

PRACTICE TEST · CLASS 02

GK Including Current Affairs

Delimitation & Federalism

India's Space Programme

DATE	TOTAL MARKS	DURATION	MARKING	TARGET
_____	40	20 minutes	+1 / -0.25	≥ 30 / 40

OBJECTIVES

Test recall of constitutional articles & amendments tied to delimitation and federalism (Art 82, 84th, 87th, 91st, 106th, 130th & 131st), and command of India's space-policy, treaty and major-mission timelines (OST, Liability Convention, Skyroot, PFBR-500, Artemis II).

INSTRUCTIONS

40 questions in two sections (30 sec per question). Section A (In-Class, Q 1-20) — Delimitation & Federalism. Section B (Homework, Q 21-40) — India's Space Programme. Mark answers on the OMR sheet supplied separately. No reference material, calculators or mobile phones permitted.

SECTION A · IN-CLASS

Q 1 - 20 | 10 MIN | Delimitation & Federalism

Q1. Which Article of the Constitution provides for readjustment of seats in the Lok Sabha after each Census?

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| (A) Article 81 | (B) Article 82 |
| (C) Article 327 | (D) Article 170 |

Q2. The freeze on readjustment of LS seats based on the 1971 Census was first imposed by which Constitutional Amendment?

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| (A) 73rd Amendment | (B) 84th Amendment |
| (C) 42nd Amendment | (D) 87th Amendment |

Q3. In S.R. Bommai v Union of India (1994), the Supreme Court held that federalism is:

- | | |
|---|---|
| (A) Part of the basic structure of the Constitution | (B) Inapplicable to Article 356 proclamations |
| (C) Subordinate to the unitary features of the Constitution | (D) A non-justiciable political question |

Q4. The 84th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2001:

- | | |
|--|--|
| (A) Constituted the Fourth Delimitation Commission | (B) Inserted Article 243D |
| (C) Set up State Election Commissions | (D) Extended the freeze on total LS seats per State till first Census after 2026 |

Q5. The Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam corresponds to which Constitutional Amendment?

- | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|
| (A) 103rd Amendment | (B) 106th Amendment |
| (C) 102nd Amendment | (D) 105th Amendment |

Q6. Judicial review of an order made by the Delimitation Commission is barred by:

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| (A) Article 329 | (B) Article 226 |
| (C) Article 32 | (D) Article 246 |

Q7. The 87th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2003 provided that:

- | | |
|--|---|
| (A) A new Delimitation Commission be set up immediately | (B) State Legislatures may legislate on elections |
| (C) The 2001 Census be used only for INTRA-state delimitation, not inter-state | (D) The 2026 Census be the trigger |

Q8. The 131st Constitutional Amendment Bill of April 2026 – defeated 298 to 230 in the Lok Sabha – sought to:

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| (A) Add 100 new seats in the South | (B) Cap southern states' share post-delimitation |
| (C) Abolish the Rajya Sabha | (D) De-link women's reservation from delimitation |

Q9. The new Sansad Bhavan (May 2023) has a Lok Sabha chamber capacity of approximately:

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| (A) 888 seats | (B) 543 seats |
| (C) 750 seats | (D) 1,272 seats |

Q10. India's federal structure was famously described as "quasi-federal" by:

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| (A) D.D. Basu | (B) Granville Austin |
| (C) K.C. Wheare | (D) M.P. Jain |

Q11. Parliament's power to make laws regarding elections to the Lok Sabha and State Legislatures flows from:

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| (A) Article 246 | (B) Article 327 |
| (C) Article 328 | (D) Article 326 |

Q12. Southern states fear post-2026 delimitation primarily because they:

- | | |
|---|---|
| (A) Lack political coherence on the issue | (B) Have higher Total Fertility Rates than the national average |
| (C) Wish to secede from the Union | (D) Achieved replacement-level fertility decades earlier than northern states |

Q13. The first Delimitation Commission of independent India was constituted in:

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| (A) 1952 | (B) 1963 |
| (C) 1973 | (D) 2002 |

Q14. A Delimitation Commission in India is typically chaired by:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| (A) The Chief Election Commissioner | (B) A retired High Court judge |
| (C) A retired Supreme Court judge | (D) The Vice-President of India |

Q15. The 91st Constitutional Amendment Act, 2003 is best associated with:

- | | |
|--|---|
| (A) Women's reservation in the Lok Sabha | (B) Strengthening of the anti-defection law in the Tenth Schedule |
| (C) Creation of the GST Council | (D) Codification of cooperative federalism |

Q16. Reservation of 33% of seats for women in panchayats was first introduced by which Constitutional Amendment?

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| (A) 106th Amendment | (B) 42nd Amendment |
| (C) 84th Amendment | (D) 73rd Amendment |

Q17. The maximum strength of the Lok Sabha permitted under Article 81 (post-Constitutional position) is:

- | | |
|---------|---------|
| (A) 545 | (B) 552 |
| (C) 600 | (D) 800 |

Q18. The doctrine of "cooperative federalism" was reinforced by the Supreme Court in:

- | | |
|--|---|
| (A) NCT of Delhi v Union of India (2018) | (B) S.R. Bommai v Union of India (1994) |
| (C) Kesavananda Bharati v State of Kerala (1973) | (D) Maneka Gandhi v Union of India (1978) |

Q19. Article 170 of the Constitution deals with:

- | | |
|---|--|
| (A) Composition of the Lok Sabha | (B) The Council of States |
| (C) Composition of State Legislative Assemblies | (D) Election of the President of India |

Q20. The "two-thirds merger" rule under the Tenth Schedule applies when:

- | | |
|--|---|
| (A) Two-thirds of voters demand recall of an MLA | (B) Two-thirds of a state assembly so resolves |
| (C) Two-thirds of MPs of a House are absent | (D) Two-thirds of a legislature party agree to merge with another party |

SECTION B · HOMEWORK

Q 21 - 40 | 10 MIN | India's Space Programme

Q21. The Outer Space Treaty was opened for signature in:

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| (A) 1957 | (B) 1972 |
| (C) 1967 | (D) 1979 |

Q22. Skyroot Aerospace's Vikram-1 – the first private Indian orbital launch in April 2026 – is named after:

- (A) Vikram Sarabhai
- (B) The Vikram Lander of Chandrayaan-3
- (C) Capt Vikram Batra
- (D) Vikram Pandit

Q23. The Prototype Fast Breeder Reactor (PFBR-500), which achieved criticality in April 2026, is located at:

- (A) Tarapur, Maharashtra
- (B) Narora, Uttar Pradesh
- (C) Kakrapar, Gujarat
- (D) Kalpakkam, Tamil Nadu

Q24. Article VI of the Outer Space Treaty 1967 holds that:

- (A) Outer space is res nullius
- (B) States are internationally responsible for activities of their nationals, including private entities
- (C) Astronauts must be returned to the launching state
- (D) Liability for damage on Earth is fault-based

Q25. IN-SPACe – the single-window regulator for India's private space sector – is headquartered in:

- (A) Bengaluru
- (B) Hyderabad
- (C) Ahmedabad
- (D) Thiruvananthapuram

Q26. The Artemis II mission, which splashed down in April 2026, was historic because:

- (A) It was the first crewed Mars flyby
- (B) It made the first lunar orbit by a robotic spacecraft
- (C) It was the first crewed mission beyond Low Earth Orbit since Apollo 17 (1972)
- (D) It was the first commercial lunar landing

Q27. India's three-stage nuclear power programme was conceived by:

- (A) Vikram Sarabhai
- (B) Homi J. Bhabha
- (C) Raja Ramanna
- (D) APJ Abdul Kalam

Q28. Under the Liability Convention 1972, ABSOLUTE liability is imposed on the launching state for damage caused:

- (A) On the high seas only
- (B) Between two satellites
- (C) By orbital decay alone
- (D) On the surface of the Earth or to aircraft in flight

Q29. India signed the Artemis Accords in:

- (A) June 2023
- (B) October 2022
- (C) February 2024
- (D) April 2026

Q30. Mission Shakti – India's Anti-Satellite (ASAT) demonstration – was conducted in:

- (A) January 2018
- (B) March 2019
- (C) August 2020
- (D) March 2017

Q31. India's regional satellite navigation system is known as:

- (A) GAGAN
- (B) BeiDou-IN
- (C) NavIC
- (D) IRNSS-X

Q32. India is NOT a party to which of the following five UN space treaties?

- (A) Moon Agreement, 1979
- (B) Outer Space Treaty, 1967
- (C) Liability Convention, 1972
- (D) Registration Convention, 1975

Q33. The "Kessler Syndrome" describes:

- (A) An ASAT-induced diplomatic crisis
- (B) A solid-rocket motor failure mode
- (C) The thermal limit of re-entry vehicles
- (D) A cascading collision scenario in Earth orbit caused by space debris

Q34. NSIL (NewSpace India Limited) functions as:

- (A) The regulator of private space launches
- (B) ISRO's commercial public-sector arm
- (C) The space-debris clearing authority
- (D) A defence space agency

Q35. Stage 2 of Bhabha's three-stage nuclear plan uses:

- (A) Pressurised Heavy Water Reactors with natural uranium
(B) Heavy-water moderation
(C) Plutonium-fuelled Fast Breeder Reactors
(D) Direct thorium burn

Q36. India's Mars Orbiter Mission (Mangalyaan) entered Mars orbit in:

- (A) 2008
(B) 2017
(C) 2019
(D) 2014

Q37. ISRO was officially established on:

- (A) 15 August 1969
(B) 1 February 1962
(C) 9 June 1972
(D) 19 April 1975

Q38. Project NETRA – India's domestic space-situational-awareness initiative – is led by:

- (A) DRDO
(B) ISRO
(C) IN-SPACe
(D) The Defence Space Agency

Q39. The Gaganyaan mission aims to place Indian astronauts into Low Earth Orbit at approximately:

- (A) 200 km
(B) 800 km
(C) 1,000 km
(D) 400 km

Q40. Skyroot Aerospace, the firm behind the Vikram-1 orbital launch, is headquartered in:

- (A) Bengaluru
(B) Chennai
(C) Hyderabad
(D) Ahmedabad



Stay curious. Read deeply. Practise daily.

— End of Practice Test · Class 02 —

Submit your OMR before leaving the room. | Discuss doubts in the next class.

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