

CAREER CAPITAL

I. PREAMBLE AND EVOLUTION OF INDIAN CONSTITUTION

1. Who is the person fondly known as the Chief Architect of the Indian Constitution? ---- Dr.

B. R. Ambedkar

- 2. First attempt in world to constitute a Constituent Assembly to frame a Constitution was made by ---- America
- 3. The first attempt by Indians to write a Constitution to India was done by a Committee headed by Motilal Nehru, which is known as ---- Nehru Report
 - 4. The idea of the Constitution of India was flashed for the first time by ----- M.N. Roy
- 5. The plan of setting up of a Constituent Assembly to draw up the future Constitution for India was given by ---- The Cabinet Mission Plan
 - 6. The members of the Constituent Assembly were ---- Elected by Provincial Assemblies
- 7. Which of the following word was added into the Preamble of the Constitution by the 42nd Amendment Act, 1976? ---- Socialist
- 8. From which Constitution was a concept of a 5-year plan borrowed into our Constitution? -------- USSR
- 10. Which country is the best example for the Federal and Unitary Governments? ---- America and Britain
 - 11. Which of the following is not a Democratic Institution of the Rig Vedic era? ---- Grama
 - 12. During Medieval India, which kings first established 'Local Self Government'? ---- Cholas
 - 13. The East India Company was established in the year 1600
 - 14. Which Charter empowered the British Governors of Presidencies to make Bye-Laws,
- Rules, Regulations in conformity with the British laws? ---- Charter of 1726
 - 15. Who started Dual Government in Bengal? ---- Robert Clive
 - 16. Who is the first Governor General of Bengal? ---- Warren Hastings
 - 17. Which is the first written document in the Constitutional History of India? --- The

Regulating Act, 1773

- 18. Which Act created for the first time in India 'Government of India'? ---- Charter Act of 1833
 - 19. Which Act created for the first 'The Supreme Court'? ---- The Regulating Act, 1773
- **20.** First Law Commission was appointed in India for codification of laws under the Chairmanship of ----- Lord Macaulay
- 21. Which Act made the beginning of a Parliamentary System in India? ---- Charter Act of 1853
- 22. Under which of the following Act, the Crown of England took the affairs of the Government of India into its own hands? ---- Government of India Act, 1858

23. The Governor General of India was also the representative of British Crown to Princely States in India and hence was known as the ----- Viceroy of India 24. Which Act for the first time gave an opportunity for Indians to enter into the sphere of Legislature? ---- Indian Councils Act, 1861 25. Which Act made the beginning of Electoral System in India? ----- Government of India Act, 1858 **26.** Which of the following Act made the Indian Legislature Bi-cameral for the first time? ----Government of India Act, 1919 27. The famous Dandi March laid by Gandhiji was against ----- Salt Tax 28. Which proposal was referred as 'Post Dated Cheque'? ----- The Cripps Proposal 29. Indian National Congress started 'Quit India Movement' after the failure of ----- Cripps **Mission** 30. Gandhiji gave a call to all Indians 'Do or Die', which is popularly known as ------ Quit **India Movement** 31. Which Plan rejected the demand for the independent Pakistan? ----- Cabinet Mission Plan 32. Partition of British India into two independent nations India and Pakistan was done according to ----- Mountbatten Plan 33. The Federal features of the Indian Government was introduced by the ----- Government of India Act, 1935 34. Which feature was borrowed by the Indian Constitution from the British Constitution? -------- Law making procedure, Parliamentary System of Government, Rule of law 35. The Constitution supports ---- Rule of Law 36. In Britain, Parliament is supreme; accordingly which among the following is supreme in **India? ---- Constitution** 37. The Government of India Act 1935 provided for ----- Establishment of Federal Court, Diarchy at Center, Provincial autonomy 38. The Act of 1935 abolished ----- Diarchy in the Provinces 39. The Constitution of India was enacted by a Constituent Assembly set up ----- Under the **Cabinet Mission Plan, 1946** 40. The Constituent Assembly of India was created as per the proposal of ----- Cabinet **Mission** 41. In which year did the Cripps Mission come to India? ----- 1942 42. The Constituent Assembly set up under the Cabinet Mission Plan had a strength of --- 389 43. The strength of the Constituent Assembly, after the withdrawal of the Muslim League, was reduced to --- 299 44. How many Committees were set up by the Constituent Assembly for framing the Constitution? -- 13

45. Who of the following acted as the Constitutional Advisor to the Constituent Assembly?
B. N. Rau
46. Demand for a Constitution, framed by a Constituent Assembly was made byGandhiji
47. The idea of a Constituent Assembly to frame a Constitution for India was first mooted by
Swaraj Party in 1928
48. Who started with presentation of the 'Objective Resolution' on 22.01.1947?
Jawaharlal Nehru
49. When was the 'Objective Resolution' moved and adopted?13.12.1946 and
22.01.1947
50. The Members of the Constituent Assembly were Elected by Provincial Assemblies
51. The Constituent Assembly of India held its first meeting on 09.12.1946
52. Which one of the following acted as the Provisional President of the Constituent
Assembly? Sachidananda Sinha
53. The Constituent Assembly elected on 11.12.1946 as its Permanent Chairman
Rajendra Prasad
54. Who elected the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly?
B. R. Ambedkar
55. The Chairman of the Drafting Committee to prepare a Draft Constitution of India was
B. R. Ambedkar
56. The name of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar is associated with which of the following?
Chairman-Drafting Committee
57. Who among the following was member of the Drafting Committee? Ambedkar,
Gopalachari Ayyangar, Alladi Krishnaswami
58. Many Provisions in our Constitution have been borrowed from the Government of India
Act 1919
59. The Government of India Act 1919 introduced a system of diarchy in the provinces.
'Diarchy' means a system of Double government
60. When was the Constituent Assembly established to form the Constitution? 06.12.1946
61. The Constitution of India was adopted on 26.11.1949
62. The Constitution of India came into force on 26.01.1950
63. The Constitution of India contains (Articles, Parts, Schedules)444,24,12
64. How much time did the Constituent Assembly take to prepare the Constitution of India?
02Y, 11M, 18D
65. Who had given the idea of a Constitution for India of all? M. N. Roy
66. The Constitution of India is written and bulky document
67. The Constitution framed by a Committee consisting of the people representatives is called
as Written Constitution

68. Constitution which provides for a series of semi-autonomous states joined together as a nation is ----- Federal Constitution 69. Centralization of power is an important feature in ----- Federal Constitution 70. The Constitution which can be amended by simple act of the legislature is known as -----Flexible Constitution 71. Which one of the following provisions of the Constitution came into force soon after its adoption on 26.11.1949? ---- Provisional Parliament, Provisions relating to Citizenship, **Elections** 72. India has been described under Article 1 of the Constitution as a ------ Union of States 73. The Constitution of India is ----- Partly rigid and partly flexible 74. The Constitution of India describes India as ----- A Union of States 75. The Indian Constitution is recognized as ----- Federal in form and Unitary in spirit 76. The feature common of both Indian and American Federation is ----- Supreme Court to interpret Constitution 77. The Indian Constitution came into force on 26.01.1950, hence this day is celebrated as -----**Republic Day** 78. January 26th was selected as the date for the inauguration of the Constitution because -----Congress had observed it as the Independence Day in 1930 79. 26th November, 1949 is a significant day in our constitutional history because ------ The Constitution was adopted on this day 80. Which one of the following exercised the most profound influence on the Indian Constitution?-----The GoI Act, 1935 81. The Parliamentary system of Government in India is based on the pattern of ----- Great **Britain** 82. To whom does the People of India gave the Constitution to ---- Themselves 83. The beginning word 'WE' in the Preamble refers to the ---- Citizens of India 84. The important test to identify the basic features of the Indian Constitution is ----- Preamble 85. The Preamble to the Constitution contain ----- Fraternity, Democratic, Sovereignty 86. India is a Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic. In the Indian Constitution, this expression occurs in -----Preamble 87. The Preamble to the Constitution declares India as ----- Sovereign Socialist Secular **Democratic Republic** 88. The Preamble of Indian Constitution has been amended so far ----- Once 89. The Preamble was amended by the ----- 42nd Amendment, 1976 90. 'Fraternity' means ----- spirit of brotherhood 91. The words 'Socialist Secular' were ---- Added by the 42nd Amendment 92. 'Liberty' in our Preamble does not include Freedom of ---- Action 93. Which among the following is an aid to the Statutory Interpretation? ---- Preamble

118. Modern States are generally considered as Welfare States
119. A State which does not promote or interfere in the affairs of religion is referred to as
Secular
120. The Constitution is a Dynamic Law
121. The Constitution of India provides Single citizenship
122. The Constitution provides Powers, Responsibilities, Limitations
123. The fundamental organs of the State are established by Constitution
124. Detailed provisions regarding acquisition and termination of Indian citizenship are
contained in Act passed by the Parliament in 1955
125. Which of the following is not a condition for becoming an Indian citizen? [Citizenship by]
Acquiring property
126. A person can lose citizenship through Deprivation, Termination, and
Renunciation
127. The aims and objectives of the Constitution have been enshrined in The Preamble
128. The Office of the Governor General of India was for the first time created under
Regulating Act, 1773
129. According to the Act of 1858, the territory was divided into Provinces
130. When did the British Crown assume sovereignty over India from East India Company?
1858
131. Morley-Minto Reforms were implemented by the Indian Councils Act 1909
132. Which of the following is also known as the Act of 1919? Montague-Chelmsford
Reform Act
133. Under which of the following Act was Provincial Autonomy introduced in India?
Government of India Act, 1935
134. Who made the Constitution of India? The Constituent Assembly
135. A Constituent Assembly is convened to Frame the Constitution of the country
136. The Constituent Assembly was set up to under the Cabinet Mission Plan of 1946
137. Which party was not associated with the Constituent Assembly of India? The
Communist Party
138. The Republic of India established by the Constitution is Sovereign, Socialist,
Secular
139. The mind and ideals of the framers of the Constitution are reflected in the Preamble
140. In our Constitution, what justice is not given to the citizens? Technical
141. The present Five-year Plan (2002-2007) is 11th
142. 'Amend' means remove the difficulties
143. 'Enact' means pass a law
144. Who advocated 'Grama Swarajya' for the growth of the villages? Gandhiji

145. 'Poornaswarajya' was declared as the goal of the Congress on December 1929 in the
Lahore Session
146. Our Constitution prohibitsUntouchability
147. The Constitution declared India as a Republic on 26.01.1950
148. Who has given the following statement: "Democracy means a Government of the people,
by the people and for the people"? Abraham Lincoln
149. Which one of the following features was borrowed by the framers of the Constitution
from the US Constitution? Removal of Judges of the Supreme Court, Judicial
Review, Fundamental Rights
150. The ideals of liberty, equality and fraternity enshrined in the Preamble of the Constitution
were adopted under inspiration from The French Revolution
is the chief force of political power in India The People
152. The Constitution describes the Indian Union as India i.e. Bharat
153. The Constitution of India describes India as Union of States
154. The two persons who played a vital role in the integration of Princely States were
Sardar Patel and V. P. Menon
155. The States were reorganized on linguistic basis in 1956
156. Which State enjoys the distinction of being the first linguistic State of India? Andhra
Pradesh
157. The Indian Federal system is modeled on the Federal system of Canada
158. India is known as Parliamentary Democracy because Executive is responsible to the
Parliament
159. The Indian State is regarded as federal because the Indian Constitution provides for
Sharing of power between Center and States
160. In which Case did Supreme Court hold that the Preamble was a part of the
Constitution? Keshavananda Bharti Case
161. In which Case did Supreme Court hold that Preamble was not a part of the Constitution? -
Berubari Case
162. The Ninth Schedule was added to the Constitution by the 1st Amendment
163. Which Schedule details the boundaries of the States and the Union Territories? I
164. The details of salaries, allowances, etc. of the President, Vice President, Speaker, Judges
of Supreme Court, etc. are provided in Schedule II
165. Which Schedule gives details regarding the subjects included in the three lists—Central,
State and Concurrent Lists? VII
166. In the Indian Constitution There are three lists: The Union list, the State list and
the Concurrent list
167. Which of the following statements is correct? Rule of Law is a basic feature of the
Constitution which cannot be amended under Article 368 of the Constitution

168. As per Article 262 of Indian Constitution, disputes relating to waters shall be solved By ---- ----Parliament 169. Which one of the following declares India as a Secular State? ---- Preamble of the **Constitution** 170. By which of the following a new State is formed? ---- Constitutional Amendment 171. The final interpreter to Indian Constitution is ----- Supreme Court 172. Every Amendment of Indian Constitution has to be approved by the ----- Parliament 173. Which one of the following States has a separate Constitution? ----- Jammu & Kashmir 174. Apart from the Jammu & Kashmir, which other State has been provided special protection in certain matters? ---- Nagaland 175. Article 356 of the Constitution of India deals with ----- Proclamation of President's Rule in a State 176. The State of Jammu & Kashmir was accorded special status under ----- Article 370 177. The Constitution of Jammu & Kashmir was framed by ---- A special Constituent Assembly set up by the State 178. The Constitution of Jammu & Kashmir came into force on ---- 26.01.1957 179. The special status of Jammu & Kashmir implies that the State has separate ----**Constitution** 180. In case of Jammu & Kashmir, an Amendment to the Constitution become applicable ----only after the President issued the necessary orders under the Article 370 181. Under the Parliamentary system of the Government, ----- the Cabinet as a whole is responsible to the Legislature 182. Who is authorized to initiate a Bill for Constitutional Amendment? ---- Either House of **Parliament** 183. The power of Parliament to amend the Constitution ----- includes power to amend by way of addition, variation or repeal 184. Which Article empowers the Parliament to amend the Indian Constitution? ---- 368 **185.** Ninth Schedule to the Constitution is added by way of Constitutional Amendment. ---- 1st 186. What is contained in the Tenth Schedule of the Indian Constitution? ----- Provisions regarding disqualification on grounds of defection 187. Mahatma Gandhiji was first referred to as the 'Father of the Nation' by ----- Subhash Chandra Bose 188. 'Jai Hind', the nationalist slogan of India was coined by ---- Subhash Chandra Bose 189. Who framed the Constitution of India? ---- Dr. B. R. Ambedkar 190. Which famous leader raised the slogan, "Tell the Slave, He is a Slave and He will Revolt"? -----Dr. B. R. Ambedkar

- 191. Who said, "Those who attack Congress and spare Nehru are fools. They do not know the ABCs of the politics?" ----- Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
- 192. What is the name given to the Ambedkar's house built for himself, his family and books at Dadar, in Bombay? ----- Rajagriha
 - 193. Indian Constitution is ----- Wholly written
 - 194. The Indian Constitution is ----- Lengthy, Written
- 195. Consider the following statement: On eve of launch of Quit India Movement, Mahatma Gandhi -----
- 196. The 'Homespun Movement' and the Salt March promoted by Mahatma Gandhiji in India are examples of his policy of ----- Non-violent protest
- 197. Which year is considered to be a memorable landmark in the history of India's Struggle for Freedom? ---- 1921
- 198. The First War of Independence took place in the year (OR) In which year did the Sepoy Mutiny, India's first Freedom Struggle, takes place? ---- 1857
 - 199. Mahatma Gandhiji was the editor of ----- Young India
 - 200. Who was not a member of the Constituent Assembly? --- Mahatma Gandhi
- 201. Who among the following was not a member of the Royal Commission on the Public Services in India, 1912?-----Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- **202.** Which national leader of India, preached through his paper 'Kesari', his new ideals of self-help and national revival among the masses?-----Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- 203. Which newspaper was started by Lokamanya Tilak to serve as a mouthpiece for the Indians in the Freedom Struggle? ----- Kesari
 - 204. The Cabinet Mission to India was headed by ----- Lord Pethick-Lawrence
- 205. In which one of the following provinces was a Congress ministry not formed under Act of 1935? ----- Punjab
- **206.** Under whose Presidency was the Lahore Session of the Indian National Congress held in the year 1929 wherein a resolution was adopted to gain complete independence from the British?----- Jawaharlal Nehru
- 207. Unity between the Congress and Muslim League (Lucknow Pact) and between the Moderates and Extremists took place in ---- 1916
- **208.** At which Congress Session was the Working Committee authorized to launch a programme of Civil Disobedience? ---- **Lahore**
- 209. The historic 1929 Lahore Session of Indian National Congress was presided over by ---- **Jawaharlal Nehru**
- **210.** Who among the following drafted the resolution on Fundamental Rights for the Karachi Session of Congress in 1931? ----- **Jawaharlal Nehru**
- **211.** Who among the following was the Chairman of the Union Constitution Committee of the Constituent Assembly? ----- **Jawaharlal Nehru**

- 212. Who made the comment on the Constitution should not be so rigid that it cannot be adapted to the changing needs of national development and strength? ---- Rajiv Gandhi 213. 'Vande Mataram' was first sung at the session of the Indian National Congress in -----1896 214. The expression 'Tryst with Destiny' was used by Jawaharlal Nehru on the occasion of ---------August Declaration 215. India enacted an important event of Indian National Movement celebrating the 75th anniversary. Which was it? ----- Civil Obedience Movement 216. Which one of the following principle with regard to 'Panchsheel'? --- Mutual Noninterference in each other's internal matters, Mutual Non-aggression, Mutual respect for each others territorial integrity and sovereignty 217. The Agreement between India and China, by which both accepted 'Panchsheel' as the basis of their relations, was signed in ---- 1954 218. 'Panchsheel' was signed between ----- Jawaharlal Nehru and Chou-En-Lai 219. When was the famous Gandhi–Irwin Pact signed? ---- 1931 220. Who coined the term 'Non-Alignment'? ---- Krishna Menon 221. Who among the following repealed the Vernacular Press Act? ---- Lord Ripon 222. Who was assigned the task of partitioning India in 1947? ---- Sir Cyril Redcliffe 223. Which Englishman's role was control to the founding of the Indian National Congress? (OR) Which British was elemental in the formation of the Indian National Congress? ---- Allen **Octavian Hume** 224. Subhash Chandra Bose renamed what as "Shaheed and Swaraj"? ------The Andaman and Nicobar Islands 225. Which party was founded by Subhash Chandra Bose in the year 1939 after he broke away from the Congress? (OR) Which political party was founded by Subhash Chandra Bose? -----**Forward Bloc** 226. The Indian National Army was founded by ----- Subhash Chandra Bose 227. In which year and place did Subhash Chandra Bose re-organized the Azad Hind Fauz (also known as Indian National Army–INA)? ----- 1943, Singapore 228. By what name was the woman's regiment of the Indian National Army known? ---- Rani **Jhansi Regiment** 229. The INA, organized by Subhash Chandra Bose, surrendered to the British after the collapse of ---- Japan 230. During the Indian Freedom Struggle, who among the following proposed that Swaraj should be defined has complete independence free from all foreign controls? ---- Abul Kalam Azad
 - 231. The leader of the Bardoli Satyagraha (1928) was -------Vallabhbhai Patel
 232. When did the British Parliament pass the Indian Independence Bill? ------01.07.1947

- 233. The reference to Hindus in Article 25 of the Constitution does not include --- Parsees
- 234. Financial allocation for education was made for the first time by the Charter Act of ---1813
 - 235. 'Go Back to the Vedas' was the motto of ---- Swami Dayananda Saraswati
- 236. Which of the following persons became Vice President after serving as acting President of India for a short duration? ---- Mohammed Hidyathullah
- 237. In 1921, a Session of the Indian National Congress was held when its President was in prison and with some other leader acting as its President. Who was the Congress President in prison? --- C. R. Das
- 238. Following the famous 'Quit India Resolve', the top Congress leaders were arrested On---09.08.1942
 - 239. The 'Quit India Movement' started at and when ---- Bombay, 08.08.1942
 - 240. Which famous Movement did Mahatma Gandhi launch in August 1942? ---- Quit India

Movement

- **241.** In how many provinces did the Indian National Congress form Governments after the elections to the Assemblies held under the Government of India Act of 1935? **7**
- 242. The Muslim League declared its goal of forming Pakistan in which city in 1940? ----- Karachi
 - 243. Name the only Indian ruler who has died fighting the British? ---- Tippu Sultan
 - 244. Who was the first Muslim Invader of India? ----- Mohammed Bin Kasim
- 245. The words 'Satyameva Jayate' inscribed in Devanagiri script below the abacus of the State Emblem of India are taken from ------ Mundaka Upanishad
- 246. The design of the National Flag of India was adopted by the Constituent Assembly On -------- 22.08.1947
- **247.** Who gave the first draft of the Constitution to the Drafting Committee to consider and improve ----- **B. N. Rau**
 - 248. The Final Draft of the Constitution was prepared by ----- S.N. Mukherjee
- 249. The State of Bombay, a Part A State in the original Constitution, was split into two States, Gujarat and Maharashtra, in ---- 1960
- **250.** The Preamble says that the State in India will assure the dignity of the individual. The Constitution seeks to achieve this object by guaranteeing ----- Equal FRs to each citizen
 - 251. Our Preamble mentions the ____kinds of Justice. ---- Social, Economic and

Political

- **252.** Articles 19(1)(f) and 31 were deleted and Article 300-A was inserted by the following Constitution Amendment Act **44th**
- 253. Which of the following Article of the Constitution cannot be amended by a simple majority in both the Houses of Parliament? 15

254. Which of the following events made Gandhiji to launch, for the first time, Civil
Disobedience Movement Promulgation of Rowlatt Act of 1919
255. Where did Mahatma Gandhiji first try the weapon of 'Satyagraha'? South Africa
256. The most effective measure against injustice adopted by Gandhiji was Fasting
257. Gandhiji started Satyagraha in 1919 to protest against the Rowlatt Act
258. Which of the following Acts of British Parliament envisaged for the first time a close
association of Indians with the administration? Indian Councils Act, 1909
259. Which of the following Acts gave representation to the Indians for the first time in
legislation? Indian Councils Act, 1909
260. Which leader dominated the Lucknow Pact in December, 1916?Bal Gangadhar
Tilak
261. The famous Lucknow Pact between the Congress and the Muslim League was concluded
in 1916
262. Which present day country was a part of British India from 1886–1937? Myanmar
263. Which one of the following is related to the development of education in Modern India?
Resolution of 1835, Regulating Act, Charter Act, 1813
264. Which British Official was sent to Lahore to negotiate the Treaty of Amritsar with Ranjit
Singh? Charles T. Metcalfe
265. Who was the Governor General of India during the Sepoy Mutiny? Lord Canning
266. Who was the first woman President of UN General Assembly?Vijayalakshmi
Pandit
267. Which Section of the Limitation Act defines Tort? Section 2 (m)
268. The seeds of the doctrine of Basic Structure can be traced to the following: The
majority judgment of Chief Justice Subba Rao in Golak Nath V/s State of Punjab
269. The purpose of the Ilbert Bill was To remove an anomaly in the Criminal
Procedure Code of 1873, according to which no magistrate or sessions judge could try a
European or British subject unless he was himself of European birth
270. In India, the liability of the State for wrongs committed by its servants – Is the same
as what that of the East India Company prior to the year 1858 (According to Case Kasturi
Lal Raliaram Jain V/s State of Uttar Pradesh)
271. An Amendment of the Constitution of India for the purpose of creating a new State in
India must be passed by A simple majority in the Parliament
272. On which of the following did the Mahalonobis Model laid greater emphasis for planned
development in India after Independence? Heavy Industries Development
273. How our Constitution was criticized?
274. What has been described as the 'Indian Political Horoscope'?Preamble
275. Who called the word for Preamble as 'Political Horoscope of India'? K.M. Munshi

276. What is meant by saying that India is a 'Secular State'? ---- Complete detachment from the affairs of the religion 277. Where in the Indian Constitution, 'Economic Justice' has been provided as one of the objectives? -----Preamble and DPSP 278. Who treated as 'Sovereign' in Constitution of India? ---- People 279. Home Rule League was founded by ---- Annie Beasant 280. Who set up the first school of untouchables in India? ---- Jyothiba Phule, 1948, Pune 281. In which year was Untouchability abolished in India? -----1950 282. Shimla Agreement between India and Pakistan was signed during ---- 1972 283. The first visible effect of Constitution was ----- Disappearance of Princely States 284. The Constitution of India provides system of Government. ---- Cabinet 285. Kashmiri is the Official Language of ----- No State in the Indian Union 286. In which year were the Indian States reorganized on a linguistic basis? ---- 1956 287. The Lal in Lal, Bal, Pal was ---- Lala Lajpat Rai 288. Indian Constitution is called 'Quasi-Federal' because it has --- Single Judiciary 289. Who succeeded Lord Mountbatten as the first Indian Governor General of the Indian

dominion till 26th January 1950 when India became a Republic? ----- C. Rajagopalachari

II. FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS (FRs)

- 1. Indiais referred as ___under the Indian Constitution.--- Bharat
- 2. Who is empowered to admit a new State to the Union of India? ---- Parliament
- 3. Which important Human Right is protected in Article 21 of our Constitution? --- Right to Life and Liberty
- 4. The Constitution confers a special authority for the enforcement of FRs on the ---- Supreme Court
- 5. The FRs of the Indian Citizen in our Constitution are contained in (OR) FRs are guaranteed under of the Indian Constitution. --- Part III
 - 6. Under Article 368, Parliament has no power to repeal FRs because they are ---- Basic

Structure of Constitution

7. FRs can be claimed against the ---- State

- 8. The FRs, which cannot be suspended even during the emergency, are Articles__---- 20 and 21 9. Clause (1) of Article 13 is applicable only to ---- Pre-constitutional Laws 10. Original Constitution classified FRs into seven categories but now there are --- Six 11. India's desire for civil liberties started from the struggle for independence against the ----**British Rule** 12. India borrowed the idea of incorporating FRs in the Constitution from ---- USA 13. The concept of Single Citizenship is borrowed from the Constitution of ---- Britain 14. The concept of Dual Citizenship in the Union of India was recommended by ---- L. M. Singhvi Committee. 15. Under which Article of the Indian Constitution, Citizenship of a person can be determined at the commencement of the Constitution? --- 5 16. Which Article describes the persons voluntarily acquiring Citizenship of a foreign State not to be an Indian Citizen? --- 9 17. Who is authorized to lay down qualifications to acquire the Citizenship? ---- President 18. Which of the following is a qualification to acquire Citizenship by Naturalization? ---- A person is in service of Government of India from 12 months 19. FRs are not applicable to----Armed Forces 20. Which Article of the Constitution empowers the Parliament to enact the provisions for acquisition and termination of Citizenship? ------11 21. By which FR other FRs is protected? --- ----- Right to Constitutional Remedies 22. Right to Property is a legal right under the Article . ---- 300A 23. Which of the following is not a FR? [Right to] --- ------Property 24. Which of the following has ceased to be a FR in the Indian Constitution? [Right to] ---------- Property 25. Which among the following is not a FR? [Right to] ---- Strike 26. Which FR has been a subject of maximum controversy and litigation? [Right to] -------- Property 27. The Right to private property was dropped from the list of FRs by the (OR) Right to property took the shape of legal right by way of ----- 44th Amendment 28. The Right to equality guaranteed by the Indian Constitution does not include -----**Economic Equality** 29. 'Equality before the Law' implies ---- absence of any privilege in favor of any person 30. Which Resolution for the first time expressed the concept of equality before the law? ---Swaraj Bill 31. The FRs of the Indian Citizen were --- Enshrined in Original Constitution 32. Which one of the FRs was described by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar as the 'Heart and Soul of the
- Constitution'? [Right to] --- Constitutional Remedies

- 33. Which of the following confers upon the citizens the right to approach a court of law for the protection and restoration of FRs? (Right) ---- Constitutional Remedies
 - 34. The Right to Constitutional Remedies are ---- Fundamental Rights
 - 35. The Constitutional remedies under the Article 32 can be suspended by the ---- Parliament
 - 36. Writs can be issued for the enforcement of FRs by the --- Supreme Court
- 37. Which one of the following FRs is restrained by the Preventive Detention Act? [Right to] -- Freedom
- **38.** Who enjoys the right to impose reasonable restrictions on the FRs of Indian citizen? (OR) Who has the power to empower the Courts other than the Supreme and High Courts to issue writs and order for the forcement of the FRs? --- Parliament
- 39. Who can abridge any FR without damaging or destroying the basic features of the Constitution? ----Parliament
- 40. Which one of the following Courts is responsible for the enforcement of FRs? --- Supreme Court
- 41. Which of the following is the guardian of the FRs of the citizens? (OR) Who is the Protector and Guarantor of the FRs? -- Supreme Court
 - 42. Any violation of FRs can be presented to --- Both Supreme and High Courts
 - 43. Who is authorized to impose restrictions on FRs?--- -----Legislature
- 44. The FRs of the Indian citizen --- can be suspended by the President during national emergency
- 45. FRs are --- Those basic conditions of social life without which a Citizen cannot be at his/her best self
 - 46. The FRs ensure the protection of --- Citizens against arbitrary rule
 - 47. Our Constitution grants to the citizens FRs. ----- Six
 - 48. 'Ultra vires' means ---- Without authority
 - **49.** Who are not entitled to form Union? ---- Police
 - 50. By the Citizenship Act of 1955, when he/she will be loosing the Citizenship? ----

Renunciation, Deprivation & Termination

- 51. Who quoted 'Child of today is the Citizen of tomorrow'? ----- Jawaharlal Nehru
- **52.** Generally, the census is conducted for _____year(s)---- **10**
- 53. Who quoted 'Freedom is my Birth Right'? --- Sardar
- 54. What is the age in years for casting their vote? --- 18
- 55. Which Article and Amendment changes the right to vote from 21 to 18 years? ---- 326 and 61st
 - 56. 'Creamy Layer' means ---- Persons having higher incomes
 - 57. 'Backward Class (BC)' can be classified into --- Most Backward Class
 - 58. Mandal Commission deals with ----- Reservation for backward class people
 - 59. This is one of the grounds for classification ---- Annual income

- 60. 'Equal Protection of Law' meanst --- he same law shall apply to all who are similarly situated
- 61. Seats in Educational Institutions can be reserved for --- Socially and Educationally backward class people
 - 62. Minimum percentage of reservation in a educational institution is --- 50%
 - **63.** Minority may be ---- **linguistic or religious**
 - 64. This is not the ground to impose restriction on Right of freedom of speech and expression -
- -- Public nuisance
- 65. Which one of the following courts is responsible for the enforcement of FRs? ---- Supreme Court
 - 66. Which one of the following statements is correct? ----- FRs are superior to the DPSP
- 67. In which case did the Supreme Court restrict the authority of Parliament to amend FRs and declared these rights to be absolute, permanent and unalterable? --- Golak Nath Case
- 68. In the famous Keshavananda Bharti V/s State of Kerala Case, the Supreme Court asserts the power of the parliament to amend the Constitution under Article 368 subject to ---- Certain implied and inherent limitation of not amending the Basic Structure of the Constitution
- 69. 'Rule of Law which permeates the entire fabric of the Indian Constitution excludes arbitrariness'. This principle is laid down in ---- Maneka Gandhi V/s Union Government Case
- 70. The protection guaranteed under Article 21 is available even to convicts in jails. The convicts are not by mere reasons of their conviction deprived of the entire FRs which they otherwise possess. This is the principle laid down in --- Sunil Batra V/s Delhi Administration Case
- 71. Gender Equality includes protection from sexual harassment and right to work with dignity, which is universally recognized as basic Human Right. This principle is laid down in --- Vishaka
 V/s State of Rajasthan Case
- 72. The Supreme Court held that the nuisance caused by the pollution of the river Ganga is a public nuisance which is wide spread and affecting the lives of large number of persons and therefore any particular person can take proceedings to stop it. This PIL is --- M.C. Mehta V/s Union of India (1988)
- 73. Charging capitation fees for admission to educational institutions is illegal and amounted to denial of citizen's right to education. This principle is laid down in ---- Mohin Jain V/s State of Karnataka Case
- 74. The right to establish an educational institution and imparting education is not a commercial activity. This principle is laid down in --- Unnikrishnan V/s State of Andhra Pradesh Case
- 75. The principle of Judicial review of President's Rule in State under the Article 356 is laid down in --- S.R. Bommai V/s Union of India
 - 76. Who among the following has voting rights? ---- An adult resident citizen of a State

- 77. The right to strike is----
- 78. Which one is not a FR? --- The Right to Strike
- 79. Which one of the following FRs has been subject of maximum litigation since the inauguration of the Constitution? (Right to) --- Property
 - 80. The rule of Equality before law is not applicable to ---- Governor of State
 - **81.** Right to Equality is guaranteed under the Article____. --- **14**
 - 82. Article 14 guarantees equality before the law to ---- All persons
- 83. 'Right to Equality' means --- permits the State to make special provisions for women,

children and backward classes

- 84. Equal opportunity in matters of public employment is guaranteed under the Article --- 16
- 85. Which among the following FRs abolishes discrimination? --- Equality
- **86.** Untouchability is associated with _____inequality. ---- Social
- 87. 'Right to Freedom' can be restricted in the interest of ---- Public order, Security of the

State & Friendly relations with foreign States

- 88. This is not the ground to impose restriction on the right of freedom of speech and expression. ---- Law and order
- 89. Which one of the following right conferred by the Constitution is also available to non-citizens? --- Right to constitutional remedies
- 90. The Sikhs in India are permitted to carry Kirpans. Under which FR are they permitted to do so? ---- Right to freedom of religion
- 91. Freedom of Speech under the Indian Constitution is subject to reasonable restrictions on the grounds of protection of --- Sovereignty and integrity of the country
- 92. Which one of the following is considered as Bulwark of Democracy? (Right to) ----- Speech
 - 93. One of the restrictions of freedom of speech and expression is --- Contempt of Court
 - 94. At present, the Right to property is a --- Human Right
 - 95. Which one of the following is not a FR? (Right to) --- Property
- 96. The main objective of the cultural and educational rights granted to the citizens is to ---Help the minorities to conserve their culture
- 97. A person can move to Supreme Court directly in vent of violation of FRs under Article---
 - 98. A citizen's FRs are protected ---- when the citizen approaches the court for remedy
 - 99. The FRs of a citizen can be suspended by the --- President during a National Emergency
 - 100. For the enforcement of the FRs, the courts can issue --- A Writ
- 101. Which FR granted by the Constitution prohibits traffic in human beings? ----- Right against exploitation
 - 102. 'Traffic in Human beings' means --- selling or purchasing men and women
 - 103. Right against exploitation prohibits --- Traffic in Human being

104. Right to practice and propagate any religion is the subject to --- public order 105. Right to property was eliminated form the list of FRs during the tenure of --- Morarji Desai 106. Legal equality under the Indian Constitution implies that --- there should be equality amongst equals and inequality among unequals 107. Who of the following can amend the FRs granted by the Constitution? ----- Parliament 108. A citizen can directly move the Supreme Court for any violation of FR under the Article . --- ----34 109. The main objective of the FRs is to ---- ensure individual liberty 110. Under the Indian Constitution, a citizen ---- can be deprived of life and liberty only in accordance with the procedure established by the law 111. Constitution grants Right against exploitation to "Children/Women/Tribals/Dalits"--------- C and W 112. Which of the Provision authorizes Parliament to discriminate in favor of women against men? ---- **Article 15(3)** 113. Article 15 (3) confers a special provisions to --------Women and Children 114. Article 15 (4) confers a special provisions for the advancement of ---- SCs and STs 115. The prohibition imposed by the Article 20 is applicable to ------Criminal cases 116. The principle "No person shall be prosecuted and punished for same offence more than once" is ----- Double jeopardy 117. If an Act is not an offence on the date of its commission, a law enacted in future cannot make it so, is the principle of ---- Ex-post facto law 118. 'Ex-post facto law' means --- passing criminal law with retrospective effect 119. An arrested person should be allowed --- to consult his Lawyer 120. Every person who has been arrested has the right to be produced before the --- Magistrate 121. A person arrested has to be produced before the Magistrate within --- 24 hours 122. The right of the accused to be informed about his ground of arrest is--- Mandatory 123. No person who is arrested shall be detained in custody without being informed ---- On the grounds for such arrest 124. The provisions enshrined under the Article 22 are ---- Mandatory 125. Article 21A was inserted under our Constitution by way of _____ Constitutional Amendment. --- 86th 126. Earlier to 86th Amendment, Article 21A is in the form of ---- DPSP 127. What is the object of Article 21A of the Constitution? ---- Primary Education 128. Right to education guaranteed under the Article 21A shall be between the age group of ---6 to 14

129. Right to Primary Education guaranteed under the Article 21A was inserted into the Constitution by Constitutional Amendment. ---- 86th 130. Which of the following has been included in the list of FRs to Indian citizen? ----Education to all children between 6-14 years of age 131. Right to Education is a part of ---- Right to life 132. Right to Life includes Right to --- get education 133. Education has became the joint responsibility of the Center and State Governments through a Constitutional Amendment in --- 1976 134. The Constitution does not protect the Right of the minority with regard to --- Cult 135. Which among the following Article guarantees the Right of minorities to establish and administer the educational institutions? --- 30 136. The Right to establish educational institutional under Article 30 is applicable to ---**Linguistic Minority** 137. Right to Decent environment includes --- Right to life 138. A person is detained under Preventive Detention Law when --- he is likely to cause harm to the public 139. The forced labour does not include service rendered under --- compulsion of economic circumstances 140. This is one of the basis for classification --- geographical 141. Sexual harassment of working women is violation of --- FRs 142. The popular name for a nine-Judge Bench of the Supreme Court has in 'Indra Sawhney V/s Union of India Case' is ---- Mandal Commission Case 143. The Freedom of speech and expression does not include ---- calling for 'Bundh' 144. Freedom of press is included in Right to ---- freedom of speech and expression 145. Freedom of press is protected under the Article --- 19(1)(d) 146. 'Right to Privacy' includes Right to ---- personal liberty 147. A citizen of India may be debarred from the Right to vote on the ground of --unsoundness of mind, crime or corrupt or illegal practice & non-resident 148. Freedoms guaranteed under the Article 19 are suspended during emergency on the ground of ---- War or external aggression 149. Right to Freedom guaranteed under Article 19____during emergency. ----- can be suspended 150. Article 19(2) under the Indian Constitution speaks about --- Reasonable restrictions 151. India has recognized ----- No religion as National Religion 152. Freedom of religion guaranteed under the Article 25 is applicable to --- Citizens only, Persons residing within India & Persons of Indian Origin 153. The secular provisions under the Indian Constitution are guaranteed under Article . ---- 22

- 154. Article 25 guarantees freedom of religion, but it is subject to ---- Public order, Morality & Health
- 155. 'Contempt of Court' places restriction on which of the following FR? (Right) ---- Freedom
- 156. Right to life and personal liberty guaranteed under Article 21 implies --- right of every human being to live with dignity
- 157. Any law depriving personal liberty guaranteed under the Article 21 had to confirm with -- Article 20 & Article 22
- 158. Any law laid down by the Parliament to deprive the personal liberty should be ----- Fair, Reasonable & Just
 - 159. This is not a Writ. ---- Writ of Prevention
 - 160. How many types of writs are there? --5
 - 161. Writ can be directly filed in the --- Supreme Court
- 162. The writ of Habeas Corpus is issued ---- in the form of an order calling upon a person who has detained another person to bring that person before court and show authority for such detention
- 163. The writ of Quo Warranto is an order from a superior court ---- whereby it can call upon a person to show under what authority he is holding the office
- 164. The writ of Mandamus is issued by a superior court to --- to command a person or public authority to do something in the nature of the public duty
- 165. The writ of Certiorari is issued by a superior court ---- to an inferior court to transfer the record of proceedings in a case for review
- 166. The writ of Prohibition is issued by a superior court ---- to prevent an inferior court or tribunal from exceeding its jurisdiction or acting contrary to the rules of natural justice
 - 167. Writ of Prohibition ---- Prohibits lower court exceeding its jurisdiction
- 168. The writissued by the superior court directing any constitutional, statutory or nonstatutory agency from not continuing their proceedings is known as ---- **Prohibition**
 - 169. Writ of Certiorari is issued when a --- judicial authority acts in excess of jurisdiction
- 170. The writ in the form of order which removes a suit from an inferior court to superior court to prevent an excess of jurisdiction is known as --- Certiorari
 - 171. Exploitation of any sort is prohibited under the Article---- 23
- 172. A laborer is entitled to get at least minimum wages, otherwise_____Article is violated.----23
 - 173. Child labor is prohibited under the Article --- 24
 - 174. Conflict of interest may be --- potential
- 175. A person is detained under the Special Law when --- there is likelihood of committing offence against public

- 176. When a person is detained under a Special Law ---- An Advisory Board must be constituted within three months
- 177. Writ of Mandamus can be issued on the ground of ---- Non-performance of public duties
- 178. Writ of Quo Warranto can be issued on the ground of ---- Unlawful occupation of public office
- 179. Which of the following writ is issued by the Supreme Court if it sends an order to restrain a person from acting in an office to which he / she is not entitled? ---- Quo Warranto
 - 180. Writ of Habeas Corpus means --- produce the body before the court
 - 181. Which one of the following is a bulwark of personal freedom? --- Habeas Corpus
- 182. Which one of the following writs literally means 'you may have the body'? --- Habeas Corpus
 - 183. According to the Constitution guarantees FRs to ----- All citizens of India
- 184. Right to Property was excluded form the FRs during the tenure of the Government headed by ---- Morarji Desai
- 185. The Right to Property was removed from the list of FRs enlisted in the Constitution of India through which one of the following Amendments? --- 44th
 - **186.** The 44th Amendment of Constitution of India withdrew the FR is to ---- **Property**
 - 187. The Writs for the enforcement of FRs are issued by the ---- Supreme Court
 - 188. A Preventive Detention Act restraints the Right to --- Freedom of Movement
- 189. Article 19 of our Constitution forms the core of the Chapter on FRs. The number of categories of Freedoms that an Indian citizen shall have is --- 6
- 190. What is the minimum permissible age in years of employment in any factory or mine? ---
- 191. Which Article of the Constitution of India says, "No child below the age of 14 years shall be employed to work in any factory or mine or engaged in any other hazardous employment?" --- 24
- 192. "Equality and arbitrariness are sworn enemies". This was said in the following Case: ---Royappa V/s Tamil Nadu State
- 193. The Supreme Court of India has held that sexual harassment of working women amounts to violation of rights of gender equality and right to life and personal liberty. The Case in which the Apex Court held this was ---- Vishaka and Others V/s State of Rajasthan
 - **194.** Consider the following statements:-----
 - 195. Which one is a newly added FR? (Right to) ---- Education of Children
 - 196. FRs can be suspended during --- Emergency
- 197. Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched? --- Writ of Mandamus Issued to the public servants

- 198. A Writissued by the Supreme Court compelling a quasi-judicial/public authority to perform its mandatory duty is ---- Mandamus
 - 199. Writs are --- Orders issued by courts to enforce obedience to laws
 - 200. Which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched? ---- Freedom of Conscience –

Include the Right to worship at the temple at all hours of the day

- 201. The FRs are --- Limitation upon the State power
- 202. FRs are ---- Positive and Negative
- 203. The FRs provided to the citizens are --- Subject to reasonable restrictions
- **204.** Which important Human Right is protected in the Article 21 of Constitution of India? (Right to) ---- **Life and Liberty**
 - 205. Freedom from arbitrary arrest is provided under ---- Right to Personal Liberty
 - 206. The number of Fundamental Freedoms are guaranteed by our Constitution are ---- Six
- **207.** To prevent persons coming to India from Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and African countries to become Indian citizens a Citizenship (Amendment) Act was passed in the year --- **1986**

III. DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES OF STATE POLICY (DPSP)

- 1. The framers of our Constitution borrowed the concept of DPSP from the Constitution of (OR) The idea of DPSP is borrowed from the Constitution of ---- Ireland
- 2. DPSP are contained in (OR) Welfare provisions under Indian Constitution are guaranteed under --Part IV
 - 3. Who described the DPSP as the 'Novel Feature of the Indian Constitution'? --- Ambedkar
- 4. The DPSP aim at ---- providing a social and economic base for a genuine democracy in the country
- 5. DPSP are ---- positive instructions to government to work for the attainment of set objectives
 - 6. DPSP are in the nature of --- Guidelines to State
 - 7. The Constitution assures economic justice to the Indian citizens through --- DPSP
 - 8. The DPSP are included in our Constitution from Articles --- 36 to 51
 - 9. All of the following Articles deals with DPSP except- 50

- 10. The DPSP are --- Social Rights
- 11. The DPSP are --- Non-justiceable
- 12. By whom the DPSP be amended? ---- Parliament, supported by more than 50% of States
 - 13. Planning in India derives its objectives from the ---- **DPSP**
 - 14. The aim of the DPSP is to establish ---- Welfare State in the country
 - 15. The enforcement of the DPSP depends on ---- Resources available with the Government
 - 16. The DPSP may be classified into ----- Socialist, Gandhians and Liberals
 - 17. This Act was not passed to implement DPSP ---- Arms Act
 - 18. Which one of the following is a DPSP? ---- Raising the standards of living of the people
- 19. Under which Article has the State been directed to secure for the citizens a Uniform Civil Code throughout the territory of India? ----44
 - 20. 'Common (Uniform) Civil Code' means --- Common Civil law applicable to all
- 21. 'Uniform Civil Code' means ---- A codified law applicable to all persons of India irrespective of their religion
- 22. Which among the following DPSP that has not been implemented so far ---- Uniform Civil Code
- 23. Article 51 mandates India's Foreign Policy to --- Promote International Peace and Security, Encourage settlement of international disputes by arbitration & Maintain just and good relations between nations
 - 24. The phrase 'Economic Justice' is found in ---- Preamble and FRs
- 25. The Right to adequate means of livelihood is to be provided by the State under the Article -- 39
- 26. Article 45 mandates the State to provide for ---- early childhood care and education for all children until they complete the age of 6 years
- 27. It is the obligation of the State to protect every monument or place or object of artistic or historic interest and of national importance under the Article --- 49
 - 28. The DPSP seek --- To make the Constitution an instrument of social change
 - 29. In which part of the Constitution does the concept of welfare finds elaboration? --- DPSP
- 30. If India has to provide socio-economic welfare to its citizens, it should give enforceability to --- **DPSP**
 - 31. Certain socio-economic provisions are guaranteed under the --- **DPSP**
- 32. The State imposing tax on capital and wealth according to taxation laws is protected under Article -- 39
- 33. According to the interpretation of the Supreme Court, the word 'Material Resources' means ---- Both Movable and Immovable property
- 34. "Distribution of material resources of the community as to sub-serve the common good" guaranteed under the Article 39B aim at the principle of _____State. ---- Secular

- 35. Who said in the Constituent Assembly that the DPSP are like a 'Cheque on a bank payable at the convenience of the bank'? ---- K. T. Shah
 - **36.** Which one of the following wanted the DPSP to be the basis for all future legislation? ----

B. R. Ambedkar

- 37. Which Amendment of the Constitution accorded precedence to all the DPSP over FRs? ---- 42nd
- 38. Which among the following articles guides the State to promote the welfare of the State? ---
 - 39. Which Article provides for the separation of Judiciary from the Executive? --- 50
 - 40. Which Article recognizes International Law under the Constitution? -- 51
- 41. In which case did the Supreme Court strike down the Provisions of the Constitution that accorded primacy to DPSP over FRs? ---- Minerva Mills
- 42. Which part of the Constitution aims at establishing a Welfare State in the country? --DPSP
- 43. Under DPSP, the State is expected to provide free and compulsory education to all children up to the age (in years) of --- 14
- 44. Just and humane conditions of work and maximum living wages for workers is provided respectively under the Articles ---- 42 and 43
- 45. The State is obligated to protect and improve the environment and safeguarding of forest and wildlife of the country under the Article ---- 48A
- **46.** Protection and Improvement of environment and safeguarding of forest and wildlife under Article 48A is inserted into the Constitution by the _____Amendment. ---- **42nd**
- 47. Which one of the following is a DPSP? ---- The State shall endeavor to protect and improve the environment
- 48. The 42nd Amendment made additions to DPSP with regard to the following three matters. ---Participation of workers in the management of industry, Protection of the environment & Free legal aid to the poor
- 49. Consider the following statements regarding the DPSP. ---- The DPSP aim at realizing the ideals of justice, liberty, equality and fraternity enshrined in the Preamble to the Constitution & The DPSP have to be kept in mind by the government while formulating policies and framing laws
- 50. Which one of the following DPSP is based on Gandhian Ideology? ---- Organization of Village Panchayats, Prohibition on the use of intoxicating drinks except for medicinal purposes & To work for the development of weaker or backward sections of the society
- 51. Which amendment of the Constitution sought to enhance the importance of the DPSP by providing that no law passed to give effect to DPSP contained in Articles 39 (b) and (c) shall be deemed to be void on the ground that it abridges the rights conferred by the Articles 14 and 19? --- 25th

- 52. Which of the following factors has been responsible for the slow implementation of the DPSP? ----- Vastness of the country, Lack of resources with the government & Lack of political will
- 53. Which characteristic of the DPSP provided in the Indian Constitution is incorrect? ---- No law can be passed by legislature which is not in conformity with these principles
- 54. Which one of the following DPSP reflects Socialist Ideology? ---- to ensure a decent standard of living and leisure for all workers, to provide adequate means of livelihood to all & to prevent concentration of wealth and means of production and to ensure equitable distribution of wealth and material resources
- 55. The DPSP to be followed by the State for securing economic justice doe not include ---- to secure Uniform Civil Code
- 56. Which one of the following has been wrongly listed as a DPSP based on liberal principles?
 - 57. The DPSP --- cannot be enforced in any court
 - 58. This is not one of the DPSP --- take stringent measures to eliminate corruption
 - 59. This is not a DPSP. ---- Secure just and efficient judiciary
- **60.** Free legal aid (Article 39A) is inserted under Indian Constitution by way of ______ Amendment. --- **42nd**
- 61. Village Panchayats (Article 40) are the best examples for India's form of government. --- **Democratic**
 - 62. The Indian Constitution is silent as to which of the following DPSP? ---- Adult Education
- 63. Which one of following reasons has been wrongly listed for the slow implementation of DPSP? ----- opposition from the society
 - **64.** Which one of the following is not a DPSP? ----
- 65. Which one of the following DPSP did not form part of the original Constitution and was added subsequently through constitutional amendments? ---- to minimize inequality in income, status, facilities and opportunities amongst individuals and groups, right of the workers to participate in the management of industries & to protect and improve the environment and to safeguard forests and wildlife
- **66.** In the event of non-enforcement of DPSP by the Government, a citizen of India can move the-----
 - 67. Provisions for a welfare State in India are found in ---- **DPSP**
 - 68. In Gandhian Socialism, ---- State is required
- 69. Which of the following statements regard to the DPSPs is correct? ---- The courts can compel the State to implement some of the important directives
- 70. Which one of the following DPSP is a socialistic principle? ---- Prevention of concentration of wealth and the means of production, Protection of the health of workers & Equal pay for equal work to all

- 71. The purpose of the inclusion of DPSP in the Indian Constitution is to establish --- Social and Economic democracy
- 72. DPSPs are the conscience of the Constitution, which embody the social philosophy of the Constitution. The above statement was stated by: --- Granville Austin
 - 73. Slow implementation of DPSPs in due to ---- Lack of political will

IV. FUNDAMENTAL DUTIES (FDs)

- 1. The concept of FDs are borrowed from the Constitution of --- Russia
- 2. Which Committee recommended for the inclusion of FDs into the Constitution? ---- Sardar Swaran Singh
- 3. The FDs under the Indian Constitution are provided by ---- An Amendment to the Constitution
 - 4. FDs are applicable to all ---- Citizens
- 5. The FDs of the Indian citizens were ---- Added to the Constitution by 42nd Amendment (11.12.1976)
 - 6. The FDs of Indian citizens were incorporated in the Constitution in ---- 1976
 - 7. FD demands to ----- Abide by the Constitution
 - 8. This is not a FD. ---- Not to indulge in corrupt practice
 - 9. For the breach of FD, an action ---- cannot be initiated in any Court
- 10. What is the remedy available for the breach of FDs under the Constitution? ----- Filing writ petition
- 11. FDs were incorporated in the Constitution to ----- curb subversive and unconstitutional activities
 - 12. The FDs of citizens ----- are contained in Part IV-A of the Constitution
- 13. Which one of the following is being included in the Part IV-A of the Constitution? ----- FDs
 - **14.** FDs are enshrined under Part of the Constitution. ----- **IV-A**
 - 15. Under which Article the FDs are enshrined under the Indian Constitution? ---- 51A
 - 16. The ratio between the length and breadth of the Indian National Flag is -- 3:2

- 17. Respecting our National Flag is a ----- FD
- 18. To respect the National Flag and National Anthem is ----- FDs of every citizen
- 19. National Song 'Bande Matharam' was written in 1875 by Bankimchandra Chatterjee in his novel ---- Anand Math
- 20. India's National Anthem 'Jana gana mana' was adopted by the Constituent Assembly as the National Anthem of India on 24th January 1950 and was first sung on ----- 27th December, 1911
- 21. The National Flag of India is a horizontal tri-color of deep Saffron (Kesari-representing courage and sacrifice) at the top, White (peace and truth) in the middle and deep Green (faith and chivalry) at the bottom in equal proportion and in the center Wheel (representing progression) was adopted by the Constituent Assembly of India on ----- 22.07.1947
- 22. The protection and improvement of environment including forest and wildlife of the country is enshrined in ----- FDs & DPSP
 - 23. The duty to protect and improve the environment is enshrined under the Article ---- 51A (g)
 - 24. Which of the following is a FD of an Indian citizen? ---- To develop scientific temper
 - 25. What is the main sanction behind the FDs? ---- Legal
- 26. Which FD has been wrongly listed as a duty of Indian citizen as outlined in Article 51A? --To practice family planning and control population
- 27. By what Amendment and with Year 'Child education is compulsory between ages of 06-14 years'? ---- 86th and 2002
- 28. Obligation of the parents / guardian to provide opportunities for the education to their children between 6 to 14 years of age is ---- FDs
- 29. Which one of the following is / are FDs? ---- To uphold and protect the sovereignty of India, To safeguard the public property & To protect and improve environment
- 30. The FDs cannot be enforced by writs, they can be promoted by _____method. ---Constitutional
 - 31. The original text of the Constitution doesn't contain FDs, however it is inserted by way of Amendment. ----- 42nd
 - 32. The 42nd Amendment introduced ---- FDs
- 33. It is the duty of every citizen if India to promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all people of India under Article ---- 51A (e)
- 34. FD under Article 51A (k) was inserted to the Constitution by _____ Amendment Act, 2002. _____ 86th
- 35. FDs refers to ----- (i) Ideals of the national struggle & (ii) Defend the country and render national service
- **36.** Consider the following statements The FDs provided in Constitution are (As per Article 51A) ----- (i) To protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India & (ii) To protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wild life

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V. UNION / CENTRAL GOVERNMENT

- 1. The President of Indian Union has the similar Constitutional authority as the ---- **British**Monarch
 - 2. The Supreme Court of India was created by ---- The Constitution
 - 3. The concept of Judicial Review has been borrowed from the Constitution of -----

Switzerland

- 4. The Seat of Supreme Court is ---- New Delhi
- 5. Can a retired judge be asked to sit in the Supreme Court? ---- Yes
- 6. Which of the following is not one of the three organs of the Union/State? ---- Press
- 7. Which of the following is considered as the Fourth Estate? ---- Press
- 8. The organ of the State which makes law is ---- Legislature
- 9. The organ of the State implement and execute laws is known as ----- Executive
- 10. 'Legislate' means ----- makelaw
- 11. 'Natural Justice' means ---- just, fair and reasonable action
- 12. Which of the following is not a function of judiciary? ----- Catching criminals and punishing them
- 13. Article 254 of the Constitution deals with ----- dominance of Union laws over State laws in case of any conflict between the two
- 14. Under the Indian Constitution, the subjects of administration have been divided into ----Three lists
- 15. India is known as a Parliamentary Democracy because the ----- Executive is responsible to the Parliament
- 16. In Parliamentary form of Government, the Council of Ministers are responsible to the ---Parliament
 - 17. The President of India is an integral part of the ----- Parliament
- 18. The Parliament may confer by law any functions on the authorities concerned except the --- President
- 19. All the Executive powers and the Defence forces of the Union shall be vested in the ----- **President**
 - 20. In India, Mandamus will lie against ----- Both Officers and Government
 - 21. The power to establish new states in India rests with the ----- Parliament

22. When can the President refer a matter to the Supreme Court for its opinion? When a
matter is of publicimportance
23. Which of the following is not a writ issued only by a superior court to an inferior court?
- Certiorari
24. The Supreme Court propounded 'The Theory of Basic Structure of the Constitution' in
Keshavananda Bharti case
25. How many judges sat on the Bench to hear the landmark case of Keshavananda Bharti V/s
State of Kerala in 1973? 13
26. Which of the following is not a constitutionally mandatory body? (Commission for)
Center-State Relations
27. The Appellate Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court does not involve in Disputes arising
out of pre-constitution treaties and agreements
28. In India, the power of Judicial Review is enjoyed by the Supreme Court only
29. The Chief Justice and other Judges of the High Court are appointed by the President
30. In criminal matters, the highest court of appeal in a district is the Court of Second
Class Magistrate
31. A High Court for two or more States and or Union Territory may be established by
Law by Parliament
32. Golden Jubilee of Indian Parliament was celebrated on 13.05.2002
33. Who is the integral part of the Indian Parliament? President
34. Who represents the Nation but does not rule the Nation? President
35. In the Presidential Election (Electoral College) Parity between the Center and the
States has been maintained
36. Indian Constitution has distributed the powers between the Center and
States
37. Who is the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha? The Vice President
38. The Speaker is elected by the Members of Lok Sabha
39. The President of India is Elected
40. Who elects the President of India? By Electoral College
41. How many times the President can seek re-election to his post? Infinite times
42. Who acts as the President when neither the President nor the Vice President is available?
Chief Justice of India
43. In the Presidential Election in India, every elected member of the Legislative Assembly of a
State shall have as many votes as there multiples of onein the quotient obtained by
dividing the population of the state by the total number of elected members of the assembly
Thousand
44. A Bill for the purpose of altering the boundaries of any State shall be introduced in either of
the House of the Parliament with the recommendation of thePresident

45. Which is the Committee recommended for the Reorganization of States? Fazal Ali
46. Which Act has been enacted by the Parliament by exercising its power under the Article 3
of the Constitution? States Reorganization Act
47. States will be reorganized by the Parliament under the Article 3 of the Constitution on the -
Linguistic basis
48. A Bill for the purpose of reorganization of states shall be introduced in either of House of
the Parliament with the prior approval of the President
49. India opted for a Federal form of government on the ground of Linguistic and
Regional diversity
50. Who is the Commander-in-Chief of all the Armed Forces? The President
51. What is the eligibility age and tenure of Office of President and Vice President? (in years) -
35 and 5
52. How many Members can be elected for Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha? 552 & 238
53. How many Anglo-Indian and other Members can be nominated by the President to the Lok
Sabha and Rajya Sabha? 2 and 12
54. How many States and Union Territories are there in our country? 28 and 7
55. In which year, Delhi got the status of a State? 1993
56. How many seats are reserved for the members of the Scheduled Tribes in the Lok Sabha?
30
57. Which of the following became the 28th State of the Indian Union? Jharkhand
58. Who will preside over the Joint Session of both the Houses of the Parliament? Speaker
59. Which of the following appointments is not made by the President of the Indian Republic?
Speaker of Lok Sabha
60. The President will decide the question as to disqualification of the MPs in consultation with
the Election Commissioner
61. Which Article empowers the President to give his assent to Bills? - 111
62. Which Article authorizes the President to seek an advice from the Supreme Court? 143
63. In a Federation, the source of power for the States is the Constitution
64. How the Constitution of India has distributed the powers to different levels?
Concurrent List, Central List & State List
65. How many subjects are there in the Central, State and Concurrent Lists? 97, 66 and 47
66. The Central, State and Concurrent Lists indicates division of Legislative powers
67. Economic Planning is a subject in the Concurrent List
68. Railways is a subject under Union List
69. Lotteries organized by the State Government come under List State
70. Distribution of subjects between the Center and the States is enumerated under
Schedule 7th

71. Sarkaria Commission was appointed by the Government to report on Center-State
Relations
72. Planning in India derives its objectives from DPSP
73. Which of the taxes is exclusively assigned to Central Government by the Constitution?
Corporation Tax
74. The other names for Rajya Sabha (Permanent Body) are Upper House / House of
States
75. The other names for Lok Sabha (Temporary Body) are Lower House / House of
People
76. The word 'Parliament' is derived from the French word 'Parler' which means To talk
77. Parliament of India is composed of Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and President
78. The first session of the Parliament after the General Election is Mandatory
79. The first session of the Parliament is called asSession Budget
80. Lok Sabha is superior to the Rajya Sabha because (i) it can oust the Council of
Ministers through a vote of no-confidence, (ii) it is directly elected & (iii) it alone controls the
purse
81. How many MPs of Lok Sabha shall support a motion of 'No Confidence' in the
government, before it can be admitted by the Speaker?50
82. Which among the following is identified as the 'Democratic Chamber'? Lok Sabha
83. Which among the following is described as 'Knowledge House'? Rajya Sabha
84. Composition and function of Rajya Sabha points towardsCharacter
Federal
85. What is the method of electing members of Rajya Sabha from Union Territories? as
law laid down by the Parliament
86. The representation to the States in the Rajya Sabha is given by in proportion to the
State population
87. Which of the following is not done by the Parliament? Adjournment of the Houses
of the Parliament
88. The President of India may from time to time dissolve the Lok Sabha
89. The President and Governors are immune fromduring their term of Office Civil
liability
90. Which Article of the Constitution gives the protection to the President and Governors?
- 361
91. To contest for the election of Lok Sabha, the person should be citizen of India
92. An Ordinance promulgated by the President when one House is in session is Valid
93. The Ordinance making power of the President is subjected to the control of the
Parliament
94. An Ordinance can be promulgated on the subject mentioned in List I and List III

- 95. Parliament has exclusive power to make laws with respect to any matter enumerated In ----List I 96. State Legislature has exclusive power to make laws with respect to any matter enumerated in ---- List II 97. If any matter is not enumerated either under the Concurrent List or under State List then who has the power to legislate on such matters? ----- Parliament only 98. Who has the power to make laws on the subjects enumerated under List III of 7th Schedule? ---- Both Parliament and State Legislature 99. A Resolution passed by the Rajya Sabha empowering the Parliament to legislate under List II on National interest should be supported by ----- Two-third members present and voting 100. Parliament has power to legislate under the State List on the ground of National Interest if ---- Rajya Sabha passes a Resolution to that effect 101. A Resolution passed by the Rajya Sabha empowering the Parliament to legislate under State List shall remain in force for a maximum period of ---- One year 102. Law made by the Parliament on any subject is ---- Uniformly applicable to all States 103. The law made by the Parliament ---- Cannot be declared as extra-territorial 104. If the law made by the Parliament is inconsistent with the law made by the State Legislature under the List III, which law has the effect? ---- Law made by the Parliament 105. A Fund which is utilized to meet the unforeseen expenditure is entitled as -----**Contingency Fund** 106. The usual expenditure of the Government of India is charged from ----- Consolidated **Fund** 107. The Custody of Contingency Fund of India is with the ----- President 108. What is the term of the Parliamentary Committees appointed by the President? ----- One year 109. A Select or Joint Committee of the two Houses of a Parliament is formed by ---- Speaker of the Lok Sabha 110. Which of the following has been wrongly listed as a Standing Joint Committee of the two Houses of the Parliament? ----- Committee on Government Assurances 111. Which of the following Committees of the Parliament has the largest membership? -----**Estimate Committee** 112. Parliament Standing Committee for scrutiny of grants of various ministries comprises of ----- 30 members of Lok Sabha and 15 members of Rajya Sabha 113. The Parliamentary Subject Committees (Number of Committees: 17) were introduced in 1993 on the recommendation of the ----- Rules Committee of the House
- 114. The main advantage of the Standing Committee is the ---- Parliament is able to examine the grants of all ministries and departments in detail

115. One of the main advantage of the Standing Committee is MPs of Rajya Sabha are
able to exercise indirect control over financial matters
116. The Standing Committee, apart from examining the grant of all Ministries and
Departments, are able to examine Long-term policies, Bills of technical nature & Annual
reports of Ministries and Departments
117. When an advance grant is made by Parliament pending regular passage of the Budget, it is
called Vote of Account
118. Who is having the power to summon and dissolve the House of Parliament (LS)?
President
119. Which Budget will be proposed first in the Parliament House? Railway
120. Usually, General Budget is presented to the Parliament on Last day of February
121. The first session of the year commences with the address by thein the Parliament.
President
122. The first hour of every sitting in both the Houses of Parliament is devoted to
Question Hour
123. What are the timings followed for the Question Hour in the Parliament House? 11 to
12
124. What are the timings followed for the Zero Hourin the Parliament House?12 to 1
125. The maximum duration of the Zero Hour (in minutes) in Lok Sabha can be 60 mint
126. Zero Hour is The period immediately following the Question Hour when the
Members voice their concerns on various matters of public importance
127. The immediate hour after the Question Hour in Lok Sabhais called as Zero Hour
128. Who presides over the joint sessions of Parliament? Speaker
129. What is the minimum age in years for becoming the MP at Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha? -
25 and 30
130. Which of the following shall not be introduced in the Rajya Sabha? Money Bill
131. The system of Impeachment of the President is borrowed from the Constitution of
Britain
132. Who can be removed for violation of Constitution by a process called as Impeachment
Motion?President
133. The seat of a MP may be declared vacant, if he/she is, without the permission of the
House absent from the meeting of that House for a period ofdays60
134. Till now, any President has been removed under the Motion of Impeachment? No
135. Under which Article of the Indian Constitution can the President be impeached? 61
136. Impeachment proceedings against the President shall be initiated in Either of the
Houses
137. The ground for the Impeachment of President is violation of the Constitution

138. The Indian President can be impeached by the Parliament if He is charged with the
violation of the Constitution
139. Which one of the following takes part in the election of the President but has no role in his
impeachment? State Legislative Assemblies
140. The salary/emoluments of which of the following is exempted from Income Tax?
President
141. Which one of the following statements is correct? President is not a part of Council
of Ministers and hence not permitted to attend its meetings
142. A Bill presented in the Parliament becomes an Act after The President has given his
assent
143. Who occupied the President's Office twice (two consecutive terms) in our country?
Rajendra Prasad
144. Veto is the power of theto withhold or refuse assent to Legislation
Executive
145. Vice President of India draws salary in the designation of Chairman of Rajya
Sabha
146. Who will elect the Vice President of India? MP(Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha)
147. Which of the following is presided over by a non-member? Lok Sabha
148. Full form of PIL is Public Interest Litigation
149. PIL can be resorted to in case of injury due to Violation of a constitutional
provision, Breach of any public duty & Violation of the law
150. The Concept of Public Interest Litigation, which has become more popular in India in
recent years, originated in UK
151. Who has the power to pardon in case of capital punishment? President
152. Which Article empowers the President to grant pardon? 72
153. The pardoning power shall be exercised by the President on the advice of the Home
Minister
154. Who is authorized to transfer the judge of one High Court to another High Court?
President
155. Which of the following Constitutional post(s) is/are enjoyed for a fixed term?
President
156. The Constitution of India vests the executive powers of the Union Government in
President
157. Which Article empowers the President to appoint Prime Minister of India?74
158. Joint Session of Parliament was held in (i) Prevention of Terrorism Ordinance,
2002, (ii) Dowry Prohibition Bill, 1961 & (iii) Banking Service Commission Bill, 1978
159. Joint Sittings of the two Houses of Parliament are hold for Resolution of deadlock
between the two Houses on a non-money Bill

- 160. The House of People (Lok Sabha) can be adjourned sine-die by the ----- Speaker
- **161.** The President of India is the ----- **Head of State**
- 162. The President of India is ----- Elected through Electoral college
- 163. The President holds Office for a term of five years ---- from the date on which he/she enters upon the Office
- 165. Which one of the following does not take part in the election of the President? ----Members-Legislative Councils
- 166. The name of the candidate for the Office of the President of India has to be proposed by ----- any 50 members of the Electoral College
 - 167. Who was the first President of the Indian Republic? ---- Rajendra Prasad
 - 168. Who among following got Bharat Ratna Award before becoming the President of India? --
- -- Radhakrishnan
 - 169. Who is the following enjoys the distinction of being the first Muslim President of India? --
- --- Zakir Hussain
- 170. Which one of the following was elected President of India unopposed? ----- Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy
- 171. Which one of the following political leaders successfully held the Office of the Chief Minister, Speaker of Lok Sabha and President of India? ----- Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy
- 172. Which one of the following Chief Justice of India enjoys the distinction of having acted as President of India? ----- Justice M. Hidayatullah
 - 173. The election of the Office of the President is conducted by ---- Election Commission
- 174. Before entering upon Office, the President has to take an oath or an affirmation, which is administered by ----- Chief Justice of India
- 175. The procedure for the election of the President of India can be modified through an Amendment in the Constitution which must be passed by ----- two-thirds majority by both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha and be ratified by the Legislatures of at least half of the states
- 176. To amend the Constitution to change the procedure of election of the President of India, the Bill has to be passed by ---- Special majority, ratified by more than half of the States
- 177. The President can nominate two members of the Lok Sabha to give representation to ---- Anglo-Indians
- 178. The President, the Head of the State under the Parliamentary system prevailing in India, enjoys ----- only nominal powers
 - 179. The final authority to make a Proclamation of Emergency rests with ----- President
 - 180. The President can grant pardon in ---- (i) All cases of punishment by court martial, (ii)

All cases involving death sentence & (iii) All offences against laws in the union and concurrent lists

181. The President of India is not having ----- Power to control Judiciary 182. Which one of the financial powers is enjoyed by the President? ---- (i) Money Bills can be introduced in the Parliament, (ii) The President appoints a Finance Commission to recommend the distribution of taxes between Union and State Governments & (iii) The President can advance money out of the Contingency Fund of India 183. The President can make laws through ordinances ----- during the recess of the **Parliament** 184. Where are disputes regarding election of President and Vice President filed and settled? ----- Supreme Court 185. If the President wants to tender the resignation before expiry of normal term, he/she has to address the same to ---- Vice President 186. The President of India is elected by Ele----- cted MLAs and MPs 187. To be eligible (age in years) for appointment as President, a candidate must be ---- over **35** 188. When does the President uses his discretion in appointing the Prime Minister? ---- When no political party enjoys majority in Lok Sabha 189. The Constitution prohibits to enact retrospectively ---- Laws relating to the election of the President 190. What is the maximum age (in years) for election to the Office of the President? ----- No age limit 191. President can be impeached from Office on grounds of violating the Constitution by -----**Two Houses of Parliament** 192. Impeachment proceedings against the President of India can be initiated ----- in either of the Parliament 193. Impeachments proceedings can be initiated against the President in either of House of Parliament only if a resolution signed by members of the House is moved. ----- 25% of total 194. This is not the legislative power of the President ----- to grant pardon 195. When the election of the President is declared void, all acts done by the President in the performance of the duties of his Office before the date of decision become ----- valid 196. In the event of death or resignation of the President, the Vice President discharges the duties of the office of President ----- For a maximum period of six months 197. In case the Vice President is not available to discharge the duties of the Office of President, which official discharges these duties? ----- Chief Justice of India

198. Which one of the following Official discharges the duties of the President, if both the

President and Vice President are not available? ----- Chief Justice of India

- 199. If the Office of the President, Vice President and Chief Justice of India falls vacant simultaneously, who succeeds to the Office of the President? ----- Next Senior-most Judge of the Supreme Court
 - 200. When the Office of the President falls vacant, the same must be filled within ----- six
 - 201. Who is legally competent to declare war or conclude peace? ----- President
- 202. After a Bill has been passed by Parliament and sent to the President for his consideration ---- He can sent it back for reconsideration
 - 203. The President can make laws through ordinances ----- During the recess of Parliament
 - 204. Ordinance is promulgated by the ----- President
- 205. What financial power is enjoyed by the President? ----- (i) Certain Money Bills can originate in Parliament only on the recommendation of the President, (ii) Only on the recommendation of the Governor & (iii) He can appoint Finance Commission to recommend the distribution of taxes between Union and State Governments
- 206. Which one of the following officials is not appointed by the President? (OR) In the appointment of which one of the following officials has the President no say? ----- District and Sessions Judges
- 207. The President of India made use of his/her veto power only once in the ----- Indian Post
 Office (Amendment) Bill
- 208. An ordinance promulgated by the President usually remains in force for ----- six weeks after the commencement of the next session of the Parliament
- 209. The President can promulgate an ordinance only when ----- the Parliament is not in session
- 210. Proclamation of President's Rule in a state can be made ----- if the President, on receipt of a report from the Governor of a State or otherwise is satisfied that a situation has arisen in which the government of the State cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution
- 211. The President can dismiss a member of the Council of Ministers on the ----recommendation of the Prime Minister
 - 212. The Presidential Address is prepared by ----- The Prime Minister and his/her Cabinet
- 213. Who among the following are appointed by the President of India? ---- 1. State Governors, 2. Chief Justice and Judges of High Courts, 3. Chief Justice and Judges of Supreme Court
- 214. The President of India is elected on the basis of ---- Proportional representation by single-transferable vote
 - 215. Who will appoint the Attorney General of India? ----- President
- 216. The Vice President of India is ----- Elected by MPs (Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha) at a joint sitting

217. Vice President of India can be removed from Office before expiry of his / her term by
Two Houses of Parliament
218. The Vice President of India discharges the duties of President in the event (i) His
death, (ii) His resignation & (iii) His absence due to illness
219. The Vice President of India is the ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha
220. Who decides disputes regarding the election of the Vice President? Supreme Court
221. The Vice President discharges the duties of the President during his/her illness for a
maximum period of Indefinitely
222. When the Vice President discharges duties of Office of President, he is entitled to
Salary and allowances attached to the President's Office
223. The Vice President has Right to preside over Rajya Sabha
224. No criminal proceedings shall be instituted during his term of Office against the
Vice President
225. Among the four pairs given below, which one consists of correct combination of
dignitaries who became Vice Presidents after having held diplomatic positions? S.
Radhakrishnan and G. S. Pathak
226. Identify the correct order in which the following acted as Vice President of India:
227. Which one of the following Vice President(s) resigned from his Office to contest for the
Office of the President? VV Giri
228. Who of the following held the Office of the Vice President of India for two full terms?
- Radhakrishnan
229. Who of the following became President of India without serving as Vice President?
Sanjeeva Reddy
230. Who is the first Chief Justice to be appointed as acting President of India?
Hidayatullah
231. Which Article provides that there shall be the Prime Minister of India?74
232. The Prime Minister is Head of Government
233. The Office of the Prime Minister has been created by the Constitution
234. The Prime Minister is appointed by the President
235. Who is the real Executive under the Indian Constitution? Prime Minister
236. Who is considered as the Chief Spokesperson (Spokesman) of the Union Government?
Prime Minister
237. Who is the Chairman of the Planning Commission and National Development Council?
P M
238. Generally, the Prime Minister is Leader of the majority party in the Lok Sabha
239. The Prime Minister holds Office As long as he enjoys confidence of Parliament
240. Generally the Prime Minister is Member of Lok Sabha
241. Who announces the Government policies on the floor of the House? Prime Minister

242. Who recommends for the dissolution of Lok Sabha? ---- Prime Minister 243. Who presides over the meetings of the Council of Ministers? ----- Prime Minister 244. Who acts as the channel of communication between the President and Council of Ministers? ---PM 245. Who is the keystone of the Indian Constitution? ---- Prime Minister 246. Who describes the Prime Minister of India as 'Primus Inter Pares' (first among equals)? ----- Lord Morely 247. The members of Council of Ministers are appointed by the ---- President on the advice of the Prime Minister 248. A person can be member of the Council of Ministers without being a MP for a maximum period of months. ---- six 249. Who enjoys distinction of having been the Prime Minister of India for longest duration? ---- Indira Gandhi 250. Who became the Prime Minister of India without becoming a Union Cabinet Minister? ----- H. D. Deve Gowda 251. Which State of India has contributed the maximum Prime Ministers? ---- Uttar Pradesh 252. Maximum number of 'No Confidence Motion' were admitted and discussed during the Prime Ministership of ----- P. V. Narasimha Rao 253. The first Prime Minister of India was appointed by the ----- Governor General 254. The Office of the Deputy Prime Minister ----- is an extra-constitutional growth 255. Indian Constitution is silent on the concept of ---- Deputy Prime Minister 256. Who enjoys the distinction of being the first Deputy Prime Minister of India? -----Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel 257. Lal Krishnan Advani is the _____ Deputy Prime Minister. ----- 7th 258. Which one of the following Motion can be moved by the Government? ----- Confidence **Motion** 259. Which one of the following statement is correct? The Prime Minister of India ----- has full discretion in the choice of persons who are to serve as Ministers in his Cabinet 260. Which of the following enjoys the distinction of being the first recognized Leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha? ---- Y. B. Chavan 261. A political party is accorded status of an Opposition Party in Lok Sabha if it captures at least ---- 10% of seats 262. 'Collective Responsibility of the Cabinet' means all Ministers are collectively responsible to (OR) The Union Council of Ministers are responsible to ----- Lok Sabha 263. Who enforces collective responsibility amongst the Council of Ministers? ----- Prime **Minister** 264. The phrase under the Article 74 "There shall be Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister is its Head" is ----- Mandatory

265. Who presides over the meetings of the Council of Ministers? Prime Minister
266. The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to Parliament
267. Who allocates portfolios among the Council of Ministers? President on the
recommendation of Prime Minister
268. A member of Council of Ministers can be dismissed by the President on the
recommendation of the PrimeMinister
269. The vote of 'No confidence' is passed against a Minister The whole Council of
Ministers has to resign
270. Though the Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the Parliament, the
individual Ministers are responsible to President
271. The President of India is removed from Office by Impeachment
272. The President of India is not bound by the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers in
the matter of appointment of Union Ministers
273. The Parliament of India consists of President, Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
274. Members of the Lok Sabha are Directly elected by the people
275. How many seats have been reserved for the Union Territories in the Lok Sabha? - 20
276. The number of Ministers in the Central Government is fixed by the Parliament
277. Seats are allocated to the various States in the Lok Sabha on the basis of their
population
278. Who among the following can initiate an amendment to the Indian Constitution?
Either House of Parliament
279. Which State sends the maximum representatives to the Lok Sabha? Uttar Pradesh
280. The 42nd Amendment raised the term of the Lok Sabha toyears six
281. The term of Lok Sabha can be extended beyond its normal term of five years by the
President during National Emergency only
282. The President can extend the life of the Lok Sabha during a National Emergency in the
first instance for a period of months one
283. The Rajya Sabha can be dissolved by Cannot be dissolved
284. The continuation of National Emergency beyond a period of six months is possible only
with the approval of Parliament by special majority
285. What is the maximum gap in months permissible between two sessions of Parliament?
Six
286. Who can dissolve the Lok Sabha before the expiry of its normal term of five years?
President on the recommendation of the Prime Minister
287. Which of the following statements correctly describes a 'Hung Parliament'? A
Parliament in which no party has a clear majority
288. The President can call a joint session of the two Houses of Parliament (i) If the
House does not take any decision for six months on a Bill remitted by the other, (ii) If a Bill

passed by one House is rejected by the other & (iii) If the Amendment proposed to a Bill by one House is not acceptable to the other

- 289. In the Rajya Sabha, the States have been provided ---- Representation on the basis of population
- 290. The maximum number of representatives are sent to the Rajya Sabha by ----- Uttar Pradesh
 - 291. The members of Rajya Sabha shall be elected by ----- MLAs
 - 292. Who reserves the right to convene joint sessions of the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha? -----

President

293. Representatives of the Union Territories in the Rajya Sabha shall be chosen by the ----

Parliament

- 294. Which one of the following is not a Central tax? ----- Sales Tax
- 295. A Money Bill can originate ----- Only in the Lok Sabha
- 296. Which of the following Bills can be introduced in the Parliament only with the prior approval of the President? ----- Money Bills
- 297. A Bill for which the President is bound to give his assent without sending it back for fresh consideration is ------ Money Bill
- 298. Which one of the following Bills must be passed by each House of the Indian Parliament separately, by special majority? ----- Constitution Amendment Bill
- **299.** How many times the President can return a Non-Money Bill, passed by the Parliament for its consideration? ---- Once
- 300. The Rajya Sabha is a Permanent House but ---- One-third of its members retire two years
- **301.** A Money Bill passed by the Lok Sabha can be delayed by the Rajya Sabha for a maximum period of ---**14days**
 - 302. Which of the following sets of Bills is presented to the Parliament along with Budget? ----
- Finance Bill and Appropriation Bill
- 303. Salary of which one of the Officials is not charged on the Consolidated Fund of India? ----

Prime Minister

- 304. A Minister must be a Member of ----- Parliament
- 305. The Prime Minister acts as a channel of communication between ------ Ministry and

President

- 306. Cabinet Ministers has to tender its resignation if a no-confidence vote is passed against it by ---- Lok Sabha
 - 307. In which system, the government can be removed by way of 'No Confidence Motion'? ---
- -- Parliamentary
- 308. Who will determine the rank of different Ministers in Union and State Council of Ministers? ----- Prime Minister and Chief Minister

309. Which of the following powers is exclusively vested in the Rajya Sabha? To
recommend the creation of new All India Services
310. The Rajya Sabha can be dissolved before expiry of its term by the
311. Who is the first woman film star nominated or elected to Rajya Sabha? Nargis Dutt
312. No taxes can be levied or expenditure incurred without the approval of the
Parliament
313. Who decides disputes regarding the disqualification of MPs? The President in
consultation with Election Commission
314. Election to the Lok Sabha could not be held in Punjab in December 1984 due to
Uncertainties created by growing terrorist activities
315. Who decides whether a Bill is a Money Bill or not? (OR) If any question arises whether a
Billis Money Bill or not, the decision of theis final Speaker
316. All Money Bills can be introduced in Lok Sabha only
317. Who is the first Speaker of the Lok Sabha who died in Office? G.M.C. Balayogi
318. Who presides over the Lok Sabha if neither the Speaker nor the Deputy Speaker is
available? A Member appointed by President
319. If there is a disagreement between the two Houses of the Parliament on any particular Bill
A Joint sitting of the two Houses of Parliament is convened
320. In the Indian Constitution, the Budget is referred as Annual Financial Statement
321. During the discussions in Parliament, 'Guillotine' applies to Demands for Grants
322. Which Assembly is presided over by a non-member? Rajya Sabha
323. The Chairman of the Rajya Sabha has a vote only in case of tie
324. The Secretary General of the Lok Sabha, who is the Chief of the Lok Sabha Secretariat, is
appointed by Speaker
325. The Parliament of India cannot be regarded as a sovereign body because (i) of the
presence of certain fundamental rights of the citizens, (ii) its authority is confined to
jurisdiction earmarked by the Constitution & (iii) laws passed by Parliament can be
declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court
326. The Parliament of India exercises control over administration through
Parliamentary Committees
327. The speech made by a MP on the floor of Housecannot be questioned in any
Court of Law
328. The Parliament works through numerous committees, whose members are Either
appointed by the Speaker or elected by the House
329. This is not the function of Lok Sabha Judicial
330. The Speaker of the Lok Sabhamakes use of his/her casting vote only in case of tie
i.e. when votes are equally divided
331. Lok Sabha Secretariat works under the direct supervision of the Speaker

332. Lok Sabha passes vote on account to meet the expenditure during the period
between the introduction of budget and its passage
333. Which State sends the maximum number of representatives to the Rajya Sabha?
Uttar Pradesh
334. A half an hour discussion can be raised in the House after giving notice to the
Secretary General of the House
335. A MP enjoys immunity from prosecution for having said anything in the
Parliament and its Committees
336. The final decision whether a MP of Lok Sabhahas incurred disqualification under the
Defection Law rests with the Speaker
337. The Parliament or State Legislature can declare a seat vacant if a member absents himself
without permission from the sessions fordays 60
338. Who presides over the Lok Sabha if neither Speaker nor Deputy Speaker is available?
- a member of the panel of Chairmen announced by Speaker
339. The function of the Pro-Temp Speaker is to swear-in members and hold charge
till a regular Speaker is elected
340. Which one of the following are the Financial Committees of Parliament of India?1.
Public Accounts Committee, 2. Estimate Committee & 3. Committee on Public Undertakings
341. The Public Accounts Committee submits its report to the Speaker
342. The Comptroller and Auditor General acts as friend, philosopher and guide of
Public Accounts Committee
343. Which one of the following motions is related with the Union Budget? Cut Motion
344. Which of the following Committees of Parliament is concerned with the regularity and
economy of expenditure? Public Accounts Committee
345. Who of the following is considered the Custodian of the Parliament? Speaker
346. A member, after being elected as Speaker of Lok Sabha, generally cuts-off his
connection with his party
347. Which one of the following is the correct definition of the term 'Whip'? State in
which all the members of the political party are required to be present in the Parliament and
vote according to the instructions of the party
348. Who among the following may belong to Rajya Sabha but can speak in both the Houses? -
Ministers who are MPs of Rajya Sabha
349. Which one of the following statements regarding the Office of the Speaker is correct?
- if he intends to resign, the letter of his resignation is to be addressed to the Deputy Speaker
350. Which of the following statement is correct? the term of the Lok Sabha can be
extended by one year at a time
351. Which one of the following Lok Sabha enjoyed a term of more than five years? 5th

352. The differences between the two Houses of Parliament are resolved through (OR) Disagreement between the two Houses of the Indian Parliament is finally resolved by which of the following processes? ---- a joint session of the two Houses 353. The quorum or minimum number of members required to hold the meeting of either House of Parliament is ---- one-tenth 354. Which of the following States sends the largest number of MPs to Lok Sabha after Uttar Pradesh? ---- Maharashtra 355. Which of the following statements is not correct? ----- In the event of the dissolution of the Lok Sabha, any Bill pending in the Rajya Sabha, but not passed by the Lok Sabha, lapses 356. Under the new Committee system launched in April 1993, out of the 17 Standing Committees ---- 6 are constituted by the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha and 11 by the Speaker of the Lok Sabha 357. The term 'closure' in Parliamentary terminology ----- stoppage of debate on a motion 358. 'No Confidence' motion against Council of Ministers can be introduced in the ----- Lok Sabha 359. The Supreme Court of India consists of a Chief Justice and Judges ----**30** 360. Who is the first Chief Justice of India? ----- Harlal J. Kania 361. The following factor does not help to maintain independence of judiciary ----- highly attractive retirement benefits 362. The Principles of Natural Justice do not require ----- followinstructions strictly by superior officer 363. The Supreme Court of India was set up ----- By the Constitution 364. Which is the highest Court of appeal in India? ----- Supreme Court 365. Who interprets the Indian Constitution? ----- Supreme Court 366. Which Article provides that laws laid down by Supreme Court is binding on all courts in India? --- 141 367. Which Article empowers the Supreme Court to review its own judgment?----137 368. The Judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by the ----- President in consultation with the Chief Justice of India 369. The Judges of the Supreme Court hold Office till they attain the age (in years) of-----65 370. One of the qualifications to become the Judge of the Supreme Court is ---- In the opinion of the President, he must be a distinguished Jurist 371. The Supreme Court holds its meetings at New Delhi, but it can meet elsewhere ----- With the approval of the President 372. For criminal misconduct, the Judge of the Supreme Court ---- can be prosecuted 373. The Judges of Supreme Court, after retirement, are not permitted to carry on practice before-----

374. In the event of non-availability of Chief Justice of India, an Acting Chief Justice can be appointed by the ---- President 375. The Judges of the Supreme Court ----- can be removed by the President on the recommendation of the Parliament 376. The Judges of the Supreme Court can be removed on the ground of proved misbehavior by the_____if the Parliament passes a resolution with two-third majority present and voting. ----**President** 377. The Supreme Court of India is a court of record which implies that ---- (i) Allits decisions have evidentiary value and cannot be questioned in any court & (ii) It has power to punish for its contempt 378. The Supreme Court tenders advice to the President on a matter of law or fact ----- only if he seeks such advice 379. The advice of the Supreme Court is ----- not binding on the President 380. All cases involving an interpretation of the Constitution fall within the ----- Original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court 381. Power of the Supreme Court to decide disputes between the Center and States fall under its -----Original Jurisdiction 382. Original Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India relates to ----- Disputes between **Union and States** 383. The Supreme Court has Original Jurisdiction in ----- All Inter-State disputes 384. Under the Advisory Jurisdiction, the Supreme Court gives it's opinion to the -----**President** 385. Appellate Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court does not include ----- appeals against writs 386. Appellate Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court in appeal from High Court in regard to civil matters pertaining only to ----- Substantial question of law 387. Who has the power to enlarge the Jurisdiction of Supreme Court with respect to any matter contained under the Union List? ----- Parliament 388. Which of the following statement refers to 'Epistolary Jurisdiction' of the Supreme Court? ----- Taking cognizance of the concerned matter through letter addressed to the Court 389. Who has the power to increase the number of Judges of the Supreme Court? -----**Parliament** 390. Ad hoc Judges can be appointed in the Supreme Court by the ----- Chief Justice of India with the prior consent of the President 391. Adhoc Judges can be appointed to the Supreme Court ----- if requisite number of Judges are not available to hold the meeting of the Court 392. How many Judges of the Supreme Court have been removed from their Office before the expiry of their normal term through Impeachment? ----- none

393. Which of the following has been wrongly listed as criteria for appointment as a Judge of
the Supreme Court?
394. Which conditions does not contribute to the independence of the Indian Judiciary?
Once appointed, the Judges cannot be removed from their Office before the date of
retirement
395. Which of the following statements regarding Supreme Court of India is not correct?
Acts as the protector of the Directive Principles of State Policy
396. Which of the following cases was connected with the Supreme Court's judgment in 1980
that the Amendments made to Articles 31 (c) and 368 are invalid? Keshavananda Bharti
Case
397. In which Case did the Supreme Court restore the primacy of Fundamental Rights over
Directive Principles of State Policy? Minerva Mills Case
398. Any Act violating Article 13(2) of the Constitution shall be declared as Unconstitutional
bySupreme Court
399. 'Appeal by Special Leave' means Supreme Court, granting in its discretion
special permission to appeal from any judgment passed by any Court
400. The framers of Constitution borrowed the idea of Judicial Review from Constitution of
- USA
401. The framers of Constitution adopted the doctrine of Judicial Review to ensure
proper working of the federal system of the government
402. It became imperative for the framers of the Indian Constitution to adopt the doctrine of
Judicial Review because of Adoption of Federal system of Government
403. Which Amendment curtailed the Supreme Court/High Court's power of Judicial Review?
42nd 404. The concept of 'Judicial Activism' gained currency in India in 1990s
405. Judicial Activism has led to increase in the powers of Judiciary
406. The concept of Judicial Review is borrowed from the Constitution of USA
407. In India, power of Judicial Review is restricted because Constitution is supreme
408. While imparting justice, the Supreme Court relies on the principle of Procedure
established by law
409. On which List does the Union Government enjoy exclusive powers? Union List
410. On which List do the States enjoy exclusive jurisdiction? State List
411. The subjects of National Importance were enumerated under Union List
412. Subjects like Defence and External Affairs are enumerated under List I
413. Subjects of Local Importance were enumerated under List II
414. The Constitution of India vests the Residuary powers in Union Government
415. Under the Constitution, Residuary Powers vested with the Union Government

416. In case of conflict between the Central and State laws on a subject in Concurrent List -----Law of the Center prevails 417. The concept of Concurrent List is borrowed from the Constitution of ------ Australia 418. At the time of accession to the Dominion, the States acceded only three subjects: -----**Defence, Foreign Affairs and Communication** 419. The Constitution of India has created ----- very strong center 420. The Parliament can legislate on any subject in the state list ----- in all these cases 421. The Central Government can issue directions to the State with regard to the subjects in ----**All these Lists** 422. Which among the following subject is transferred from State List to Concurrent List by 42nd Constitutional Amendment? ---- Education 423. A Law passed by the State Legislature on a Concurrent list gets precedence over the Central Law if ---- It was approved for the President 424. Water disputes between the States shall be decided by---- A Body appointed by **Parliament** 425. A tax shall not be levied or collected except by the authority of the --- Law 426. The main purpose to impose taxes is to ----- Run the machinery of State 427. The Provisions regarding division of taxes between Union and State can be suspended ----**During National Emergency** 428. The procedure for amendment of the Indian Constitution is ----- partly rigid and flexible 429. The Amendment procedure of the Constitution of India has been modeled on the Constitutional pattern of ----- South Africa 430. Which Article of the Indian Constitution deals with the amendment procedure?---- 368 431. Which was the lengthiest Amendment to the Constitution? ----- 42nd 432. Which Amendment affirmed the right of the Lok Sabha to amend any part of the Constitution? ---- 24th 433. The 24th Amendment became necessary as a result of the Supreme Court judgment in ----- Golak Nath Case 434. After a Bill is passed by the Parliament it is sent to the President for his assent, who can return it for reconsideration to Lok Sabha. But if the Bill is re-passed and sent to the President for his assent, he ---- has to sign it 435. If Finance Minister fails to get Annual Budget passed in the Lok Sabha, the Prime Minister can ---- submit resignation of his Cabinet 436. The Comptroller and Auditor General acts as the ---- Guardian of public finances 437. The Comptroller and Auditor General is appointed by ----- President 438. The Comptroller and Auditor General holds Office ----- for a term of six years

- 439. The Comptroller and Auditor General can be removed from his Office before the expiry of his term by the ------President on the recommendation of the Parliament
 - 440. The salary and allowances of the Comptroller and Auditor General are paid out of the ----
- -- Consolidated Fund of India
- 441. The salary and allowances of the Comptroller and Auditor General ---- are determined by the Parliament
- 442. The Constitution secures the independence of the Comptroller and Auditor General by ---(i) making the removal of CAG very difficult, (ii) providing that his salary and service conditions shall not be changed to his disadvantage & (iii) by giving the CAG complete control over his administrative staff
 - 443. The Comptroller and Auditor General performs ----- only audit functions
- 444. The Comptroller and Auditor General submits his annual report regarding the Center to the --- President
- 445. The Office of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India was created ---- under the Constitution
- 446. The Comptroller and Auditor General is intimately connected with the following Committee of the Parliament? ----- Public Accounts Committee
- 447. The Comptroller and Auditor General presents a detailed review of Union Accounts to the Union Finance Minister every ----- twelve months
- 448. The Comptroller and Auditor General does not audit the accounts of ----- Municipal Bodies
- 449. The Comptroller and Auditor General has to submit the Audit Report of the Central and State Governments before the ----- President and Governor
- 450. Which one of the following is the most important item of expenditure of the Government of India on the revenue account? ----- Interest payments
 - 451. The Attorney General of India is the ----- Highest Legal Officer of Union

Government

- 452. The Attorney General of India is appointed by the ----- President
- 453. The Attorney General of India holds Office ----- during the pleasure of the President
- 454. Which of the following duties / functions has been assigned to the Attorney General of
- India? ---- to render legal advice to Central Government
- 455. Who of the following acts as the Chief Legal Advisor to the Government of India? ----- Attorney General
- **456.** If the Attorney General of India wishes to tender his resignation before the expiry of his term, he has to address his resignation to the ----- **President**
- 457. Who has the right to participate in proceedings of the Parliament even though he is not a MP? ----- Attorney General of India

458. The three types of Civil Services envisaged under the Constitution are All India
Services, Central Services and State Services
459. Which one of the following is presided over by a Non-member? Rajya Sabha
460. If the Rajya Sabha rejects a Money Bill, but follows The Lok Sabha can sent the
same for Presidential assent
461. Which Article provides for the composition of Finance Commission? 280
462. The Finance Commission has a term ofyears5
463. The Finance Commission consists ofnumber of Members 5
464. Who appoints the Finance Commission? President
465. The Report of Finance Commission shall be laid before the President
466. Grants-in-aid of revenue to the state is recommended by Finance Commission
467. Who finally approves the draft of Five Year Plans? National Development Council
468. For those Union Territories without Legislative Councils of their own, laws are passed by
the Parliament
469. The day-to-day administration of the Union Territory is looked after by the
President
470. For Union Territories without legislative assemblies on their own, laws are passed by the
Parliament
471. Which one of the following is the 28th State of the Indian Union? Jharkhand
472. Which one of the following was a Union Territory before it was accorded the status of a
full-fledged State?
473. Which one of the following has been wrongly listed as a Union territory?
474. Who is the competent to prescribe conditions for acquisition of citizenship?
Parliament
475. Which of the following is the Indian Constitution to Parliamentary procedures?
Adjournment Motion
476. What is the minimum duration in (years) of stay essential before a person can apply for
Indian citizenship?5
477. Who has the power to increase the salary and allowances of the President of India?
Parliament
478. One-third of the members of the Rajya Sabha retire everyyear(s)two
479. 'Special majority' means more than two-third % majority
480. 'Special leave' means permission granted by the Supreme Court to appeal
481. 'Respite' means awarding lesser punishment
482. 'Violate' means commit breach of law
483. 'Interpret' means ascertaining the meaning of a word
484. Which one of the following Commission has not been provided in the Constitution?
Planning

485. The Planning Commission is a ----- Executive Body 486. Which of the following Offices has not been provided in the Constitution? ----- Deputy **Prime Minister** 487. Which Article of the Constitution provides protection to the Civil Servants? --- 311 488. Who has the power to create All India Services? ----- Parliament 489. Which Article of the Constitution authorizes the Parliament to create All India Services? ----- 312 490. Parliament under the Article 312 gets the power to create All India Services when ----Rajya Sabha passes a Resolution with two-thirds majority 491. Which Article of the Constitution provides for the composition of Public Service Commission? ---- **315** 492. The Members of Indian Administrative Services will be under the control of -----**Ministry of Human Resources Development** 493. The Members of Indian Police Services will be under the control of ---- Home Minister 494. The Members of Indian Forest Services will be under the control of ------ Ministry of **Environment and Forest** 495. Immediate control of the members of All India Services lies with the ----- State Government 496. The disciplinary actions against the members of All India Services lies with ----- Central Government 497. Members of All India Services hold office during the pleasure of the ------ President 498. Which of the following All India Services contain in the Constitution? ---- (i) All India Judicial Services, (ii) Indian Forest Services & (iii) Indian Administrative Services 499. Which of the body which recruits persons to All India Services? ----- Union Public **Service Commission** 500. Chairman and Members of UPSC/WBPSCC shall hold Office for a term of years and tenure of years. ---- 6/6 and 65/62 **501.** In the removal of which of the following officials does the Parliament play no role? -----**Chairman of the Union Public Service Commission** 502. Chairman and Members of UPSC/WBPSCC may resign their Office by submitting their resignation to the (OR) Chairman and Members of UPSC/WBPSCC can be removed on ground of proved misbehavior by the -----President / Governor 503. Salaries and Pension of the Chairman and Members of UPSC shall be charged from the ----- Consolidated Fund 504. UPSC/WBPSCC has to submit an Annual Report to the ----- Parliament / Governor 505. Who enjoys the Rank of a Cabinet Minister of Indian Union? ----- Deputy Chairman of **Planning Commission** 506. Planning Commission was composed in the year ---- 1950

507. Who heads the National Integration Council?PM
508. Recognition of States was done in the year 1956 on the ground ofbasis
Linguistic
509. Which is the first State in India formed on Linguistic grounds? Andhra Pradesh
510. Which Part of the Constitution incorporates Special provisions to the State of Jammu &
Kashmir? XXI
511. The Provisions with regard to the Union Territories are incorporated under the
Constitution by way ofConstitution Amendment Act 7th
512. Every Union Territory shall be administered by the President
513. The Union Territory does not have Recognized Official language
514. Who has power to create Legislature or Council of Ministers or both for certain Union
Territory (Pondicherry)? Parliament
515. Under Indian Constitution, the Union Territory of Delhi is referred as National
Capital Territory
516. When did Delhi became Union Territory? 1956
517. The Administrator appointed under the Article 239 to the Union Territory of Delhi is
calledLieutenant Governor
518. Which of the following Union Territory shall have Legislative Assembly? Delhi
519. Legislative Assembly of Delhi shall have power to make laws for the whole of National
Capital Territory with respect to the matter contained in Both List II and III
520. The Chief Minister of Delhi shall be appointed by the Lieutenant Governor
521. The Council of Ministers of Delhi shall hold Office during the pleasure of Prime
Minister
522. The Council of Ministers of Delhi shall be collectively responsible to Legislative
Assembly of Delhi
523. The Emergency provision for National Capital Territory of Delhi is enshrined under the
Article 239A
524. Who has the power to constitute a High Court to the Union Territory? Parliament
525. Before 1956, the present day Union Territory were characterized as Part C States
526. Parliament has delegated some legislative powers in relation to the Union Territory to
Union Government
527. The aid and advice rendered by the Council of Ministers to the Administrator of the Union
Territory is Discretionary
528. Who is authorized to appoint the Chief Minister of Delhi? Lieutenant Governor
529. In 1954, Government of India introduced decorations (in form of the medals) Bharat
Ratna, Padma Vibhushan, Padma Bhushan, and Padma Sri Awards under the Article 18

530. In 1996, the Supreme Court upheld the validity of the Civilians Awards, but
recommended that the total awards to be given each year in all categories should be restricted to
50
531. Indian Constitution was inaugurated on 26.01.1950
532. The Chairman of Rajya Sabha is Elected by the two Houses of Parliament
533. Which one of the Constitutional posts is enjoyed for a fixed term? President
534. Which of the following is not a prescribed qualification to become President of India?
Should be a Graduate
535. Which is the highest Court of Justice of India? Supreme Court
536. The President of India is similar to Queen of England
537. President declares emergencies On the advice of the Council of Ministers
538. The President can return a Bill for reconsideration by the Parliament fortime(s)
One
539. Who was the President of India at Proclamation of Emergency in the year 1976?
Fakhruddin Ali Ahmad
540. Who was the Defence Minister of India during the Indo-China War of 1962? V.K.
Krishna Menon
541. Which portfolio was held by Dr. Rajendra Prasad in Interim Government formed in the
year 1946? Food and Agriculture
542. Which system of Government, in which the 'Real Executive' is absolutely dependent
upon the wishes of the Legislatures? Parliamentary
543. In India, a tax on agricultural incomes can be levied by Only the State
Governments
544. Which one of the following is not among the sources of revenue for the Union?
Land revenue
545. Under which Articles, the Supreme Court has been given the powers to review any
judgment pronounced or order made it previously?137
546. The office of the Lokpal and Lokayuktha in India is based on one of the following?
Ombudsman in Scandinavia
547. The constituents of Indian Parliament, as mentioned in the Constitution are the
President, Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
548. The name of Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands was changed to Lakshadweep by
an Act of Parliament in 1973
549. The full status of 'State' was conferred upon the Union Territories of Manipur and Tripura
in 1972
550. Which one of the following States/Union Territories of the country has more than 50%
tribal population of the total population? Dadra and Nagar Haveli

551. The Residuary Powers (i.e. those relating to subjects not mentioned in any of the three
lists included in the VII Schedule) are, according to our Constitution, vested in the Union
Parliament
552. The Secretary-General of Lok Sabha, who is the Chief of its Secretariat, is
Appointed by the Speaker
553. Which Commission was set up in pursuance of a definite provision under the Article of
the Indian Constitution? Election
554. Which one of the following is not a type of relationship specified by the Constitution of
India between Center and States? Judicial
555. Which one of the following is not a constitutionally mandated body? Center-State
relations
556. Who was the first Chairman of the Planning Commission? Jawaharlal Nehru
557. Who among the following enjoy the rank of a Cabinet Minister? (i) Deputy
Chairman of Planning Commission, (ii) Leader of Opposition in Lok Sabha & (iii) Speaker
of Lok Sabha
558. Which is the constitutional authority that has been made responsible for constituting the
Finance Commission periodically? President of India
559. The Finance Commission is normally expected to be constituted after every years
Five
560. Which is true for the Finance Commission? It is constituted under the Article
280 of the Constitution
561. Who among the following was the Chairman of the Committee on Pricing and Taxation
of Petroleum products? Dr. C. Rangarajan
562. Who among the following was the Head of the Investment Commission which submitted
its Report to the Government of India recently (2007)? Ratan Tata
563. Who was the Chief Justice of India when Public Interest Litigation was introduced to the
Indian Judicial system? P. N. Bhagwati
564. The concept of Public Interest Litigation has strengthened Rule of Law
565. Public Interest Litigation means Petitions by any conscious person or
organization on behalf of an aggrieved person or group for reasons of interest of the public
566. In India, National Income is estimated by Central Statistical Organization
567. As per Article 100 (3), the quorum to constitute a meeting of either House of Parliament is
One-tenth of the total number of members of that House
568. The 'Rule of Law' means That no person can be punished unless his guilt is
established by a fair trial
569. The term 'Law' used in the expression 'Rule of Law' refers to Positive Law
570. The draft of the Indian Penal Code was prepared byIndian Law Commission
- First

571. In a particular case, the advice tendered by the Council of Ministers is sent back by the
President for reconsideration. If the Council of Ministers adhere to their earlier advice, the
President Has no option but to accept such advice
572. In which of the following situations can the President promulgate the Ordinance?
Parliament is not in session
573. The gap (period) between two sessions of the Lok Sabha is termed as Prorogation
574. Both the Union and the States derive their authority from the Constitution of India which
divides, as between them, all of the following powers, except Judicial
575. Which of the following Schedules in the Constitution divides the legislative powers
between the Union and the States? VII
576. The powers to legislate with respect to any matter not enumerated in any of the three Lists
are mentioned as Residuary Powers. Which of the following is empowered to determine finally as
to whether or not a particular matters falls in this category? Judiciary only
577. The vesting of Residuary Powers under our Constitution in the Union, instead of the State
Legislatures, follows the precedent of the Constitution Canadian
578. When two Houses of Parliament differ regarding a Bill, then the deadlock is resolved by
A Joint Sitting of the two Houses
579. 'Closure' in Parliamentary terminology means A rule of legislative procedure
under which further debate on a motion can be stopped
580. Which one of the following statements is not correct? The proposal for
amending the Constitution can only be initiated in Lok Sabha
581. In which of the following cases is a joint session of the two Houses of Parliament not
necessary? A Bill to amend the Constitution
582. Which of the following is not a tool of legislative control over administration in India?
Dissolution of House
583. The Secretary General of the Lok Sabha is the Chief of its Secretariat and is
Appointed by the Speaker
584. Main Standing Committee of Lok Sabha is / are Public Accounts, Public
Understanding, Estimate
585. To whom does the Public Accounts Committee submits its report? Speaker of Lok
Sabha
586. The work of General Purpose Committee is to advice the Speaker
587. Which one of the following is not a Parliamentary Committee? Demands for Grants
Committee
588. Which of the following Committees are sometimes described as 'Twin Sisters'?
Public Account and Estimate Committees
589. To which of the following Bills the President must accord his sanction without sending it
back for fresh consideration? Money Bill

- 590. All of the following statements in regard to Money Bills are incorrect, except ----- A Money Bill can only be introduced in Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha has no power to make a change in it against the will of Lok Sabha
 - 591. 14 days notice is necessary for moving a ----- Resolution of impeaching the President
 - 592. In the Union Budget in India, which Expenditure is the largest in amount? ----- Non-Plan
 - 593. The 11th Five-Year Plan has been named as ----- Towards Infrastructural and

Agricultural Growth

- **594.** On which of the following subjects does the power to legislate vest both in the Union as well as the State legislatures? ---- Acquisition and requisitioning of property
- 595. The President is empowered to establish an Inter-State Council if at any time it appears to him that the public interests would be served thereby. Which of the following has not so been set up? ---- Inter-State Commerce Council
- 596. The Council of Ministers in India remains in their Office till it enjoys the support of ----Majority of the Members of Lok Sabha
 - 597. The Council of Ministers is ----- Larger than Cabinet
- 598. The resolution for removing the Vice President of India can be moved in the ----- Rajya Sabha alone
- 599. Anti-Defection Act relating to disqualification of Members of Parliament and State Legislatures does not covers ----- Chairman of Rajya Sabha
- 600. Which statement is not correct? ----- The Supreme Court of India has to look into all disputes with regard to the election of Vice President of India
- **601.** Which one of the following Amendments to the Constitution clearly has laid down that the President of India is bound to accept the advice given by the Council of Ministers? ---- **42nd**
- 602. Which one of the following statements is not correct? ----- North-East India accounts for a little over half of the country's tribal population
- **603.** Under which Ministry of the Government of India does the Food and Nutrition Board work? ----- **Ministry of Human Resource Development**
- **604.** The Archaeological Survey of India is an attached office of the Department / Ministry of ---- Culture
 - 605. Survey of India is under the Ministry of ----- Science and Technology
- 606. Which one of the following is not a Department in Ministry of Human Resources Development? -----Technical Education and Literacy
- 607. Which one of the following Articles of the Constitution of India says that the executive power of every State shall be so exercised as not to impeded or prejudice the exercise of the executive power of the Union? ----- 257
- **608.** Under which Article of the Indian Constitution did the President give his assent to the ordinance on electoral reforms when it was sent back to him by the Union Cabinet without making any changes (in the year 2002)? -- **123**

609. Which one of the following statements is correct? ----- There is no constitutional bar for a nominated member to be appointed as a Union Minister 610. The power to enlarge the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India with respect to any matter included in the Union List of Legislative Powers rests with ----- Parliament 611. Under which Article of the Indian Constitution did the President make a reference to the Supreme Court to seek the Court's opinion on the Constitutional validity of the Election Commission's decision on deferring the Gujarat Assembly elections (in the year 2002)? ------143 612. Which one of the following statements is not correct? -----Among all the States of India, Maharashtra publishes the largest number of newspapers 613. With reference to the Indian Polity, which one of the following statements is correct? -----President can make the ordinance only when either of the two Houses of Parliament is not in session 614. The Consultative Committee of the Members of Parliament for Railway Zones is constituted by ----- Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs 615. The Supreme Court of India tenders advice to the President of India on the matter of law or fact ----- Only if he seeks such advice 616. Which is correct under the hierarchy of Courts? ----- Supreme Court, High Courts, **Other Courts** 617. 'Judicial Activism' refers to ----- Expansion of jurisdiction of courts 618. Which one of the following duty is not performed by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India? ----- To control the receipt and issue of public money, and to ensure that the public revenue is lodged in the exchequer 619. If a new State of Indian Union is to be created, which Schedule of Constitution must be amended? ----- First 620. Which subject is under the Union List in the 7th Schedule of the Constitution of India? ------ Regulation of labor **621.** The Speaker can ask a member of the House to stop speaking and let another member speak. This phenomenon is known as ----- Yielding the floor 622. The sovereign power under the Indian Constitution rests with the ----- Parliament 623. Parliament is an instrument of Justice. ----- Legal **624.** Under which Article of the Constitution does the Central Government gives Plan assistance to the State Government? ----- 275 625. Which one of the following is the correct sequence of Union Territories of India in the increasing order of their area? ----- Lakshadweep - Chandigarh - Pondicherry - Andaman and Nicobar Islands 626. What is Value Added Tax? ---- A simple, transparent, easy to pay tax imposed on the consumers

627. The VAT adopted by 21 States replaced which of the following taxes? State Sales
Tax
628. Which one of the following is not a Central Government Tax? Land Tax
629. Who is the President of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research? Prime
Minister
630. Consider the following statements: (i) The Rajya Sabha alone has the power to declare
that it would be in national interest for the Parliament to legislate with respect to a matter in
the State List.
631. Under the Constitution, which of the following functionaries can be suspended?
Members of Public Service Commission
632. In India, present trend of rapid urbanization is due to Lack of employment
opportunities in rural areas
633. Under the Indian Parliamentary practices, normally how many sessions take place?
3
634. The Contingency Fund of India rests at the disposal of the President
635. Which is not a characteristic of economically under developed countries? High
proportion of labor in secondary activity
636. Who declares war and concludes peace? President, in the advice of the
Cabinet
CARE FRANCAPITAL
1. Who appoints the Governor of the State? The President 2. Mambarship of Lagislative Assembly can very between 40, 500
 2. Membership of Legislative Assembly can vary between 60 - 500 3. What is the minimum age in years for becoming the MLC and MLA in the State? 30
and 25
4. What is the tenure in years of Office of MLA and MLC in the State? 5 and 6
5. What is the eligibility age and tenure of Office of the Governor? (in years) 35 and 5

6. The State Legislature unless dissolved earlier shall continue for a period of ______years. ----

7. The Legislative Council shall not be subjected to dissolution however one-third of its
members shall retire after every years2
8. Who appoints the Vice Chancellors of the Universities? Governor
9. Who is the Executive (Constitutional) Head of the State Government? Governor
10. The Executive powers of the State Government shall be exercised in the name of
Governor
11. Generally, the Governor belongs to some other State
12. The Governor of a State acts as Agent of President
13. The Governor of the State shall be appointed by the President
14. The Governor holds Office during the pleasure of the President
15. As a matter of convention, while appointing the Governor of a State, the President consults
State Chief Minister
16. The Governor is the part and parcel of the State Legislature
17. The salary and allowances of the Governor are charged to The Consolidated Fund
of the State
18. The emoluments of the Ministers in the State Government are determined by
Legislative Assembly
19. The salaries and allowances of the Speaker of Legislative Assembly and Chairman of
Legislative Council shall be determined by the State Legislature
20. The emoluments, allowances and privileges of the Governor shall be determined by the
- Parliament
21. If the Governor of a State wishes to relinquish Office before the expiry of his / her term, he
/ she has to address resignation President
22. The Governor plays a dual role as an agent of the President and as the
Constitutional Head of the State
23. The Governor of a State should not hold any other office of profit
24. The Governor may resign his / her Office by writing to the President
25. Can one person act as Governor of more than one State? Yes
26. When a person acts as Governor of more than one State, his / her salary is shared
by the concerned States
27. Which one of the following legislative powers is enjoyed by the Governor? (i) can
nominate certain members of Anglo-Indian community to the Legislative Assembly, (ii) can
summon or prorogue the State Legislative, (iii) can appoint one-sixth the members of the
Legislative Council
28. Who discharges the duties of the Office of Governor if it falls vacant due to death or
resignation? Chief Justice of High Court

29. The Governor of a State is administered the oath of Office by (OR) The Governor before
entering upon his Office has to administer his oath before the Chief Justice of High
Court
30. There is no provision for the impeachment of the Governor
31. Which one of the following is correct regarding the Governor of a State?(i) No
Money Bill can be introduced in State Legislature without prior permission of Governor, (ii)
He can recommend to the President to impose President's Rule in the State, (iii) He has the
power to issue ordinances when the legislature is not in session
32. The Governor can issue ordinances only during the recess of the State
Legislature
33. The ordinances issued by the Governor are subject to approval by the State
Legislature
34. A Governor may be transferred from one State to another State
35. The Governor has power to dissolve Legislative Assembly
36. Who appoints and administers the oath for the Chief Minister and Council of Ministers?
Governor
37. The Contingency Fund of the State is operated by theGovernor
38. The Governor is accountable for his / her actions to the President
39. Unless approved by the State Legislature, the ordinance issued by the Governor remains in
force for a maximum period of six months
40. A Legislative Bill which did not receive the Governor's immediate assent was
Jammu & Kashmir citizenship
41. The District Judges and Magistrate of the Civil Courts shall be appointed by the
Governor
42. The High Court of Karnataka established in the year 1884
43. The Guwahati High Court has territorial jurisdiction overnumber of States4
44. Which High Court has four Principal Benches?
45. The High Court for the territory of Andaman and Nicobar is the High Court of West
Bengal To The Control of the Control
46. The number of States under the Jurisdiction of a High Court shall be decided on the basis
of Area and Population
47. Who decides the number of Judges in the High Court? President
48. High Courts in India were first started (1862) at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras
49. The Governor can recommend imposition of President's Rule in the State At his
discretion
50. The term of Legislative Assembly can be extended for a period of during the time of
Emergency One year

51. Governor will act under the following circumstance with advice of Ministers while
returning Appointing the Advocate General
52. Parliament or State Legislature can declare a seat vacant if the member is absent from the
session for a period ofdays without permission 60
53. 'Bicameral' means Presence of two Houses in the State
54. 'Unicameral' means Presence of one House in the State
55. What is the system of Legislature in the State of Karnataka? Bicameral
56. Which State(s) is / are having Bicameral system?Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka,
Maharashtra,
57. Which State(s) is / are having Unicameral system?
58. Which are the two States having common Capital? Punjab and Haryana
59. Sikkim was admitted as a full-fledged State of Indian Union in the year
1975
60. The Residuary power with respect to the Jammu & Kashmir rest with the State
Government of Jammu & Kashmir
61. Who appoints the Governor of Jammu & Kashmir? President
62. Which of the following bodies can be abolished but not dissolved? State Legislative
Council
63. Who appoints the Chief Minister and Council of Ministers in the State? Governor
64. Who appoints the Chief Justice and other Judges of the High Court? President
65. What is the retirement age in years for Chief Justice and other Judges of High Court?
62
66. Salaries and other emoluments of the High Court Judges shall be determined by the
Parliament
67. Which among the following Article of the Constitution empowers the High Court to issue
writs of various kinds? 226
68. Writ Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court under Article 32 is not wider than that of the Writ
Jurisdiction of the High Court under Article 226 because the High Court may exercise this power
in relation to Violation of Fundamental and Legal Rights
69. Article 227 of the Indian Constitution deals with the High Court's power of
superintendence over all Courts and Tribunals within its Jurisdiction
70. Who has power to establish common High Court for two or more States and Union
Territories? Parliament
71. In WB, the number of seats in Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council are
72. Who is having power to remove the Governor before expiry of the tenure? President
73. What is the retirement age in years of a High Court Judge? 62
74. The total members in the Legislative Council should not be less than (Article 171)
40

75. The Legislative Council is a permanent House, however,number of members retire
aftereveryyears One-third and 2
76. A Cabinet Minister of a State Government can be removed by the Chief Minister
77. The Council of Ministers in the State remains in power for as long as it retains
the confidence of Legislative Assembly
78. The State Council of Ministers has to tender their resignation if vote of no-confidence is
passed against it by the Legislative Assembly
79. Who is the Channel of Communication between the Governor and the State Council of
Ministers?
Chief Minister
80. Chief Minister of all the States are the Members of National Development
Council
81. This is not the power of the Chief Minister Control over State Judiciary
82. The Chief Minister of a State cannot take part in the election of President if he is A
member of the Legislative Council of the State
83. If a member of Lok Sabha is appointed as the Chief Minister of a State Hemust
become a member of the State Legislature within six months
84. What is the effect of the resignation or death of the Chief Minister of the State?
Dissolves the Legislative Assembly
85. Which tax is levied by the Union and collected and appropriated by the States?
Stamp duties ————————————————————————————————————
86. Which category of professional people are entitled to elect their representatives to the State
Legislative Council? Teachers of not lower than secondary school level in the State
87. The Graduates constitute a separate constituency for the election of the specified number of
members to State Legislative Council
88. Legislative Council is not dissolved
89. How many States in India have Legislative Councils?5
90. Which among the following House cannot be dissolved but can be abolished?
Legislative Council
91. Without certificate of High Court, an appeal can made to Supreme Court with the
special leave of Supreme Court
92. What is meant by 'Court of Records'? The court that preserves all the records
93. The Legislative Council in a State can be created or disbanded by the Parliament
on the recommendation of the State Legislative Assembly
94. The Members of the State Legislature can claim immunity from Proceedings
Civil
95. The major part of following central revenues goes to various State Governments in India
Excise Duty

96. Which of the following is the most important source of revenue of the states in India?
Sales Tax
97. Who Superintendents all subordinate courts in a State? High Court
98. Which one of the following High Courts has the territorial jurisdiction over Andaman and
Nicobar Islands? Calcutta
99. Power to extend or restrict the Jurisdiction of High Court vest with Parliament
100. A temporary Judge of High Court can hold Office for a maximum period of
Two years
101. Which one of the following Union Territories has a High Court of its own? Delhi
102. When there is no majority party in the State Legislative Assembly, the main consideration
governing the appointment of a Chief Minister by Governor is the ability of the person
who is most likely to command a stable majority
103. If there is a dispute between two States only Supreme Court has jurisdiction to
decide that case
104. Which of the following States are involved in disputes over sharing of river waters?
(i) Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat, (ii) Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka, (iii) Karnataka and
Tamil Nadu
105. Constitution empowers State Governments to make special law for Women and
Children
106. The State Government does not enjoy any control over local bodies with regard to
Personal matters
107. The Speaker of the Legislative Assembly shall be elected by the Members of
Legislative Assembly
108. The Speaker of Legislative Assembly can vacate his Office by addressing his resignation
to theDeputy Speaker of Legislative Assembly
109. Find out the correct response: 'After the State Legislature is dissolved the Speaker of
Legislative Assembly'? Remains as Speaker until the 1st Meeting of the Legislative
Assembly after the dissolution
110. The Speaker of the Legislative Assembly shall be removed by the House by passing a
resolution after 14 days clear notice passed by majority of all the Members of the
House
111. Who among the following is described as the Custodian of State Legislative Assembly?
Speaker
112. Who is the neutral in the affairs of the party politics? Speaker of Legislative
Assembly
113. The Speaker of Legislative Assembly enjoys Right to vote only in case of tie
114. What is the minimum gap permissible between the two sessions of the Legislature?
Six months

115. The authority to allot the agenda of the State Legislative Assembly is Speaker of
Legislative Assembly
116. Find out the correct response to the Ordinance promulgated by the Governor? has
the same force as the law made by the State Legislature
117. What shall be the qualification of a person to be appointed as the Advocate General for
the State? Qualified to be appointed as Judge of High Court
118. The Governor does not appoint Judges of High Court
119. An Advocate General shall hold Office during the pleasure of the Governor
120. Who has the power to create and abolish Legislative Council if the Legislative Assembly
of State passes a resolution to that effect? Parliament
121. Which of the following taxes is levied by the State Government only?
Entertainment Tax
122. Goa got the status of Statehood by the way ofConstitutional Amendment
56th
123. Law with regard to Anti-defection is inserted by way ofConstitutional Amendment.
52nd
124. Among the following Amendments, which is considered as Mini-Constitution?
42nd
125. 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments is pertaining to Local Self Government
126. State Emergency (President's Rule) can be declared When the Government
of the State cannot be carried in accor <mark>dan</mark> ce with the Provision of the Constitution
127. Which Article gives Special Provisions to the State of Jammu & Kashmir? 370
128. The President can make a Proclamation of Emergency in Jammu & Kashmir with the
Concurrence of the State Legislature
129. There is no provision in the Constitution for the impeachment of Governor
130. The member of State Public Service Commission can be removed on the ground of
misbehavior only after an enquiry has been conducted by the High Court of the State
131. Who can recommend abolition or creation of the Legislative Council in a State?
Legislative Assembly of the State
132. Where were the High Courts in India first set up? Bombay, Madras and
Calcutta
133. The High Courts at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras were established under the
Indian High Courts Act,
134. The Additional and Acting Judges of the High Court are appointed by the
President
135. High Courts exercise Writ Jurisdiction
136. As per Indian Protocol, who among the following ranks highest in the order of
precedence? State Governor

137. The salaries and allowances of the Judges of the High Court are charges to the
Consolidated Fund of the State
138. High Courts enjoy(i) Original Jurisdiction, (ii) Administrative powers, (iii)
Appellate Jurisdiction
139. In which area does the State Government not have control over its Local Bodies?
Personnel matters
140. Which State Government has decided to provide health insurance to people living below
the poverty line with effective from January 2007? Karnataka
141. What was the scheme to reduce interest burden of the State Government in India through
gradual conversion of high cost debt into low cost debt? Debt-write off Scheme
142. What is the chronological order in which the following States of Indian Union were
created or granted full statehood? Andhra Pradesh > Maharashtra > Nagaland >
Haryana
143. Which among the following can be transferred by the President which related to High
Court?(i) Chief Justice, (ii) Permanent Judge
144. Which Constitutional Amendment is associated with the linguistic reorganization of a
State? 3rd
145. Full Statehood was conferred to Arunachal Pradesh by the Amendment of the
Constitution 55 th
VII. CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS FOR SCs AND STs, WOMEN, CHILDREN AND OBCs

- 1. Which Article under the Constitution provides for the reservation of SCs and STs in the Lok Sabha?----- 300
- 2. In which year was 'untouchability' abolished in India? ----- 1950
- 3. The following act does not amount to practicing untouchability ----- denying access to a home
- 4. 'Self-incrimination' means Compelling a person to ----- be a witness against himself
- 5. The Constitution seeks to protect the interests of the SCs and STs by reserving seats for them in ----- public services, in legislatures

6. Indian Constitution guarantees reservation to SCs and STs in Lok Sabha and
Legislative Assembly
7. Seats for SCs and STs are not reserved in Rajya Sabha
8. The Special Officer who looks into the working of the safeguards for SCs and STs is called
as Commissioner for SCs and STs
9. According to Marriage Act of 1954, the age is fixed atyears for men andfor
women
21 and 18
10. The yearwas declared as the year of women empowerment to the promotion of the
development of women 2001
11. Who are considered to be the vulnerable group? Women and Children
12. In which one of the following States is it constitutionally obligatory for the State to have a
separate Minister for Tribal Welfare?
13. The reservation for members of SCs and STs has been extended up to 2010
14. Extension of reservation to SCs and STs for another 10 years is provided by way of
Constitutional Amendment 45th
15. Reservation for the SCs and STs in the Parliament and State Assemblies was extended up
to 2010 by the Amendment 79th
16. Concept of 'creamy layer', propounded by Supreme Court with regard to reservations,
refers toeconomically better-off people
17. What is the maximum percentage of jobs that can be reserved by a State for backward class
people in the government jobs? 50%
18. The Tamil Nadu Reservation Act, which provides for 69% reservation in the jobs and
educational institutional in the State, was placed in the Ninth Schedule by the Amendment
76th
19. Which Article provides for the National Commission of SCs/STs? 338/338A
20. The National Commission for SCs and STs has to submit an Annual report to the
President
21. Which Article of the Indian Constitution empowers the President to appoint a Commission
to investigate the conditions of backward classes in general and suggest ameliorative measures?
342
22. Certain seats shall be reserved for the SCs and STs in Lok Sabha on the basis of their
Population
23. Minority Groups are recognized on the basis of their Population
24. Special provisions relating to the Minorities are guaranteed under the Part
XVI
25. Jobs are reserved for SC and ST people both at the time of appointment and
promotion

26. The Mandal Commission for backward classes was set up in ----- 1978 27. Which is the Commission appointed by the Government of India to investigate the conditions of socially and educationally backward classes of the society? ----- Mandal 28. Which of the following Prime Minister was in favour of implementation of the recommendation of the Mandal Commission? ----- V. P. Singh 29. Who is empowered to nominate Anglo-Indian Community to Lok Sabha/Legislative Assembly? ----- President / Governor 30. How many members will be nominated by President/Governor from Anglo-Indian Community? ----- 2 /1 31. In which one of the following States there is no reservation for the SCs for Lok Sabha? --------- Jammu & Kashmir 32. Under the Provisions of which Article of the Constitution, the Government abolished the practice of untouchability? ---- 17 VIII. EMERGENCY PROVISIONS 1. Emergency Provisions were borrowed from the Constitution of ----- Germany 2. Emergency Provisions under Indian Constitution describes the nature of Indian Polity as -----**Unitary** 3. Which Article under the Constitution authorizes the President to proclaim an emergency? ----- 352 4. Emergency Provisions are enshrined under Part of the Constitution------ XVIII 5. According to the Article 355, it is the duty of the Union to protect States against -----External Aggression, Constitutional Breakdown, Internal Disturbance 6. The Indian Constitution is designed to work as a Unitary Government during the time of ----- Emergency 7. When the National Emergency is declared, the following Article is suspended? -----14 8. While Proclamation of Emergency is in operation, the President cannot suspend certain Fundamental Rights. They are ----- 20 and 21 9. The final authority to make a Proclamation of Emergency rests with (OR) is empowered to declare an Emergency. ----- President

10. President can proclaim an Emergency with the recommendation of the Union
Cabinet
11. President can proclaim emergency on the recommendation of the Union Cabinet. Such
recommendation shall be Written recommendation
12. How many types of emergencies are envisaged by the Constitution? 3
13. Breakdown of Constitutional Machinery in a State is popularly known as
President's Rule
14. President's Rule can be imposed on the States on failure of the constitutional
machinery in a State
15. President's Rule at the Center is possible during National Emergency
16. The President can declare National Emergency On the recommendation of the
Council of Ministers
17. Proclamation of National Emergency ceases to operate unless approved by the Parliament
within (OR) Once the National Emergency is proclaimed, it should be approved by the Parliament
within (OR) Proclamation issued under Article 352 shall be laid before the Parliament within
one month
18. Proclamation issued has been approved by the Parliament will be in force for a period of
6 months
19. When the Proclamation of Emergency is in operation, Parliament has power to make laws
for the whole or any part of the territory of India under List II
20. When the Proclamation of Emergency is in operation, the Parliament has special powers to
legislate under State List
21. The President can declare National Emergency Due to threat arising on account of
foreign attack or armed rebellion
22. President can proclaim an emergency on the ground of External Aggression, War
, Armed Rebellion
23. How many times has a National Emergency been declared so far by the President?
Thrice
24. The President can declare Constitutional Emergency in a State If he is satisfied that
a situation has arisen in which the State Government cannot be carried out on in accordance
with the Constitution
25. Which type of emergency has been declared the maximum number of times?
Constitutional Emergency
26. Which one of the following types of emergency has not yet declared, till now?
Financial Emergency
27. A National Emergency can remain in operation with the approval of Parliament for a
Indefinite period

28. This is not a ground to declare National Emergency. ----- serious internal disturbance 29. To declare National Emergency, a decision must be taken by the ----- Cabinet 30. Financial Emergency can be proclaimed under the Article ------360 31. Who is empowered to proclaim the Financial Emergency? ----- President 32. Financial Emergency can be proclaimed on the ground of ----- Any part of the Indian Territory is threatened, Financial stability, Credit of India 33. The President can declare Financial Emergency ----- If there is a threat to the financial stability or credit of India 34. During a Financial Emergency, the President ----- (i) Order the reduction of salaries of Supreme Court and High Court Judges, (ii) Order the reduction of salaries and allowances of all Central and State Civil Servants, (iii) Askall States to reserve all the Money or Financial Bills passed by the State Legislature for his consideration 35. When the Financial Emergency is under operation, the Union is empowered to -----Reduce the salaries of its employees 36. The three types of Proclamation of Emergency made by the President have to be placed before each House of Parliament for its approval within ----- One month in case of National Emergency and within two months due to breakdown of constitutional machinery and **Financial Emergency** 37. Which one of the following emergencies can be declared by the President only on the receipt in writing of the decision of the Union Cabinet ----- Emergency due to war, external aggression or armed rebellion 38. When a Financial Emergency is proclaimed ------ Salaries and allowances of any class of employees may be reduced 39. If State fails to comply with the directives of the Central Government, the President can --------- declare breakdown of the constitutional machinery in the State and assume responsibility for its governance 40. This is not a ground to declare State Emergency ----- No clear majority 41. When a State Emergency is declared, all or any of the functions of the State Government are assumed by the ----- President 42. President made a Proclamation of Emergency on grounds of internal disturbances for first time in ----- 1975 43. When the State Emergency is in operation, the President can't interfere in the matters of ------- State Judiciary 44. Who has the duty to protect States against external aggression and internal disturbance? --------- Union Government 45. For first time, the President make a Proclamation of Emergency under the Article 352 in --**----- 1962**

IX. ELECTORAL PROCESS
1. The Electoral System of India is largely based on the pattern of Britain
2. The details regarding the Electoral System of India were provided by the
Parliament through a number of laws
3. Who has the power to make necessary provisions with respect to elections?
Parliament
4. Who is competent to declare the elections to the Lok Sabha? President
5. What is the outstanding feature(s) of the Electoral System of India? (i) Political
parties are an indispensable part of the process, (ii) Based on Universal Adult Franchise, &
(iii) Provides a single electoral body
6. Elections to Lok Sabha and Legislative Assembly in India are conducted on the basis of
Adult Franchise
7. What is the system used to elect the President of India? Proportional
Representation
8. Who is authorized to determine the territorial constituencies after each Census?
Parliament
9. Which of the following provisions kept democracy alive in India? Electoral
provisions
10. Chief Minister of a State is not eligible to vote in the Presidential Election if he is
- Member of the Legislative Council of the State Legislature
11. Voting age of citizens is changed from 21 to 18 years byConstitutional Amendment
Act 61st
12. 61st Constitutional Amendment reduced the voting age from 21 to 18
13. Citizen of India have the right to cast his vote after attaining the age ofyears
- 18
14. Elections in India are held on the basis of Single-member constituencies
17. Elections in mula are networthic dasis of Single-member constituencies

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15. The Chief Election Commissioner Appointed by the President
16. The Chief Election Commissioner holds Office for a fixed term of five years
17. The number of Members in Election Commission including the Chairman is
3
18. Which Article under the Constitution gives power to Election Commission to conduct
elections? 324
19. The control and preparation of electoral rolls for Parliament and State Legislature vest with
the Election Commission
20. Election to Local Self Government shall be conducted by State Election
Commission
21. Who will conduct the elections to posts of President and Vice President?
Election Commission
22. Election Commission does not conduct election to Speaker of Lok Sabha
23. Who has been made responsible for free and fair elections in the country? Chief
Election Commissioner
24. Elections to Lok Sabha shall be held after every Five years
25. For election to Lok Sabha, nomination papers can be filed by Any citizen
whose name appears in the electoral roll
26. The party system in India can be described as Multi-party
27. Which one of the following is a feature of the party system in India? There is
a close resemblance in the policies and programmes of various political
28. In India, the citizens have been given the right to vote on the basis of age
29. Which categories of persons are not entitled to exercise vote through postal ballot?
Indian nationals settled abroad
30. Which body gives recognition to political parties? Election Commission
31. Main consideration which prompted government to convert Election Commission into a
multi-member body was To check the unbridled powers of the Chief Election
Commissioner
32. Who accords recognition to various political parties as national or regional parties?
Election Commission A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A
33. To be recognized as a national party, a party must secure at least 4% of the valid
votes in four or more States
34. To be recognized as a regional party, a party must secure at least 4% of the
valid votes in State
35. Which one of the following statements about the Election Commission is correct?
The Members of the Election Commission have equal powers with the Chief equal have equal powers with equal have equal powers with equal powers wit
Commissioner

57. Other Election Commissioner or Regional Election Commissioners shall be removed on the
recommendation of the Chief Election Commissioner
58. Which of the following Lok Sabha was dissolved before the expiry of its nominal term and
fresh elections held before the due date? Fourth
59. The Parliamentary elections of 1999, which have been described as the longest elections of
India, were spread overweeks four
60. Which one of the following regional party emerged as the largest opposition party in the
Lok Sabha elections held in December, 1984? Telugu Desam Party
61. The tasks of Election Commission are: (i) Supervision, direction and conduction of
elections, (ii) Preparation of electoral rolls, (iii) Proclaiming final verdict in the case
of electoral irregularities
62. What is the ground on which the Chief Election Commissioner of India can be removed
from his Office? Incapacity
63. Elections to the Lok Sabha and Legislatives Assemblies in India are held on the basis of
Adult Franchise
CAREER CAPITAL