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Time Allowed: Two Hours

**TEST BOOKLET  
GENERAL ABILITY AND  
INTELLIGENCE**

Test Booklet Series

**A**

MAXIMUM MARKS 250

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1. The Regulating Act of 1773 is a landmark in Indian constitutional history because it was the first step taken by the British Parliament to:
  - (a) Grant complete independence to India
  - (b) Regulate and control the affairs of the East India Company in India
  - (c) Introduce the system of Dyarchy in provinces
  - (d) Establish a federal court in India
2. Which Act ended the trade monopoly of the East India Company in India and allowed Christian missionaries to preach in India?
  - (a) Charter Act of 1793
  - (b) Charter Act of 1813
  - (c) Charter Act of 1833
  - (d) Charter Act of 1853
3. Which of the following Acts officially ended the rule of the East India Company in India?
  - (a) Pitt's India Act, 1784
  - (b) Charter Act, 1853
  - (c) Government of India Act, 1858
  - (d) Indian Councils Act, 1861
4. Which of the following provisions was introduced under the Government of India Act, 1861?
  - (a) Introduction of diarchy in provinces
  - (b) Association of Indians with law-making process
  - (c) Establishment of federal structure in India
  - (d) Direct elections to the legislative councils
5. Under which Act was the demand for Dominion Status first officially accepted?
  - (a) Government of India Act, 1919
  - (b) Simon Commission Report, 1930
  - (c) Government of India Act, 1935
  - (d) Indian Independence Act, 1947
6. Consider the following statements about the Council of Ministers under the Indian Constitution:
  1. The Council of Ministers holds office during the pleasure of the President.
  2. The President can dismiss a minister at his discretion.
  3. The Prime Minister communicates all decisions of the Council of Ministers to the President.
 Which of the above statements is/are correct?
  - (a) 1 only
  - (b) 1 and 3 only
  - (c) 2 and 3 only
  - (d) 1, 2 and 3
7. With reference to the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC), consider the following statements:
  1. It is a constitutional body under Article 315.
  2. The Chairman of UPSC is appointed by the President.
  3. The President of India determines the service conditions of its members.
 Options:
  - (a) 1 and 2 only
  - (b) 1 and 3 only
  - (c) 2 and 3 only
  - (d) 1, 2 and 3
8. Which of the following is a key feature of the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992?
  - (a) Introduction of Panchayati Raj institutions in villages
  - (b) Granting constitutional status to Municipalities
  - (c) Reservation of seats for women in Zila Parishads only
  - (d) Creation of a National Panchayati Raj Finance Commission
9. Which of the following statements about judicial review in India is correct?
  - (a) Only the Supreme Court can review the constitutionality of laws.
  - (b) High Courts and the Supreme Court have the power of judicial review.
  - (c) Parliament can overrule judicial review.
  - (d) Judicial review is limited to civil cases.

10. Who has the power to appoint judges of the High Courts?

- (a) President of India in consultation with Chief Justice of India and Governor of the state
- (b) Governor of the State in consultation with Chief Justice of concerned State High Court
- (c) Parliament of India
- (d) Chief Justice of India alone

11. Which of the following statements about Subordinate Courts in India is correct?

- (a) All Subordinate Courts are Courts of Record.
- (b) Subordinate Courts include District Courts and lower courts.
- (c) Subordinate Courts can punish for contempt of court.
- (d) Subordinate Courts have original and appellate jurisdiction over the Supreme Court.

12. Which of the following statements best describes the role of the CAG?

- (a) He ensures that all public money is used in accordance with Parliament's will.
- (b) He is responsible for framing the Union Budget.
- © He authorizes withdrawal of money from the Consolidated Fund.
- (d) He manages accounts of State Governments.

13. Which of the following is a key feature of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992?

- (a) Creation of Municipalities
- (b) Reservation of seats for women and Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in Panchayats
- (c) Establishment of Municipal Corporations
- (d) Appointment of District Collectors as Chairpersons of Panchayats

14. Which of the following statements about Gram Sabha is correct?

- (a) It is a deliberative body consisting of all registered voters of a Gram Panchayat.
- (b) It is elected indirectly by Panchayat Samiti members.
- (c) It functions at the district level.
- (d) It is chaired by the District Collector.

15. Which Act is known for establishing the Supreme Court at Calcutta?

- (a) Pitt's India Act, 1784
- (b) Charter Act of 1813
- (c) Regulating Act of 1773
- (d) Charter Act of 1833

16. The Government of India Act of 1935 provided for:

- (a) The establishment of a constituent assembly to draft a constitution for India
- (b) The introduction of a federal structure and provincial autonomy
- (c) The abolition of the Governor-General's post
- (d) The immediate transfer of power to Indian hands

17. Which of the following Acts is correctly matched with its key feature?

Act	Feature
A. Government of India Act, 1861	1 Introduction of separate electorates
B. Indian Councils Act, 1892	2. Indians associated with law-making
C. Indian Councils Act, 1909	3. Introduction of indirect elections

Select the correct code:

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

18. Which of the following provisions were introduced or modified by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976?

1. Added the words "Socialist", "Secular", and "Integrity" to the Preamble.
2. Made the Directive Principles superior to Fundamental Rights.
3. Extended the term of Lok Sabha and State Assemblies from 5 to 6 years.

Select the correct answer using the code below:

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

19. Which of the following statements regarding the Election Commission of India (ECI) is/are correct?

1. The Chief Election Commissioner (CEC) can be removed from office in the same manner and on the same grounds as a Supreme Court judge.
2. The conditions of service of Election Commissioners are determined by the President.
3. The Constitution explicitly provides for a fixed tenure of six years for the CEC.

Options:

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

20. What is the minimum age to contest elections in Panchayati Raj institutions under the 73rd Amendment?

- (a) 18 years      (b) 21 years  
(c) 25 years      (d) 30 years

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

- (a) The Supreme Court of India is a Court of Record.  
(b) High Courts in India are Courts of Record.  
(c) Subordinate Courts in India are Courts of Record.  
(d) All Courts in India are not Courts of Record.

22. Which of the following statements is/are correct regarding the Finance Commission of India?

1. It is constituted by the President every five years under Article 280.
2. It recommends the distribution of net proceeds of taxes between the Centre and the States.
3. Its recommendations are binding on the government.

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

23. The First Constitutional Amendment Act, 1951 was enacted mainly to:

- (a) Abolish the zamindari system.  
(b) Reinforce the principle of secularism.  
(c) Curtail the right to property and strengthen land reform laws.  
(d) Establish the Planning Commission.

24. The 86th Amendment Act, 2002 deals with which of the following?

- (a) Right to Information  
(b) Right to Education  
(c) Right to Food  
(d) Right to Work

25. Why is the Indian Councils Act of 1909 often regarded as a "watershed" in Indian constitutional development?

- (a) It introduced a bicameral legislature for the first time.  
(b) It marked the beginning of communal representation in India.  
(c) It granted dominion status to India.  
(d) It established a responsible government in provinces.

26. The Cabinet Mission Plan (1946) is significant because it:

- (a) Accepted the demand for a separate state of Pakistan  
(b) Proposed a framework for the Constituent Assembly of India  
(c) Granted Dominion Status to India  
(d) Abolished the Viceroy's position

27. Which of the following provisions are correct regarding the 73rd Amendment Act, 1992?
1. It provides for a two-tier system of Panchayati Raj.
  2. It added the Eleventh Schedule to the Constitution.
  3. It made the establishment of Panchayats mandatory in every state.
- (a) 1 and 2 only      (b) 2 and 3 only  
(c) 1 and 3 only      (d) 1, 2 and 3
28. Consider the following statements about the National Commission for Scheduled Castes (NCSC):
1. It is a constitutional body established under Article 338.
  2. It can investigate and monitor all matters relating to safeguards for SCs.
  3. The Commission submits its annual report directly to the Prime Minister.
- Options:
- (a) 1 and 2 only      (b) 1 and 3 only  
(c) 2 and 3 only      (d) 1, 2 and 3
29. Which of the following bodies advises the State Government on the financial matters of Panchayati Raj institutions?
- (a) Zila Parishad  
(b) State Finance Commission  
(c) Panchayat Samiti  
(d) National Panchayati Raj Commission
30. Which article of the Constitution declares High Courts as Courts of Record?
- (a) Article 129      (b) Article 215  
(c) Article 226      (d) Article 227
31. Which of the following correctly explains the concept of "Judicial Review" in India?
- (a) The power of the Parliament to review judicial judgments
  - (b) The power of the Executive to implement court orders
  - (c) The power of the Judiciary to examine the constitutionality of legislative and executive actions
  - (d) The power of the Judiciary to amend the Constitution
32. The collegium system in the appointment of judges is primarily related to which constitutional provision?
- (a) Article 74  
(b) Article 124  
(c) Article 300A  
(d) Article 360
33. Which of the following best describes the concept of "Judicial Activism"?
- (a) Judiciary strictly follows legislative intent while interpreting laws
  - (b) Judiciary plays an active role in promoting justice through broad interpretation of the Constitution
  - (c) Judiciary limits its power to checking procedural errors
  - (d) Judiciary takes over legislative functions completely
34. Which of the following statements regarding the removal of judges of the Supreme Court is correct?
- (a) Judges can be removed by the President on advice of the Prime Minister.
  - (b) Judges can be removed by a motion passed in both Houses of Parliament by a special majority.
  - (c) Judges can be suspended by the Chief Justice of India.
  - (d) Judges can be removed by a simple majority in Lok Sabha.
35. Consider the following statements about the High Courts in India:
1. Every High Court has jurisdiction over one State only.
  2. The High Court has the power to issue writs for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights.
  3. The Chief Justice of a High Court is appointed by the Governor of the State.
- 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



36. Which of the following statements regarding Article 310 of the Constitution is correct?
- (a) Civil servants hold office during the pleasure of the President or Governor.
  - (b) Civil servants are appointed for a fixed tenure of 5 years.
  - (c) The judiciary controls appointments to the civil services.
  - (d) Civil servants can be removed only by Parliament.
37. Which of the following statements regarding judicial review over service matters is correct?
- (a) Judiciary has no role in civil service disciplinary proceedings.
  - (b) Courts can intervene if there is violation of natural justice in disciplinary actions.
  - (c) Judiciary can directly dismiss civil servants.
  - (d) Civil servants cannot challenge dismissal orders in court.
38. The President of India can return a Bill to Parliament for reconsideration:
- (a) if it is a Money Bill
  - (b) if it is a Constitutional Amendment Bill
  - (c) if it is an Ordinary Bill
  - (d) For any type of Bill
39. Which of the following correctly describes the role of the First Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC) (1966–1970)?
- (a) To examine Centre-State financial relations
  - (b) To recommend measures for administrative improvement in the machinery of government
  - (c) To suggest constitutional amendments for the judiciary
  - (d) To create new All India Services
40. Which of the following constitutional provisions ensures independence of the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India?
- 1. He is appointed by the Prime Minister.
  - 2. His removal process is similar to that of a Supreme Court Judge.
  - 3. His salary is charged upon the Consolidated Fund of India.
- Select the correct answer:
- (a) 1 and 2 only
  - (b) 2 and 3 only
  - (c) 1 and 3 only
  - (d) 1, 2 and 3
41. Which of the following types of veto powers is NOT available to the President of India?
- (a) Absolute Veto
  - (b) Qualified Veto
  - (c) Suspensive Veto
  - (d) Pocket Veto
42. The concept of 'Basic Structure' of the Constitution was famously propounded by the Supreme Court in which of the following cases?
- (a) Golaknath Case (1967)
  - (b) Kesavananda Bharati Case (1973)
  - (c) Minerva Mills Case (1980)
  - (d) Maneka Gandhi Case (1978)
43. Who, among the following Presidents of India, sent back the Post Office (Amendment) Bill, 1986 for the reconsideration of the Parliament?
- (a) R. Venkataraman
  - (b) Shankar Dayal Sharma
  - (c) Giani Zail Singh
  - (d) K. R. Narayanan
44. Which of the following Articles empowers the President of India to seek the opinion of the Supreme Court on a question of law or fact?
- (a) Article 131
  - (b) Article 143
  - (c) Article 124
  - (d) Article 136

45. Under which Article of the Constitution can the Supreme Court issue writs for enforcement of Fundamental Rights?  
 (a) Article 32 (b) Article 226  
 (c) Article 136 (d) Article 131
46. Which of the following correctly describes the concept of "Judicial Independence" in India?  
 (a) The Judiciary is completely isolated from other organs of government.  
 (b) Judges can make laws without consulting the legislature.  
 (c) The Judiciary functions free from executive and legislative influence but within the constitutional framework.  
 (d) Judges are accountable only to the executive.
47. Which of the following writs is issued by the courts to prevent a lower court or tribunal from exceeding its jurisdiction?  
 (a) Certiorari (b) Prohibition  
 (c) Mandamus (d) Quo Warranto
48. Which of the following best illustrates the concept of "Judicial Restraint"?  
 (a) The court broadly interprets the Constitution to expand rights.  
 (b) The court limits its role to interpretation, leaving policy-making to legislature and executive.  
 (c) The court interferes frequently in administrative matters.  
 (d) The court invalidates laws on moral grounds.
49. Under which Article of the Indian Constitution are civil servants protected from arbitrary dismissal, removal or reduction in rank?  
 (a) Article 309 (b) Article 310  
 (c) Article 311 (d) Article 312
50. Which constitutional body is responsible for conducting examinations for recruitment to the All-India Services and Central Services?  
 (a) National Recruitment Agency  
 (b) Central Vigilance Commission  
 (c) Union Public Service Commission  
 (d) Staff Selection Commission
51. Which one of the following statements correctly distinguishes between Article 309 and Article 311?  
 (a) Article 309 provides service protection; Article 311 provides service creation.  
 (b) Article 309 empowers Parliament or State Legislature to regulate recruitment and service conditions, while Article 311 gives protection against arbitrary dismissal.  
 (c) Both Articles deal with recruitment only.  
 (d) Article 311 deals only with All India Services.
52. Which of the following Presidential powers ensures checks and balances between the Legislature and the Executive?  
 (a) Ordinance-making power under Article 123  
 (b) Veto power under Article 111  
 (c) Pardoning power under Article 72  
 (d) Power to summon Parliament under Article 85
53. Which of the following statements about the President's legislative role is incorrect?  
 (a) The President summons and prorogues Parliament sessions.  
 (b) The President nominates 12 members to the Rajya Sabha.  
 (c) The President can dissolve the Rajya Sabha.  
 (d) The President's address at the first session of Parliament is a constitutional duty.
54. The Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA) was set up primarily to:  
 (a) Conduct audit of public expenditure  
 (b) Promote training, research, and education in public administration  
 (c) Frame annual budgets for ministries  
 (d) Assist Parliament in drafting legislation

55. Which of the following Committees is correctly matched with its main recommendation?

Committee	Recommendation
(a) Ottley Committee	Separation of Audit from Accounts
(b) Muddiman Committee	Formation of Finance Commission
(c) Appleby Committee	Abolition of Dyarchy
(d) First ARC	Creation of Planning Commission

56. Which of the following is not correctly matched regarding Indian administrative reforms and committees?

Committee/Body	Recommendation/Function
(a) Paul H. Appleby Reports	Professionalization of administration
(b) Santhanam Committee	Prevention of corruption
(c) Sarkaria Commission	Reforming civil services
(d) Second ARC	E-governance and citizen-centric administration

57. Establishment of which of the following bodies was recommended by the Second Administrative Reforms Commission (2005–2009)?

- (a) National Commission to Review the Working of the Constitution
- (b) Central Information Commission
- (c) Lokpal and Lokayuktas
- (d) NITI Aayog

58. Which of the following reports first recommended the creation of a Department of Administrative Reforms in the Central Government?

- (a) Gorwala Committee Report (1951)
- (b) Paul H. Appleby Report (1956)
- (c) Santhanam Committee Report (1964)
- (d) First Administrative Reforms Commission Report (1969)

59. Which of the following statements is/are correct?

- 1. Some Rights contained in Part-III of the Constitution of India are enforceable against the State only.
- 2. Some Rights contained in Part-III of the Constitution of India are enforceable in favor of citizens only.
- 3. Some Rights contained in Part-III of the Constitution of India are enforceable against both, the state and individuals

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

60. Which of the following Articles of the Indian Constitution deal(s) with the Proclamation of National Emergency?

- (a) Articles 352–360
- (b) Articles 356–360
- (c) Articles 365–370
- (d) Articles 352–356

61. What is the maximum period for which National Emergency can initially continue without parliamentary approval?

- (a) 3 months
- (b) 1 month
- (c) 6 months
- (d) 2 months

62. The proclamation of President's Rule in a State must be approved by both Houses of Parliament within:

- (a) One month
- (b) Two months
- (c) Six months
- (d) One year



63. Which of the following statements regarding the effects of President's Rule is incorrect?

- (a) The State Legislature is either dissolved or kept under suspension.
- (b) The President can make laws for the State during the period of President's Rule.
- (c) The High Court of the State is suspended.
- (d) The Parliament can confer powers to make laws for the State.

64. Under which Article of the Indian Constitution can the President proclaim a Financial Emergency?

- (a) Article 352
- (b) Article 356
- (c) Article 360
- (d) Article 365

65. How long can a Financial Emergency continue once approved by Parliament?

- (a) For 3 years only
- (b) For 6 months, extendable by 6 months each time
- (c) For 1 year, extendable by Parliamentary approval
- (d) It continues indefinitely until revoked

66. Which of the following statements is correct regarding the declaration of Financial Emergency?

- (a) It must be recommended by the Finance Commission.
- (b) It must be approved by both Houses of Parliament within one month.
- (c) It is declared only on Cabinet recommendation under Article 74(1).
- (d) It can be declared by the Prime Minister directly.

67. Which of the following statements regarding the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) is correct?

- 1. UPSC is a statutory body.
- 2. UPSC's recommendations are binding on the government.
- 3. The Chairman and members of UPSC are appointed by the President.
- 4. UPSC presents its annual report to the President.

Select the correct answer:

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

68. The Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) derives its constitutional status from which part of the Indian Constitution?

- (a) Part IX
- (b) Part XIV
- (c) Part XVI
- (d) Part XX

69. Which of the following Commissions is correctly matched with its key recommendation regarding Civil Services in India?

Commission	Recommendation
A. Aitchison Commission (1886)	1. Recommended separate Provincial Services and Imperial Services
B. Islington Commission (1912)	2. Recommended 25% recruitment from Indians
C. Lee Commission (1924)	3. Recommended establishment of Public Service Commission
D. Radhakrishnan Commission (1948-49)	4. Focused on university education reforms

Select the correct code:

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

70. Which of the following is NOT a possible consequence of a Financial Emergency?

- (a) The President can reduce the salaries of Supreme Court judges.
- (b) The President can assume the functions of the State Legislature.
- (c) The President can direct the State to reserve Money Bills for Presidential consideration.
- (d) The President can issue directions for financial discipline in States.

71. Which of the following effects occur during a Financial Emergency?

- 1. The President can direct the States to observe certain canons of financial propriety.
- 2. Salaries and allowances of persons serving the Union or a State, excluding judges, can be reduced.
- 3. The Parliament's control over State finances increases.

Select the correct answer using the code below:

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

72. Which of the following combinations is correct regarding the maximum duration and conditions of continuation of President's Rule?

Condition	Maximum Duration
(a) Normal circumstances	1 year
(b) During National Emergency + Election delay certified by EC	3 years
(c) Only National Emergency	2 years
(d) No conditions	Unlimited

73. Which of the following landmark Supreme Court cases imposed restrictions on the misuse of Article 356 by the Union Government?

- (a) Indira Gandhi vs Raj Narain, 1975
- (b) Kesavananda Bharati vs State of Kerala, 1973
- (c) S.R. Bommai vs Union of India, 1994
- (d) Maneka Gandhi vs Union of India, 1978

74. Which of the following statements about approval of National Emergency by Parliament is correct?

- (a) Only Lok Sabha approval is needed
- (b) Both Houses must approve by simple majority
- (c) Both Houses must approve by special majority
- (d) Approval is not needed for extension

75. Under which of the following circumstances can the President of India proclaim President's Rule in a State under Article 356?

- (a) When the Chief Minister resigns voluntarily
- (b) When the constitutional machinery of the State fails
- (c) When there is financial instability in the State
- (d) When Parliament is dissolved

76. Which of the following statements regarding the effect of National Emergency on Fundamental Rights is correct?

- (a) All Fundamental Rights remain fully enforceable.
- (b) Article 19 freedoms can be suspended during National Emergency.
- (c) Fundamental Rights under Article 20 and 21 are automatically suspended.
- (d) Only Directive Principles of State Policy are suspended.

77. Under a National Emergency, the relationship between Union and State Governments changes in which of the following ways?

- 1. Union Government acquires power to give directions to any State on any matter.
- 2. State laws inconsistent with Union law cease to operate.
- 3. State legislatures are automatically dissolved.

Select the correct answer:

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

78. Which of the following Committees/Commissions is correctly matched with its key recommendation?

Committee/Commission	Recommendation
A. A.D. Gorwala Committee (1951)	Strengthening ethical standards in public administration
B. Paul H. Appleby Report (1953)	Establishment of the Indian Institute of Public Administration
C. Santhanam Committee (1964)	Focus on administrative vigilance and anti-corruption measures

Select the correct code:

- (a) A and B only                      (b) B and C only  
(c) A, B, and C                      (d) A only

79. Consider the following statements about the Muddiman Committee (1924):

1. It was appointed to review the working of the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms (1919).

2. It recommended greater autonomy to the provinces.

3. It endorsed the continuation of dyarchy in the provinces.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

80. Which of the following statements is correct regarding the enforcement of Fundamental Rights in India?

1. Only the State can violate Fundamental Rights.

2. Certain Fundamental Rights are enforceable against private individuals.

3. Fundamental Rights are available only to citizens in certain cases.

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

81. Which of the following statements about National Emergency is/are correct?

1. A Proclamation of Emergency may be made by the President only when the security of India or any part thereof is threatened by war or external aggression or armed rebellion.

2. The Government of India acquires power to give directions to a State on any matter.

3. The Proclamation of Emergency does not suspend the State legislature.

4. The Proclamation of Emergency can continue for a maximum period of six months at a time only if approved by resolutions of both the Houses of Parliament.

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

82. During whose tenure as Viceroy of India was the first Public Service Commission established?

- (a) Lord Curzon  
(b) Lord Chelmsford  
(c) Lord Irwin  
(d) Lord Reading

83. Which Article of the Indian Constitution is interpreted as the constitutional foundation for the Right to Information?

- (a) Article 14  
(b) Article 19(1)(a)  
(c) Article 21  
(d) Article 32

84. Who appoints the Chief Information Commissioner (CIC) of India?

- (a) The Prime Minister alone  
(b) The President on the recommendation of a committee  
(c) The Parliament through a joint sitting  
(d) The Chief Justice of India

85. What was the main outcome of the People's Union for Civil Liberties (PUCL) vs. Union of India (2004) case?
- (a) Recognition of the Right to Food
  - (b) Right to Information about candidates contesting elections
  - (c) Right to Education as a Fundamental Right
  - (d) Recognition of Transgender Rights
86. Which Supreme Court judgment held that telephone tapping / interception without safeguards violates the right to privacy and rule of law principles?
- (a) Kharak Singh v. State of U.P.
  - (b) M. P. Sharma & K. S. Puttaswamy
  - (c) People's Union for Civil Liberties v. Union of India (1997 / 2004)
  - (d) Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India
87. In MC Mehta v. Union of India (1987 onwards), related to environmental torture, the Supreme Court introduced the principle of:
- (a) Absolute property rights
  - (b) Public Trust Doctrine
  - (c) Doctrine of Lapse
  - (d) Doctrine of Eclipse
88. Which case introduced the "Public Interest Litigation (PIL)" as a tool for judicial activism in India?
- (a) Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India
  - (b) S.P. Gupta v. Union of India
  - (c) Rural Litigation and Entitlement Kendra v. State of U.P.
  - (d) Vishaka v. State of Rajasthan
89. In Navtej Singh Johar v. Union of India (2018), the Supreme Court of India:
- (a) Upheld Section 377 of the IPC as constitutional
  - (b) Decriminalized consensual homosexual acts between adults
  - (c) Legalized same-sex marriage
  - (d) Declared transgender identity unconstitutional
90. Which of the following judgments recognized the rights of transgender persons as a "third gender"?
- (a) NALSA v. Union of India (2014)
  - (b) Navtej Singh Johar v. Union of India (2018)
  - (c) Suresh Kumar Koushal v. Naz Foundation (2013)
  - (d) Shayara Bano v. Union of India (2017)
91. Following the Shayara Bano judgment, which Act criminalized the practice of instant triple talaq?
- (a) Muslim Women (Protection of Rights on Marriage) Act, 2018
  - (b) Muslim Personal Law Act, 1937
  - (c) Uniform Civil Code Bill, 2020
  - (d) Women's Protection Act, 2019
92. Which of the following statements correctly distinguishes Article 32 from Article 226 of the Constitution?
- (a) Only the Supreme Court can issue writs for Fundamental Rights under Article 32.
  - (b) High Courts cannot issue writs for enforcement of Fundamental Rights.
  - (c) Both can issue writs, but High Courts can do so even for "any other purpose."
  - (d) Article 226 is a part of Directive Principles of State Policy.
93. Which of the following correctly describes the "Doctrine of Alternative Remedy" associated with Article 226?
- (a) High Courts cannot issue writs if an alternative legal remedy is available.
  - (b) The existence of an alternative remedy automatically ousts writ jurisdiction.
  - (c) High Courts usually avoid writs if an effective alternative remedy exists, except in exceptional cases.
  - (d) The doctrine allows direct appeal to the Supreme Court.

94. Which of the following is not a function of the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC)?  
 (a) Conducting examinations for appointments to All India Services  
 (b) Advising the government on promotion and transfer matters  
 (c) Preparing and implementing personnel policy of the Government  
 (d) Advising on disciplinary matters affecting civil servants
95. The Right to Information Act, 2005, applies to which of the following bodies?  
 1. Central Government departments  
 2. State Government departments  
 3. Private bodies substantially financed by the government  
 Select the correct answer:  
 (a) 1 only (b) 1 and 2 only  
 (c) 1, 2 and 3 (d) 2 and 3 only
96. Which of the following rights was recognized as part of the 'Right to Life and Personal Liberty' under Article 21?  
 (a) Right to Shelter  
 (b) Right to Information  
 (c) Right to Privacy  
 (d) All of the above
97. In PUCL v. Union of India, which constitutional articles were relied upon to justify the right to information about electoral candidates?  
 (a) Article 14 and Article 21  
 (b) Article 19(1)(a) and Article 21  
 (c) Article 32 and Article 226  
 (d) Article 368 and Article 32
98. Which Supreme Court case affirmed that the right to life includes the right to livelihood (and thus a right against eviction) under Article 21?  
 (a) Hussainara Khatoon v. State of Bihar  
 (b) Olga Tellis v. Bombay Municipal Corporation  
 (c) Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India  
 (d) MC Mehta v. Union of India
99. Which Supreme Court case ruled that privacy is a fundamental right under the Indian Constitution?  
 (a) Kharak Singh v. State of U.P.  
 (b) Selvi v. State of Karnataka  
 (c) Justice K.S. Puttaswamy (Retd.) v. Union of India  
 (d) PUCL v. Union of India
100. The power of the High Courts to issue writs under Article 226 is:  
 (a) Original but not concurrent  
 (b) Concurrent with the Supreme Court  
 (c) Derived from the Parliament  
 (d) Advisory in nature
101. In Shah Bano Case (1985), the Supreme Court upheld a Muslim woman's right to:  
 (a) Property under the Hindu Succession Act  
 (b) Maintenance under Section 125 of CrPC  
 (c) Divorce through judicial separation  
 (d) Equal share in ancestral property
102. Which of the following Supreme Court judgments declared instant triple talaq (talaq-e-biddat) unconstitutional?  
 (a) Shah Bano v. Union of India (1985)  
 (b) Mary Roy v. State of Kerala (1986)  
 (c) Shayara Bano v. Union of India (2017)  
 (d) Sarla Mudgal v. Union of India (1995)
103. The concept of "constitutional morality", central to LGBTQ+ rights jurisprudence, was first elaborated by:  
 (a) Justice D.Y. Chandrachud in Puttaswamy v. Union of India  
 (b) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar during Constituent Assembly debates  
 (c) Justice Indu Malhotra in Navtej Johar case  
 (d) Justice Rohinton F. Nariman in Kesavananda Bharati case



104. Which Supreme Court case struck down Section 66A of the IT Act, 2008 as unconstitutional?  
(a) PUCL v. Union of India (2004)  
(b) K.S. Puttaswamy v. Union of India (2017)  
(c) Shreya Singhal v. Union of India (2015)  
(d) Indira Nehru Gandhi v. Raj Narain (1975)
105. In which case did the Supreme Court lay down guidelines against sexual harassment at workplace?  
(a) Vishaka v. State of Rajasthan (1997)  
(b) PUCL v. Union of India (2004)  
(c) MC Mehta v. Union of India (1987)  
(d) Shreya Singhal v. Union of India (2015)
106. In Ika Gandhi v. Union of India (1978), the Supreme Court expanded Article 21 by holding Manning that—  
(a) Any law is valid if passed by Parliament.  
(b) Procedure must be fair, just, and reasonable.  
(c) Freedom of speech includes press freedom.  
(d) Privacy is not a fundamental right.
107. Which of the following features does NOT apply to the FPTP system in India?  
(a) Single-member constituencies  
(b) Candidate with most votes wins  
(c) Party representation is proportional to votes  
(d) Easy and quick vote counting
108. Which one of the following features is correct about the First Past the Post (FPTP) system?  
(a) A candidate who wins may not get the majority of votes  
(b) More than one representative may be elected from one constituency  
(c) Voters vote for the party, not the candidate  
(d) Every party gets seats in proportion to votes received
109. Who was the first Speaker to preside over a Lok Sabha with a coalition government?  
(a) Somnath Chatterjee  
(b) Rabi Ray  
(c) G. V. Mavalankar  
(d) P. A. Sangma
110. Who was the first woman Speaker of the Lok Sabha?  
(a) Sumitra Mahajan  
(b) Meira Kumar  
(c) Sushma Swaraj  
(d) Sarojini Naidu
111. Who presides over the Lok Sabha in the absence of the Speaker and Deputy Speaker?  
(a) Prime Minister  
(b) Chairman of Rajya Sabha  
(c) Panel of Chairpersons nominated by the Speaker  
(d) Leader of the Opposition
112. Which of the following statements about the Speaker of the Lok Sabha is/are correct?  
1. The Speaker is elected by the members of Lok Sabha from among themselves.  
2. The Speaker presides over the joint sitting of both Houses of Parliament.  
3. The Speaker can not vote in case of a tie.  
Select the correct answer using the code:  
(a) 1 only  
(b) 1 and 2 only  
(c) 1 and 3 only  
(d) 1, 2, and 3
113. Which of the following statements is NOT correct?  
(a) Legislation on criminal law, barring exceptions, is under the Concurrent List  
(b) Bankruptcy & Insolvency are under the Concurrent List  
(c) Inter-State trade and commerce is under the State List  
(d) Banking is exclusively under the Union List

114. Which of the following is true regarding Parliamentary override on Concurrent List subjects?
- (a) State laws always prevail
  - (b) Parliament can override by enacting a law on the same subject
  - (c) Supreme Court decides in every case
  - (d) No such override exists
115. Which of the following cases reaffirmed that High Courts' writ powers under Article 226 form part of the Basic Structure of the Constitution?
- (a) Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala
  - (b) L. Chandra Kumar v. Union of India
  - (c) S.R. Bommai v. Union of India
  - (d) Indira Gandhi v. Raj Narain
116. Which one of the following is a major criticism of the FPTP system?
- (a) Votes are counted proportionally
  - (b) A candidate can win without majority support
  - (c) Coalition governments are impossible
  - (d) Voters cannot choose a candidate
117. Who was the first Speaker to face a no-confidence motion personally (not government)?
- (a) Somnath Chatterjee
  - (b) Rabi Ray
  - (c) Meira Kumar
  - (d) P. A. Sangma
118. Who was the first Speaker to resign from the post before completing the term?
- (a) Balram Jakhar
  - (b) Somnath Chatterjee
  - (c) Rabi Ray
  - (d) P. A. Sangma
119. Who was the longest-serving Speaker of the Lok Sabha?
- (a) Balram Jakhar
  - (b) Somnath Chatterjee
  - (c) Rabi Ray
  - (d) P.A. Sangma
120. Who was the first Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha?
- (a) S. V. Krishnamoorthy Rao
  - (b) M. A. Ayyangar
  - (c) G. V. Mavalanka
  - (d) Rabi Ray
121. Which of the following statements is true regarding the tenure and resignation of the Lok Sabha Speaker?
- (a) The Speaker holds office during the life of Lok Sabha and resigns by writing to the President.
  - (b) The Speaker holds office during the life of Lok Sabha and resigns by writing to the Deputy Speaker.
  - (c) The Speaker can be removed by a resolution of Lok Sabha passed by a simple majority.
  - (d) The Speaker automatically vacates office upon dissolution of Lok Sabha.
122. Which of the following powers are exercised by the Speaker of the Lok Sabha?
- (a) Controlling debates in the House
  - (b) Deciding disqualification of members under anti-defection law
  - (c) Referring bills to committees
  - (d) All of the above

123. Who among the following was the first pro-tem Speaker to be unanimously elected as the Speaker of the Lok Sabha?

- (a) Rabi Ray
- (b) Hiren Mukherjee
- (c) Somnath Chatterjee
- (d) P.A. Sangma

124. Which of the following subjects can both Union and State legislatures legislate upon without conflict?

- (a) Atomic energy
- (b) Agriculture
- (c) Education
- (d) Defence

125. Which subjects belong to the Concurrent List (List III)?

- (a) Education, Forests, Bankruptcy & Insolvency
- (b) Defence, Banking, Atomic Energy
- (c) Trade and commerce within a State, Public order
- (d) Citizenship, Railways, Maritime Shipping