

Dear Aspirants,

These tests are formed to help you crack the 2020 IAS Prelims. You may give these tests to analyze where you stand with your preparation. If you are unable to find answers to the questions of the test please feel free to contact RAO IAS Institute, Lucknow for the Answer key. Also stay tuned for more such tests. This test if given with complete discipline can become a sure shot way to your success in prelims 2020.

For Answer key contact:

9335247918,

or email us @ raoias.lko@gmail.com

1. By which amendment it is binding upon the President to give his assent on the amendment bill?
2. Clause 4 and 5 of article 368 were added by which amendment?
3. In which Case Supreme Court declared clause 4 and 5 of Article 368 Ultra-Vires?
4. Chapter 4 of part 12 was added by which amendment?
5. Power of Parliament to impose restrictions on trade, commerce and intercourse is given in which article?
6. Restrictions on trade, commerce and intercourse among States, is given in which article?
7. Which article reads the following text, "Every person who is a member of a defence service or of a civil service of the Union or of an all-India service or holds any post connected with defence or any civil post under the Union holds office during the pleasure of the President"
8. Dismissal, removal or reduction in rank of persons employed in civil capacities under the Union or a State is given in which article?
9. "All-India services" is given in which article?
10. Which article and clause tell that law providing for creation of All India Judicial Service can be made without the amendment of the constitution under article 368?
11. Who has the power to vary or revoke conditions of service of officers of certain services?
12. "Public Service Commissions for the Union and for the States." Is given under which article?
13. Which of the following is/are correct?
 - a) The members of State Public Service Commission are appointed by Governor.
 - b) They can be removed by President only.
 - c) They can be suspended during enquiry conducted by Supreme Court by Governor

14. Which statement is/are correct for removal of members of Public Service Commission?
- a) Removal Procedure for both members of State Public Service Commission and Union Public Service Commission is same.
 - b) In case of guilty of misbehavior the President shall remove the members after the findings of the enquiry set by the Supreme Court.
 - c) In case of insolvency or engaging himself in any paid office outside his duties or by reason of infirmity of mind or body the President shall remove without enquiry of the Supreme Court.
15. UPSC members are appointed by the President and SPSC members are appointed by Governor, what % of members of every Public Service Commission should be persons from who had held government offices either under the GOI or Government of state?
16. Select the correct statement about the functions of Public Service Commission:
- i) It shall be the duty of the Union and the State Public Service Commissions to conduct examinations for appointments to the services of the Union and the services of the State respectively
 - ii) It shall also be the duty of the Union Public Service Commission, if requested by any two or more States so to do, to assist those States in framing and operating schemes of joint recruitment for any services for which candidates possessing special qualifications are required
 - iii) The Union Public Service Commission or the State Public Service Commission, as the case may be, shall be consulted on the principles to be followed in making appointments to civil services and posts and in making promotions and transfers from one service to another and on the suitability of candidates for such appointments, promotions or transfers.
 - iv) For anything in statement 3 shall also require a Public Service Commission to be consulted as respects the manner in which any provision referred to in clause (4) of article 16 may be made or as respects the manner in which effect may be given to the provisions of article 335.
17. Who can appoint administrative tribunals for the adjudication or trial of disputes and complaints with respect to recruitment and condition of service of persons appointed to public services? Also name the article.
18. Which article says that Superintendence, direction and control of elections is vested in an Election Commission?
19. Which of the following statements about the removal of election commissioners is/are correct?
- i) Chief Election Commissioner (CEC) can be removed in the like manner and on the like grounds as the judge of Supreme Court.
 - ii) Other Election Commissioners can be removed from his office on the recommendation of the CEC without following the procedure of Impeachment.
- Both are correct**

20. Which article reads that any person's name in the electoral roll cannot be included only on the grounds of religion, race, caste or sex?
21. India opted for Universal Adult Suffrage what is the age to decided adulthood and which article informs so?
22. Which of the following statements is/are correct?
- Parliament may by law make provisions the delimitation of the constituencies.
 - The validity of any such law can be questioned in the court and the court can be settle the dispute.

Fill in the Blanks

23. Form of oath of office for a Minister for the Union:
 "I, A.B., do swear in the name of God solemnly affirm that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of India as by law established, _____
 _____,
 _____, without
 fear or favour, affection or ill-will."
24. Form of oath or affirmation to be made by the Judges of the Supreme Court and the Comptroller and Auditor-General of India:—
 "I, A.B., having been appointed Chief Justice (or a Judge) of the Supreme Court of India (or Comptroller and Auditor-General of India) do swear in the name of God solemnly affirm that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of India as by law established,

 _____ and
 that I will uphold the Constitution and the laws."
25. Form of oath or affirmation to be made by a member of Parliament:—
 "I, A.B., having been elected (or nominated) a member of the Council of States (or the House of the People) do swear in the name of God solemnly affirm that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of India as by law established,
 that _____

 _____"

26. Form of oath or affirmation to be made by the Judges of a High Court:—

“I, A.B., having been appointed Chief Justice (or a Judge) of the High Court at (or of)..... do swear in the name of God solemnly affirm that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of India as by law established,

that I will uphold the Constitution and the laws.”

27. On a demand being made in that behalf _____ may, if he is satisfied that a substantial proportion of the population of a State desire the use of any language spoken by them to be recognised by that State, direct that such language shall also be officially recognised throughout that State or any part thereof for such purpose as he may specify.

28. Until parliament by law otherwise provide all proceedings in Supreme Court and every High Court shall be in the _____ language.

29. Which article commands that President may nominate not more than 2 members of the Anglo-Indian community to the House of the People?

30. Which article makes the provision for reservation of seats for SC and ST in the House of People?

31. Which article makes the provision for reservation of seats for SC and ST in the Legislative Assemblies of the state?

32. Which article makes the provision for the nomination of one member of Anglo Indian Community in the Legislative assembly of the state by the Governor?

33. Name the article which reads the following text, “The claims of the members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes shall be taken into consideration, consistently with the maintenance of efficiency of administration, in the making of appointments to services and posts in connection with the affairs of the Union or of a State.”

34. Name the article which reads the following text, “The Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson and other Members of the Commission shall be appointed by the President by warrant under his hand and seal.”

35. By which amendment the “Special Officer for Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribes” was substituted by “National Commission for Schedule Caste”?
36. Which article makes the provision for the appointment of commission to investigate the conditions of backward classes?
37. Who can specify any caste or race or tribe to be a Scheduled Caste for the purpose of Constitution of India?
38. Which article reads, “The official language of the Union shall be Hindi in Devanagari script.”?
39. Which article reads the following text, “the Legislature of a State may by law adopt any one or more of the languages in use in the State or Hindi as the language or languages to be used for all or any of the official purposes of that State.”?
40. Which article makes the provision for appointment of commission by the President on Official Language?
41. Second schedule is related to which articles?
42. The Third schedule is related to which articles?
43. Which of the following statements about national emergency is/are correct?
a) Resolution for the proclamation of emergency has to be passed by special majority by both the houses separately.
b) The president shall revoke the proclamation if the parliament passes a resolution disapproving such proclamation.
44. Tenth schedule is related to which articles?
45. Vagrancy; nomadic and migratory tribes, Price control, Legal, medical and other professions are given in which list?
46. Treasure trove, Fisheries, Public health and sanitation; hospitals and dispensaries are given in which list?
47. Select the correct order of the true statements from the following statements relating to proclamation of President Rule in the state beginning from first to last:

- a) Declaration of State Emergency by the President of India
 - b) Passing of resolution for the purpose by both the houses of the Parliament.
 - c) Dissolution of the Legislative Assembly of the state.
 - d) To sack the council of Ministry headed by the Chief Minister of the state.
48. Electricity, Factories, Vital statistics including registration of births and deaths are given in which list?
49. Census, Inter-State migration; inter-State quarantine, Estate duty in respect of property other than agricultural land are given in which list?
50. Public order, Police, Local Government are given in which list?
51. Taxes on animals and boats, Tolls, Salaries and allowances of Ministers for the State are given in which list?
52. Which article and its clauses (Name them) is a testimony that President and Governor are not subject to law of the land, they are above the law?
53. By which article the President may notify that any law made by the Parliament or by state legislature shall not apply to any major port or aerodrome?
54. Which article defines that if any state fails to comply with directions given by union government amounts the failure of constitutional machinery in the state?
55. Which of the following statements is/are correct :
- i) Article 366 is the article of definitions.
 - ii) Article 366 defines Schedule Caste and Schedule tribes in entry 24 and 25 respectively
56. Which of the following statement is/are correct :
- i) Article 366 defines High Court.
 - ii) This article also defines Supreme Court.
57. Which of the following statement related to Article 366 is/are correct :
- i) Securities include stock.
 - ii) Union Territory means any territory specified in the 1st Schedule and other territories also with in the territory of India but not specified in that schedule.

58. Contracts, Bankruptcy and insolvency, Trust and Trustees are given in which list?
59. Which of the following statement is/are correct :
- i) Part 21st comprises Temporary, Transitional and Special Provisions.
 - ii) Article 371 A has special provision with respect to the states of Maharashtra and Gujarat.
60. Match the following:
- | State | Article |
|-----------------------------------|---------|
| i) Assam | 371 A |
| ii) Nagaland | 371 B |
| iii) Andhra Pradesh and Telangana | 371 C |
| iv) Manipur | 371 D |
61. Match the Following:
- | Article | State |
|------------|--------------------------------------|
| i) 371 E | Mizoram |
| ii) 371 F | Arunachal Pradesh |
| iii) 371 G | Central University in Andhra Pradesh |
| iv) 371 H | Sikkim |
| v) 371 I | Karnataka |
| vi) 371 J | Goa |
62. Pilgrimages, Intoxicating liquors, Markets and fairs are given in which article?
63. Who has power to remove the difficulties arising in relation to the transition from the provisions of Government of India Act 1935 to the provisions of this constitution?
64. On 26th day of January 1950 the constitution of India came into force this is known as Commencement of the Constitution. Name the article.
65. Which articles of the constitution came into force on the 26th November 1949?
66. Which article tells that the title of this constitution is The Constitution of India?
67. Which article says that India Independence act 1947 and GOI Act, 1935 are repealed?
68. Diplomatic, consular and trade representation, United Nations Organisation, War and peace are given in which list?
69. Prevention of cruelty to animals, Forests, Protection of wild animals and birds are given in which list?

70. Reserve Bank of India, Post Office Savings Bank, Lotteries organised by the Government of India or the Government of a State are given in which list?
71. Newspapers, Education are given in which list?
72. Naval, military and air force works, Arms, firearms, ammunition and explosives, Central Bureau of Intelligence and Investigation are given in which list?
73. Foreign jurisdiction, Citizenship, naturalisation and aliens, Extradition are given in which list?
74. Which of the following statements is/are correct:
i) Chief Information Commissioner for both the Central and State Information commission are appointed by the President India.
ii) They hold their offices for 5 years or until the age of 65 whichever is earlier.
75. Which of the following statements about Central Vigilance Commission are correct:
i) It was established in 1964.
ii) It is neither a constitutional nor a statutory body.
iii) It came as a consequence of the recommendation of Santhanam Committee on Prevention of Corruption.
iv) It is a multi-member body consisting of Central Vigilance Commissioner as the chair person and not more than 2 vigilance commissioners.
76. Which of the following statements about CBI are correct?
i) It was established on the recommendation of Santhanam Committee
ii) It is neither a constitutional nor a statutory body.
iii) It derives its powers from central vigilance commission.
iv) Its moto is "Industry, Impartiality and Integrity"
77. Establishment of standards of weight and measure, Cultivation, manufacture, and sale for export, of opium are given in which list?
78. Gas and gas-works is given in which list?
79. Pounds and the prevention of cattle trespass is given in which list?

80. Adulteration of foodstuffs and other goods is given in which list?
81. Railways, Posts and telegraphs are given in which article?
82. Agriculture, including agricultural education and research, protection against pests and prevention of plant diseases is given in which list?
83. Port quarantine, including hospitals connected therewith; seamen's and marine hospitals is given in which list?
84. Who is the first Lokpal of India?
85. Which of the following statement about Lokpal are correct?
- i) The jurisdiction of Lokpal Includes PM, Ministers MPs Group A, B,C, D officers and Officials of Central Government
 - ii) Lokpal consists of chair person and maximum 8 members
 - iii) 50% members of Lokpal shall come from SCs, STs, OBCs and Minorities and Women.
 - iv) The Lokpal has the power of superintendence and direction over CBI also.
86. Which of the following drawback about Lokayukts are correct?
- i) It cannot suo-moto proceed against any public servant.
 - ii) Heavy Punishment for false and frivolous complaints
 - iii) Anonymous complaints are not allowed
 - iv) Limitation period of 7 years to file complaints.
87. What are the conditions for a political party to be recognized as a National Party?
88. How many National Parties are there in India? Name them.
89. What are the conditions for a political party to be recognized as a state party?

90. Which of the following is/are State Parties of India?
Rashtriya Janta Dal, National People's Party, Aam Aadmi Party, Samajwadi Party
91. Besides Samajwadi Party whose election symbol is bicycle name the two other state parties which have their symbol bicycle?
or
Besides BSP which other state party has elephant as its election symbol?
92. Consider the following statements:
i) The Representation of the People Act, 1950 provided for the allocation of seats in and the delimitation of constituencies for the purpose of elections to the House of People and Legislatures of States.
ii) The Representation of People Act, 1951 provided for the qualifications of voter at election and the preparations of electoral rolls.
93. What is the amount of security deposit that a candidate has to submit for contesting elections to both the offices of President and Vice President?
94. Which of the following is/are not a pressure group?
Naxalite group, Gandhi Peace Foundation, Linguistic Groups, Kayastha Sabha, Anglo Indian Association, Trade Unions.
95. Which of the following statement about the officers during Parliamentary Election is/are correct:
i) District Election Officer is nominated by Election Commission of India (ECI) who supervises the election work of a district.
ii) Returning Officer of a parliamentary constituency is responsible for the election in the concerned parliamentary constituency.
iii) ECI nominates the Returning Officer for each of the Parliamentary Constituencies with the consultation of the state government concerned.
iv) Electoral Registration Officer is appointed by ECI in consultation with the state government is responsible for the preparation of electoral rolls for a parliamentary constituency.
v) Presiding Officer and polling officers conducts the poll at the polling station. They are appointed by the ECI in consultation with the state government concerned.

96. Consider the following statement regarding Anti-Defection Law:

- i) Any question regarding disqualification arising out of defection is to be decided by the presiding officer of the house.
- ii) The decision of the presiding officer is final and cannot be questioned in any court.

97. Arrange the following in their order of Precedence:

Chief Justice of India, President, Prime Minister, Vice President, Governor of states within their respective states, Former President, Deputy Prime Minister, Speaker of Lok Sabha

98. Consider the following statements about reforms introduced by Electoral Reforms of 1996:

- i) No liquor or other intoxicants are to be sold or given or distributed at any shop, eating place, hotel or any other place whether public or private within a polling area during the period of 48 hours ending with the hour fixed for the conclusion of poll.
- ii) The nomination of a candidate in a Parliamentary or assembly constituency should be subscribed by 20 registered electors of the constituency as proposers, if the candidate is not sponsored by a recognized political party.

99. The tenth schedule was added by which amendment? Which amendment amended the tenth schedule by deleting the provision of split as a provision of non- disqualification.

100. What is the strength of the Lok Sabha members of following political parties:

All India Trinamool Congress:

DMK:

YSR Congress:

Shivsena: