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PRESTORMINGTM

TEST BOOKLET

Test Booklet Series

T.B.C : P-SIA-A-GS

Serial : P-GSI-252609

GENERAL STUDIES - PAPER - I

INDIAN POLITY - II

TEST - 09



Time Allowed : Two Hours

Maximum Marks : 200

I N S T R U C T I O N S

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(1-A)

SIA-A-GS I



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1. Consider the following statements:

1. As per Articles 72 and 161 of the Indian Constitution, the President and Governors are empowered to grant mercy petitions.
2. A mercy petition can be filed by a convict sentenced to death or their heirs/relatives only after exhausting all legal remedies.

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 cabinet committees is the most powerful and often described as Super-Cabinet?

- (a) Economic Affairs Committee
- (b) Appointments Committee
- (c) Political Affairs Committee
- (d) Parliamentary Affairs Committee

3. In the S.R. Bommai Case (1994), the Supreme Court declared how many of the following to be the elements of the Basic structure of the Constitution?

1. Secularism
2. Social justice
3. Judicial review
4. Principle of equality

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

4. With respect to the interstate water dispute, consider the following:

1. Article 262 of the Indian constitution prohibits any interstate water sharing disputes from being settled in the Supreme Court.
2. The regulation and development of interstate rivers fall under the Union List in the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India.
3. The Tribunal's decision under the interstate water dispute, 1956 Act, is final and binding on the States.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

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

5. Consider the following statements regarding the Anti-Defection Law:

1. The presiding officer can consider a defection case only upon receiving a member's complaint.
2. The decision of the presiding officer is final and cannot be questioned in any 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

6. With reference to the whip system in the Indian Parliament, consider the following statements:

1. The whip system is provided under the Tenth Schedule of the Constitution.
2. While a one-line whip only informs members about a vote, a three-line whip obliges them to attend and vote in accordance with the party's direction.
3. The whip system is applicable in the election of the Vice President of India.

How many of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

7. Consider the following information:

Sl. no.	Provision	Procedure for amending the provision
1.	Fifth Schedule—administration of scheduled areas and scheduled tribes	By a simple majority of parliament
2.	Fundamental Rights	By special majority of parliament and consent of states
3.	Election of the President and its manner	By a special majority of parliament
4.	Delimitation of constituencies	By a simple majority of parliament

Which of the above rows are correctly matched?

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

8. Recently, the Supreme Court of India laid down time-bound guidelines for Governors under Article 200 to act upon a Bill. With respect to this consider the following statements:

1. A Governor, acting on the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers, is expected to decide on Bills within a period of one month.
2. Governors may, in case of reservations, withhold their assent to a Bill for an indefinite period.
3. If the Bill is re-passed by the State Legislature, the Governor must grant assent within one month.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

9. With reference to the constitutional distribution of legislative powers over gambling and online gaming in India, consider the following statements:

1. The Promotion and Regulation of Online Gaming Act, 2025, is traceable to Parliament's residuary power, as online and cyber activities are not enumerated in any list of the Seventh Schedule.
2. Posts and telegraphs, telephones, wireless, broadcasting, and other like forms of communication fall under the Union List in the Seventh Schedule.
3. Betting and gambling fall exclusively in the State List, giving State Legislatures sole authority over traditional gambling activities under normal circumstances.

Which of the above statements are correct?

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

(4-A)

10. Consider the following statements:

Statement-I:

The parliamentary system of Government prevents despotism.

Statement II:

A no-confidence motion can remove the executive.

Statement III:

The executive authority is vested in the Council of Ministers.

Which of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

- (a) Both Statement II and Statement III are correct and both of them explain Statement I.
- (b) Both Statement II and Statement III are correct but only one of them explains Statement I.
- (c) Only one of Statements II and III is correct and that explains Statement I.
- (d) Neither Statement II nor Statement III is correct.

11. With reference to the Advocate General of the State, consider the following statements:

- 1. He/she is appointed and removed by the Governor of the State.
- 2. He/she must be qualified to become a Supreme Court judge.
- 3. He/She may participate in the proceedings of the State Legislature but is not entitled to vote.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

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

12. Which one of the following is **not** covered under the Representation of the People Act, 1950?

- (a) Delimitation of powers of the President.
- (b) Composition of the Legislative Council in a State.
- (c) Registration of electors for Parliamentary Constituencies.
- (d) Electoral roll for State Legislative Council elections.

13. Consider the following statements with respect to elections in India :

- 1. A by-election shall not be conducted when the remaining tenure of the member whose seat has fallen vacant is less than one year.
- 2. A person who is convicted of insulting the National Flag is disqualified from contesting in the elections to the Parliament for a decade.
- 3. If a deceased candidate belonged to a recognized political party, the party can propose another candidate within thirty days.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

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

14. Arrange the following commissions on Centre-State Relations in Chronological order:

- 1. Sarkaria Commission
- 2. Punchhi Commission
- 3. Rajmanna Commission

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

15. With reference to Grants-in-Aid, consider the following statements:

1. Statutory grants are given to States based on the recommendation of the Finance Commission.
2. Discretionary Grants given by the Centre to States are to help the state financially fulfil plan targets.

Which of the above grants-in-aid are given under Article 275 of the Indian Constitution?

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

16. With reference to Cabinet Committees, consider the following statements:

1. They are not mentioned in the Constitution or Rules of Business of Parliament.
2. They are set up by the President.
3. Non-Cabinet members can also be members of these committees.

How many of the above statements is/are **not** correct?

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

17. Consider the following statements:

1. The period between an adjournment and the next sitting of the House is called a 'recess'.
2. The period between the first sitting of a house and its prorogation is called a 'session'.
3. The Parliament must meet at least three times every year.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

18. With reference to the recent action of the Election Commission of India (ECI) on registered unrecognised political parties, consider the following statements:

1. The ECI can delist a political party if it fails to contest even a single election for six continuous years.
2. Delisted parties lose eligibility for benefits such as reserved election symbols and tax exemptions.
3. Before delisting, the ECI issues show-cause notices and gives the concerned parties an opportunity for a hearing.

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

19. With reference to cooperative federalism in India, consider the following statements:

1. The Inter-State Council and the NITI Aayog are institutional mechanisms that promote cooperation between the Union and the States.
2. The Zonal Councils have been set up under Article 263 of the Constitution.
3. The Planning Commission was a constitutional body, whereas NITI Aayog is a statutory body.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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



20. With reference to the GST Council, consider the following statements:

1. GST Council is a Constitutional body and its recommendations are binding on the Union and the States.
2. It was introduced through the 101st Constitutional Amendment Act, 2016.
3. The central government holds a weightage of $\frac{2}{3}$ rd of the total votes in the GST Council, while the state governments collectively hold the remaining $\frac{1}{3}$ rd

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

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

21. Consider the following :

1. Written Constitution
2. Rigid Constitution
3. Single Citizenship
4. Integrated Election Machinery

How many of the features given above are considered unitary features of Indian Constitution?

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

22. Consider the following scenarios:

1. When Lok Sabha Passes a Resolution supported by two-thirds of the members present and voting.
2. When the legislatures of two or more states pass resolutions requesting the Parliament to enact laws on a matter in the State List
3. When the President's rule is imposed in a state.

Under which of the above conditions is Parliament empowered to make laws on matters in the State List?

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

23. With reference to 15th Finance Commission, consider the following statements:

1. The period of recommendations of the 15th Finance Commission is valid for the period 2020–2026.
2. It recommended a vertical devolution of 42% of the divisible pool of Central taxes to the States.
3. The recommendations of the Finance Commission are binding on the Government of India.

Which of the statements given above is/are **not** correct?

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

24. Which of the following correctly describes the distribution of legislative powers under the Government of India Act, 1935?

- (a) It introduced a twofold distribution - Federal and Provincial Lists with residuary powers vested in the provinces.
- (b) It provided for a threefold distribution - Federal, Provincial, and Concurrent Lists with residuary powers vested in the Governor-General.
- (c) It followed the U.S. model by vesting residuary powers in the provinces.
- (d) It created a single list of Union subjects, leaving all other matters to the provinces.

25. Consider the following pairs:

Sl. no.	Amendment Act		Provision
1.	100 th Amendment Act	-	Empowers the state to make special provision for the advancement of economically weaker sections of citizens.
2.	101 st Amendment Act	-	Implementation of the India-Bangladesh Land Boundary Agreement
3.	102 nd Amendment Act	-	Gave constitutional status to the National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC)
4.	103 rd Amendment Act	-	Introduction of the Goods and Services Tax (GST)

How many of the above pairs is/are correct?

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

26. With reference to the 106th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2023, consider the following statements:

- The Act provides for reservation of seats for women in Parliament and State Assemblies.
- The reservation shall cease to have effect on the expiration of a period of ten years from such commencement.
- The amendment provides for rotation of seats reserved for women after each delimitation.

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

27. Consider the following provisions:

- It provided for the creation of the All-India Judicial Service.
- It provided for administrative tribunals and tribunals for other matters.
- It deleted the right to property from the list of Fundamental Rights.

Which of the above were undertaken under the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976?

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

28. With reference to the recently concluded Special Intensive Revision (SIR) of electoral rolls in Bihar, consider the following statements:

- The SIR has been successfully completed in Bihar, marking the first such large-scale revision since 2003.
- It aimed to include all eligible voters and remove names of ineligible or duplicate electors.
- Booth Level Officers (BLOs) conducted door-to-door verification of electors during the process.

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

29. The cabinet form of government means:

- (a) A system of government marked by the existence of a group that collectively decides on government policies and is also collectively responsible to the Parliament.
- (b) A form of government in which the Cabinet is supreme and independent from other organs of the State.
- (c) A form of government in which all members of the Cabinet are popularly elected on the basis of universal adult franchise.
- (d) A form of government in which the President, and not the Prime Minister, who presides over the Cabinet meetings for the reason that he is directly elected by the people.

30. Consider the following statements:

- 1. The President has the right to elicit any specific information from the Council of Ministers.
- 2. The President can direct that any matter on which a decision has been taken by a Minister should be placed before the Council of Ministers.
- 3. The President can call for information relating to proposals for legislation.
- 4. All decisions of the Council of Ministers relating to the administration of the Union must be communicated to the President.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

31. Consider the following statements:

- 1. The Vice-President may, by writing under his hand addressed to the President, resign his office. This provision does not require parliamentary approval and takes effect immediately upon receipt by the President.
- 2. An election to fill a vacancy caused by the expiration of the term of office of Vice-President shall be held before the expiration of the term.
- 3. The Vice-President shall, notwithstanding the expiration of his term, continue to hold office until his successor enters upon his office.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

32. With reference to the constitutional scheme for resolving conflicts between the Union List, State List, and Concurrent List under Article 246 and Article 254, consider the following statements:

- 1. If a Union List entry conflicts with a State List entry, the Union List prevails.
- 2. If a Union List entry conflicts with a Concurrent List entry, the Concurrent List prevails.
- 3. If a State List entry conflicts with a Concurrent List entry, the Concurrent List prevails.
- 4. A State law inconsistent with a Central law on a Concurrent List subject becomes valid in that State if it receives Presidential assent.

Which of the above statements are correct?

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

33. Consider the following statements with respect to the powers enjoyed by the Governor of a state in India:

1. He addresses the Legislative Assembly of the State at the commencement of the first session of each year.
2. He can send a message to the Legislative Assembly with respect to a Bill pending in the Assembly at that time.
3. He can summon, prorogue, and dissolve the legislative Assembly of the State.
4. He can either give his assent to the Bill or reserve it for the President's consideration if it seeks to curtail the powers of the State High Court.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

34. When no party has a clear majority in the State Legislative Assembly, the principal consideration governing the Governor's choice of the Chief Minister is:

- (a) The ability of the person who is most likely to command a stable majority in the House.
- (b) The largest political party in the Legislative Assembly.
- (c) The Combination of several parties as a unit.
- (d) The loyalty and support of the party members to their respective party programmes and policies.

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

	List I		List II
(A)	The Speaker	1.	Fixes the time limit for the discussion of Demands
(B)	The Finance Minister	2.	Examines the financial operation of the executives
(C)	The President	3.	Causes the annual financial statement to be laid before the Parliament
(D)	The Comptroller and Auditor General of India	4.	Oversees the country's fiscal policy

Codes :

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

36. What will follow if a money bill is returned by the Rajya Sabha with recommendations?

- (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.

37. Consider the following statements:

1.	Call Attention Motion	To draw the attention of the minister to a matter of urgent public importance
2.	Adjournment Motion	To adjourn the house by the members themselves, as the presiding officer refused to adjourn
3.	Privilege Motion	To draw the attention of the speaker towards an incorrect/incomplete answer by a minister
4.	Cut Motion	To move a proposal to reduce expenditure in the Budget proposals

Which of the pairs given above are correct?

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

38. Consider the following statements:

Statement-I:

The Solicitor General of India aids the Attorney General in carrying out his official duties.

Statement II:

The Solicitor General of India is appointed under Article 76 of the Indian Constitution.

Which of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

- (a) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct, and Statement II is the correct Explanation for Statement I.
- (b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct Explanation for Statement-I
- (c) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect
- (d) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct

39. The term 'Primus inter pares' in relation to the Prime Minister implies

- (a) The Prime Minister is the least powerful in relation to the ministers.
- (b) The Prime Minister is the most powerful in relation to the ministers.
- (c) The Prime Minister is as powerful as the President.
- (d) The Prime Minister is as powerful as the Speaker.

40. On a particular day, 120 members of the Rajya Sabha were present for a meeting of the Rajya Sabha to vote on an ordinary bill already passed by the Lok Sabha. Seventy-five members vote in favor of the bill. In this context which of the following possibilities is correct?

- (a) The bill failed to pass because half the number of members of Rajya Sabha were not present and did not vote.
- (b) The bill is declared passed and is sent to the President for approval
- (c) The bill fails because $\frac{2}{3}$ rd of those present and voted did not vote for it.
- (d) The bill is not passed and has to go to the lower house for reconsideration.

41. Disqualification on grounds of defection for a member of parliament will not apply

- (a) In case of him being a part of the split in the original political party to which he is elected.
- (b) If he has voluntarily given up his membership of a political party after being elected as the presiding officer of the House.
- (c) If he abstains from voting in the House contrary to the direction of the political party.
- (d) If a nominated member of a house joins a political party after six months.



42. Who among the following is a constitutional authority whose removal from office by the President requires a reference to the Supreme Court?

- (a) Chairman and Members of the Union Public Service Commission
- (b) Judge of the Supreme Court
- (c) Comptroller and Auditor-General
- (d) The Chief Election Commissioner

43. Prevention of food adulteration comes under

- (a) Centre list
- (b) State list
- (c) Concurrent list
- (d) None of the above

44. Which of the following are the limitations on the sovereignty of the Indian Parliament?

- 1. Fundamental rights
- 2. Judicial Review
- 3. Written Constitution
- 4. Federalism

5. Directive Principles of State Policy

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

45. Which of the following statements is/are **not** violative of the principle of federalism?

- 1. The President of India takes over the administration of states under the emergency provisions.
- 2. The Parliament of India has the exclusive power to make any law with respect to any matter not enumerated in the Concurrent List or the State List.
- 3. The distribution of powers between the Union and provinces is done through three different lists enumerated in the Constitution of India.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

46. Consider the following statements regarding the Cabinet Secretariat:

- 1. The Cabinet Secretariat functions directly under the Prime Minister as per the Government of India (Allocation of Business) Rules, 1961.
- 2. The business allotted to the Cabinet Secretariat includes providing secretarial assistance to the Cabinet and its Committees, and administering the Rules of Business.

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

47. Consider the following statements regarding the constitutional provisions relating to trade, commerce and intercourse in India:

- 1. Parliament may by law impose restrictions on the freedom of trade, commerce or intercourse between one state and another in the public interest.
- 2. Bills imposing restrictions on the freedom of trade, commerce or intercourse within a state cannot be moved in the state legislature under any circumstances.
- 3. Parliament may enact any law giving or authorising any discrimination to deal with a situation arising from the scarcity of goods in any part of Indian territory.
- 4. Trade and commerce within the state is a subject in the concurrent list.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

48. Which of the following Constitutional Amendment Acts provided that the total number of existing seats allocated to various states in the Lok Sabha on the basis of the 1971 census shall remain unchanged until the first census taken after 2026?

- (a) 83rd Amendment
- (b) 84th Amendment
- (c) 85th Amendment
- (d) 86th Amendment

49. Consider the following statements:

1. When a State Legislative Assembly is dissolved, its members cease to be qualified to vote in the Presidential election.
2. The President can promulgate ordinances when the Parliament is not in session, and such ordinances must be approved by the Parliament within six months of its reassembly.

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

50. With reference to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, consider the following statements:

1. The Act provides for Special Courts for the trial of such offences.
2. The Act does not apply to crimes between SCs or STs.
3. The Act allows for anticipatory bail to the accused in all cases.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

51. Commercial and prohibited speeches are protected under:

- (a) Article 19 of the Indian Constitution
- (b) Article 21 of the Indian Constitution
- (c) Article 29 of the Indian Constitution
- (d) None of the above

52. Consider the following statements:

Statement 1 :

The reservation of thirty per cent of seats for women in Parliament and State legislatures does not require a Constitutional amendment.

Statement 2 :

Political parties contesting elections can allocate thirty-three per cent of the seats they contest to women candidates without any constitutional amendment.

Which one of the following is correct with respect to the above statements?

- (a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct, and Statement-II explains Statement-I.
- (b) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct, but Statement II does not explain Statement I.
- (c) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
- (d) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

53. Which one of the following statements regarding the 'Exit Poll' is correct?

- (a) 'Exit Poll' is a term used to denote a post-election survey of voters regarding the candidate in whose favour they had exercised their franchise.
- (b) 'Exit Poll' and 'Option Poll' are the same.
- (c) 'Exit Poll' is a device through which the results of voting can be most exactly predicted.
- (d) 'Exit Poll' is an administrative device made recently by the Chief Election Commissioner to prevent impersonation.

54. Consider the following statements:

1. As the President is the supreme commander of the defence forces, the Prime Minister has to take all major decisions regarding defence only after prior approval by the President.
2. The Prime Minister has to communicate to the President all decisions of the Cabinet relating to administration and proposals for legislation.

Which of the above is/are constitutionally obligatory for the Prime Minister of India?

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

55. Who among the following are members of the Inter-State Council?

1. Chief Ministers of all States
2. Chief Ministers of Union Territories having Legislative Assemblies
3. Governors of all States
4. Administrators of Union Territories not having Legislative Assemblies

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

56. Which of the following subjects were transferred from the State List to the Concurrent List by the 42nd Amendment Act, 1976?

1. Protection of wild animals and birds
2. Forests
3. Weights and Measures
4. Electricity

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

57. With reference to the distinction between the Indian and British Parliamentary systems, consider the following statements:

1. In India, the Head of the State is elected, whereas in Britain, the Head of the State holds a hereditary position.
2. The British Parliament is sovereign, whereas the Indian Parliament is limited by a written Constitution and judicial review.
3. In India, only members of Parliament can be appointed as ministers, whereas in Britain, even non-members can become ministers.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

58. With reference to the procedure for amending the Constitution of India under Article 368, consider the following statements:

1. A Constitutional Amendment Bill can be introduced only in the Lok Sabha.
2. In case of disagreement between the two Houses, a joint sitting can be held to resolve the deadlock.
3. The President can neither withhold nor return a Constitutional Amendment Bill for reconsideration.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

59. Which of the following provisions of the Constitution cannot be amended by a simple majority of Parliament?

- (a) Formation of new states and alteration of boundaries.
- (b) Creation or abolition of Legislative Councils in States.
- (c) Delimitation of constituencies.
- (d) Distribution of legislative powers between the Union and the States.

60. With reference to the Prime Minister of India, consider the following statements:

- 1. He/she sets up various Cabinet Committees through the Government of India (Transaction of Business) Rules, 1961.
- 2. He/she is the head of the Cabinet Committee on Security (CCS).
- 3. He/she is the crisis manager-in-chief at the political level during emergencies.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

61. With reference to the Attorney General of India (AGI), consider the following statements:

- 1. He/she has a fixed tenure of five years.
- 2. He/she can advise any ministry or department of the Government of India.
- 3. He/she is not prohibited from engaging in private legal practice.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

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

62. With reference to the joint sitting of parliament, consider the following:

- 1. Article 108 of the Indian Constitution provides for a joint sitting of both Houses of Parliament to resolve a deadlock on a bill.
- 2. The provision of a joint sitting is applicable to ordinary or financial bills only, and not to money bills or Constitutional Amendment bills.
- 3. The joint sitting is governed by the Rules of Procedure of both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.
- 4. Joint sittings of Parliament have occurred only three times since 1950.

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 4 only

63. Consider the following statements:

- 1. Article 123 of the Constitution empowers the President to promulgate ordinances.
- 2. An ordinance will not be void under any circumstances until the commencement of the parliamentary sessions of both houses.
- 3. The maximum life of an ordinance can be six months
- 4. An ordinance cannot come into force from a back date

How many of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

64. The 130th Constitution Amendment Bill was often seen in the news, which is related to
- (a) Simplify legal processes to enhance ease of doing business.
 - (b) Removal of a minister, if he/she is arrested and detained in custody on account of serious criminal offences.
 - (c) Empowers the Election Commission to conduct simultaneous elections.
 - (d) None of the above.

65. Consider the following statements:

1. The Rajya Sabha empowers Parliament to legislate on a subject listed in the State List in the national interest.
2. A Financial Bill not confined solely to matters under Article 110 can be introduced in the Rajya Sabha.
3. The power and status of the Rajya Sabha are equal to that of the Lok Sabha in initiating the removal of the Vice-President.

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

66. Consider the following statements:

1. A bill that derogates the power of the High Court.
2. A Bill that relates to the imposition of taxes on water or electricity.
3. A bill imposing restrictions on trade and commerce.
4. A bill that falls within Article 360 during a financial emergency.
5. A bill relating to a subject enumerated in the concurrent list.

Which of the above State legislature bills, as recommended by the Sarkaria Commission, can the Governor reserve for the President's consideration?

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

67. With reference to factors affecting real voter participation in India, consider the following statements:

1. Migration often leads to a mismatch between a voter's residence and their polling location.
2. Remote areas require special polling arrangements to ensure reasonable access for voters.
3. Inducements during elections mainly influence voter turnout, not voter preference.

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

68. With reference to the composition of the State Legislative Council (Vidhan Parishad), consider the following statements:

1. One-third of its members are elected by the members of local bodies in the State.
2. One-twelfth of its members are elected by graduates of at least three years' standing.
3. One-sixth of its members are nominated by the Governor from among persons with special knowledge or experience in literature, science, art, the cooperative movement or social service.
4. One-third of its members are elected by the Legislative Assembly from among persons who are not its members.

Which of the above statements are correct?

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

69. With reference to the Indian Parliamentary Group (IPG), consider the following statements:

- 1 Both incumbent and former Members of Parliament are members of the Indian Parliamentary Group (IPG).
- 2 Incumbent members of Parliament are entitled to represent at meetings of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU).
- 3 The 150th Assembly of the Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) was held in Tashkent, Uzbekistan, in April 2025, focusing on parliamentary action for social development and justice.

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

70. Consider the following statements with respect to the Contingency Fund of India:

1. The Fund has been established as per Article 267 of the Constitution of India.
2. This Fund is placed at the disposal of the President to meet unforeseen expenditure.
3. The Corpus of the Contingency Fund currently stands at around Rs 500 crore.

How many of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

71. With reference to the National Sports Governance Act of 2025, consider the following statements:

1. It provides for National Sports Federations for each designated sport in India.
2. Sports is an entry in the State list of the seventh schedule of the Indian Constitution.
3. Office bearers of sports governing bodies must be aged between 21 years and 60 years.
4. Sports governing bodies under the Act will have district-level units.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

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

72. Consider the following statements:

1. The President can appoint a Vice-Governor if the office of Governor falls vacant due to his/her demise.
2. The Indian Constitution (First Amendment) Act of 1951 permits the same person to become Governor of two states.
3. The Indian Constitution requires that the Governor of a state must be someone who does not belong to that state.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

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

73. Consider the following statements:

1. Question Hour and Zero hour are not mentioned in the Rules of Procedure of Parliament.
2. Zero Hour is an Indian parliamentary innovation that began during the first Lok Sabha in 1952.
3. Both ministers and private members can be asked questions during the Question hour.

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

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

74. With reference to a bill that seeks to amend the federal provisions of the Constitution, consider the following statements:

1. It should be passed by a special majority in Parliament and in the legislatures of half of the States.
2. If it amends provisions on the legislative powers of States, it can be introduced in the Parliament or State legislatures.

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

75. With respect to a Constitutional Amendment bill, the President can:

1. Give assent to the bill
2. Withhold assent to the bill
3. Return the bill for reconsideration by the Parliament

How many of the above options is/are available to the President when a Constitutional Amendment bill has been passed by the Parliament?

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

76. Consider the following:

1. Political heterogeneity
2. Majority party rule
3. Single executive
4. Dissolution of the Lower House

How many of the above is/are features of a Parliamentary system of Government?

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

77. Consider the following:

1. Unsound mind
2. Corrupt practice
3. Non-residence

How many of the above can be considered as disqualifications that restrict a person from voting in the Lok Sabha elections?

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

78. Which of the following statements correctly distinguishes between the President's veto powers in India and those of the U.S. President?

- Both have absolute veto powers over all bills.
- The Indian President has a suspensive veto, whereas the U.S. President has a pocket veto.
- The Indian President has both a suspensive and a pocket veto, while the U.S. President has only a suspensive veto.
- Unlike the U.S. President, the Indian President does not have a qualified veto.

79. With reference to the functions of Parliamentary Committees in India, consider the following statements:

- They are mentioned under Part V of the Indian Constitution.
- Their recommendations are binding on the Government.
- They present the report to the House or to the Speaker/Chairman.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

80. With reference to the State Council of Ministers in India, consider the following statements:

- The number of ministers, including the chief minister, in a state shall not be less than 15.
- The salaries and allowances of ministers shall be determined by the state legislature.
- The advice tendered by Ministers to the Governor shall not be inquired into in any court.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

81. Consider the following statements:

- A censure motion can be moved against an individual Minister, while a no-confidence motion targets the entire Council of Ministers.
- A censure motion specifies the reasons for disapproval, while a no-confidence motion does not require reasons.
- If adopted, both motions lead to the same constitutional consequence.

Which of the statements given above correctly distinguishes a Censure Motion from a No Confidence Motion?

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

82. In the context of the Indian Constitution, which of the following characterizes the phrase "asymmetric federalism"?

- Unequal distribution of powers between the centre and the states under the Seventh Schedule.
- Special provisions for certain States in Part XXI.
- Emergency provisions which temporarily convert the system into a unitary one.

Select the answer using the code given below:

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



83. With reference to the Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha, consider the following statements:

1. The Secretary-General is appointed by the Speaker and holds office at the Speaker's pleasure.
2. The Secretary-General enjoys the status equivalent to the Cabinet Secretary of the Government of India.
3. The Secretary-General's removal requires consultation with the President of India.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?

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

84. With reference to voting rights in India, Consider the following:

1. The 61st Constitutional Amendment Act, 1988, lowered the voting age from 21 to 18 years.
2. This change was first applied only to Lok Sabha elections and later extended to State Assembly elections.

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

85. With reference to the use of Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs) in India, consider the following:

1. EVMs were first used on an experimental basis in 1998 in selected constituencies of Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, and Delhi.
2. The first general election where EVMs were used in the entire state was the Goa Assembly election in 1999.

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

86. Which one of the following developments first disrupted the cycle of simultaneous elections in India?

- (a) Dissolution of the Fourth Lok Sabha in 1970.
- (b) Dissolution of the Fifth Lok Sabha during the Emergency.
- (c) Premature dissolution of some State Assemblies in 1968–69.
- (d) Extension of the term of the Fifth Lok Sabha under Article 356.

87. Which of the following expenditures shall be charged on the Consolidated Fund of India?

1. The emoluments and allowances of the president and other expenditures relating to his office.
2. The emoluments and allowances of the Prime Minister and other expenditure relating to his office.
3. The salaries and allowances of the Chairman and the Deputy Chairman of the Council of State.
4. The Salaries and allowances of the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

88. Which of the following could be considered a precondition for the establishment of a federal government?

- (a) A desire among a group of communities or states to form a regional association to augment their bargaining power with the neighbouring bigger states, without sacrificing any of their autonomous powers to a higher authority.
- (b) A desire among a group of communities or states to leave all primary functions of government to a central and independent authority, retaining with them only some welfare work.
- (c) A desire among a group of communities or states to form an association among themselves to face some problems relating to communications and defence without any desire to establish a single independent government above them on a lasting basis.
- (d) A desire among a group of communities or states to function under a single independent government for some purposes on a lasting basis, without surrendering their autonomy in other areas.

89. Which of the following statements regarding the residuary powers of the Constitution of India are correct?

- 1. Residuary powers have been given to Parliament.
- 2. In the matter of residuary powers, the Constitution of India follows the Constitution of Australia.
- 3. The final authority to decide whether a particular matter falls under the residuary power or not is Parliament.
- 4. The Government of India Act, 1935, a primary source for the 7th schedule, placed residuary powers in the hands of the Governor-General.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

90. Which of the following statements about the Joint Parliamentary Committee (JPC) system is/are correct?

- 1. It can be appointed through a motion adopted by one House and concurred by the other.
- 2. It can be appointed by agreement between the presiding officers of the two Houses.
- 3. Its members are either elected by the Houses or nominated by the presiding officers.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

91. Which of the statements about the Public Accounts Committee (PAC) of Parliament is/are correct?

- 1. The PAC has the authority to scrutinise the appropriation and finance accounts of the government, as well as the reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General.
- 2. PACs are appointed on an ad-hoc basis as the need arises and cease to exist once they complete the tasks assigned to them.
- 3. The PAC comprises members from both Houses of Parliament.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

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

	List I		List I
(A)	Vote on account	1.	Lump-sum money granted without detailed estimates
(B)	Vote on credit	2.	Additional expenditure not covered in the approved budget
(C)	Supplementary grants	3.	Amount spent in excess of the demand for grants
(D)	Excess demand for grants	4.	Grants in advance pending budgetary approval

Codes :

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

93. With respect to the Parliamentary and Presidential systems, Which one of the following statements is **not** correct?

- The parliamentary system has the leadership of the Prime Minister, whereas the presidential system has the President as the leader of the government.
- The parliamentary system has both a nominal head and an actual head, whereas the presidential system has only one head.
- The parliamentary system features integration between the legislature and the executive, whereas the presidential system has separation between the two.
- In the parliamentary system, sovereignty rests with Parliament, whereas in the presidential system, the President is sovereign.

94. Consider the following statements with respect to Article 368 of the Indian Constitution:

- A Constitution Amendment Bill can be introduced by minister or a private member in either House of Parliament.
- To amend the 7th Schedule of the Constitution, ratification of half of the State legislatures is essential.

Which of the statements given above is/ are correct?

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

95. With reference to the Vice President of India, consider the following statements:

- The electoral college for the Vice President election is the same as that of the President of India.
- Both the Presidential and Vice-Presidential elections are held according to the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote.
- The Constitution mentions 'incapacity' as a ground for the removal of the Vice President

How many of the above statements is/are correct?

- Only one
- Only two
- All three
- None

(22-A)

96. With respect to postal ballot in India, Consider the following:

1. Electors above 60 years of age
2. Electors with benchmark disabilities
3. Service voters

How many of the above can avail of the postal ballot facility in India?

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

97. With reference to the Speaker of the Lok Sabha, consider the following statements:

1. The Speaker cannot vote when a resolution for his/her removal is under consideration by the House.
2. A Speaker can continue in office till the end of the Lok Sabha's tenure even if he/she ceases to be a member of Parliament.

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

98. With reference to the Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha, consider the following statements:

1. The Speaker carries out the duties of the Deputy Speaker when the latter's office falls vacant.
2. The Deputy Speaker, while presiding over the House, can only vote in case of equality of votes.
3. The Deputy Speaker may be removed from his/her office by a resolution of the Lok Sabha passed by a majority of all the then Members of the House, provided that no resolution shall be moved unless at least fourteen days' notice has been given.

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

99. Consider the following statements:

Statement-I:

The term of office of a member of the Rajya Sabha is six years.

Statement II:

The Constitution has fixed the term of office of members of the Rajya Sabha.

Statement III:

No Rajya Sabha member has retired before the completion of a six-year term.

Which of the following is correct with respect to the above statements?

- (a) Both Statement II and Statement III are correct, and both of them explain Statement I.
- (b) Both Statement II and Statement III are correct, but only one of them explains Statement I.
- (c) Only one of Statements II and III is correct, and that explains Statement I.
- (d) Neither Statement II nor Statement III is correct.

100. Which of the following are the merits of the Parliamentary form of Government?

1. Harmony between the legislature and the executive
2. Stable government
3. Responsible government
4. Government by experts

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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



Indian Polity II - UPSC PYQs - Practice Question

1. Consider the following statements with regard to pardoning power of the President of India: **(UPSC PYQ-2025)**
 1. The exercise of this power by the President can be subjected to limited judicial review.
 2. The President can exercise this power without the advice of the Central Government.Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
 - (a) I only
 - (b) II only
 - (c) Both I and II
 - (d) Neither I nor II
2. Consider the following statements: **(UPSC PYQ-2025)**
 - I. The Constitution of India explicitly mentions that in certain spheres, the Governor of a State acts in his/ her own discretion.
 - II. The President of India can, of his / her own, reserve a bill passed by a State Legislature of his/her consideration without it being forwarded by the Governor of the State concerned.Which of the statements given above is/ are correct?
 - (a) I only
 - (b) II only
 - (c) Both I and II
 - (d) Neither I nor II
3. How many Delimitation Commissions have been constituted by the Government of India till December 2023? **(UPSC PYQ- 2024)**
 - (a) One
 - (b) Two
 - (c) Three
 - (d) Four
4. The Constitution (71st Amendment) Act, 1992 amends the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution to include which of the following languages? **(UPSC PYQ- 2024)**
 1. Konkani
 2. Manipuri
 3. Nepali
 4. MaithiliSelect the correct answer using the code given below:
 - (a) 1, 2 and 3
 - (b) 1, 2 and 4
 - (c) 1, 3 and 4
 - (d) 2, 3 and 4
5. Consider the following statements : **(UPSC PYQ- 2023)**

Statement-I: In India, prisons are managed by state Governments with their own rules and regulations for the day-to-day administration of prisons.

Statement-II: In India, prisons are governed by the Prisons Act, 1894 which expressly kept the subject of prisons in the control of Provincial Governments.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?
 - (a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I
 - (b) Both Statement-I and Statement- II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I
 - (c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect
 - (d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct
6. In India, which one of the following Constitutional Amendments was widely believed to be enacted to overcome the judicial interpretations of the Fundamental Rights? **(UPSC PYQ- 2023)**
 - (a) 1st Amendment
 - (b) 42nd Amendment
 - (c) 44th Amendment
 - (d) 86th Amendment
7. With reference to anti-defection law in India, consider the following statements: **(UPSC PYQ- 2022)**
 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 of 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
8. Consider the following statements: **(UPSC PYQ- 2022)**
 1. The Constitution of India classifies the ministers into four rank 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
9. With reference to the Union Government, consider the following statements: **(UPSC PYQ- 2021)**
 1. N. Gopalaswamy Iyengar 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
10. Consider the following statements: **(UPSC PYQ- 2021)**
 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 only
 - (d) 2 and 3 only