

## IAS PRELIMS QUESTIONS

**Q1. Consider the following statements regarding the principle of transparency in governance:**

1. Transparency ensures that government actions and decisions are made in an open manner, allowing citizens to access information and understand the decision-making process.
2. Transparency is not considered a crucial element of good governance as long as policies are effective.
3. The Right to Information (RTI) Act is a legislative measure that promotes transparency by allowing citizens to request information from public authorities.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

**Q2. Significance of the principle of accountability in the Indian Constitution:**

1. Accountability ensures that government officials are answerable for their actions and decisions, thus preventing misuse of power.
2. Accountability mechanisms include parliamentary oversight, judicial review, and independent institutions like the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG).
3. The concept of accountability is not explicitly mentioned in the Indian Constitution but is inferred through various provisions.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

**Q3. Consider the following statements regarding the role of ethics in public administration:**

1. Ethical behavior in public administration promotes trust and integrity within government institutions.
2. Public officials are not required to adhere to any ethical standards beyond legal compliance.
3. Ethical guidelines and codes of conduct help in maintaining professional conduct and addressing conflicts of interest.



Select the correct answer using the code given below:

- a) 1 and 3 only
- b) 2 only
- c) 1 and 2 only
- d) 1 only

**Q4. Which of the following statements correctly reflect the importance of rule of law in democratic governance?**

1. Rule of law ensures that laws are applied equally to all individuals, regardless of their status.
2. Rule of law allows for arbitrary decisions by government officials if they believe it is in the public interest.
3. The principle of rule of law supports the independence of the judiciary and the protection of individual rights.

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) 1 and 3 only
- d) 1 and 2 only

**Q5. Consider the following statements regarding the role of ethics committees in public institutions:**

1. Ethics committees are responsible for overseeing and ensuring compliance with ethical standards within organizations.
2. The primary function of ethics committees is to provide legal advice to institutions.
3. Ethics committees also address complaints and issues related to ethical breaches by members or employees.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

**Q6. The concept of "separation of powers" in the context of the Indian Constitution:**

1. Separation of powers refers to the distribution of authority among the executive, legislature, and judiciary to prevent any one branch from becoming too powerful.
2. This principle is explicitly stated in the Indian Constitution as a fundamental feature of governance.
3. The separation of powers helps in maintaining a system of checks and balances within the government.



Select the most probable answer using the code given below:

- a) 1 only
- b) 1 and 2 only
- c) 1 and 3 only
- d) 2 and 3 only

**Q7. Consider the following statements regarding judicial review in India:**

1. Judicial review allows the judiciary to examine the constitutionality of legislative and executive actions.
2. It ensures that all laws and executive orders conform to the provisions of the Constitution.
3. Judicial review can only be invoked by the Parliament and not by individual citizens or other entities.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- a) 1 and 2 only
- b) 2 only
- c) 1 only
- d) 1 and 3 only

Ans:1 a Ans:2 d Ans:3 a Ans:4 c Ans:5 c Ans:6 c Ans:7 a

