessing an authority to govern them, maintain law and order, protect their natural rights and safeguard their means of sustenance.



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- c. A number of persons who have been living in a definite territory for a very long time with their own culture, tradition and government.
- d. A society permanently living in a definite with a central authority, an executive responsible to the central authority and an independent judiciary.

12. With reference to Indian Judiciary, consider the following statements.

- 1. Any retired judge of the Supreme Court of India can be called back to sit by the Chief Justice of India with prior permission of the President of India.
- 2. A High court in India has the power to review its own judgement as the Supreme Court does.

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

13. With reference to India, consider the following statements:

- 1. There is only one citizenship and one domicile.
- 2. A citizen by birth only can become the Head of State.
- 3. A foreigner once granted citizenship cannot be deprived of it under any circumstances.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

14. Which of the following factors constitutes the best safeguard of liberty in a liberal democracy?

- (a) A committed judiciary
- (b) Centralization of powers
- (c) Elected government
- (d) Separation of powers

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15. 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 the 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

16. With reference to the Union Government, consider the following statements:

1. N. Gopalaswamy Iyenger Committee suggested that a minister and a secretary be designated solely for pursuing the subject of administrative reform and promoting it.
2. In 1970, the Department of personnel was constituted on the recommendation of the Administrative Reforms Commission, 1966, and this was placed under the Prime Minister's charge.

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

17. 'Right to Privacy' is protected under which Article of the constitution of India?

- (a) Article 15
- (b) Article 19
- (c) Article 21
- (d) Article 29

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18. Consider the following statements:

1. In India, there is no law restricting the candidates from contesting in one Lok Sabha election from three constituencies.
2. In 1991 Lok Sabha Election, Shri Devi Lal contested from three Lok Sabha constituencies.
3. As per the existing rules, if a candidate contests in one Lok Sabha election from many constituencies, his/her party should bear the cost of bye-elections to the constituencies vacated by him/her in the event of him/her winning in all the constituencies.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

Answer Key:

1. (b)	2. (b)	3. (b)	4. (d)	5. (d)	6. (b)	7. (b)	8. (d)	9. (a)	10. (a)
11. (a)	12. (c)	13. (a)	14. (d)	15. (c)	16. (b)	17. (c)	18. (b)		

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Polity 2022

1. Consider the following statements:

1. Pursuant to the report of H.N. Sanyal Committee, the Contempt of Courts Act, 1971 was passed.
2. The Constitution of India empowers the Supreme Court and the High Courts to punish for contempt of themselves.
3. The Constitution of India defines Civil Contempt and Criminal Contempt.
4. In India, the Parliament is vested with the powers to make laws on Contempt of Court.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

2. With reference to India, consider the following statements:

1. Government law officers and legal firms are recognized as advocates, but corporate lawyers and patent attorneys are excluded from recognition as advocates.
2. Bar Councils have the power to lay down the rules relating to legal education and recognition of law colleges.

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

3. Consider the following statements:

1. A bill amending the Constitution requires a prior recommendation of the President of India.



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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 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

4. Consider the following statements:

1. The Constitution of India classifies the ministers into four ranks viz. Cabinet Minister, Minister of State with Independent Charge, Minister of State and Deputy Minister.
2. The total number of ministers in the Union Government, including the Prime Minister, shall not exceed 15 percent of the total number of members in the Lok Sabha.

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

5. Which of the following is/are the exclusive power(s) of Lok Sabha?

1. To ratify the declaration of Emergency
2. To pass a motion of no-confidence against the Council of Ministers
3. To impeach the President of India

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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



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6. With reference to anti-defection law in India, consider the following statements:

1. The law specifies that a nominated legislator cannot join any political party within six months of being appointed to the House.
2. The law does not provide any time-frame within which the presiding officer has to decide a defection case.

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

7. Consider the following statements:

1. Attorney General of India and Solicitor General of India are the only officers of the Government who are allowed to participate in the meetings of the Parliament of India.
2. According to the Constitution of India, the Attorney General of India submits his resignation when the Government which appointed him resigns.

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

8. With reference to the writs issued by the Courts in India, consider the following statements:

1. Mandamus will not lie against a private organization unless it is entrusted with a public duty.
2. Mandamus will not lie against a Company even though it may be a Government Company.



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3. Any public minded person can be a petitioner to move the Court to obtain the writ of Quo Warranto.

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

9. 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

10. If a particular area is brought under the Fifth Schedule of the Constitution of India, which one of the following statements best reflects the consequence of it?

- (a) This would prevent the transfer of land of tribal people to non-tribal people.
- (b) This would create a local self-governing body in that area.
- (c) This would convert that area into a Union Territory.
- (d) The State having such areas would be declared a Special Category State.



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Answer Key:

1. (b)	2. (b)	3. (b)	4. (b)	5. (b)	6. (b)	7. (d)	8. (c)	9. (a)	10. (a)
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