



SAFALTA CLASSTM

An Initiative by **अमरउजाला**

CTET-2

SST

INDIAN POLITY BY- SUJEET BAJPAI SIR



Question No: 1

The Constitution of India does not mention the post of / भारत
के संविधान में किस पद का उल्लेख नहीं है

(a) the Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha. / लोकसभा के डिप्टी स्पीकर

(b) the Deputy Speaker of the State Legislative Assembly. /
राज्य विधान सभा के उपाध्यक्ष

(c) the Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha. / राज्यसभा के
उपसभापति

☒ (d) the Deputy Prime Minister. / उप प्रधानमंत्री

DN

Question No: 2

A Judge of the Supreme Court of India or High Court of any State can be removed by the President of India only.

भारत के उच्चतम न्यायालय या किसी भी राज्य के उच्च न्यायालय के न्यायाधीश को भारत के राष्ट्रपति द्वारा ही हटाया जा सकता है।

(a) when the Principles of Natural Justice are followed and the alleged misconduct is proved in an impartial enquiry.

जब प्राकृतिक न्याय के सिद्धांतों का पालन किया जाता है और कथित कदाचार निष्पक्ष जांच में साबित होता है

(b) if he is satisfied through the report made by the Chief Justice of India that the mis-conduct of the judge has been proved. /

अगर वह भारत के मुख्य न्यायाधीश द्वारा बनाई गई रिपोर्ट के माध्यम से संतुष्ट हैं कि न्यायाधीश का गलत आचरण साबित हो चुका है।

Question No: 2

✓ (c) when an address is made by both the Houses of Parliament in the same session asking for his/her removal on the grounds of proven misbehaviour and incapacity.

जब एक ही सत्र में संसद के दोनों सदनों द्वारा एक संबोधन किया जाता है जिसमें सिद्ध दुर्व्यवहार और अक्षमता के आधार पर उन्हें हटाने की मांग की जाती है ।

(d) when the President and the Prime Minister are satisfied that he or she has committed a misconduct and the same has been proved before a competent authority.

जब राष्ट्रपति और प्रधानमंत्री इस बात से संतुष्ट होते हैं कि उन्होंने कदाचार किया है और इसे एक सक्षम प्राधिकारी के समक्ष सिद्ध कर दिया गया है ।

Question No: 3



The Constitution of India is the result of considerable imitation and adaptation rather than originality because

भारत का संविधान मौलिकता के बजाय काफी नकल और अनुकूलन का परिणाम है क्योंकि

(a) makers of Indian Constitution drew from Constitution of South Africa, Constitution of Netherlands and Government of India Act of 1919.

(b) makers of Indian Constitution drew much from Swiss Constitution, German Constitution and Government of India Act of 1919.

Question No: 3

(c) makers of Indian Constitution drew much from Constitution of Singapore, Constitution of Sri Lanka and Government of India Act of 1919.

✓ (d) makers of Indian Constitution drew much from the American Constitution, Canadian Constitution and British made Government of India Act, 1935.

Question No: 4

प्रत्यक्ष

For transfer of accused person from a foreign State to India for any offence within India or relating to India is done

(a) by previous repatriation agreement between India and concerned foreign country.

(b) by instant repatriation agreement between India and concerned foreign country.

(c) at the desire of ambassador representing India in concerned foreign country.

(d) at the desire of the ambassador who represents concerned foreign country in India.

X 24 Aug

27 Aug
28 Aug

Question No: 5

~~Q28~~

ONLY - LS



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Whether a Bill is a Money Bill or not is certified by the _____ and his decision is conclusive.

(a) President

~~(b)~~ Chairman of Rajya Sabha

~~(c)~~ Speaker of Lok Sabha

~~(d)~~ Chairman of Public Accounts Committee

Question No: 6

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Who among the following is authorized to make provisions with respect to the composition of Panchayats?

- (a) Governor of State
- (b) Legislature of State
- (c) Parliament of India
- (d) President of India

Question No: 6

निम्नलिखित में से कौन पंचायतों की संरचना के बाबत उपबंध करने को अधिकृत है?

- (a) राज्य का राज्यपाल
- (b) राज्य का विधानमंडल
- (c) भारत की संसद
- (d) भारत का राष्ट्रपति

Question No: 7

पंचायत
समिति

ग्राम पंचायत के विषय में क्या सही नहीं है?

- i. ग्राम पंचायत में अधिकतम 20 पंच हो सकते हैं
- ii ग्राम पंचायत में यदि 15 पंच निर्वाचित हैं, तो 5 पंच मनोनीत किए जाते हैं ✗
- iii ~~जनपद~~ पंचायत अध्यक्ष पांच पंचों को नामित करता है
- iv. ग्राम पंचायत में 10 पंच भी हो सकते हैं
- v. पंचों के निर्वाचन में समान मत आने पर लाट द्वारा निर्णय होता है।
- vi. ~~मनोनीत~~ सदस्य बैठक में भाग लेते और ~~मतदान~~ कर सकते हैं ✗

Question No: 7

What is not correct about Gram Panchayat?

- i. The maximum strength is 20 panchs in a Gram Panchayat.
- ii. If 15 panchs are elected in Gram Panchayat, then 5 panchs are nominated.
- iii. The President of Janpad Panchayat nominates 5 panchs. in.
- iv. The strength may be 10 panchs in a Gram Panchayat.
- v. In case of equal votes in the election of panchs it is decided by lott.
- vi. Nominated members participate in the meeting and can vote.

Question No: 7

Code :

- (a) i iv vi
- (b) iii v vi
- ~~(c)~~ ii iii vi
- (d) iv v vi

Question No: 8

Consider the following statements – ✓✓

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

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

Question No: 8

निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार कीजिए-

✓ 1. भारत के संविधान के भाग IX में पंचायतों से संबंधित उपबंध है और उसे संविधान (73वां संशोधन) अधिनियम, 1992 द्वारा अंतःस्थापित किया गया है।

2. भारत के संविधान के भाग IX-A में नगरपालिकाओं से संबद्ध उपबंध हैं तथा अनुच्छेद 243-Q के अनुसार प्रत्येक राज्य के लिए दो प्रकार की नगरपालिकाएं हो सकती हैं- नगरपालिका परिषद और नगर निगम

✓ (a) 1 only

(b) 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

Question No: 9

The subject of Panchayati Raj is in –

- (a) Concurrent List
- (b) Union List
- (c) State List
- (d) Residual List

Question No: 9

पंचायती राज विषय है -

- (a) समवर्ती सूची पर
- (c) राज्य की सूची पर
- (b) केंद्र की सूची पर
- (d) शेषाधिकारों की सूची पर

Question No: 10

Who was the Prime Minister of India at the time of 73rd and 74th Amendments to the Constitution of India pertaining to Panchayats and Negarpalikas?

भारत के संविधान में पंचायतों तथा नगरपालिकाओं से संबंध 73 वें और 74 वें संवैधानिक संशोधन जब हुए उस समय भारत के प्रधानमंत्री कौन थे?

(a) इंदिरा गांधी ✗

(b) राजीव गांधी

✓ (c) पी.वी. नरसिंहराव ✓

(d) वी.पी. सिंह

Question No: 11

Under which of the following Constitutional Amendments, 30 %seats in the village panchayats have been reserved for women in India?

संविधान के निम्नलिखित संशोधनों में से किसके अंतर्गत भारत में महिलाओं के लिए ग्राम पंचायतों में 30% स्थान आरक्षित किया गया?

(a) 70th Amendment

(b) 71 st Amendment

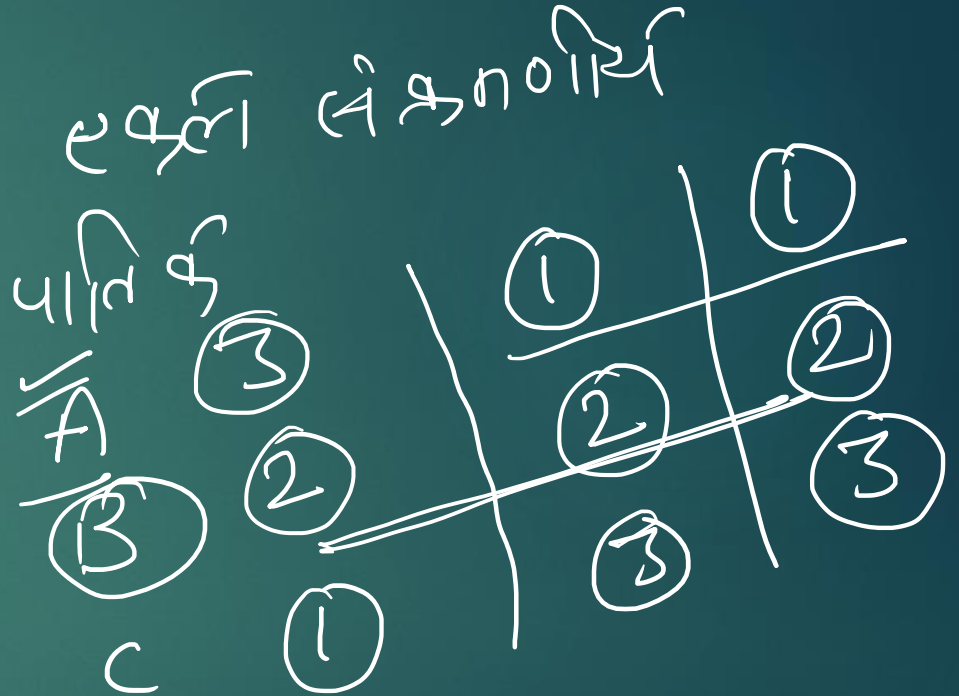
~~(c) 73rd Amendment~~

(d) 74th Amendment

Question No: 12

In India, the President is elected by

- ~~(a) Direct Election~~ प्रत्यक्ष
- ☒ (b) Single Transferable Vote System
- (c) Proportional Vote System आनुपातिक
- ~~(d) Open Ballot System~~



Question No: 12

भारत में राष्ट्रपति का चुनाव किया जाता है

- (a) प्रत्यक्ष निर्वाचन द्वारा
- (b) एकल हस्तांतरणीय मत प्रणाली द्वारा
- (c) आनुपातिक मत प्रणाली द्वारा
- (d) खुला बैलट प्रणाली द्वारा

Question No: 13

Which of the following are the members of the electoral college for electing the President of India?

Select the correct answer from the code given below:

1. All the members of the two Houses of Parliament.
2. All the elected members of the State Legislative Assemblies.
3. All the elected members of the U.T. Assemblies
4. All the Governors and Lt. Governors

Question No: 13

निम्नलिखित में से कौन राष्ट्रपति के निर्वाचन हेतु निर्वाचक गण के सदस्य हैं?

नीचे दिए कूट से सही उत्तर चुनिए :

1. संसद के दोनों सदनों के सभी सदस्य ।
2. राज्य विधान सभाओं के सभी निर्वाचित सदस्य
3. संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों की विधान सभाओं के सभी निर्वाचित सदस्य
4. सभी राज्यपाल तथा उप-राज्यपाल

गलबे तर्क (X)

Question No: 13

Code:

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

Question No: 14

Which of the following is not an essential qualification for the candidature of President?

- (a) Completion of 35 years
- (b) Educated
- (c) Qualified for election as a member of the House of People
- (d) Citizen of India

Question No: 14

राष्ट्रपति के उम्मीदवार के लिए क्या आवश्यक नहीं है?

- (a) आयु 35 वर्ष हो
- ☒ (b) पढ़ा-लिखा हो
- (c) सांसद चुने जाने की योग्यता रखता हो
- (d) देश का नागरिक हो

Question No: 15

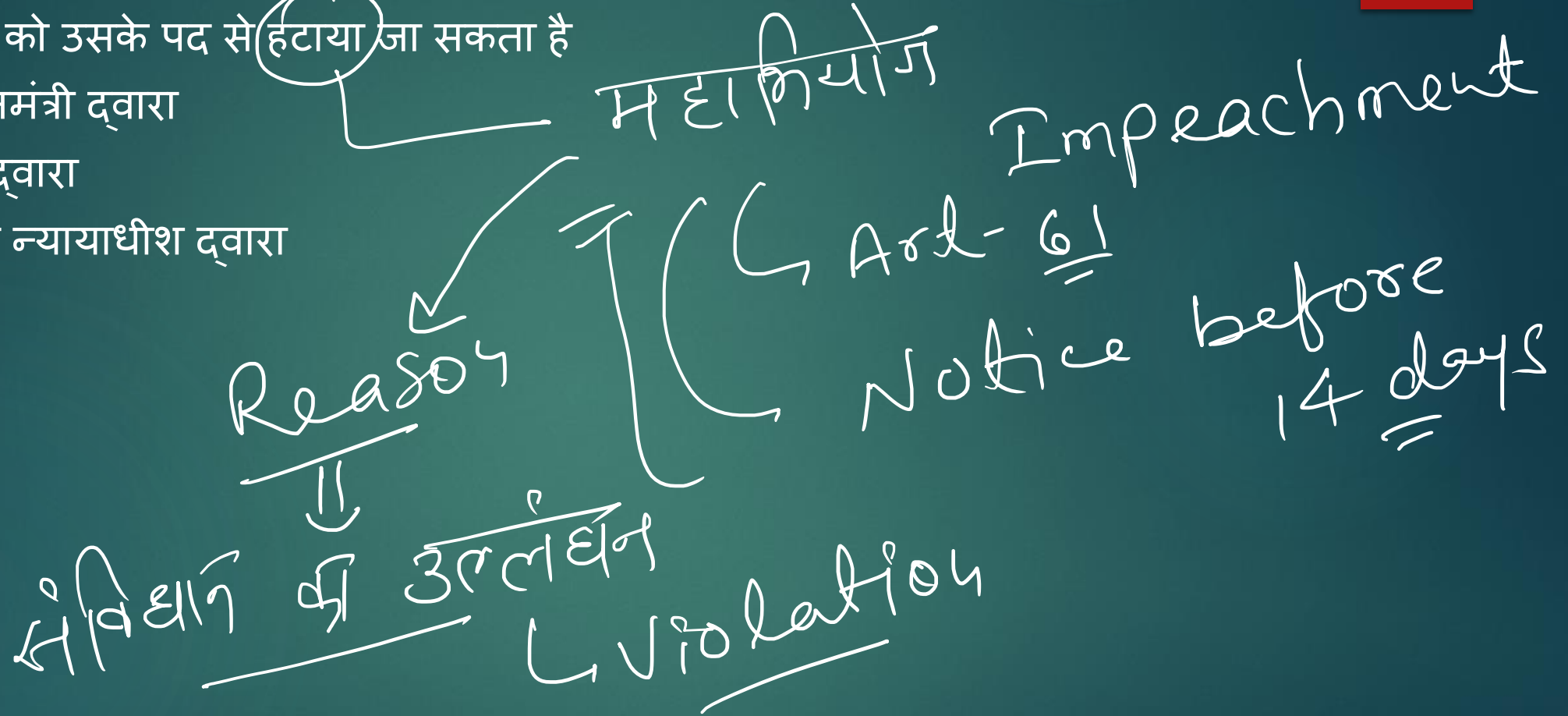
The President of India can be removed from his post by

- (a) The Prime Minister of India
- (b) Lok Sabha
- (c) Chief Justice of India
- (d) Parliament

Question No: 15

भारत के राष्ट्रपति को उसके पद से हटाया जा सकता है

- (a) भारत के प्रधानमंत्री द्वारा
- (b) लोक सभा के द्वारा
- (c) भारत के मुख्य न्यायाधीश द्वारा
- (d) ☒ संसद द्वारा





The vacant post of the President is to be filled within –
राष्ट्रपति का रिक्त स्थान भर लिया जाना चाहिए -

- (a) 90 days
- ✓ (b) Six months
- (c) Nine months
- (d) One year

Question No: 17

If in India the office of President and Vice-President falls vacant at one point of time, the office of the President will temporarily be held by –

यदि भारत में राष्ट्रपति एवं उपराष्ट्रपति का पद एक ही समय बिंदु पर खाली हो जाता है तो राष्ट्रपति का पद अस्थायी तौर पर निम्नांकित अधिकारी धारण करेगा

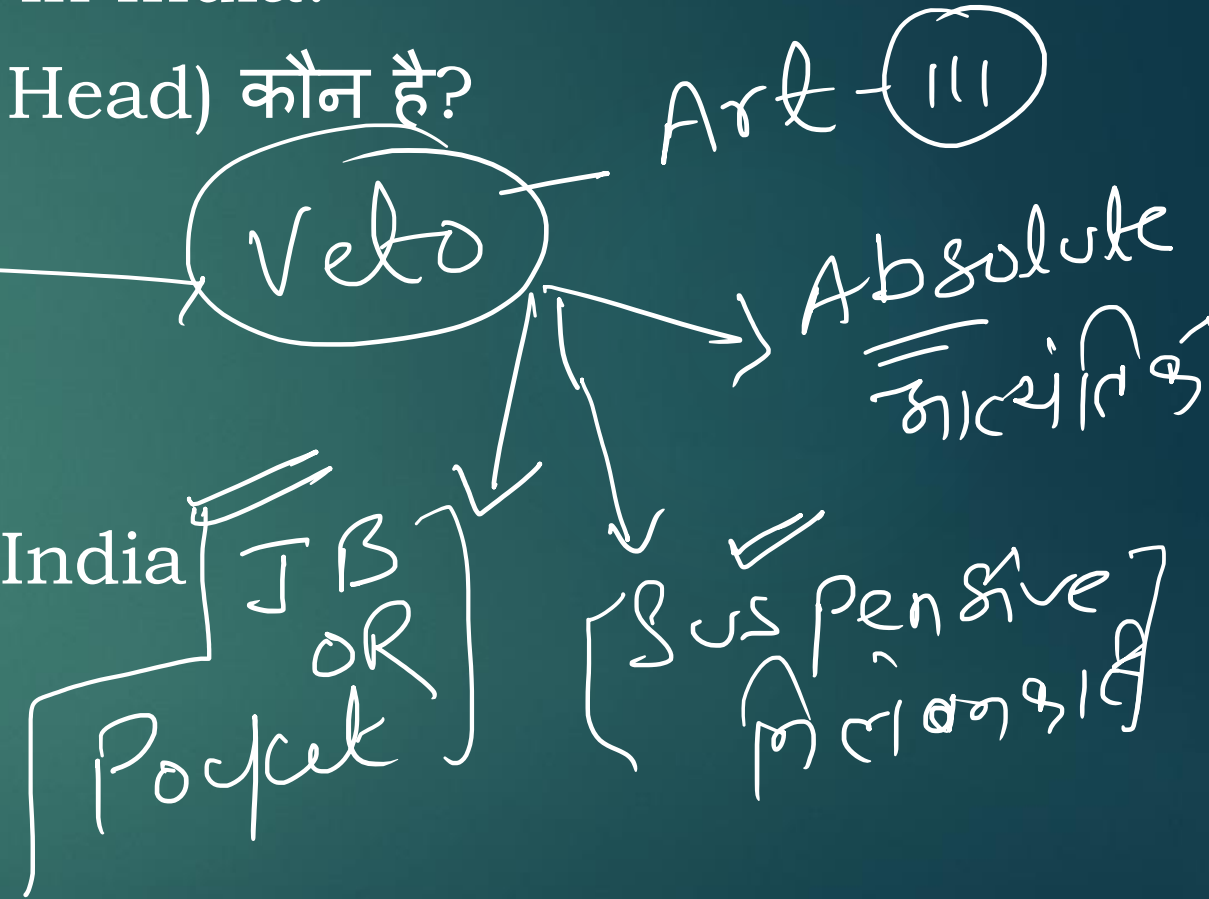
- (a) The Prime Minister
- ☒ (b) The Chief Justice of Supreme Court
- (c) The Chief of Armed Forces
- (d) None of the above

Question No: 18

Who is the Executive Head of State in India?

भारत का कार्यपालिका (अध्यक्ष) (Executive Head) कौन है?

- (a) ~~President~~
- (b) Prime Minister
- (c) Leader of the Opposition
- (d) Chief Secretary, Government of India



Question No: 19

The provision of Right to Freedom of Religion includes

- (1) Freedom of propagation of religion
- (II) Right to wear and carry 'Kripans' by Sikhs
- (III) State's right to make laws for social reforms
- (IV) Right to conversion of religion of people by religious bodies

Question No: 20

धार्मिक स्वतंत्रता के अधिकार के प्रावधान के अंतर्गत सम्मिलित हैं

(1) धर्म प्रचार करने का अधिकार

~~2~~ (II) सिखों को 'कृपाण' धारण करने एवं रखने का अधिकार

~~3~~ (III) राज्यों को समाज सुधारक विधि निर्माण का अधिकार

~~(IV)~~ धार्मिक निकायों को लोगों का धर्म परिवर्तन कराने का अधिकार

Question No: 20

Choose the correct answer from given codes:

- ☒ (a) I, II and III
- ☐ (b) II, III and IV
- ☐ (c) III and IV
- ☐ (d) All of above

Question No: 21

The Guardian of Fundamental Rights is :
संविधान के अंतर्गत मूल अधिकारों का संरक्षक कौन है?

- ☒ (a) Judiciary
- (b) Executive
- (c) Parliament
- (d) None of these

Question No: 22

निर्वाचन

The 'Legislature' organ of the state refers to:

- (a) every citizen of the country
- (b) bureaucrats responsible for implementing laws
- (c) the judges of the Supreme Court
- (d) ✓ the elected representatives of the citizens]

Question No: 23

Which of the following statements about the redressal of a case under criminal law is correct?

(a) First the case is filed in the court and then the FIR is lodged with the police.

~~(b) No FIR is lodged and a petition has to be filed before the relevant court by the affected party only.~~

Question No: 23

(c) First FIR is lodged with the police and it is then that the case is filed in the court.

☒ (d) First FIR is lodged with the police and then a petition has to be filed before the relevant court by the affected party only.

Question No: 24

TO

Ranjan, who uses a wheelchair, has his classes held on the third floor of the school building. He waits everyday for the attendants to lift him up and carry him to his class through a crowd of students.

Which Article of the Indian Constitution is being violated?

3rd floor

(a) Article 370

(b) Article 360

✓ ✓ (c) Article 15

(d) Article 25

Question No: 25

Consider the following two statements on Fundamental Rights:

A ✓ All Fundamental Rights laid down in the Constitution of India are enforceable in court.]

B ✓ The Right against Exploitation allows a citizen to move the higher court if he/she believes that the decision taken by a lower court is unjust.

Question No: 25

Choose the correct option.

- ☒ (a) Both A and B are true
- ☐ (b) Both A and B are false
- ☐ (c) A is true, B is false
- ☐ (d) A is false, B is true

Question No: 26



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TO

Who among the following supervises the work of the 'Patwaris'?

- ☒ (a) SHO of the Police Station of the area
- ☐ (b) Sarpanch of the Village Panchayat
- ☒ (c) Tehsildar
- ☐ (d) District Collector

Question No: 27

Consider the following two Statements A and B about the functions of Janapad Panchayat and choose the correct answer.

- A. The Janapad Panchayat makes developmental plans at district level.
- ✓ B. The Janapad Panchayat helps Zila parishad to regulate money distribution among Gram Panchayats.

Question No: 27

- (a) A is true and B is false.
- (b) Both A and B are false.
- (c) A is false and B is true.
- (d) Both A and B are true.

Question No: 28

Consider the following two Statements A and B on the Right to Information (RTI) Act and choose the correct answer:

~~A.~~ Through the RTI Act, a citizen can get information pertaining to the working of the departments of the Central Government only.

~~B.~~ To get information under the Right to Information Act, a citizen has to first file a petition in any court of any level.

Question No: 28

- (a) A is true and B is false.
- ~~(b) Both A and B are false.~~
- (c) A is false and B is true.
- (d) Both A and B are true.

Question No: 29

Consider the following two statements A and B on Judicial Review and choose the correct answer:

✓ A: The judiciary can strike down particular laws passed by the Parliament if there is a violation of the basic structure of the Constitution.

~~B~~: A bill cannot become a law unless it is passed by the Judiciary.

Question No: 29

- (a) Both A and B are true.
- (b) A is false and B is true.
- (c) Both A and B are false.
- ✓✓ (d) A is true and B is false.