



समीक्षा इंस्टीट्यूट

AN ISO 9001 : 2008 CERTIFIED INSTITUTE

☎ 98262-28312, 90745-85746, 77708-38222

[UNIT-6, Constitutional Government and economy of India]

सभी 100 प्रश्नों को अंकित करने का समय 2:00 घण्टे
Time for marking all 100 Question : 2:00 Hours

अधिकतम अंक : 200
Maximum Mark : 200

नोट

1. इस प्रश्न पत्र में विषयवार विवरण तथा प्रश्न का विभाजन निम्नानुसार है :-

प्रश्नपत्र Paper	प्रश्नक्रमांक ब्लॉक Questions No (S). Block			विषय Subject	टिप्पणी Remarks
II	कहाँ से From	कहाँ तक To	कुल Total	GS	अनिवार्य Compulsory
	1	100	100		

- इस प्रश्न पत्र में कुल 100 प्रश्न, क्रमांक 1 से 100 तक हैं एवं प्रत्येक प्रश्न दो अंक का है। सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। कोई ऋणात्मक मूल्यांकन नहीं है।
- This question booklet contains 100 questions numbered from 1 to 100 and each question carry 02 marks. All questions are compulsory, There is no negative marking.
- प्रश्न-पुस्तिका में किसी प्रकार की त्रुटि पाये जाने पर उसे प्रथम 15 मिनट में बदलकर सही प्रश्न-पुस्तिका ही जायेगी।
- If any discrepancy is found in the Question booklet the same can be replaced with a another correct question booklet within first 15 minute.
- प्रश्न पत्र हल करने के पहले प्रश्न-पुस्तिका के पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्देशों को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें एवं उनका कड़ाई से पालन करें। प्रश्नों के उत्तर दी गई ओ.एम.आर. उत्तर शीट पर सावधानीपूर्वक गोले काले कर ही अंकित कीजिए।
- Before answering the questions please read carefully the instructions printed on the cover page of the question booklet and strictly follow them. Indicate your answers by blacking bubbles carefully only on the O.M.R. Answer Sheet provided.
- किसी भी प्रकार का कैलकुलेटर, मोबाइल फोन या किसी भी प्रकार के अन्य इलेक्ट्रॉनिक उपकरण एवं लॉग टेबिल आदि का उपयोग करना वर्जित है।
- Use any type of calculator, mobile phone or any other electronic equipment and log table etc. is strictly prohibited.

Candidate Name :

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Roll No. :

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Candidate's Mobile No.

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Student Signature

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Invigilator Signature

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1. Who among the following are included in the Inter-State Council?

1. Prime Minister
2. Chief Ministers of all states
3. Chief Ministers of Union States with Legislatures
4. eight union cabinet ministers
5. Administrators of Union States with Legislatures

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

2. Which of the following cabinet level committees is not chaired by the Prime Minister?

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

**3. List-I (Schedules in the Constitution)
List-II (Provisions)**

A. Sixth Schedule

1. Administration and control of scheduled areas and scheduled tribes.

B. Second Schedule

2. Administration of tribal areas in states of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram.

C. Twelfth Schedule

3. Provisions as to the Speaker and Deputy Speaker of state Legislative Assemblies.

D. Fifth Schedule

4. Powers, authority and responsibilities of municipalities.

5. Powers, authority and responsibilities of Panchayats.

Codes: A B C D

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

4. The most important Legislative power of the Governor is:

- (a) Nominating members to the state legislature.
- (b) Issuing ordinances
- (c) Assenting bills passed by the state legislature
- (d) Dissolving the state legislative Assembly

1- varj kT; h; i fj "kn- ea fuEu ea l s dks
dks 'kkfey gkrs gâ

1 çèkku ea=h

2 l Hkh jkT; ka ds eq[; ea=h

3 foèkku eMy; ä l æk jkT; ka ds eq[; ea=h

4 vkB dæh; drcuV ea=h

5 foèkku e. My; ä l æk jkT; ka ds ç' kkl d

¼, ½]2]3]4] vks 5 ¼ch½]2]3] vks 4

¼l h½]2] vks 3 ¼Mh½]2] 3 vks 5

2- ef=eMy Lrj dh fuEu l fefr; ka ea l s

fdl dh vè; {krk çèkku ea=h ugÈ djrs \

¼, ½]k tuhfrd ekeyks l Ecuèk l fefr

¼ch½]fu; ä l fefr

¼l h½ l d nh; l fefr

¼Mh½ vkÆkd l fefr

3- l ph&I ¼l foèkku ea vuq ifp; kâ

l ph&II ¼çkoèkku½

¼, ½NBh vuq ph 1- vuq ifpr {ks=ka vks

vuq ifpr tutkr; ka dk ç' kkl u vks

fu; æ. ka

¼ch½ nh jh vuq ph 2- vl e] eßkky;]

f=i gk vks fetksj e jkT; ka ea tutkrh;

{ks=ka dk ç' kkl uA

¼l h½ ckjgoÈ vuq ph 3- jkT;

foèkku l Hkkvka ds vè; {k vks mi kè; {k ds

: i ea çkoèkkuA

¼Mh½ i kpoÈ vuq ph 4- uxj i kfydkvka dh

'kfä; kâ çkfkdkj vks mükj nkf; RoA 5-

i æk; rka dh 'kfä; kâ vfekdkj vks

mükj nkf; RoA

dk&M% , ch l h Mh

¼, ½ 1 3 4 2

¼ch½ 1 2 5 3

¼l h½ 2 3 4 1

¼Mh½ 2 3 5 1

4- jkT; i ky dh l cl s egRoI w kZ foèk; h

'kfä g%

¼, ½ jkT; foèk; dk ds fy, l nL; ka dks ukfer

djukA

¼ch½ vè; kns k tkjh djuk

¼l h½ jkT; foèk; dk jkjk i kfjr Lohæfr fcy

¼Mh½ jkT; foèkku l Hkk dks Hkæ djuk

5. Which of the following statements is incorrect?

- (a) Adjournment means an interruption in normal business of the Assembly.
- (b) Prorogation means the end of the Assembly.
- (c) Dissolution means the end of the Assembly.
- (d) Prorogation means end of a session of the Assembly.

6. Which of the following is not a formally prescribed device available to the members of Parliament?

- (a) Question Hour
- (b) Zero Hour
- (c) Half-an-hour discussion
- (d) Short duration discussion

7. Which of the following is exclusively a committee of the Lower House:

- (a) Committee on Assurances
- (b) Committee on Delegated Legislation
- (c) Committee on Public Undertakings
- (d) Estimates Committee

8. Which one of the following devices calls the attention of minister towards a matter of public importance?

- (a) Half-an-hour discussion
- (b) Calling attention notice
- (c) Short duration discussion
- (d) Adjournment motion

9. Central Vigilance Commission was set up on the recommendation of:

- (a) Administrative Reforms Commission of India
- (b) Gorwala Report
- (c) Kripalani Committee
- (d) Santhanam Committee

10. The institution of Lokayukta was created for the first time by the state of:

- (a) Orissa
- (b) Bihar
- (c) Punjab
- (d) Maharashtra

5- fuEufyf[kr ea l s dksu l k dFku xyr gS

¼, ½ LfKxu dk eryl foëkkul Hkk ds l kekl;
dkedkt ea #dkoV gS

¼ch½ l =kol ku dk eryl foëkkul Hkk dk vr
gS

¼l h½ fo?kVu dk vFkz gS foëkkul Hkk dk vrA

¼Mh½ l =kol ku dk eryl foëkkul Hkk ds , d
l = dk vr gS

6-fuEufyf[kr ea l s dksu l a n ds l nL; ka
ds fy, mi yCek vksj pkfjd : i l s
fuëkkfjr mi dj .k uge gS

¼, ½ ç' udky

¼ch½ 'kU; ?ka/s

¼l h½ vkes ?ka/s dh ppkz

¼Mh½ Nks/h vofek dh ppkz

7- fuEufyf[kr ea l s dksu fo'ks'k : i l s
fupys l nu dh , d l febr gS

¼, ½ vkUokl uka ij l febr

¼ch½ çR; k; kftr foëku ij l febr

¼l h½ l koZfud mi Øeka ij l febr

¼Mh½ i kDdyu l febr

8- fuEufyf[kr ea l s dksu l k mi dj .k
l koZfud egRo ds ekeys dh vksj ea=
dk è; ku vkdFkr djrk gS

¼, ½ vkes ?ka/s dh ppkz

¼ch½ è; kuka"lz k ukfVI

¼l h½ y?kq vofek ppkz

¼Mh½ LfKxu çLrko

9- dæh; l rd/rk vk; ksx dh LFkki uk
fdl dh fl Qkfj 'k ij dh xA Fkh%

¼, ½ Hkkjr ds ç' kkl fud l økkj vk; ksx

¼ch½ xkj okyk fj i kS/l

¼l h½ ç'i ykuh l febr

¼Mh½ l Fkkue l febr

10- yksdk; çä dh l LFkk i gyh ckj fdl
j kT; }kj k cukA xA Fkh%

¼, ½ mMhl k

¼ch½ fcgkj

¼l h½ i atkc

¼Mh½ egkj k"Vª

11. The correct statements about zero hour includes:

1. It is the first hour of every sitting in both the houses of Parliament.
2. It is mentioned in the Rules of Business of the houses of Parliament.
3. During this time, matters are raised without any prior notice.
4. It is the time immediately following the Question Hour in both the houses of Parliament.
5. It is an Indian innovation in parliamentary procedure since 1964.

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

12. The correct statements about calling attention notice are:

1. It is a device of calling the attention of a minister to a matter of urgent public importance.
2. Its main purpose is to seek an authoritative statement from the minister.
3. It does not involve any censure against government.
4. It is an Indian innovation in the parliamentary procedure since 1952.
5. It is not mentioned in the Rules of Business and Procedure.

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

13. Which of the following statements are true of Adjournment Motion?

1. It is an extraordinary procedure which sets aside the normal business of the House.
2. Its main object is to draw the attention of the House to a recent matter of urgent public importance.
3. The Rajya Sabha can make use of this procedure.
4. It must be supported by not less than 50 members for introduction.
5. It involves an element of censure against government.

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

11- 'klw; dky ds ckjs ea l gh dFkuka ea 'kkfey g%

- 1- ; g l a n ds nksuka l nuka dh çR; sd cBd dk i gyk ?k/k gkrk g%
- 2- bl dk mYys[k l a n ds l nuka ds dk; l fu; eka ea fd; k x; k g%
- 3- bl nks ku fcuk fdl h i wZ l ipuk ds ekeys mBk, tkrS g%
- 4- ; g l a n ds nksuka l nuka ea ç' udky ds Bhd ckn dk l e; g%
- 5- ; g 1964 l s l a nh; çfØ; k ea , d Hkkj rh; uokpkj g%

- ¼, ½ 2] 3 vks 4 ¼ch½ 3 vks 4
¼l h½ 1] 2 vks 5 ¼Mh½ 2] 3 vks 5

12- è; kuka "kz k ukfVI ds ckjs ea l gh dFku g%

- 1- ; g rRdky l koZtfud egRo ds ekeys ea ea=h dk è; ku vkda"kr djus dk , d mi dj .k g%
- 2- bl dk eq[; mÍs; ea=h l s vkfekdkfj d c; ku yuk g%
- 3- bl ea l j dkj ds f[kykQ dkã çunk 'kkfey ugE g%
- 4- ; g 1952 l s l a nh; çfØ; k ea , d Hkkj rh; uokpkj g%
- 5- 0; ki kj vks çfØ; k ds fu; eka ea bl dk mYys[k ugE g%

- ¼, ½ 1] 2] 3 vks 4 ¼ch½ 4 vks 5
¼l h½ 1] 2] 3 vks 5 ¼Mh½ 1] 2 vks 3

13- fuEufyf[kr ea l s dksu l k dFku LFkxu çLrko ds ckjs ea l R; g%

- 1- ; g , d vl kkkj .k çfØ; k gS tks l nu ds l keku; dk; l dks vvx j [k nrh g%
- 2- bl dk eq[; mÍs; rRdky l koZtfud egRo ds , d gkfy; k ekeys dh vkj l nu dk è; ku vkda"kr djuk g%
- 3- jkT; l Hkk bl çfØ; k dk mi ; ksx dj l drh g%
- 4- i f j p; ds fy, bl s de l s de 50 l nL; ka }kj k l eAFkr fd; k tkuk pkfg, A
- 5- bl ea l j dkj ds f[kykQ çunk dk , d rRo 'kkfey g%

- ¼, ½ 1] 2] 4 vks 5
¼ch½ 2] 3 vks 5
¼l h½ 2] 3 vks 4
¼Mh½ 1] 2 vks 4

14. The ultimate responsibility of taking due action on the comments of the CAG vests with:

- (a) President of India
(b) Supreme Court
(c) Parliament
(d) National Development Council

15. The word "Budget" is mentioned in which of the following Articles of the Constitution of India:

- (a) Art. 266 (b) Art. 112
(c) Art. 265 (d) None

16. Which of the following statements are incorrect?

1. Rajya Sabha can reject a Money Bill.
2. Rajya Sabha can make recommendations on a Money Bill.
3. Rajya Sabha cannot reject a Money Bill.
4. Rajya Sabha should return the Money Bill to the Lok Sabha within 14 days.
5. Rajya Sabha can amend a Money Bill.

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

17. Which of the following statements about President's ordinance-making power is not correct?

- (a) It is co-extensive with legislative power of Parliament.
(b) Laid down in Article 123.
(c) Shall cease to operate on expiry of six weeks from the reassembly of the Parliament.
(d) Cannot be withdrawn at any time by the President.

18. The salient features of the Government of India Act, 1935 are:

1. All India Federation
2. Provincial Autonomy
3. Dyarchy at the Centre
4. Abolition of Dyarchy in the states

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

14- fu; æd , oa egkys[kk ij h{kd dh
fVlif. k; kã ij mfpr dkj bkA dj us dh
vfre ftEenkjh fufgr g%

¼, ½ Hkkjr ds jk"Vª fr ¼ch½ l qche dksVZ
¼l h½ l d n ¼Mh½ jk"Vh; fodkl ifj"kn

15- pctVP 'kCn dk mYys[k Hkkjr ds
l foëkku ds fuEufyf[kr ea l s fdl
vuPNn ea fd; k x; k g%

¼, ½vuPNn 266 ¼ch½vuPNn 112
¼l h½vuPNn 265 ¼Mh½dkA ugE

16- fuEufyf[kr ea l s dksu l s dFku xyr
gA

1- jkT; l Hkk èku foëks d dks vLohdkj dj
l drh gA

2- jkT; l Hkk èku foëks d ij fl Qkfj'ka dj
l drh gA

3- jkT; l Hkk èku foëks d dks vLohdkj
ugE dj l drhA

4- jkT; l Hkk dks èku foëks d dks 14 fnuka
ds Hkhrj ykSDl Hkk dks ykSVk nsuk pkfg, A

5- jkT; l Hkk èku foëks d ea l d kkeku dj
l drh gA

¼, ½ 2] 3 vkj 4 ¼ch½ 1] 2 vkj 5
¼l h½ 1 vkj 5 ¼Mh½ dby 1

17- jk"Vª fr dh vè; kns'k cukus dh 'kfä
ds ckjs ea fuEufyf[kr ea l s dksu l k
dFku l gh ugE gA

¼, ½ ; g l d n dh foëkk; h 'kfä ds l kFk
l g&foLrR gA

¼ch½ vuPNn 123 ea fuëkkfj rA

¼l h½ l d n ds i q% l a kstu l s Ng l l rkg dh
l ekflr ij dke djuk cn dj nsxA

¼Mh½ jk"Vª fr }kjk fdl h Hkh l e; oki l ugE
fy; k tk l drk gA

18- Hkkjr l jdkj vfëkf; e] 1935 dh
eq[; fo'ks'krk, a g%

1- vf[ky Hkkjr h; l æk

2- çkarh; Lok; Ükrk

3- dæ ea }ëk 'kkl u

4- jkT; ka ea }ëk 'kkl u dk mUemyu

¼, ½] vkj 2 ¼ch½] 2 vkj 3

¼l h½] 3 vkj 4 ¼Mh½] 2] 3 vkj 4

19. The accounts of the Union and of the States shall be kept in such form as prescribed by:

- (a) Finance Minister of India in consultation with CAG of India.
- (b) CAG of India with the approval of Planning Commission.
- (c) CAG of India with the approval of the President.
- (d) President of India in consultation with CAG of India

20. Which of the following acts introduced the principle of election in India?

- (a) Indian Councils Act of 1861
- (b) Indian Councils Act of 1892
- (c) Indian Councils Act of 1909
- (d) Indian Councils Act of 1919

21. The features of Indian federal system:

- 1. Division of powers
- 2. Separation of powers
- 3. Independent judiciary
- 4. Leadership of the Prime Minister
- 5. A written Constitution

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

22. Which of the following is not correct about Finance Commission?

- (a) Constituted at the expiration of every fifth year.
- (b) Recommends the distribution of proceeds of taxes between Centre and states.
- (c) Consists of a Chairman and 4 other members.
- (d) Its advice is binding on the Government.

23. Which of the following is correct?

- (a) 1909 Act – Principle of election
- (b) 1919 Act – Provincial autonomy
- (c) 1935 Act – Dyarchy in states
- (d) 1947 Act – Responsible government

19- I a?k vks j kT; ka ds [kkrka dks bl rjg l s j [kk tk, xk ts k fd fuekkfjr fd; k x; k g%

¼, ½ Hkkjr ds l h, th ds ijke'kz l s Hkkjr ds foÜk ea=hA

¼ch½ ; kstuk vk; kx ds vupeknu l s Hkkjr ds l h, thA

¼l h½ jk"V fr ds vupeknu l s Hkkjr ds l h, thA
¼Mh½ Hkkjr ds l h, th ds ijke'kz l s Hkkjr ds jk"V fr

20- fuEufyf[kr ea l s fdl vfeifu; e us Hkkjr ea puko ds fl) kr dh 'ka#vkr dh\

¼, ½ Hkkjr rh; i fj "kn vfeifu; e 1861

¼ch½ Hkkjr rh; i fj "kn vfeifu; e 1892

¼l h½ Hkkjr rh; i fj "kn vfeifu; e 1909

¼Mh½ 1919 dk Hkkjr rh; i fj "kn vfeifu; e

21- Hkkjr rh; I a?kh; 0; oLFkk dh fo'ks'krk, a g%

1- 'kfä; ka dk foHkktu

2- 'kfä; ka dk i FkÖj .k

3- Loræ U; k; i kfydk

4- çèkkue=h dk urRo

5- , d fyf[kr l foekku

¼, ½] 3 vks 5

¼ch½] 4 vks 5

¼l h½] 2 vks 5

¼Mh½] 3 vks 5

22- fuEufyf[kr ea l s dksu foÜk vk; kx ds ckjs ea l gh uge gS

¼, ½ çR; d i kpoa o'kz dh l ekflr ij xfbRA

¼ch½ dae vks j kT; ka ds chp djka dh vk; ds forj .k dh fl Qkfj 'k djrk gS

¼l h½ , d ve; {k vks pkj vU; l nL; ka l s feydj curk gS

¼Mh½ bl dh l ykg l jdkj ij cke; dkjh gS

23- fuEufyf[kr ea l s dksu l gh l efyr gS

¼, ½ 1909 vfeifu; e & puko dk fl) kr

¼ch½ 1919 vfeifu; e & çarh; Lok; Ükrk

¼l h½ 1935 vfeifu; e & jkT; ka ea }&k 'kkl u

¼Mh½ 1947 vfeifu; e & ftEenkj l jdkj

24. The CAG of India can be removed from the office only in like manner and on like grounds as:

- (a) Chairman of the UPSC
- (b) Supreme Court Judge
- (c) Attorney General of India
- (d) Speaker of Lok Sabha

25. Statutory recognition to the portfolio system was accorded by:

- (a) Indian Councils Act of 1892
- (b) Indian Councils Act of 1871
- (c) Indian Councils Act of 1861
- (d) Indian Councils Act of 1882

26. Dyarchy was introduced by:

- (a) Indian Councils Act of 1909
- (b) Government of India Act of 1919
- (c) Government of India Act of 1935
- (d) Independence Act of 1947

27. Which of the following is not a feature of Government of India Act of 1935?

- (a) Dyarchy at the Centre
- (b) All-India Federation
- (c) Provincial autonomy
- (d) Dyarchy in the provinces

28. Which one of the following amendments to the Constitutions, for the first time, made it obligatory for the President to act on the advice of the council of ministers?

- (a) 24th amendment
- (b) 42nd amendment
- (c) 44th amendment
- (d) 54th amendment

29. The Indian federation is based on the pattern of:

- (a) Switzerland
- (b) USA
- (c) Russia
- (d) Canada

30. Who said the "Indian Constitution established a unitary state with subsidiary federal features rather than federal state with subsidiary unitary features?"

- (a) Granville Austin
- (b) Ivor Jennings
- (c) B.R. Ambedkar
- (d) K.C. Wheare

24- Hkkjr ds l h, th dks dk; kÿ; l s dny ml h rjhds l s vkj l eku vkëkj ij gV/k; k tk l drk g%

¼, ½; w h, l l h ds vè; {k

¼ch½ che dksV ds U; k; kek' k

¼l h½ Hkkjr ds egkU; k; oknh

¼Mh½ ykd l Hkk vè; {k

25- i ksvDkfy; ks ç. kkyh dks oëkkfud

ekU; rk fdl ds }kj k çnku dh xÃ Fkh%

¼, ½ Hkkjr h; i fj "kn vëkfu; e 1892

¼ch½ Hkkjr h; i fj "kn vëkfu; e 1871

¼l h½ Hkkjr h; i fj "kn vëkfu; e 1861

¼Mh½ Hkkjr h; i fj "kn vëkfu; e 1882

26- }ëk 'kkl u dh 'k#vkr fdl ds }kj k

dh xÃ Fkh%

¼, ½ 1909 dk Hkkjr h; i fj "kn vëkfu; e

¼ch½ Hkkjr l jdkj vëkfu; e 1919

¼l h½ Hkkjr l jdkj vëkfu; e 1935

¼Mh½ 1947 dk Lorærk vëkfu; e

27- fuEufyf[kr ea l s dksu Hkkjr l jdkj

vëkfu; e 1935 dh fo'k'krk ugè gS

¼, ½ dæ ea }ëk 'kkl u

¼ch½ vf[ky Hkkjr h; l æk

¼l h½ çkr h; Lok; Uçrk

¼Mh½ çkr ka ea }ëk 'kkl u

28- l foëkku ea fuEufyf[kr ea l s fdl

l á kkeku us i gyh çkj jk"v"i fr ds fy,

ef=i fj "kn dh l ykg ij dk; l djuk

vfuok; l cuk fn; k\

¼, ½ 24 oka l á kkeku ¼ch½ 42oka l á kkeku

¼l h½ 44 oka l á kkeku ¼Mh½ 54 oka l á kkeku

29- Hkkjr h; l æk fdl i svuz ij vkëkfj r

g%

¼, ½ LoVtjyM

¼ch½ ; w l ,

¼l h½ : l

¼Mh½ dukMk

30- fdl us dgk Fkk fd pHkkjr h; l foëkku

us l gk; d , dkRed fo'k'krkvka okys

l ækh; jkT; ds çtk; l gk; d l ækh;

l foëkkvka ds l kFk , d , dkRed jkT; dh

LFkki uk dh\p

(ए) ग्रानविले ऑस्टिन (बी) आइवर जेनिंग्स

¼l h½ ch-vkj- vEcMdj ¼Mh½ dsl h- Ogs j

31. The Governor-General of Bengal became the Governor-General of India by:

- (a) Government of India Act of 1858
- (b) Indian Councils Act of 1861
- (c) Pitts India Act of 1784
- (d) Charter Act of 1833

32. Which is incorrectly matched?

- (a) Prohibition of Discrimination— Article 15
- (b) Right to Association—Article 19.
- (c) Right to Protection of Life—Article 20.
- (d) Right to Constitutional Remedies— Article 32

33. Who characterises Indian Union as “a federation with a centralising tendency?”

- (a) B.R. Ambedkar
- (b) K.C. Wheare
- (c) Ivor Jennings
- (d) Granville Austin

34. Which act provided for direct control of Indian affairs by the British Government?

- (a) Charter Act of 1858
- (b) Regulating Act of 1773
- (c) Pitts India Act of 1784
- (d) Charter Act of 1833

35. The President of India is elected by an electoral college consisting of:

- (a) Members of Parliament and state legislatures
- (b) Elected members of Parliament and state legislatures
- (c) Elected members of Parliament and state legislative assemblies
- (d) Elected members of Lok Sabha and members of Rajya Sabha and state Legislative Assemblies

36. Which of the following acts laid the foundation of Central administration?

- (a) Charter Act of 1833
- (b) Regulating Act of 1773
- (c) Charter Act of 1853
- (d) Pitts India Act of 1784

31- caxky dk xouj & tujy fdl ds }kjk Hkkjr dk xouj & tujy cuk%

¼, ½ Hkkjr l jdkj vfeifu; e 1858

¼ch½ Hkkjrh; i fj "kn vfeifu; e 1861

¼l h½ fi V+ bñM; k vfeifu; e 1784

¼Mh½ 1833 dk pkVj vfeifu; e

32- dksu xyr l epyr gS \

¼, ½ HknHkko dk fu"kek & vuPNn 15

¼ch½ , l kfl , 'ku dk vfejdkj & vuPNn 19

¼l h½ thou dh l j {kk dk vfejdkj & vuPNn 20

¼Mh½ l dñkkfudmi pkj dk vfejdkj & vuPNn 32

33- Hkkjrh; l a?k dks pdæhdj . k dh çofÜk

okys l a?k ds : i ea dksu fpr = r djrk

gS

¼, ½ ch-vkj - vEcMdj

¼ch½ dsl h- 0gs j

¼l h½ vkboj tñuXl

(डी) ग्रानविले ऑस्टिन

34- fcfV'k l jdkj }kjk Hkkjrh; ekeyka ds

çR; {k fu; æ.k ds fy, dksu l k vfeifu; e

çnku fd; k x; k Fkk \

¼, ½ 1858 dk pkVj vfeifu; e

¼ch½ 1773 dk fofu; eu vfeifu; e

¼l h½ fi V+ bñM; k vfeifu; e 1784

¼Mh½ 1833 dk pkVj vfeifu; e

35- Hkkjr ds jk"V"i fr dk puiko , d

fuokp d eMy }kjk fd; k tkrk gS ftl ea

'kkfey g%

¼, ½ l d n vksj jkT; foëkkul Hkkvka ds

l nL;

¼ch½ l d n vksj jkT; foëkkul Hkkvka ds l nL;

¼l h½ l d n vksj jkT; foëkkul Hkkvka ds fuokfpr

l nL;

¼Mh½ ykd l Hkk ds fuokfpr l nL; vksj jkT;

l Hkk vksj jkT; foëkkul Hkkvka ds l nL;

36- fuEufyf[kr ea l s fdl vfeifu; e us

dæh; ç' kkl u dh uëo j [kh \

¼, ½ 1833 dk pkVj vfeifu; e

¼ch½ 1773 dk fofu; eu vfeifu; e

¼l h½ 1853 dk pkVj vfeifu; e

¼Mh½ fi V+ bñM; k , DV 1784

Match List I with List II and select the correct answers by using codes given below the lists.

37. List-I

- A. Bicameral system
- B. Legislative devolution
- C. Separate electorate
- D. Provincial autonomy

List-II

- 1. Government of India Act of 1935
- 2. Indian Councils Act of 1861
- 3. Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms
- 4. Indian Councils Act of 1892
- 5. Minto-Morely Reforms.

Codes: A B C D

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

38. List-I

- A. Equality in Public employment
- B. Minorities rights
- C. Right to personal liberty
- D. Right against exploitation

List-II

- 1. Article 29
- 2. Article 21
- 3. Article 23
- 4. Article 16
- 5. Article 25

Codes: A B C D

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

39. The Central Administrative Tribunal deals with:

- (a) Recruitment matters
- (b) Promotion matters
- (c) Disciplinary matters
- (d) Recruitment and all service matters

40. Which of the following can provide for the appointment of a Joint Public Service Commission?

- (a) President
- (b) Parliament of India
- (c) UPSC
- (d) State Governors

41. The origins of UPSC can be traced to:

- (a) 1909 Act
- (b) 1919 Act
- (c) 1930 Act
- (d) 1947 Act

I p h I dks I p h II I s I e f y r d h f t , v k j
I f p ; k a d s u h p s f n , x , d i w / d k ç ; k s x
d j I g h m U k j p f u , A

37- I p h & I

- A- f } I n u h ; ç . k k y h
- B- f o e k k ; h g L r k a r j . k
- C- i F k d f u o k j p d e M y
- D- ç k a r h ; L o k ; U k r k

I p h II

- 1- H k k j r I j d k j v f e k f u ; e 1935
- 2- H k k j r h ; i f j " k n v f e k f u ; e 1861
- 3- e k a v x ; i p e l O k M z I e k k j
- 4- H k k j r h ; i f j " k n v f e k f u ; e 1892
- 5- मिंगो-मोरली रिफॉर्म्स I

d k M % , c h I h M h

- ¼, ½ 2 3 1
- ¼ h ½ 2 5 1
- ¼ c h ½ 3 4 5 1
- ¼ M h ½ 4 3 1

38- I p h & I

- ¼, ½ I k o t t f u d j k s t x k j e a I e k u r k
- ¼ c h ½ v Y i I a [; d v f e k d k j
- ¼ I h ½ 0 ; f ä x r L o r a r k d k v f e k d k j
- ¼ M h ½ ' k k s ' k . k d s f [k y k Q v f e k d k j

I p h II

- 1- v u P N n 29
- 2- v u P N n 21
- 3- v u P N n 23
- 4- v u P N n 16
- 5- v u P N n 25

d k M % , c h I h M h

- ¼, ½ 2 3 1
- ¼ I h ½ 2 5 1
- ¼ c h ½ 3 4 5 1
- ¼ M h ½ 4 1 2 3

39- d e h ; ç ' k k I f u d U ; k ; k f e d j . k

I a f e k r g %

- ¼, ½ H k r e e k e y s
- ¼ c h ½ i n k b u f r e k e y s
- ¼ I h ½ v u d k k I u k R e d e k e y s
- ¼ M h ½ H k r e v k j I H k h I o k e k e y s

40- f u E u f y f [k r e a I s d k s u I a p a y k s d
I o k v k ; k s x d h f u ; f ä d k ç k o e k k u d j
I d r k g %

- ¼, ½ H k k j r d s j k " V i f r
- ¼ I h ½ ; w i h , I I h
- ¼ c h ½ H k k j r d h I d n
- ¼ M h ½ j k T ; j k T ; i k y

41- ; w i h , I I h d h m R i f U k d k i r k y x k ; k
t k I d r k g %

- ¼, ½ 1909 v f e k f u ; e
- ¼ I h ½ 1930 v f e k f u ; e
- ¼ c h ½ 1919 v f e k f u ; e
- ¼ M h ½ 1947 v f e k f u ; e

42. The functions of the UPSC can be extended by:

- (a) President (b) Prime Minister
(c) Ministry of Personnel (d) Parliament

43. The personnel system of any local authority, corporate body or public institution can be placed within the jurisdiction of the UPSC by:

- (a) President of India
(b) Central Ministry of Personnel
(c) Parliament (d) Supreme Court

44. The Chairman and members of the UPSC hold office for a term of:

- (a) Three years (b) Four years
(c) Five years (d) Six years

45. Who is regarded as the "Father of All-India Services?"

- (a) Lord Macaulay (b) Lord Cornwallis
(c) B.R. Ambedkar (d) Sardar Patel

46. A Joint Public Service Commission can be created by:

- (a) An order of the President
(b) A resolution of the Rajya Sabha
(c) An act of Parliament
(d) A resolution of the concerned state legislatures

47. District Judges are appointed by:

- (a) The Chief Justice of High Court
(b) The State Public Service Commission
(c) The Chief Minister of state
(d) The Governor of state

48. Money bill can be introduced in the state legislature only on the recommendation of:

- (a) Speaker (b) Finance Minister
(c) Chief Minister (d) Governor

49. According to the Balwantray Mehta Committee, the District Collector should be:

- (a) Kept out of the Zila Parishad
(b) A non-voting member of the Zila Parishad
(c) A member of the Zila Parishad with the right to vote
(d) The Chairman of the Zila Parishad

42- ; w h, l l h ds dk; k& dks fdl ds }kjk
c<k; k tk l drk g%

¼, ½ jk"V" fr

¼ch½ çèkku e=h

¼l h½ dkÆed e=hky;

¼Mh½ l d n

43- किसी भी स्थानीय प्राधिकरण, कॉर्पोरेट

fudk; ; k l koZtfud l dFkku dh dkÆed
ç. kkyh dks ; w h, l l h ds vfekdkj {ks= e=h
j [kk tk l drk g%

¼, ¼Hkkjr ds jk"V" fr ¼ch½dæh; dkÆed e=hky;

¼l h½ l d n ¼Mh½ çhe dksV

44- ; w h, l l h ds vè; {k vkj l nL; fdl
vofek ds fy, i n èkkj. k djrs g%

¼, ¼rhu l ky ¼ch½pkj l ky

¼l h½ k p l ky ¼Mh½Ng l ky

45- pvf [ky Hkkjr h; l okvka dk tudp
fdl sekuk tkrk g%

(ए)लॉर्ड मैकाले (बी)लॉर्ड कॉर्नवालिस

¼l h½ch-vkj-vEcMdj ¼Mh½ jnkj i Vy

46- , d l a çä ykd l ok vk; ksx fdl ds
}kjk cuk; k tk l drk g%

¼, ¼j k"V" fr dk , d vkn's k

¼ch½j kT; l Hkk dk , d çLrko

¼l h½ l d n dk , d vfekfu; e

¼Mh½ çfekr jkT; foëkkul Hkkvka dk , d l dYi

47- ftyk U; k; kèkh' kka dh fu; çä fdl ds
}kjk dh tkrh g%

¼, ¼mPp U; k; ky; ds eq; U; k; kèkh' k

¼ch½j kT; ykd l ok vk; ksx

¼l h½j kT; ds eq; e=h ¼Mh½j kT; ds jkT; i ky

48- èku foëks d dks jkT; foëkkueMy e=h
doy fdl dh fl Qkfj' k i s' k fd; k tk

l drk g%

¼, ¼ykd l Hkk vè; {k ¼ch½foÜk e=h

¼l h½eq; e=h

¼Mh½j kT; i ky

49- cyorjk; egrk l febr ds vuq kj

ftyk dyDVj gkuk pkfg, %

¼, ¼ftyk i fj "kn l s ckgj j [kk x; k

¼ch½ftyk i fj "kn dk , d xj & ernku l nL;

¼l h½okv/ nus ds vfekdkj ds l kFk ftyk i fj "kn

dk l nL;

¼Mh½ftyk i fj "kn ds vè; {k

50. The Balwantray Mehta Committee was a committee on:

- (a) Democratic-decentralisation
- (b) Panchayati Raj institutions
- (c) Administrative arrangements for rural development
- (d) Community development programme

51. Panchayati Raj form of rural local government was adopted first by (in the order):

- (a) Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh
- (b) Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal
- (c) Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh
- (d) Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan

52. The District and sessions Judge works directly under the control of:

- (a) District Collector
- (b) Governor of the state
- (c) Law Minister of the state
- (d) High Court of the state

53. Which of the following is a committee on Panchayati Raj institutions?

- (a) Balwantray Mehta Committee
- (b) G.V.K. Rao Committee
- (c) L.M. Singhvi Committee
- (d) Ashok Mehta Committee

54. "The state shall take steps to organise village Panchayats and endow them with such powers as may be necessary to enable them to function as units of self-government." This provision is mentioned in:

- (a) Part I of the Constitution
- (b) Part IV-A of the Constitution
- (c) Part III of the Constitution
- (d) Part IV of the Constitution

55. Which of the following Constitutional Amendment act provided for the appointment of the same person as Governor for two or more states?

- (a) 4th Amendment
- (b) 7th Amendment
- (c) 11th Amendment
- (d) 24th Amendment

50- cyorjk; egrk l febr , d l febr
Fkh%

¼, ½ ykdrkf=d&fodæhdj.k

¼ch½ i pk; rh jkt l LFkku

¼l h½ xkeh.k fodkl ds fy, ç'kkl fud 0; oLFkk

¼Mh½ l kepkf; d fodkl dk; Øe

51- xkeh.k LFkkuh; l jdkj ds i pk; rh

jkt Lo: i dks l cl s igys vi uk; k x; k

Fkk ¼Øe eæ%

¼, ½ jktLFkku vksj eè; çns k

¼ch½ vkæz çns k vksj if'pe çæky

¼l h½ jktLFkku vksj vkæz çns k

¼Mh½ vkæz çns k vksj jktLFkku

52- ftyk vksj l = U; k; këh'k l heks fdl ds

fu; æ.k eæ dke djrk g%

¼, ½ ftyk dyDVj

¼ch½ jkT; ds jkT; i ky

¼l h½ jkT; ds dkuu eæh

¼Mh½ jkT; ds mPp U; k; ky;

53- fuEufyf[kr eæ l s dksu i pk; rh jkt

l LFkku vka ij , d l febr gæ

¼, ½ cyoæ-s egrk l febr

¼ch½ th-oh-ds jko l febr

¼l h½ , y, e çl ?koh l febr

¼Mh½ v'kked egrk l febr

54- pjkt; xke i pk; rka dks l æfBr djus

ds fy, dne mBk, xk vksj mluga , sl h

'kfä; k; çnku djxk tks mluga Lo'kkl u dh

bdkb; ka ds : i eæ dk; l djus eæ l {ke

cukus ds fy, vko'; d gksAP bl çkoëku

eæ mYys[k fd; k x; k g%

¼, ½ l foëku dk Hkkx I

¼ch½ l foëku dk Hkkx IV-A

¼l h½ l foëku dk Hkkx III

¼Mh½ l foëku dk Hkkx IV

55- fuEufyf[kr eæ l s dksu l k l foëku

l äkkëku vfëfu; e nks ; k nks l s vfëkd

jkT; ka ds jkT; i ky ds : i eæ , d gh

0; fä dh fu; fä ds fy, çnku djrk gæ

¼, ½ pkfkk l äkkëku

¼ch½ 7 oka l äkkëku

¼l h½ 11 oka l äkkëku

¼Mh½ 24 oka l äkkëku

56. Article 154 states that the Governor can exercise his executive authority either directly or through officers subordinate to him. The word subordinates

includes:

- (a) All the ministers and the Chief Minister
- (b) All the ministers except the CM
- (c) Only the Chief Minister and Deputy CM
- (d) Only the Cabinet Ministers

57. The Constitution says that the state council of ministers hold office during the pleasure of the Governor. The words “during the pleasure of the Governor” in reality means:

- (a) Pleasure of the President
- (b) Pleasure of the Prime Minister
- (c) Pleasure of the Chief Minister
- (d) Pleasure of the Legislative Assembly

58. The term “Cabinet” is mentioned in which of the following articles of the Constitution?

- (a) Article 74
- (b) Article 75
- (c) Article 352
- (d) Not mentioned

59. The first Lokpal Bill was introduced in the Parliament in:

- (a) 1971
- (b) 1967
- (c) 1968
- (d) 1972

60. The Central Vigilance commission was set up by:

- (a) Constitutional provision
- (b) Act of the Parliament
- (c) Resolution of the Santhanam Committee
- (d) Executive resolution

61. National Investment and Infrastructure Fund is registered under?

- (a) Companies Act, 2013
- (b) RBI Act 1934
- (c) Indian Trust Act 1882
- (d) Cooperative Society Act 1912

56- vuPNn 154 ea dgk x; k gS fd jkT; i ky vi us dk; idkjh vfekdkj dk ç; ksx l hëks ; k vi us vëkhulFk vfekdkfj ; ka ds ekè; e l s dj l drk gA vëkhulFk 'kCn ea 'kkfey g%

¼, ½ Hkh ea=h vksj ed; ea=h
¼ch½ ed; ea=h dks NkMdj l Hkh ea=h
¼l h½ dny ed; ea=h vksj mi ed; ea=h
¼Mh½ dny dscuV ea=h

57- l foëkku dgrk gS fd jkT; ef=i fj "kn jkT; i ky ds çl kn i ; f vi us in ij cuh jgrh gA okLro ea bjkT; i ky ds çl kn i ; fP 'kCn dk vFKZ g%

¼, ½ jk"V"i fr dh [kq kh
¼ch½ çëkku ea=h dh [kq kh
¼l h½ ed; ea=h dh [kq kh
¼Mh½ foëkku l Hkk dh [kq kh

58- l foëkku ds fuEufyf[kr ea l s fd l vuPNn ea pdscuV 'kCn dk mYys[k fd; k x; k gS

¼, ½ vuPNn 74
¼ch½ vuPNn 75
¼l h½ vuPNn 352

¼Mh½ mYys[k ugE gS

59- i gyk ykdi ky foëks d l d n ea i s k fd; k x; k Fkk%

¼, ½ 1971 ¼ch½ 1967
¼l h½ 1968 ¼Mh½ 1972

60- dæh; l rdrk vk; ksx dh LFkki uk fd l ds }kjk dh xA Fkh%

¼, ½ l dëkkfud çkoëkku
¼ch½ l d n dk vëkfu; e
¼l h½ l Fkkue l fefr dk l dYi
¼Mh½ dk; idkjh l dYi

61- jk"Vh; fuos k vksj cfu; knh <kap k dks" k fd l ds vrxr i athr gS

¼, ½ dâ uh vëkfu; e] 2013
¼ch½ vkj chvkbZ vëkfu; e 1934
¼l h½ Hkkj rh; VLV vëkfu; e 1882
¼Mh½ l gdkjh l fefr vëkfu; e 1912

62. Which of the following is not correct about a cantonment board?

- (a) It is created by an executive resolution.
- (b) It works under the administrative control of the Union Defence Ministry.
- (c) It is established for municipal administration for civilian population in the cantonment area.
- (d) It is a statutory body.

63. If any question arises as to the age of a judge of a High Court, the question shall be decided by the President after consultation with:

- (a) The Chief Justice of the concerned High Court
- (b) The Governor of the concerned state
- (c) The Attorney-General of India
- (d) The Chief Justice of India

64. The need for a separate parliamentary committee on public undertakings was first visualised by:

- (a) Ashok Mehta
- (b) G.V. Mavalankar
- (c) Lanka Sundaram
- (d) Krishna Menon Committee

65. The executive officer of the cantonment board is appointed by the:

- (a) President of the board
- (b) Defence Secretary
- (c) Chief Secretary of the state
- (d) President of India

66. Who/which of the following can abolish a State Legislative Council.

- (a) Parliament
- (b) President
- (c) Governor
- (d) State Assembly

67. Which of the following must be approved by the Public Accounts Committee before being submitted to the Lok Sabha for voting?

- (a) Additional grant
- (b) Exceptional grant
- (c) Token grant
- (d) Excess grant

62- Nkouh ckmZ ds ckjs ea fuEufyf[kr ea
l s dksu l k l gh ugE gS

¼, ½ ; g , d dk; Zbkjh l dYi }kjk cuk; k x; k
gA

¼ch½ ; g dæh; j {kk ea=ky; ds ç' kkl fud
fu; æ.k ea dke djrk gA

¼l h½ ; g Nkouh {ks= ea ukxfjd vkcknh ds
fy, uxji kf ydk ç' kkl u ds fy, LFkffi r
fd; k x; k gA

¼d½ ; g , d oëkkfud fudk; gA

63- ; fn fdl h mPp U; k; ky; ds
U; k; këkh' k dh vk; q ds l æk ea dksA ç' u
mBrk gS rks ç' u dk fu.kZ; jk"Vⁱ fr }kjk
i jke' kZ ds ckn fd; k tk, xk%

¼, ½ l æfkr mPp U; k; ky; ds eq; U; k; këkh' k

¼ch½ l æfkr jkT; ds jkT; i ky

¼l h½ Hkkj r ds egkU; k; oknh

¼Mh½ Hkkj r ds eq; U; k; këkh' k

64- l koZtfud mi Øek i j , d vyx
l d nh; l febr dh vko'; drk dh dYi uk
l cl s i gys fdl ds }kjk dh xA Fkh%

¼, ½ v' kksd egrk ¼ch½ th-oh- ekoydj
¼l h½ ydk l jeh ¼Mh½ æ" .kk euu l febr

65- Nkouh ckmZ ds dk; Zbkjh vfekdkjh
}kjk fu; ä fd; k tkrk g%

¼, ½ ckmZ ds vè; {k

¼ch½ j {kk l fpo

¼l h½ jkT; ds eq; l fpo

¼Mh½ Hkkj r ds jk"Vⁱ fr

66- fuEufyf[kr ea l s dksu@dksu , d
jkT; foëkku i fj "kn dks l eklr dj l drk
gA

¼, ½ l d n ¼ch½ jk"Vⁱ fr

¼l h½ jkT; i ky ¼Mh½ jkT; foëkku l Hkk

67- yksd l Hkk ea ernku ds fy, çLrç
dj us l s i gys fuEufyf[kr ea l s fdl s
yksd ys[kk l febr }kjk vuëkfnr fd; k
tkuk pkfg, \

¼, ½ vfrfj ä vuñku ¼ch½ vl këkj .k vuñku

¼l h½ Vksdu vuñku

¼Mh½ vfrfj ä vuñku

68. Which of the following is not involved in the preparation of budget?

- (a) Finance Ministry (b) NITI Aayog
(c) CAG (d) Finance Commission

69. How many members are nominated to the State Legislative Council by the Governor?

- (a) One-third (b) One-twelfth
(c) One-eighth (d) One-sixth

70. Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched?

- (a) 1919 Act - Dyarchy at the Centre
(b) 1861 Act - Portfolio system
(c) 1935 Act - Bicameralism
(d) 1853 Act - Governor-General of India

71. The present relationship between the President and the council of ministers is governed by the provisions of:

- (a) 42nd Amendment Act
(b) 48th Amendment Act
(c) 54th Amendment Act
(d) 44th Amendment Act

72. The Zonal Councils have been established by:

- (a) Article 263 of the Constitution
(b) States reorganisation Act
(c) Zonal Councils Act
(d) An order of the President of India

73. Which of the following writs is not specifically provided in the Constitution of India?

- (a) Prohibition (b) Mandamus
(c) Quowarranto (d) Injunction

74. Which of the following statements are true regarding the composition of the Constituent Assembly?

- (a) The representatives were to be elected from the four constituents – Hindu, Muslim, Sikh & Christian.
(b) The total strength of the Constituent Assembly was 389.
(c) The chairman of the Union Constituent Committee was Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.
(d) The Drafting Committee under the chairmanship of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar consisted of eight members.

68- fuEufyf[kr ea l s dksu ctV r\$ kj
dj us ea ' kkfey ugE g\$

¼, ½ foÜk ea=ky;

¼ch½ uhfr vk; kx

¼l h½ fu; =d vks egkys[kk i jh{k d

¼Mh½ foÜk vk; kx

69- jkT; i ky }kj k jkT; foekku i fj "kn ds
fy, fdrus l nL; eukuhr fd, tkrs g\$

¼, ½, d frgkA ¼ch½, d&ckj goa

¼l h½, d&vkBoka ¼Mh½, d&NBk

70- fuEufyf[kr ea l s dksu l k ; x e l gh
l pefyr g\$

¼, ½ 1919 vfeifu; e & dae ea }\$k ' kkl u

¼ch½ 1861 vfeifu; e & i kV/Dkfy; ks c. kkyh

¼l h½ 1935 vfeifu; e & f}l nuh; rk

¼Mh½ 1853 vfeifu; e & Hkkjr ds xouj & tujy

71- jk"V i fr vks ef=i fj "kn ds chp
orEku l æk fd l ds çkoekkuka }kj k ' kkl l r
gkrs g\$

¼, ½ 42 oka l d kkeku vfeifu; e

¼ch½ 48oka l d kkeku vfeifu; e

¼l h½ 54 oka l d kkeku vfeifu; e

¼Mh½ 44 oka l d kkeku vfeifu; e

72- {ks=h; i fj "knka dh LFkki uk fd l ds
}kj k dh xA g\$

¼, ½ l foekku dk vuPNn 263

¼ch½ jkT; i uxBu vfeifu; e

¼l h½ {ks=h; i fj "kn vfeifu; e

¼Mh½ Hkkjr ds jk"V i fr dk , d vkn\$ k

73- fuEufyf[kr ea l s dksu l k fj V Hkkjr
ds l foekku ea fo' ks'k : i l s çnku ugE
fd; k x; k g\$

¼, ½ i fr "ks'k

¼ch½ i jekn\$ k

¼l h½ vf/kdkj i PNk

¼Mh½ fu "kekKk

74- l foekku l Hkk dh l j puk ds l æk ea
fuEufyf[kr ea l s dksu l k dFku l R; g\$

¼, ½ çrfufek; ka dks pkj ?kVdka & (gn) ef[Lye]
fl [k vks A l kA l s puk tkuk FkA

¼ch½ l foekku l Hkk dh dy rkar 389 FkA

¼l h½ l jk dh l foekku l fevr ds ve; {k l jnkj

oYyHkHkA i Vy FkA

(डी) डॉ बी आर अंबेडकर की अध्यक्षता में
MkfVx l fevr ea vkB l nL; ' kkfey FkA

75. The constitution of India was framed by the constituent Assembly under:

- (a) August Offer of 1940
(b) Cripps proposal of 1942
(c) The Cabinet mission Plan of 1946
(d) The Shimla Conference of 1945

76. The idea of a Constituent Assembly was put forward for the first time by:

- (a) M.N. Roy (b) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
(c) Rajendra Prasad (d) Vallabhbhai Patel

77. The composition of the Constituent Assembly was:

- (a) 389 (b) 385
(c) 388 (d) 379

78. The members of the Constituent Assembly were:

- (a) Nominated by the Governor-General
(b) Directly elected by the people
(c) Elected by the legislatures of various provinces and nominated by the rulers of the princely states
(d) Nominated by the Congress and the Muslim League

79. Who among the following was the Constitutional Advisor of the Constituent Assembly?

- (a) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
(b) K.M. Munshi
(c) Sir B.N. Rau
(d) Jawaharlal Nehru

80. How many seats were allotted to British India and to the princely states

- (a) 295 from British India and 94 from the princely states
(b) 296 from British India and 93 from the princely states
(c) 298 from British India and 91 from the princely states
(d) 297 from British India and 92 from the princely states

81. Which among the following is not a source of tax revenue?

- (a) Export duties (b) Stamp Fees
(c) Registration Fees
(d) Dividends of Public sector enterprises

75- Hkkjr dk I foëkk I foëkk I Hkk }kjk
r\$ kj fd; k x; k Fkk%

¼, ½ 1940 dk vxLr çLrko

¼ch½ 1942 - dk fØII çLrko

¼l h½ 1946 dh dñcuV fe'ku ; kst uk

¼Mh½ 1945 dk f'keyk I Eesyu

76- I foëkk I Hkk dk fopkj i gyh ckj

fdl ds }kjk j [kk x; k Fkk%

¼, ½, e-, u- रॉय

(बी) डॉ बी आर अंबेडकर

(सी) डॉ राजेंद्र प्रसाद

¼Mh½ I jnkj oYyHkHkkÃ iVsy

77- I foëkk I Hkk dh j puk Fkh%

¼, ½ 389

¼ch½ 385

¼l h½ 388

¼Mh½ 379

78- I foëkk I Hkk ds l nL; Fk%

¼, ½ xouj & tujy }kjk euksh

¼ch½ I hëks ykxka }kjk pqs x,

¼l h½ fofHkUu çkarka ds foëkkf; dkvka }kjk pqs x,

vkj fj; kl rka ds 'kkl dka }kjk ukfer

¼Mh½ dkaxd vkj eflYe yhx }kjk euksh

79- fuEufyf[kr ea l s dksu I foëkk I Hkk

dk I ðëkkfud I ykgdkj Fkk%

¼, ½ डॉ ch-vkj - vçMdj

¼ch½ ds, e- eðkh

¼l h½ I j ch-, u- jko

¼Mh½ tokgyky ug:

80- fcfV'k Hkkjr vkj ns' kh fj; kl rka dks

fdruh I hVv vkofVr dh xbA

¼, ½ 295 fcfV'k Hkkjr I s vkj 94 fj; kl rka I s

¼ch½ 296 fcfV'k Hkkjr I s vkj 93 fj; kl rka I s

¼l h½ 298 fcfV'k Hkkjr I s vkj 91 fj; kl rka I s

¼Mh½ 297 fcfV'k Hkkjr I s vkj 92 fj; kl rka I s

81-fuEufyf[kr ea l s dksu I k dj jktLo

dk I ksr ugha gS

¼, ½ fu; kr 'kq'd ¼ch½ LVkEi 'kq'd

¼l h½ i athdj .k 'kq'd

¼Mh½ I kozt fud {ks= ds m | eka ds ykHkka k

82. Who was the President of the Constituent Assembly?

- (a) Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar
(b) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
(c) Jawaharlal Nehru
(d) Motilal Nehru

83. Who was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constitution?

- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru
(b) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
(c) Subhash Chandra Bose
(d) Dr. Rajendra Prasad

84. As a result of partition, a separate Constituent Assembly was set up for Pakistan and the representatives of some provinces ceased to be the members of the Assembly. Hence, the total membership of the Assembly was reduced to:

- (a) 270 (b) 229
(c) 299 (d) 289

85. Who moved the 'Objective Resolution' in the Assembly On December 13, 1946?

- (a) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
(b) Jawaharlal Nehru
(c) M.N. Roy
(d) K.M. Munshi

86. Which article of Indian constitution deals with constitutional amendments?

- (a) Article 332 (b) Article 386
(c) Article 368 (d) None of the above

87. In which Constitutional Amendment Act, Goa was made a full fledged State with a State assembly?

- (a) 43rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1977
(b) 44th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1978
(c) 56th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1987
(d) 57th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1987

82- I foëkku I Hkk ds vè; {k dksu Fks\

(ए) डॉ भीमराव अम्बेडकर

(बी) डॉ राजेंद्र प्रसाद

¼I h½tokgjyky ug:

¼Mh½ekrhyky ug:

83- I foëkku dh el kñk I fefr ds vè; {k dksu Fks\

¼, ½tokgjyky ug:

(बी) डॉ बी-व्ज- वऱMdj

¼I h½I Hkk" k pæ cks

(डी) डॉ राजेंद्र प्रसाद

84- foHkktu ds ifj .kkeLo: i] i kfdLrku

ds fy, , d vyx I foëkku I Hkk dh

LFkki uk dh xÅ vkj dñ çkrka ds

çfrfufek foëkkul Hkk ds I nL; ugÈ jgÅ

bl fy,] foëkkul Hkk dh dñ I nL; rk de

dj nh xÅ%

¼, ½270

¼ch½229

¼I h½299

¼Mh½289

85- 13 fnl æj] 1946 dks foëkkul Hkk ea

mís ; çLrko fdl us i s k fd; k\

(ए) डॉ बी-व्ज- वऱMdj

¼ch½ tokgjyky ug:

¼I h½ , e, u- रॉय

¼Mh½ ds, e- ed kh

86- Hkkj rh; I foëkku dk dksu I k vuPNn

I ðëkkfud I ð kkeku I s I æfèkr gS

¼, ½ vuPNn 332

¼ch½ vuPNn 386

¼I h½ vuPNn 368

¼Mh½ mi jksä ea I s dkÅ ugÈ

87- fdl I foëkku I ð kkeku vfèkfu; e ea

xkrok dks , d jkT; foëkkul Hkk ds I kFk

, d i w k j kT; cuk; k x; k Fkk\

¼, ½ 43oka I foëkku I ð kkeku vfèkfu; e] 1977

¼ch½ 44oka I ðëkkfud I ð kkeku vfèkfu; e] 1978

¼I h½ 56 oka I ðëkkfud I ð kkeku vfèkfu; e] 1987

¼Mh½ 57oka I ðëkkfud I ð kkeku vfèkfu; e] 1987

88. In which Constitutional Amendment Act An authoritative text of the Constitution in Hindi was provided to the people of India by the President?

- (a) 57th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1987
(b) 58th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1987
(c) 59th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1988
(d) 61st Constitutional Amendment Act, 1988

89. Which Constitutional Amendment Act, provided reservation in admissions in private unaided educational institutions for students belonging to scheduled castes/tribes and other backward classes?

- (a) 93rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 2006
(b) 92nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 2003
(c) 94th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2006
(d) 95th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2009

90. Which constitutional amendment reduced the voting rights from 21 years to 18 years?

- (a) 54th (b) 36th
(c) 62th (d) 61st

91. Under which constitutional amendment Bill, four languages: Bodo, Dogri, Maithali and Santhali are added in the 8th schedule of the Indian constitution.

- (a) 89th (b) 92nd
(c) 90th (d) 95th

92. Which of the following amendment was passed during the emergency?

- (a) 45th Amendment
(b) 50th Amendment
(c) 47th Amendment
(d) 42nd Amendment

88- fdl l foëkku l á kkëku vfëkfu; e ea jk"Vî fr }kj k Hkkjr ds ykxka dks l foëkku dk , d vkfëkdjfd i kB Çgnh ea çnku fd; k x; k Fkk\

¼, ½ 57oka l foëkku l á kkëku vfëkfu; e] 1987

¼ch½ 58oka l foëkku l á kkëku vfëkfu; e] 1987

¼l h½ 59oka l foëkku l á kkëku vfëkfu; e] 1988

¼Mh½ 61oka l foëkku l á kkëku vfëkfu; e] 1988

89- fdl l foëkku l á kkëku vfëkfu; e us vuq ifpr tkfr@tutkr vkj vl; fi NMz oxka ds Nk=ka ds fy, futh xj l gk; rk çkkr f' k{k.k l á Fkkuka ea ços' k ea vkj {k.k çnku fd; k\

¼, ½ 93oka l foëkku l á kkëku vfëkfu; e] 2006

¼ch½ 92oka l foëkku l á kkëku vfëkfu; e] 2003

¼l h½ 94oka l foëkku l á kkëku vfëkfu; e] 2006

¼Mh½ 95oka l foëkku l á kkëku vfëkfu; e] 2009

90- fdl l foëkku l á kkëku us ernku ds vfëkdj dks 21 o"kz l s ?kVkdj 18 o"kz dj fn; k\

¼, ½ 54oa ¼ch½ 36oa

¼l h½ 62oa ¼Mh½ 61st

91- fdl l foëkku l á kkëku foëks d ds rgr Hkkjr; l foëkku dh vkBoE vuq iph ea pkj Hkk"kkvka çkVkj Mksxjh] eFkyh vkj l Fkkyh dks tkMk x; k gA

¼, ½ 89oa ¼ch½ 92oa

¼l h½ 90oa ¼Mh½ 95oa

92- fuEufyf[kr ea l s dks l k l á kkëku vki krdky ds nkj ku i kfjr fd; k x; k Fkk\

¼, ½ 45oka l á kkëku

¼ch½ 50oka l á kkëku

¼l h½ 47oka l á kkëku

¼Mh½ 42oka l á kkëku

93. In which of the following amendment the term of Lok Sabha increased from 5 to 6 years?

- (a) 40th Amendment
- (b) 42nd Amendment
- (c) 44th Amendment
- (d) 46th Amendment

94. Which of the following is true about the constitution (42nd amendment) Act, 1976.

- (a) Precedence to directive principles over fundamental rights
- (b) Fundamental duties are included
- (c) Constitutional amendment should not be questioned in any court
- (d) All the above

95. Which of the following amendment Act makes the right to education as the fundamental right to all the children under the age of 6-14 years by inserting Article 21A to the constitution.

- (a) 87th amendment, 2003
- (b) 86th amendment, 2002
- (c) 88th Amendment, 2003
- (d) 89th Amendment, 2003

96. Where did India get its concept of Single order of court?

- (a) Government of India Act, 1935
- (b) Government of India Act, 1919
- (c) Pitts India Act, 1773
- (d) None of the above

97. Which of the following statements is not true about India's Supreme Court?

- (a) Article 124 to 147 and Part V of the Indian Constitution informs about the composition and powers of the Supreme Court?
- (b) The Supreme Court was inaugurated on January 28, 1950
- (c) The first female CJI was from Karnataka
- (d) Judges of Supreme Court are appointed by the President of India

93- fuEufyf[kr ea l s fdl l d kkeku ea yksdl Hkk dk dk; idky 5 l s c<kdj 6 o"KZ dj fn; k x; k\

¼, ½ 40 oka l d kkeku

¼ch½ 42oka l d kkeku

¼l h½ 44 oka l d kkeku

¼Mh½ 46oka l d kkeku

94- l foekku ¼42oka l d kkeku½ vfeifu; e] 1976 ds ckjs ea fuEufyf[kr ea l s dksu l k l R; gA

¼, ½ ekfyd vfedkj ka i j fun d kd fl) karka dh ckKfedrk

¼ch½ ekfyd drD; ka dks 'kkfey fd; k x; k gS

¼l h½ l foekku l d kkeku i j fdl h Hkh vnkyr ea l oky ugE mBk; k tkuk pfg,

¼Mh½ mi jka l Hkh

95- fuEufyf[kr ea l s dksu l k l d kkeku vfeifu; e l foekku ea vuPNn 21A dks

l feefyr dj ds 6&14 o"KZ l s de vk; q ds l Hkh cPpka ds fy, f' k{kk ds vfedkj dks

ekfyd vfedkj cukrk gA

¼, ½ 87 oka l d kkeku] 2003

¼ch½ 86oka l d kkeku] 2002

¼l h½ 88 oka l d kkeku] 2003

¼Mh½ 89oka l d kkeku] 2003

96- Hkkjr dks U; k; ky; ds , dy vkn's k dh voekkj .kk dgk; l s feyh\

¼, ½ Hkkjr l jdkj vfeifu; e] 1935

¼ch½ Hkkjr l jdkj vfeifu; e] 1919

¼l h½ fi V+ bM; k , DV] 1773

¼Mh½ mi jka ea l s dka ugE

97-fuEufyf[kr ea l s dksu l k dFku Hkkjr ds l okPp U; k; ky; ds ckjs ea l R; ugE

gS

¼, ½ Hkkjr; l foekku ds vuPNn 124 l s 147 vkj Hkkx 5 ea l okPp U; k; ky; dh l j puk

vkj 'kfä; ka ds ckjs ea crk; k x; k gS

¼ch½ l qhe dksZ dk mn?kkVu 28 tuojh 1950 dks gqk Fkk

¼l h½ i gyh efgyk l htsvkA dukZd l s Fkh

¼Mh½ l okPp U; k; ky; ds U; k; kex' kka dh

fu; fä Hkkjr ds jk"V fr }jk dh tkrh gS

98. Which of the following is not included in the qualification for being a judge in the Supreme Court?

- (a) He/she should be a citizen of India.
- (b) He should be a respected jurist in the eyes of Parliament
- (c) He/She must be a judge in the High Court for at least 5 years
- (d) He/ She should be a lawyer in the High Court for at least 10 years

99. Which statement is NOT correct regarding the tenure of judges of the Supreme Court ?

- (a) A Judge of the Supreme Court can remain in office till the age of 65 years.
- (b) Judge of the Supreme Court gives his resignation letter to the Chief Justice
- (c) On the recommendation of Parliament, he can be removed by the President.
- (d) A Supreme Court judge can be removed only in the condition of misconduct.

100. Who can remove the Judge of the Supreme Court?

- (a) Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
- (b) Only the President
- (c) Only the Parliament
- (d) Both Parliament and President

98-fuEufyf[kr ea l s dksu l k mPpre
U; k; ky; ea U; k; kèkh' k gksus dh ; kx; rk ea
'kkfey ugÈ gS

¼, ½ og Hkkjr dk ukxfjd gkuk pkfg, A
¼ch½ ml s l d n dh d'f"V ea , d l Eekfur
fofekoðkk gkuk pkfg,

¼l h½ og de l s de 5 l ky ds fy, mPp
U; k; ky; ea U; k; kèkh' k gkuk pkfg,

¼Mh½ ml s mPp U; k; ky; ea de l s de 10 o"kkæ
rd odhy gkuk pkfg,

99- l okPp U; k; ky; ds U; k; kèkh' kka ds
dk; ðky ds l æk ea dksu & l k dFku l gh
ugÈ gS \

¼, ½ l okPp U; k; ky; dk , d U; k; kèkh' k 65 o"kz
dh vk; qrd vius in ij cuk jg l drk gS

¼ch½ l okPp U; k; ky; ds U; k; kèkh' k vi uk R; kx
i = eq; U; k; kèkh' k dks nrs gS

¼l h½ l d n dh fl Qkfj' k ij jk"V"i fr }kj k ml s
gV; k tk l drk gS

¼Mh½ mPpre U; k; ky; ds U; k; kèkh' k dks
dnkpkj dh lFkfr ea gh gV; k tk l drk gS

100- mPpre U; k; ky; ds U; k; kèkh' k dks
dksu gV; k l drk gS \

¼, ½ l okPp U; k; ky; ds eq; U; k; kèkh' k
¼ch½ dpy jk"V"i fr

¼l h½ dpy l d n

¼Mh½ l d n vks jk"V"i fr nksuka

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प्राप्त करने का सुनहरा अवसर

म.प्र. पटवारी

एवं

समूह-2 (उपसमूह-4)

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BANK/SSC/RAILWAY

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