

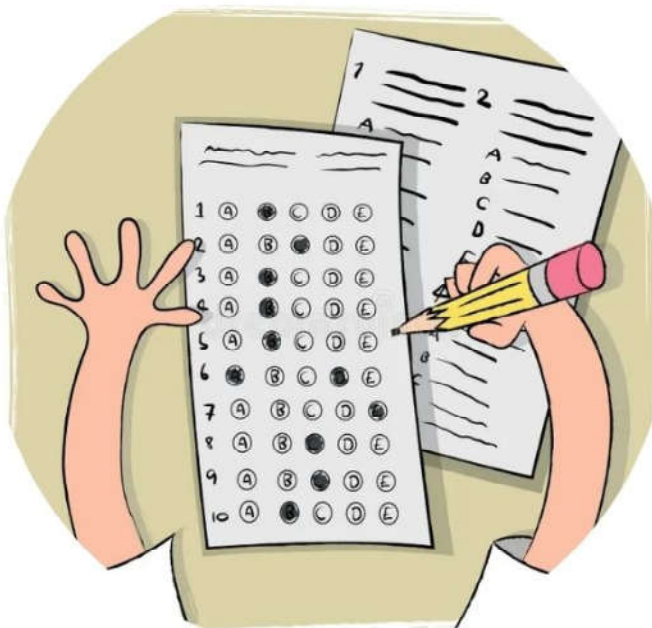


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PAPER III (OBJECTIVE)

IPO EXAM 2026

**"SHARPEN YOUR SKILLS WITH TARGETED
MCQ PRACTICE"**



IPO EXAM 2026 PAPER 03 MCQs

S.NO.	Topic	NO OF MCQ
1	Constitution of India – Preamble, Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles of State Policy, Fundamental Duties, Articles 124–147, 214–232, 311, 338, 338(a), 338(b)	160
2	Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS), 2023 (i) Section 1 – Short Title, Extent & Commencement (ii) Section 2 – Definitions (iii) Section 84 – Proclamation for person absconding	45
3	Central Administrative Tribunal Act, 1985	100
4	Revenue Recovery Act, 1890	35
5	Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 (as amended)	60
6	RTI Act, 2005 and RTI Rules, 2012	125
7	Manuals on Procurement: (i) Manual on Procurement of Goods (ii) Manual on Procurement of Works (iii) Manual on Procurement of Consultancy & Other Services	126
8	CCS (GPF) Rules, 1961	110
9	CCS (Pension) Rules, 2021 and amendments	150
10	CCS (Commutation of Pension) Rules, 1981	70
11	Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition & Redressal) Act, 2013 and related DoPT instructions	80
12	National Pension System (NPS). (i) CCS (Implementation of NPS) Rules, 2021 (as amended) (ii) CCS (Payment of Gratuity under NPS) Rules, 2021	220
13	Chapter 2 & 6 of General Financial Rules (GFR) 2017 (with amendments)	150
14	Fundamental Rules (FR) & Supplementary Rules (SR)	330
15	Brochure on Casual Labourers and DoP&T instructions on Casual Labourers	60
16	Instructions issued by Directorate & DoP&T on maintenance of APAR	50
17	Service Discharge Benefit Scheme, 2010	40
18	Schedule of Financial Powers of Divisional Heads & Heads of Circle	100
19	Welfare measures available to Departmental Employees & Gramin Dak Sevaks (GDS)	36
20	P&T FHB Volume I and Postal FHB Volume II	290
21	Questions on English Language	330

22	Questions on General Knowledge & Current Affairs (Indian Economy, Polity, Sports, Culture & Science)	1200
23	Questions on Reasoning, Interpersonal Skills, Mental Aptitude,	675
24	Quantitative Aptitude,	600
25	Intelligence & Ethics	150
26	Solved Answer (2025-26)	150
Total		5442

We apologize if there are any errors in the MCQ practice notes. Please inform us, and you could receive exciting rewards!

■ Constitution of India

SECTION 1: PREAMBLE OF THE CONSTITUTION

1. Which of the following correctly describes the nature of the Preamble of the Indian Constitution?

- A. It is legally enforceable in courts
- B. It is a part of the Constitution but not enforceable
- C. It is not part of the Constitution
- D. It overrides Fundamental Rights

2. On which date was the Constitution of India, along with its Preamble, adopted?

- A. 26 January 1950
- B. 15 August 1947
- C. 26 November 1949
- D. 2 October 1948

3. Which term was added to the Preamble by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976?

- A. Republic
- B. Democratic
- C. Sovereign
- D. Socialist

4. The term “Secular” in the Preamble implies which of the following?

- A. State religion is Hinduism
- B. State has no official religion
- C. Only minorities can practice religion
- D. Religion is banned in India

5. Who described the Preamble as the “identity card of the Constitution”?

- A. B.R. Ambedkar
- B. Jawaharlal Nehru
- C. N.A. Palkhivala
- D. Rajendra Prasad

6. The Preamble derives its authority

from which of the following?

- A. Parliament
- B. Judiciary
- C. British Government
- D. People of India

7. Which of the following concepts is NOT explicitly mentioned in the Preamble?

- A. Justice
- B. Liberty
- C. Federalism
- D. Equality

8. The word “Republic” in the Preamble signifies which of the following?

- A. Hereditary monarchy
- B. Elected head of the state
- C. Rule by Parliament only
- D. Military rule

9. Which landmark case declared that the Preamble is part of the Constitution?

- A. Golaknath case
- B. Minerva Mills case
- C. Kesavananda Bharati case
- D. Maneka Gandhi case

10. The Preamble aims to secure justice in which of the following forms?

- A. Legal only
- B. Political only
- C. Social only
- D. Social, economic, and political

11. The ideals of the Preamble were inspired primarily by which document?

- A. Magna Carta
- B. Objectives Resolution
- C. Government of India Act, 1935
- D. Charter Act

12. Which of the following best explains “Liberty” in the Preamble?

- A. Freedom from taxes

- B. Freedom of thought and expression
- C. Freedom from elections
- D. Freedom from laws

13. Which word in the Preamble ensures dignity and unity of the nation?

- A. Equality
- B. Liberty
- C. Fraternity
- D. Justice

14. The Preamble is often called the “soul of the Constitution” because it:

- A. Contains all laws
- B. Is enforceable
- C. Reflects the philosophy and objectives
- D. Is amendable

15. Which of the following was NOT originally part of the Preamble in 1950?

- A. Sovereign
- B. Socialist
- C. Democratic
- D. Republic

SECTION 2: FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

16. Article 14 of the Constitution guarantees which of the following?

- A. Freedom of speech
- B. Equality before law
- C. Right to education
- D. Freedom of religion

17. Which Article prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth?

- A. Article 14
- B. Article 15
- C. Article 16
- D. Article 17

18. Article 17 abolishes which of the following practices?

- A. Forced labour
- B. Untouchability
- C. Child labour
- D. Slavery

19. Which Article provides equality of opportunity in public employment?

- A. Article 14
- B. Article 16
- C. Article 19
- D. Article 21

20. The Right to Freedom is contained in which Articles?

- A. Articles 12–18
- B. Articles 19–22
- C. Articles 23–24
- D. Articles 25–28

21. Article 21 guarantees which of the following?

- A. Freedom of religion
- B. Right to property
- C. Protection of life and personal liberty
- D. Equality before law

22. Which Article provides the Right to Education?

- A. Article 19
- B. Article 21A
- C. Article 22
- D. Article 24

23. Article 23 prohibits which of the following?

- A. Religious discrimination
- B. Human trafficking
- C. Freedom of speech
- D. Education rights

24. Which Article prohibits employment of children in hazardous jobs?

- A. Article 21
- B. Article 23
- C. Article 24

D. Article 25

25. Freedom of religion is guaranteed under which Articles?

- A. Articles 19–22
- B. Articles 23–24
- C. Articles 25–28
- D. Articles 29–30

26. Which Article provides minorities the right to establish educational institutions?

- A. Article 28
- B. Article 29
- C. Article 30
- D. Article 31

27. Article 32 is known as which of the following?

- A. Heart and soul of Constitution
- B. Directive Principle
- C. Basic structure
- D. Fundamental duty

28. Who called Article 32 the “heart and soul of the Constitution”?

- A. Nehru
- B. Ambedkar
- C. Gandhi
- D. Rajendra Prasad

29. Which Amendment removed the Right to Property as a Fundamental Right?

- A. 42nd Amendment
- B. 44th Amendment
- C. 86th Amendment
- D. 102nd Amendment

30. Article 33 empowers Parliament to:

- A. Remove rights
- B. Modify rights for armed forces
- C. Amend Constitution
- D. Remove judges

31. Which Article deals with martial law restrictions?

- A. Article 33
- B. Article 34
- C. Article 35
- D. Article 36

32. Article 35 deals with:

- A. Judiciary
- B. DPSP
- C. Legislation for enforcement of rights
- D. Election

33. Cultural rights are protected under which Articles?

- A. 25–28
- B. 29–30
- C. 19–22
- D. 31–35

34. Article 20 protects against:

- A. Arbitrary arrest
- B. Double punishment
- C. Discrimination
- D. Exploitation

35. Article 22 provides protection against:

- A. Untouchability
- B. Arrest and detention
- C. Religious interference
- D. Slavery

SECTION 3: WRITS

36. Which Article empowers the Supreme Court to issue writs?

- A. Article 226
- B. Article 32
- C. Article 19
- D. Article 14

37. Which Article empowers High Courts to issue writs?

- A. Article 32

- B. Article 131
- C. Article 226
- D. Article 136

38. The writ of Habeas Corpus is used to:

- A. Transfer case
- B. Prevent jurisdiction
- C. Release unlawful detention
- D. Appoint authority

39. The literal meaning of Habeas Corpus is:

- A. We command
- B. To have the body
- C. To forbid
- D. By what authority

40. Which writ is issued to command a public authority to perform duty?

- A. Certiorari
- B. Prohibition
- C. Mandamus
- D. Quo-warranto

41. Mandamus cannot be issued against:

- A. Public official
- B. Private person
- C. Government
- D. Tribunal

42. Which writ prevents a lower court from exceeding jurisdiction?

- A. Certiorari
- B. Mandamus
- C. Prohibition
- D. Habeas Corpus

43. Certiorari is issued to:

- A. Transfer or quash order
- B. Release prisoner
- C. Appoint officer
- D. Prevent election

44. Quo-warranto is issued to:

- A. Prevent detention

- B. Test legality of office
- C. Command duty
- D. Transfer case

45. Which writ can be filed by any person?

- A. Mandamus
- B. Habeas Corpus
- C. Quo-warranto
- D. Certiorari

46. Prohibition is:

- A. Preventive
- B. Curative
- C. Both
- D. Advisory

47. Certiorari is:

- A. Preventive only
- B. Curative only
- C. Both preventive and curative
- D. None

48. Writ jurisdiction of SC is part of:

- A. Original jurisdiction
- B. Advisory jurisdiction
- C. Appellate jurisdiction
- D. Review jurisdiction

49. Habeas Corpus is NOT issued when:

- A. Illegal detention
- B. Lawful detention
- C. Arbitrary arrest
- D. Police custody

50. Mandamus is issued for:

- A. Discretionary duty
- B. Private duty
- C. Mandatory public duty
- D. Judicial review

SECTION 4: DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES OF STATE POLICY

51. Directive Principles of State Policy

are contained in which part of the Constitution?

- A. Part III
- B. Part IV
- C. Part IVA
- D. Part V

52. Which Articles cover the Directive Principles of State Policy?

- A. Articles 12–35
- B. Articles 36–51
- C. Articles 51A–51K
- D. Articles 124–147

53. Which of the following best describes the nature of DPSPs?

- A. Justiciable
- B. Enforceable by courts
- C. Non-justiciable
- D. Penal provisions

54. The concept of DPSPs is borrowed from which country?

- A. USA
- B. UK
- C. Ireland
- D. Canada

55. Which Article directs the State to promote welfare of the people?

- A. Article 38
- B. Article 39
- C. Article 40
- D. Article 41

56. Equal pay for equal work is provided under which Article?

- A. Article 38
- B. Article 39
- C. Article 42
- D. Article 43

57. Which Article provides for organisation of village panchayats?

- A. Article 39

- B. Article 40
- C. Article 41
- D. Article 44

58. The Uniform Civil Code is mentioned under which Article?

- A. Article 43
- B. Article 44
- C. Article 45
- D. Article 46

59. Which Article relates to provision for just and humane conditions of work?

- A. Article 41
- B. Article 42
- C. Article 43
- D. Article 44

60. Article 43A relates to:

- A. Child education
- B. Worker participation in management
- C. Environment protection
- D. Village panchayats

61. Which Article promotes educational and economic interests of weaker sections?

- A. Article 45
- B. Article 46
- C. Article 47
- D. Article 48

62. Which Article deals with early childhood care and education?

- A. Article 44
- B. Article 45
- C. Article 46
- D. Article 47

63. DPSPs aim to establish which type of state?

- A. Police State
- B. Welfare State
- C. Socialist State only
- D. Religious State

64. Which Amendment added Fundamental Duties linking DPSPs?

- A. 44th Amendment
- B. 86th Amendment
- C. 42nd Amendment
- D. 102nd Amendment

65. Which case emphasized harmony between Fundamental Rights and DPSPs?

- A. Golaknath case
- B. Minerva Mills case
- C. Maneka Gandhi case
- D. SR Bommai case

66. Which Article relates to international peace and security?

- A. Article 48
- B. Article 49
- C. Article 50
- D. Article 51

67. DPSPs were first emphasized by which personality in Constituent Assembly?

- A. Nehru
- B. Gandhi
- C. B.R. Ambedkar
- D. Rajendra Prasad

68. Which Article provides right to work and public assistance?

- A. Article 40
- B. Article 41
- C. Article 42
- D. Article 43

69. Which of the following statements is correct about DPSPs?

- A. They override Fundamental Rights
- B. They are enforceable
- C. They guide governance
- D. They are punishable

70. Which of the following is NOT a DPSP?

- A. Equal pay
- B. Panchayats
- C. Freedom of speech
- D. Worker participation

SECTION 5: FUNDAMENTAL DUTIES

71. Fundamental Duties are contained in which part of the Constitution?

- A. Part III
- B. Part IV
- C. Part IVA
- D. Part V

72. Fundamental Duties were added by which Amendment?

- A. 44th Amendment
- B. 42nd Amendment
- C. 86th Amendment
- D. 102nd Amendment

73. Initially how many Fundamental Duties were included?

- A. 9
- B. 10
- C. 11
- D. 12

74. Which Amendment added the 11th Fundamental Duty?

- A. 44th Amendment
- B. 42nd Amendment
- C. 86th Amendment
- D. 105th Amendment

75. Fundamental Duties are inspired by which Constitution?

- A. USA
- B. USSR
- C. UK
- D. France

76. Which of the following is a Fundamental Duty?

- A. Right to vote
- B. Protect environment
- C. Freedom of speech
- D. Right to property

77. Fundamental Duties are:

- A. Enforceable
- B. Non-justiciable
- C. Judicial orders
- D. Penal laws

78. Which committee recommended Fundamental Duties?

- A. Sarkaria Committee
- B. Swaran Singh Committee
- C. Verma Committee
- D. Punchhi Committee

79. Which duty relates to developing scientific temper?

- A. Duty 7
- B. Duty 8
- C. Duty 9
- D. Duty 10

80. Which law supports respect for national symbols?

- A. Forest Act
- B. Wildlife Act
- C. Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act
- D. RTI Act

81. Which duty was added in 2002?

- A. Protect environment
- B. Promote harmony
- C. Provide education to children
- D. Safeguard property

82. Fundamental Duties are applicable to:

- A. Citizens only
- B. Non-citizens
- C. Government
- D. Judiciary

83. Which duty relates to safeguarding public property?

- A. Duty 6
- B. Duty 7
- C. Duty 8
- D. Duty 9

84. Which case emphasized link between FR and Duties?

- A. Kesavananda case
- B. Minerva Mills case
- C. Golaknath case
- D. SR Bommai case

85. Which of the following is NOT a Fundamental Duty?

- A. Respect Constitution
- B. Promote harmony
- C. Pay taxes
- D. Preserve heritage

SECTION 6: SUPREME COURT**86. The Supreme Court is established under which Article?**

- A. Article 131
- B. Article 124
- C. Article 32
- D. Article 136

87. Maximum number of judges in Supreme Court is:

- A. 30
- B. 31
- C. 33
- D. 34

88. Retirement age of Supreme Court judges is:

- A. 60
- B. 62
- C. 65
- D. 68

private company performing public duty; this is possible because:

- A. HC has unlimited power
- B. Article 226 extends beyond Fundamental Rights
- C. Private companies are government bodies
- D. SC allows it under Article 32

154. A tribunal passes an order without jurisdiction; after the order is passed, which writ is most appropriate?

- A. Prohibition
- B. Mandamus
- C. Certiorari
- D. Quo-warranto

155. A law is enacted to implement DPSP but violates Fundamental Rights; as per doctrine, which will prevail?

- A. DPSP always prevails
- B. Fundamental Rights prevail
- C. Both are equal always
- D. Judiciary decides randomly

156. A citizen refuses to stand for National Anthem; action may be taken under law supporting which duty?

- A. Promote harmony
- B. Respect Constitution and symbols
- C. Safeguard property
- D. Protect environment

157. A retired High Court judge is requested to sit again; this is permitted under which provision?

- A. Article 224
- B. Article 224A
- C. Article 226
- D. Article 227

158. A civil servant is removed by a lower authority than appointing authority; this action is:

- A. Valid under emergency

- B. Valid if approved later
- C. Invalid under Article 311
- D. Valid if inquiry done

159. A commission investigates safeguards for SCs and submits annual reports to President; this refers to:

- A. NCST
- B. NCBC
- C. NCSC
- D. Finance Commission

160. Which statement is NOT correct regarding Supreme Court writ jurisdiction?

- A. It is a Fundamental Right under Article 32
- B. It is part of original jurisdiction
- C. It can be suspended during emergency completely
- D. It ensures enforcement of Fundamental Rights

✔ Answer Key

Q.No	Ans	Q.No	Ans	Q.No	Ans
1	B	2	C	3	D
4	B	5	C	6	D
7	C	8	B	9	C
10	D	11	B	12	B
13	C	14	C	15	B
16	B	17	B	18	B
19	B	20	B	21	C
22	B	23	B	24	C
25	C	26	C	27	A
28	B	29	B	30	B
31	B	32	C	33	B
34	B	35	B	36	B
37	C	38	C	39	B
40	C	41	B	42	C
43	A	44	B	45	C
46	A	47	C	48	A
49	B	50	C	51	B
52	B	53	C	54	C

55	A	56	B	57	B
58	B	59	B	60	B
61	B	62	B	63	B
64	C	65	B	66	D
67	C	68	B	69	C
70	C	71	C	72	B
73	B	74	C	75	B
76	B	77	B	78	B
79	B	80	C	81	C
82	A	83	D	84	B
85	C	86	B	87	D
88	C	89	C	90	B
91	D	92	B	93	C
94	B	95	B	96	C
97	C	98	C	99	B
100	C	101	A	102	B
103	C	104	C	105	B
106	B	107	C	108	B
109	B	110	B	111	B
112	B	113	B	114	C
115	C	116	C	117	C
118	D	119	C	120	B
121	B	122	C	123	C
124	C	125	B	126	C
127	B	128	C	129	C
130	B	131	C	132	C
133	C	134	B	135	C
136	B	137	B	138	C
139	D	140	C	141	B
142	B	143	C	144	B
145	C	146	B	147	C
148	A	149	C	150	C
151	A	152	B	153	B
154	C	155	B	156	B
157	B	158	C	159	C
160	C				

Explanations

1. The Preamble is part of the Constitution but is non-justiciable

- and cannot be enforced in courts.
2. The Constitution, including the Preamble, was adopted on 26 November 1949.
3. The word “Socialist” was added to the Preamble by the 42nd Amendment Act, 1976.
4. Secularism means the State has no official religion and treats all religions equally.
5. N.A. Palkhivala described the Preamble as the “identity card of the Constitution.”
6. The Preamble derives its authority from “We, the people of India.”
7. Federalism is not explicitly mentioned in the Preamble though implied in structure.
8. Republic means the head of the State is elected, not hereditary.
9. The Kesavananda Bharati case recognized the Preamble as part of the Constitution.
10. Justice in the Preamble includes social, economic, and political dimensions.
11. The Preamble is based on the Objectives Resolution moved by Jawaharlal Nehru.
12. Liberty includes freedoms like thought, expression, belief, faith, and worship.
13. Fraternity ensures unity, integrity, and dignity of individuals.
14. The Preamble reflects the philosophy and guiding principles of the Constitution.
15. “Socialist” was added later by amendment and was not in the original Preamble.
16. Article 14 guarantees equality before law and equal protection of laws.
17. Article 15 prohibits discrimination on specified grounds like religion and caste.

18. Article 17 abolishes untouchability in all forms.
19. Article 16 ensures equal opportunity in public employment.
20. Articles 19–22 collectively provide the Right to Freedom.
21. Article 21 protects life and personal liberty except by procedure established by law.
22. Article 21A provides free and compulsory education for children aged 6–14 years.
23. Article 23 prohibits human trafficking and forced labour.
24. Article 24 bans employment of children in hazardous occupations.
25. Articles 25–28 ensure freedom of religion.
26. Article 30 allows minorities to establish and manage educational institutions.
27. Article 32 provides the right to constitutional remedies for enforcement of rights.
28. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar called Article 32 the “heart and soul” of the Constitution.
29. The 44th Amendment removed the Right to Property as a Fundamental Right.
30. Article 33 allows Parliament to modify rights for armed forces.
31. Article 34 deals with restrictions during martial law.
32. Article 35 empowers Parliament to make laws for enforcing Fundamental Rights.
33. Articles 29–30 protect cultural and educational rights of minorities.
34. Article 20 protects against double jeopardy and self-incrimination.
35. Article 22 provides safeguards against arbitrary arrest and detention.
36. Article 32 empowers the Supreme Court to issue writs for enforcement of rights.
37. Article 226 empowers High Courts to issue writs for rights and other purposes.
38. Habeas Corpus is used to release a person from unlawful detention.
39. Habeas Corpus literally means “to have the body.”
40. Mandamus commands a public authority to perform a legal duty.
41. Mandamus cannot be issued against private individuals.
42. Prohibition prevents lower courts from exceeding jurisdiction.
43. Certiorari quashes orders passed without or in excess of jurisdiction.
44. Quo-warranto challenges the legality of a person holding a public office.
45. Quo-warranto can be filed by any person without personal interest.
46. Prohibition is preventive in nature as it stops proceedings.
47. Certiorari is both preventive and curative in nature.
48. Writ jurisdiction of the Supreme Court forms part of its original jurisdiction.
49. Habeas Corpus is not issued when detention is lawful.
50. Mandamus is issued to enforce mandatory public duties.
51. DPSPs are contained in Part IV of the Constitution.
52. DPSPs are covered under Articles 36 to 51.
53. DPSPs are non-justiciable and cannot be enforced by courts.
54. DPSPs are inspired by the Irish Constitution.
55. Article 38 directs the State to promote welfare of people.
56. Article 39 provides for equal pay for equal work.
57. Article 40 relates to organisation of village panchayats.

The Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988

SECTION 1: SHORT TITLE, EXTENT & DEFINITIONS (Sec 1–2)

1. Which statement correctly describes the territorial extent of the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988?

- A) It applies only within India
- B) It applies only to public servants in India
- C) It applies to whole India and Indian citizens abroad
- D) It applies only to Union Territories

2. When did the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 come into force?

- A) 26 January 1950
- B) 15 August 1988
- C) 9 September 1988
- D) 1 January 1989

3. Under the Act, what is meant by “Public Duty”?

- A) Duty assigned by government department only
- B) Duty related to community at large
- C) Duty performed by elected representatives
- D) Duty performed for private interest

4. Which of the following is NOT included in the definition of Public Servant?

- A) Employees of government-aided institutions
- B) Arbitrators appointed by court
- C) Private company employees without government aid
- D) Members of service commissions

5. Which of the following best explains “Undue Advantage”?

- A) Only monetary bribe
- B) Legal salary of public servant

C) Any gratification other than legal remuneration

D) Only gifts above ₹10,000

6. Which of the following correctly defines “Legal Remuneration”?

- A) Any money received privately
- B) Salary fixed by public servant
- C) Payment permitted by government or organization
- D) Any voluntary gift

7. Which category is included under Public Servant as per the Act?

- A) Only central government employees
- B) Only judges
- C) Employees of institutions receiving government aid
- D) Only elected representatives

8. Which statement is correct regarding “Gratification”?

- A) Limited to monetary benefit
- B) Includes only gifts
- C) Not limited to monetary benefits
- D) Applies only in criminal misconduct

SECTION 2: SPECIAL JUDGES & TRIAL PROCEDURE (Sec 3–6)

9. Who has the power to appoint Special Judges under the Act?

- A) Supreme Court
- B) High Court
- C) Central or State Government
- D) President of India

10. Which qualification is required to be appointed as a Special Judge?

- A) Any judicial officer
- B) Magistrate
- C) Sessions Judge or equivalent
- D) Advocate with 10 years practice

11. Which cases are triable by Special Judges?

- A) All criminal cases
- B) Only civil cases
- C) Only corruption-related offences
- D) Taxation disputes

12. What is the normal time limit for completing trial under the Act?

- A) 1 year
- B) 2 years
- C) 3 years
- D) 5 years

13. Maximum extension of trial period under the Act is up to:

- A) 3 years
- B) 4 years
- C) 5 years
- D) 6 years

14. Which procedure is followed by Special Judge during trial?

- A) Civil Procedure Code
- B) Administrative law
- C) Criminal Procedure Code
- D) Constitutional procedure

15. A Special Judge can take cognizance of offence:

- A) Only after committal
- B) Without committal
- C) Only after police approval
- D) Only after sanction

16. In summary trials, maximum imprisonment that can be awarded is:

- A) 6 months
- B) 1 year
- C) 2 years
- D) 3 years

PUNISHMENTS (Sec 7–12)**17. What is the punishment for a public servant accepting undue advantage under Section 7?**

- A) 2–5 years
- B) 3–7 years
- C) Up to 10 years
- D) Fine only

18. Section 7A deals with:

- A) Criminal misconduct
- B) Bribing public servant
- C) Influencing public servant through illegal means
- D) Abetment

19. What is punishment under Section 7A?

- A) 1–3 years
- B) 2–5 years
- C) 3–7 years with fine
- D) Fine only

20. Under Section 8, offering undue advantage attracts:

- A) Up to 3 years
- B) Up to 5 years
- C) Up to 7 years or fine or both
- D) Only fine

21. A commercial organization bribing a public servant is punished under:

- A) Section 7
- B) Section 8
- C) Section 9
- D) Section 10

22. Punishment for commercial organization under Section 9 is:

- A) Imprisonment
- B) Fine
- C) Dissolution
- D) Warning

SECTION 3: OFFENCES &

23. Under Section 10, who is held liable?

- A) Only organization
- B) Only public servant
- C) Person in charge if consent involved
- D) Only middleman

24. Section 11 deals with:

- A) Abetment
- B) Attempt
- C) Undue advantage without consideration
- D) Habitual offender

SECTION 4: CRIMINAL MISCONDUCT & RELATED PROVISIONS (Sec 13–16)

25. Criminal misconduct includes:

- A) Delay in duty
- B) Accepting gift
- C) Misappropriation of public property
- D) Minor negligence

26. Punishment for criminal misconduct under Section 13 is:

- A) 2–5 years
- B) 3–7 years
- C) 4–10 years with fine
- D) Fine only

27. Section 14 deals with:

- A) First offence
- B) Attempt
- C) Habitual offender
- D) Abetment

28. Punishment for habitual offender is:

- A) 2–5 years
- B) 3–7 years
- C) 5–10 years with fine
- D) Fine only

29. Attempt to commit offence under Section 13 is punishable under:

- A) Section 12
- B) Section 13
- C) Section 14
- D) Section 15

30. Punishment for attempt under Section 15 is:

- A) 1–3 years
- B) 2–5 years
- C) 3–7 years
- D) Fine only

31. While fixing fine, court considers:

- A) Age of accused
- B) Past record
- C) Amount gained and resources
- D) Social status

32. Which is NOT a factor under Section 16?

- A) Value of property
- B) Amount obtained
- C) Resources of accused
- D) Political influence

SECTION 5: INVESTIGATION & SANCTION (Sec 17–19)

33. Minimum rank for investigation in most areas is:

- A) Constable
- B) Sub-Inspector
- C) Deputy Superintendent of Police
- D) Head Constable

34. Investigation without Magistrate order is allowed when:

- A) Always
- B) Never
- C) Authorized by State Government
- D) Only by court

35. Approval under Section 17A is

■ Previous Year Question

PAPER-III (2025-26)

1. The objectives mentioned in the Preamble to the Constitution of India are:

- (A) Justice, Liberty, Equality, Fraternity
- (B) Justice, Liberty, Sovereignty, Democracy
- (C) Justice, Secularism, Federalism, Integrity
- (D) Liberty, Democracy, Socialism, Integrity

2. Which of the following Rules lay down the Fundamental Principles of Procurement?

- (A) Rule 143 of GFR 2017
- (B) Rule 146 of GFR 2017
- (C) Rule 145 of GFR 2017
- (D) Rule 144 of GFR 2017

3. Under Section 22 of the CAT Act, 1985, Tribunals are primarily guided by:

- (A) The Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita 2023
- (B) Code of Civil Procedure, 1908
- (C) Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita, 2023 (BNS)
- (D) Principles of natural justice

4. Article 214 of the Constitution provides for:

- (A) Establishment of the Supreme Court
- (B) Tribunals for special cases
- (C) District Courts in each State
- (D) High Court for each State

5. Which of the following is correct regarding electronic communication in Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023?

- (A) Includes any written, verbal, pictorial or video information, transmitted through electronic devices
- (B) Limited only to telephone, email and pager communication
- (C) Limited only to Messages sent between two persons directly
- (D) Audio/Visual recordings which is only stored in a device.

6. Which rule of GFR 2017 mandates the Code of Integrity for Public Procurement?

- (A) Rule 173
- (B) Rule 174
- (C) Rule 175
- (D) Rule 176

7. For societies and local authorities owned or controlled by the Central Government, the Act covers officials drawing a salary of at least:

- (A) ₹6,500 per month
- (B) ₹7,600 per month
- (C) ₹8,700 per month
- (D) ₹10,000 per month

8. Article 338B of the Constitution deals with:

- (A) National Commission for Scheduled Castes
- (B) National Commission for Scheduled Tribes
- (C) National Commission for Backward Classes

(D) National Human Rights Commission

9. The Preamble of the Indian Constitution declares India in the correct order as:

- (A) Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic, Republic
- (B) Sovereign, Secular, Socialist, Democratic, Republic
- (C) Socialist, Secular, Democratic, Republic
- (D) Sovereign, Democratic, Socialist, Secular, Republic

10. Article 32 falls under which part of the Constitution?

- (A) Part II
- (B) Part V
- (C) Part IV
- (D) Part III

11. Which Article of the Indian Constitution declares that the State shall endeavour to provide a Uniform Civil Code?

- (A) Article 39
- (B) Article 40
- (C) Article 44
- (D) Article 50

12. The term “tribal areas” in Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 refers to:

- (A) All Scheduled Tribes regions in India
- (B) Territories that were tribal areas of Nagaland before 21st January 1972, excluding Kohima municipality
- (C) Territories that were tribal areas of Assam before 21st January 1972, excluding Shillong municipality

(D) Territories that were tribal areas of Manipur before 21st January 1972, excluding Imphal municipality

13. According to Section 20(1) of CAT Act, ordinarily a Tribunal shall not admit an application unless:

- (A) The applicant has exhausted all remedies available under the relevant service rules
- (B) The applicant has filed a revision petition before the competent authority
- (C) A final order rejecting his appeal or representation has been passed by the competent authority
- (D) If no final order is passed on an appeal or representation

14. Expenditure from public money should not be incurred for the benefit of a particular person or a section of the people, unless-

- (A) The expenditure is not in pursuance of a recognised policy or custom
- (B) The expenditure should not be prima facie more than the occasion demands
- (C) A claim for the amount could be enforced in a court of Law
- (D) All of the above

15. The Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita 2023 was enacted by the Parliament in the year of the Republic of India:

- (A) 74th
- (B) 75th
- (C) 73rd
- (D) 72nd

16. Under Section 84 of the Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita 2023, a proclamation for a person absconding can be issued when:

- (A) The person has been convicted by a Court
- (B) The person is suspected of a crime
- (C) The person is absconding or concealing himself to avoid execution of a warrant
- (D) The person has filed an appeal

17. Who recommended the inclusion of Fundamental Duties in the Constitution?

- (A) Sarkaria Commission
- (B) Swaran Singh Committee
- (C) Balwant Rai Mehta Committee
- (D) None of the above

18. The additional Fundamental Duty 51 A(k) was added by which Constitutional Amendment?

- (A) 42nd Amendment
- (B) 44th Amendment
- (C) 86th Amendment
- (D) 92nd Amendment

19. The Supreme Court shall have power to issue directions or orders or writs, including writs in the nature of habeas corpus, mandamus, prohibition, quo warranto and certiorari, whichever may be appropriate, for the enforcement of any of the rights conferred by this Part under which section of Constitution of India.

- (A) Section 32(1)
- (B) Section 32(4)
- (C) Section 32(3)
- (D) Section 32(2)

20. The Central Administrative Tribunal (CAT) was established under which Article of the Constitution?

- (A) Article 323A
- (B) Article 226
- (C) Article 227
- (D) Article 323B

21. What are the five parameters known as the Five R's of Procurement.

- (A) Right Quality, Right Quantity, Right Price, Right Time and Place and Right Source
- (B) Right Quality, Right Quantity, Right Amount, Right Time and Place and Right process
- (C) Right Quality, Right Measure, Right Price, Right Time and Place and Right output
- (D) Right standard, Right Quantity, Right Price, Right Time and Place and Right performance

22. Which of the following does NOT fall under "complaint" as per Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023?

- (A) Allegation made orally to a Magistrate about an offence
- (B) Allegation made in writing to a Magistrate about an offence
- (C) Police report in a non-cognizable case disclosing offence
- (D) Police report after investigation of a cognizable case

23. Article 39 clause (d) which is a part of the Directive Principles of State Policy specifically directs the State to ensure

144. The term “implementation gap” in India’s environmental commitments refers to:

- (A) Lack of international agreements signed by India regionally and globally
- (B) India’s refusal to cooperate with UN agencies on environment
- (C) Challenges in meeting targets due to financial and capacity constraints
- (D) Reduction in biodiversity registers at local levels

145. The Montreal Protocol primarily deals with:

- (A) Biodiversity and habitat loss
- (B) Ozone-depleting substances
- (C) Greenhouse gas taxation
- (D) Renewable energy transition

146. India’s net-zero emissions target year, as per updated NDCs, is:

- (A) 2050
- (B) 2060
- (C) 2070
- (D) 2080

147. Which of the following initiatives by the country is linked to India’s commitment under the Convention on Biological Diversity?

- (A) International Solar Alliance
- (B) National Biodiversity Action Plan
- (C) Kigali Amendment
- (D) Paris Agreement

148. From the passage, which sector is MOST affected by the Montreal Protocol in India?

- (A) Transport and logistics industry
- (B) Cooling and refrigeration industries
- (C) Forest and Environment
- (D) Agriculture and allied industry

149. Based on the passage, which of the following best summarizes India’s environmental approach?

- (A) Prioritizing economic growth over climate concerns
- (B) Leading in renewable energy while facing challenges in implementation
- (C) Refusing global cooperation but building local projects
- (D) Eliminating biodiversity concerns to focus on ozone issues

150. The phrase “transnational problems requiring collective action” refers to:

- (A) Energy security and food subsidies
- (B) Climate change and biodiversity loss
- (C) Rural employment and poverty alleviation
- (D) Ozone-friendly refrigeration exports

✔ Answer Key

Q.No	Ans	Q.No	Ans	Q.No	Ans
1	A	2	D	3	D
4	D	5	A	6	C
7	C	8	C	9	A
10	D	11	C	12	C
13	A	14	D	15	B
16	C	17	B	18	C
19	D	20	A	21	A
22	D	23	A	24	D
25	A	26	C	27	D
28	D	29	A	30	C

31	B	32	D	33	B
34	A	35	D	36	A
37	D	38	A	39	—
40	C	41	B	42	D
43	A	44	B	45	A
46	A	47	A	48	A
49	A	50	D	51	D
52	C	53	B	54	D
55	D	56	D	57	D
58	A	59	A	60	C
61	D	62	C	63	D
64	A	65	A	66	C
67	C	68	B	69	C
70	A	71	B	72	A
73	A	74	C	75	B
76	D	77	B	78	D
79	C	80	B	81	C
82	B	83	B	84	A
85	B	86	B	87	D
88	A	89	C	90	B
91	D	92	A	93	C
94	B	95	B	96	A
97	A	98	C	99	D
100	A	101	D	102	A
103	B	104	D	105	B
106	B	107	B	108	A
109	C	110	C	111	B
112	A	113	D	114	B
115	A	116	D	117	C
118	B	119	A	120	B
121	B	122	A	123	C
124	C	125	C	126	B
127	C	128	B	129	C
130	B	131	C	132	B
133	C	134	A	135	B
136	A	137	B	138	C
139	C	140	B	141	B
142	B	143	C	144	C

145	B	146	C	147	B
148	B	149	B	150	B

✓ Explanations

1. The Preamble mentions Justice, Liberty, Equality and Fraternity as constitutional objectives.
2. Rule 144 of GFR 2017 lays down the fundamental principles of public procurement.
3. CAT under Section 22 is guided mainly by principles of natural justice.
4. Article 214 provides that there shall be a High Court for each State.
5. Electronic communication includes written, verbal, pictorial and video information transmitted electronically.
6. Rule 175 of GFR 2017 mandates the Code of Integrity in procurement.
7. The Act applies to officials drawing salary of at least ₹8,700 per month.
8. Article 338B relates to the National Commission for Backward Classes.
9. The Constitution declares India as Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic.
10. Article 32 is included in Part III relating to Fundamental Rights.
11. Article 44 directs the State to endeavour for a Uniform Civil Code.
12. Tribal areas refer to territories that were tribal areas of Assam before 21 January 1972 excluding Shillong municipality.
13. CAT ordinarily admits an application only after remedies under service

- rules are exhausted.
14. Public expenditure should not benefit a particular person unless all stated conditions are satisfied.
 15. BNSS 2023 was enacted in the 75th year of the Republic of India.
 16. A proclamation may be issued when a person absconds or conceals himself to avoid execution of warrant.
 17. The Swaran Singh Committee recommended inclusion of Fundamental Duties.
 18. Article 51A(k) was added through the 86th Constitutional Amendment.
 19. Article 32(2) empowers the Supreme Court to issue writs for enforcement of Fundamental Rights.
 20. CAT was established under Article 323A of the Constitution.
 21. The Five R's include Right Quality, Quantity, Price, Time and Place, and Source.
 22. A police report after investigation of a cognizable case is not treated as a complaint.
 23. Article 39(d) directs equal pay for equal work for men and women.
 24. A summons-case means a case which is not a warrant-case.
 25. In cognizable offences, police can arrest without warrant.
 26. Article 51 promotes international peace and security.
 27. A warrant-case involves offences punishable with death, life imprisonment or imprisonment exceeding two years.
 28. Contempt proceedings under CAT Act follow the Contempt of Courts Act, 1971.
 29. High Court judges retire at the age of 62 years.
 30. The decision of the authority empowered to dismiss or remove is final under Article 311(3).
 31. The Chairman of CAT holds office for 4 years or till 62 years of age.
 32. The Chairman's decision is final regarding allocation of business to CAT benches.
 33. BNSS provisions do not automatically apply to Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh and tribal areas except specified chapters.
 34. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar called Article 32 the "heart and soul" of the Constitution.
 35. Administrative transfer to a lower post is not an exception to inquiry under Article 311(2).
 36. Minimum procurement from MSEs is fixed at 25%.
 37. The authority must first seek written explanation within 15 days regarding doubtful use of GPF advance.
 38. BPL persons with proper certificate are exempt from RTI application fee.
 39. Question not available in source document.
 40. Compassionate allowance must be decided within six months.
 41. RTI appeal to the Commission must include all specified documents and index.
 42. Unintentionally received excess gift must be returned or deposited in Toshakhana/Treasury immediately.