

INDIAN POLITY

1. Which one of the following concept is not Rule of Law?
(A) Natural justice
(B) Fair play
(C) Equity
(D) Judicial equality

2. Who headed provincial constitution committee of constituent assembly?
(A) J.B. Kirpalani
(B) H.C. Mukherjee
(C) A.V. Thakkar
(D) Sardar Vallabai Patel

3. Who among the following was not a member of Drafting committee?
(A) K.M. Munshi
(B) Alladi Krishnaswamy Ayyar
(C) Pattabhi Sitaramayya

4. With reference to NITI AAYOG, Which of the following statement is / are correct?
(i) Transforming and development agenda of India.
(ii) Promoting growth and development.
(A) (i) only (B) (ii) only
(C) (i) and (ii) only (D) Neither (i) nor (ii)

5. Who is the head of the three-members Lokayukta search committee?
(A) Thiru. K. Venkatraman (B) Thiru. K. Chanduru
(C) Thiru. M.K. Krishnamoorthy (D) Thiru. A. Raja

6. Which of the following statements about the first amendment to the constitution is are true?
I. The first amendment was enacted in 1952.
II. The first amendment was enacted before the first general elections.
III. It was enacted by the provisional parliament.
(B) II and III are true
(A) I and II are true (D) I, II and III are true
(C) I and III are true

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7. Northcote-Trevelyan Commission of 1853 linked with
- (A) Education (B) Agriculture
(C) ICS (D) Industry
8. Which of the following group constituted the State Reorganisation Commission?
- (A) Pannikkar, Fazl Ali, Katju
(B) Fazl Ali, Pannikkar, Kunzru
(C) Dhar, Fazl Ali, Pannikkar
(D) Kunzru, Katju, Dhar
9. Article _____ was inserted into the constitution under the 73rd Constitutional
- (A) 245 B (B) 244 B
(C) 243 B (D) 242 B
10. Which one of the following statement is not with regard to powers of the parliament?
- (A) Parliament can approve three types of emergency provisions
(B) It cannot abolish State Legislative Council
(C) It can alter boundaries of the states
(D) It can establish a common High Court for two or more states
11. The sequence in which the given terms are mentioned in the preamble to the constitution of India is:
- (A) Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic, Republic**
(B) Socialist, Secular, Sovereign, Democratic, Republic
(C) Secular, Sovereign, Democratic, Socialist, Republic
(D) Sovereign, Democratic, Secular, Socialist, Republic
12. Match the following:
- | Person | Eminent field/designation |
|---------------------|--|
| (a) Abid Hussain | 1. Former Attorney General of India |
| (b) K. Parasaran | 2. Former Ambassador of India to the USA |
| (c) Subhash Kashyap | 3. Former Judge of AP High Court |
| (d) K. Punniya | 4. Former Secretary General, Lok Sabha |

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

13. The Judiciary was separated from the Executive under which article
(A) Article 50 (B) Article 64
 (C) Article 60 (D) Article 51
14. The Government of India issued the citizenship (Pondicherry) order in the year
(A) 1962 (B) 1964
 (C) 1969 (D) 1967
15. The Essence of “Judicial Activism” is an
(A) Active Justice delivery system
 (B) Active Implementation of Rule of law
 (C) Active Interpretation of law
 (D) Active Intervention of Judiciary
16. Balwant Rai Mehta committee in its report suggested
(A) Three tier system (B) One tier system
 (C) Four tier system (D) Two tier system
17. Jagjit Singh Vs. State of Haryana (2007) is the case related to
 (A) Electoral Reform
 (B) Election Commission
(C) Members (MLA’s, MP’s) support from outside
 (D) Criminalisation of politics
18. 1. The constitution is a source of, and not an exercise of, legislative power;
 2. Constitution springs from a belief in limited Government
 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

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19. Which committee was appointed in 1986 to deal with ‘Revitalisation of Panchayat Raj institutions for democracy and development’?
- (A) Ashok Mehta committee
(B) G.V.K. Rao committee
(C) L.M. Singhvi committee
(D) Santhanam committee
20. Which of the following statements regarding the fundamental duties contained in the Constitution of India are correct?
1. Fundamental Duties have formed part of the Constitution of India since its adoption
 2. Fundamental Duties are applicable only to the Citizen of India
 3. Fundamental Duties have become a part of the Constitution of India in accordance with the recommendation of the Swaran Singh Committee
 4. Fundamental duties can be enforced through writ jurisdiction
- (A) 1, 2 and 3 correct (B) 1, 2 and 4 correct
(C) 2, 3 correct (D) 3 and 4 correct
21. The financial control exercised by the Parliament over the executive through
- (A) The comptroller and Auditing General of India**
(B) The Auditor General
(C) The Finance Secretary
(D) The Accountant General
22. The Comptroller and Auditor General is appointed by The President of India under which Article
- (A) Article 162 (B) **Article 148**
(C) Article 153 (D) Article 174
23. Consider the following statements:
1. Article 308 to 314 of the constitution with regard to the All India services
 2. Article 308 exclusively apply to the Jammu and Kashmir
 3. The Parliament has enacted the All India Services Act in 1952
 4. Article 312 empowers the Parliament to create new All India Services
- Choose the correct answer :
- (A) 1 and 4** (B) 2 only
(C) 4 only (D) 4 and 3

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24. Match the following

Schedule		Subject	
(a) First Schedule		1. Division of powers between union and states	
(b) Eleventh Schedule		2. Languages	
(c) Seventh Schedule		3. Names of states and union territories	
(d) Eighth Schedule		4. Panchayats	
(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(A) 3	4	1	2
(B) 1	3	4	2
(C) 2	1	3	4
(D) 3	1	4	2

25. The mandate of the official language commission under Art 344 is / are

1. The progressive use of Hindi language for official purpose of the union
2. Restriction on the use of the English language for the official purpose of the union.

Choose the correct statement(s) :

- (A) 1 only (B) 2 only
(C) **both 1 and 2** (D) neither 1 nor 2

26. The words “Socialist” and “Secular” were added to the Preamble of Indian constitution by

- (A) The Constitution (First Amendment) Act 1950
(B) The Constitution (Sixteenth Amendment) Act 1963
(C) The Constitution (Forty First Amendment) Act 1976
(D) **The Constitution (Forty-second Amendment) Act 1976**

27. The first language declared as the classical language in India is

- (A) Kannada (B) Telugu
(C) Oriya (D) **Tamil**