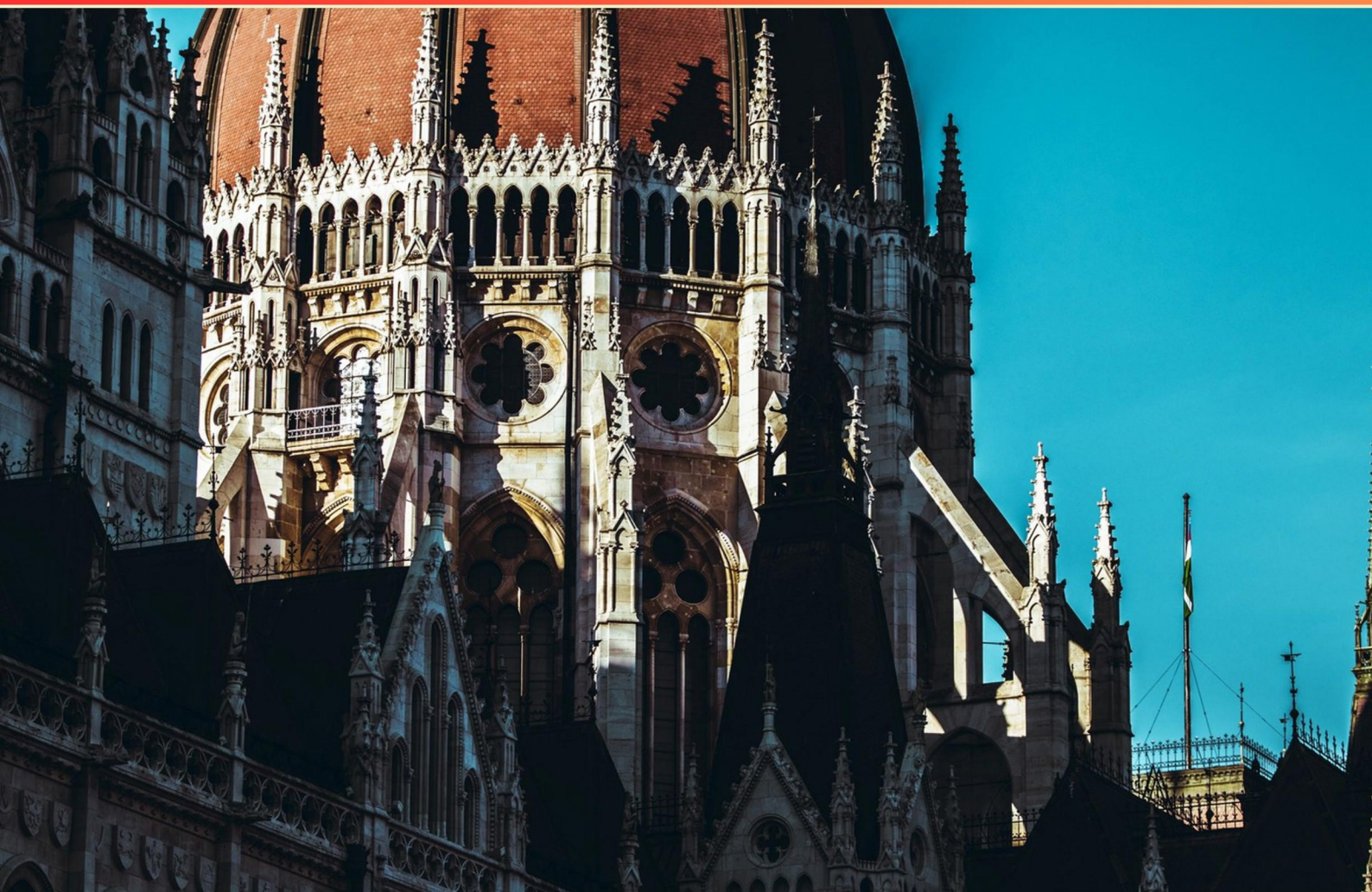


UPSC POLITY PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

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1. Which term is used instead of BC?

- A. AC (After Christ)
- B. BCE (Before Common Era)
- C. BCM (Before Creation of Man)
- D. BCO (Before Common Order)

2. Which body is primarily responsible for the indirect election of Rajya Sabha members?

- A. Nationwide referendum
- B. State Legislative Assemblies
- C. Parliamentary committees
- D. Presidential appointment

3. About 4700 years ago, some of the earliest cities flourished on the banks of _____ rivers?

- A. Ganges and its tributaries
- B. Indus and its tributaries
- C. Brahmaputra and its tributaries
- D. Godavari and its tributaries

4. What is the tenure of a Member of Parliament in India?

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

5. Which Article provides for the right to constitutional remedies?

- A. Article 32
- B. Article 21
- C. Article 19
- D. Article 14

- 6. What are the grounds for disqualification of a Member of Parliament?**
- A. Non-fulfillment of eligibility criteria, conviction of a crime, and holding an office of profit
 - B. Failure to attend sessions
 - C. Conflict of interest and unethical behavior
 - D. Loss of citizenship
- 7. What is the primary role of the Vice President of India?**
- A. Head of the Government
 - B. Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
 - C. Ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha
 - D. Governor of a State
- 8. The shape representing the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha is best described as?**
- A. square
 - B. circular
 - C. horse shoe
 - D. diamond
- 9. Which constitutional body is responsible for representing the states in the Rajya Sabha?**
- A. The President
 - B. The Council of Ministers
 - C. The Governor
 - D. The State Legislatures
- 10. What is the primary purpose of the Government of India Act of 1919?**
- A. To establish a new constitution
 - B. To implement diarchy in provinces
 - C. To abolish the British Raj
 - D. To create a bicameral legislature

Answers

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1. B
2. B
3. B
4. B
5. A
6. A
7. C
8. C
9. D
10. B

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Explanations

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1. Which term is used instead of BC?

- A. AC (After Christ)
- B. BCE (Before Common Era)**
- C. BCM (Before Creation of Man)
- D. BCO (Before Common Order)

The term "BCE" stands for "Before Common Era," and it is used as a secular alternative to "BC," which means "Before Christ." BCE has been adopted to provide a non-religious framework for dating events in history, thereby promoting inclusivity. This system allows for a way to reference historical dates without direct reference to Christianity, recognizing the diverse cultures and belief systems around the world. By using BCE, historians and scholars can communicate about historical timelines in a manner that respects various perspectives and beliefs. This makes BCE a more universally acceptable term in academic contexts. In contrast, the other terms listed do not serve as recognized or standardized alternatives to BC. While "AC" could theoretically suggest "After Christ," it is not conventionally used. Terms like "BCM" and "BCO" are not established terms within historical dating systems and lack widespread acceptance or usage. Therefore, BCE is the only term that correctly serves as a formal replacement for BC.

2. Which body is primarily responsible for the indirect election of Rajya Sabha members?

- A. Nationwide referendum
- B. State Legislative Assemblies**
- C. Parliamentary committees
- D. Presidential appointment

The body primarily responsible for the indirect election of Rajya Sabha members is the State Legislative Assemblies. The Rajya Sabha, or the Council of States, serves as the upper house of the Parliament of India. Its members are not directly elected by the public; instead, they are elected by the elected members of the State Legislative Assemblies using a single transferable vote system. This method ensures that representation in the Rajya Sabha reflects the political dynamics and demographic composition of the states as elected representatives from each state participate in the election process. The Rajya Sabha comprises members elected from each state and union territory, thereby facilitating a federal representation within the Indian parliamentary system. Additionally, the process includes nominations by the President of India, but these appointed members do not constitute the primary method of election or reflect the larger democratic process of electing members to the Rajya Sabha. Understanding this electoral mechanism highlights the significance of state legislatures in shaping the composition of the Rajya Sabha, indicating the interdependence of state and central governance in India.

3. About 4700 years ago, some of the earliest cities flourished on the banks of _____ rivers?

- A. Ganges and its tributaries
- B. Indus and its tributaries**
- C. Brahmaputra and its tributaries
- D. Godavari and its tributaries

The earliest cities, particularly those associated with the Indus Valley Civilization, flourished around 4700 years ago on the banks of the Indus River and its tributaries. This civilization, known for its advanced urban planning, architecture, and societal organization, encompassed major cities like Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro. The Indus River provided a fertile floodplain that supported agriculture, which was vital for the sustenance of these urban centers. The strategic location along the river facilitated trade and transportation, contributing to the overall prosperity and growth of these early cities. The archaeological findings in this area demonstrate a well-developed society with sophisticated drainage systems, standardized weights and measures, and a form of writing, which are indicative of a flourishing civilization. While other river systems, such as the Ganges, Brahmaputra, and Godavari, have supported significant civilizations in subsequent historical periods, they were not the primary locations of urban development during the early phase associated with the Indus Valley Civilization.

4. What is the tenure of a Member of Parliament in India?

- A. 4 years
- B. 5 years**
- C. 6 years
- D. 3 years

The tenure of a Member of Parliament (MP) in India is five years. This duration is established under Article 83 of the Indian Constitution, which stipulates that the Lok Sabha (the House of the People) will be constituted for a term of five years from the date of its first meeting. This five-year term ensures that MPs are accountable to their constituents, as they must seek re-election after this period. It is also significant because it aligns with the democratic principle of regular elections for representation. While there can be circumstances under which the Lok Sabha may be dissolved earlier, the standard tenure remains five years, making it a fundamental aspect of the parliamentary system in India. Understanding this tenure is crucial for grasping the dynamics of India's legislative process and the regularity with which the electorate has the opportunity to influence their representatives and government policies through elections.

5. Which Article provides for the right to constitutional remedies?

A. Article 32

B. Article 21

C. Article 19

D. Article 14

The right to constitutional remedies is provided under Article 32 of the Indian Constitution. This article is a cornerstone of the protection of fundamental rights in India. It empowers individuals to approach the Supreme Court directly for the enforcement of their fundamental rights when they are violated. Article 32 ensures that if any person feels that their fundamental rights are being infringed, they can seek immediate relief from the Supreme Court, making it a powerful tool for individuals against the arbitrary use of state power. It is often referred to as the "right to constitutional remedies" and is essential in upholding the rule of law and ensuring justice. In contrast, other articles mentioned, while important to the Constitution, serve different purposes. Article 21 deals with the right to life and personal liberty, Article 19 provides various freedoms like speech and expression, and Article 14 ensures equality before the law and prohibits discrimination. However, they do not specifically address the mechanism for enforcing these rights, which is expressly covered under Article 32. Thus, it uniquely underscores the importance of having judicial recourse whenever one's fundamental rights are jeopardized.

6. What are the grounds for disqualification of a Member of Parliament?

A. Non-fulfillment of eligibility criteria, conviction of a crime, and holding an office of profit

B. Failure to attend sessions

C. Conflict of interest and unethical behavior

D. Loss of citizenship

The grounds for disqualification of a Member of Parliament in India are primarily established under Article 102 of the Constitution and the Representation of the People Act. The correct answer identifies non-fulfillment of eligibility criteria, conviction of a crime, and holding an office of profit as disqualifying factors. Non-fulfillment of eligibility criteria includes situations where a candidate does not meet the age, citizenship, or disqualification based on mental or legal incapacity. A conviction for a crime can lead to disqualification, especially if the punishment is for an offense involving moral turpitude, and the conviction carries a sentence of two years or more. Holding an office of profit, which refers to being in a position that offers financial gain, can also disqualify a member unless exempted by law. These criteria are fundamental for maintaining the integrity of the parliamentary system and ensuring that elected representatives are fit for office. In contrast, failure to attend sessions is not an official ground for disqualification under the defined laws and can be managed through internal parliamentary rules rather than outright disqualification. Similarly, while conflict of interest and unethical behavior are serious concerns, they do not form legal grounds for disqualification defined by the Constitution. Lastly, loss of citizenship could result in disqualification.

7. What is the primary role of the Vice President of India?

- A. Head of the Government
- B. Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
- C. Ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha**
- D. Governor of a State

The primary role of the Vice President of India is to act as the ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha, which is the upper house of the Parliament of India. In this capacity, the Vice President presides over the sessions of the Rajya Sabha, ensuring smooth functioning and conducting the proceedings according to the rules. This position is crucial as it helps maintain order during discussions and debates, and the Chairman has the authority to take decisions on points of order and manage the agenda. Furthermore, the Vice President's role is largely ceremonial in nature when compared to the President, who is the head of the state, and the Prime Minister, who is the head of the government. The Vice President does not hold executive powers like those associated with the roles of a head of government or a state governor. Instead, the primary function revolves around parliamentary proceedings and supporting the legislative process.

8. The shape representing the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha is best described as?

- A. square
- B. circular
- C. horse shoe**
- D. diamond

The shape representing the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha is best described as a horse shoe. This design is not merely aesthetic; it reflects the functional and procedural aspects of the Indian Parliament. The Lok Sabha, or the House of the People, is designed in a semi-circular or horse shoe shape, which facilitates better interaction and communication among members during discussions and debates. The arrangement allows all members to face one another, fostering a collaborative environment for dialogue and legislative processes. In contrast, the Rajya Sabha, or the Council of States, also retains a similar layout, promoting a sense of inclusivity among members. The horse shoe shape effectively supports the dynamic of debate, making it ideal for democratic discussions where members can engage directly with one another. This architectural choice plays a significant role in parliamentary procedure, as it influences how legislators interact and engage with each other during sessions. In summary, the horse shoe shape is emblematic of the Indian Parliament's commitment to open dialogue and robust discussion among elected representatives.

9. Which constitutional body is responsible for representing the states in the Rajya Sabha?

- A. The President
- B. The Council of Ministers
- C. The Governor

D. The State Legislatures

The body responsible for representing the states in the Rajya Sabha is the State Legislatures. Each state in India has the authority to elect members to the Rajya Sabha relative to its population and representation in the legislative assembly. The Rajya Sabha, which is the upper house of Parliament, consists of representatives who have been chosen by the elected members of State Legislative Assemblies. This ensures that the interests of states are adequately represented at the national level. The number of representatives from each state is determined by its population as per the last census conducted. The other entities listed, such as the President, the Council of Ministers, and the Governor, do not hold the responsibility of directly representing the states in the Rajya Sabha. The President's role is more ceremonial in terms of the states and Parliament, the Council of Ministers is primarily concerned with the executive function of government, and the Governor serves as a representative of the President in the state rather than directly engaging with the Rajya Sabha representation.

10. What is the primary purpose of the Government of India Act of 1919?

- A. To establish a new constitution
- B. To implement diarchy in provinces**
- C. To abolish the British Raj
- D. To create a bicameral legislature

The Government of India Act of 1919 was primarily aimed at implementing diarchy in the provinces. Diarchy refers to a system of dual governance, where responsibilities are shared between an elected government and appointed officials. This act introduced self-governance in the provinces by separating subjects into "reserved" and "transferred" categories. The "transferred" subjects would be devolved to elected Indian ministers, while the "reserved" subjects remained under the control of British officials. This act marked a significant shift in the relationship between India and British governance, as it was the first time that legislative powers were extended to Indian representatives, although the control remained with the British. The introduction of diarchy allowed for a greater degree of Indian participation in governance, albeit in a limited way, making it a crucial step towards self-rule. While the act did address aspects of governance and legislation, it did not aim to establish a completely new constitution or abolish the British Raj. The creation of a bicameral legislature was part of the act, but it was specifically the introduction of diarchy in the provinces that constituted its primary purpose.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://upscpolity.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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