

CHAPTER 1: MAKING OF CONSTITUTION

1. According to _____, "Constitution" means, the system of fundamental political Institutions or an autobiography of power relationship (2016)
 - a) G.C.Lewis
 - b) **Herman Fimer**
 - c) Wade & Philips
 - d) None of these
2. The Government of India Act, 1935 provided for (2015)
 - a) Diarchy at the center
 - b) Establishment of federal Court
 - c) Provincial Autonomy
 - d) **All of the above**
3. India is referred as _____ under Indian constitution
 - a) Country
 - b) Hindustan
 - c) **Bharat**
 - d) Indus
4. India has been declared under Article 1 of Indian Constitution as a
 - a) **Union of states**
 - b) confederation
 - c) Federation
 - d) federation with strong unitary bias
5. Constitution if India declares India as
 - a) A federation
 - b) **A union of states**
 - c) A quasi federal State
 - d) A unitary State
6. The Constitution of India describes India as a
 - a) Quasi federal
 - b) Unitary states
 - c) **Union of states**
 - d) Union Territories
7. East India Company was established in the year
 - a) 1857
 - b) **1600**
 - c) 1757
 - d) 1773
8. Minto Morley reforms implemented by the Indian council Act in
 - a) 1857
 - b) 1600
 - c) **1909**
 - d) 1946
9. The plan of setting up of a Constituent Assembly to draw up the future Constitution for India was given by
 - a) Independence Act, 1947
 - b) Government Committee
 - c) **The Cabinet Mission Plan**
 - d) Government of India Act, 1935
10. Diarchy means a system of (2015)
 - a) **Double government**
 - b) Responsible government
 - c) Bureaucratic government
 - d) all of the above
11. The President of Constituent Assembly was
 - a) Dr.B.R.Ambedkar
 - b) Jawaharalal Nehru
 - c) **Dr.Rajendra Prasad**
 - d) Gandhiji
12. The Members of the Constituent Assembly were
 - a) Directly Elected by the People
 - b) **Elected by the Provincial Assemblies**
 - c) Nominated by Indian National Congress
 - d) Nominated by the British Parliament

13. the Constituent Assembly appointed_____ on 29th Aug. 1947, as Chairman of the Constitution Drafting Committee(2015)
- a) Dr.Rajendra Prasad b) Jawaralal Nehru
c) **Dr.B.R.Ambedkar** d) Dr.K.M.Munshi
14. Chairman of the Constituent Assembly was and the Chairman of the Constitution Drafting Committee was (2014 & 2016)
- a) Dr.B.R.Ambedkar and Dr.Rajendra Prasad
b) Dr.B.R.Ambedkar and Jawaharlal Nehru
c) Dr.Rajendra Prasad and Jawaharlal Nehru
d) **Dr.Rajendra Prasad and B.R.Ambedkar**
15. The Number of Article in Indian Constitution was and is (2016)
- a) **395 & 445** b) 395 & 544
c) 295 & 445 d) 445 & 395
16. How much time did the Constituent Assemble took to prepare the Constitution of India
- a) 1 year, 11 month & 18 days b) **2 year, 11 month & 18 days**
c) 2 year, 11 month & 28 days d) 3 year, 11 month & 18 days
17. Who among the following was not a member of the Drafting Committee
- a) **Dr.Rajendra Prasad** b) N.GopalaswamyAyyangar
c) Dr.B.R.Ambedkar d) Dr.K.M.Munshi
18. **The Constitution of India was adopted on and came into effect on (2016)**
- a) 26th Feb, 1946 & 26th Jan 1950 b) 26th Jan, 1950 & 26th Nov, 1949
c) **26th Nov, 1949 & 26th Jan, 1950** d) 26th Nov, 1949 & 15th Aug, 1947
19. **Indian constitution came in to force on (2015)**
- a) 15th Aug, 1947 b) 26th Nov, 1949
c) **26th Jan, 1950** d) 26th Nov, 1950
20. Who made and adopted the Indian constitution
- a) **The Constituent Assembly** b) The Indian Parliament
c) British Parliament d) All State Assemblies
21. **The cabinet mission came to Indiain (2015)**
- a) **1946** b) 1945
c) 1944 d) 1943
22. **The constituent assembly of India started its work in 1946 and completed its workin(2015)**
- a) Nov1949 b)Jan1949 c)Dec1948 d) **Jan1950**
23. **ThefamousDandiMarchdonebyMahatmaGandhijiwasaagainst (2015)**
- a) BritishRule b) Untouchability c) Sati System d) **SaltTax**

CHAPTER 2: SALIENT FEATURES OF INDIAN CONSTITUTION

24. Flexible constitution can be
- a) **Can be amended easily**
 - b) Cannot be amended easily
 - c) Can be amended only after undergoing a special procedure
 - d) Does not allow frequent changes
25. Democracy in India rests on the fact that
- a) The constitution is written
 - b) There are fundamental rights
 - c) **People have the right to choose and change the government**
 - d) There are directive principles
26. The one of the salient features of Indian Constitution is (2014, 2016)
- a) Very flexible
 - b) Very rigid
 - c) **Partly flexible and partly rigid**
 - d) Rigid
27. Indian Constitution is
- a) Based on Conventions
 - b) A brief Document
 - c) **Written & Bulky Document**
 - d) An evolved Constitution
28. Under the Indian Constitution the subjects of administration have been divided in to
- a) one list
 - b) two lists
 - c) **Three lists**
 - d) four lists
29. Important test to identify the basic features of the Constitution of India
- a) Fundamental Rights
 - b) Fundamental Duties
 - c) **Preamble**
 - d) Directive principles
30. The Parliamentary system in India is based on the pattern of
- a) **Great Britain**
 - b) USA
 - c) Canada
 - d) France
31. The Constitution of India derives its authority from
- a) **The People**
 - b) The Government
 - c) The Constitution
 - d) The Parliament

CHAPTER 3: PREAMBLE

32. Preamble to the Constitution of India is based on
- a) Britain Constitution
 - b) Australian Constitution
 - c) **Objective Resolution**
 - d) Canada Constitution
33. The beginning word “WE THE PEOPLE” in Preamble to the Constitution of India is referred to
- a) British Rulers
 - b) Members of Constituent Assembly
 - c) **Citizens of India**
 - d) All of the above
34. Sovereignty in a democracy (e.g. Democracy in India) rests with the
- a) **People**
 - b) Prime Minister
 - c) President
 - d) Central Government
35. The Ultimate source of authority in India
- a) **The People**
 - b) The Government
 - c) The Constitution
 - d) The Parliament
36. Which of the following word was added in to the Preamble of the Constitution of India by 42nd Amendment Act, 1976?
- a) Federal
 - b) Sovereign
 - c) Republic
 - d) **Socialist**
37. The three types of Justice referred in the Preamble of our Constitution
- a) Economic, International, Political
 - b) Economic, Religious and Social
 - c) **Social, Economic and Political**
 - d) Social, Economic and Technical
38. Which amendment to the Constitution of India added the words “Socialist”, “Secular” and “Integrity” to the preamble of Indian Constitution
- a) 24th
 - b) 44th
 - c) **42nd**
 - d) 73rd
39. Which the following words added to the preamble of Indian Constitution by 42nd Amendment Act (2015)
- a) Integrity
 - b) Socialist
 - c) Secular
 - d) **All the above**
40. How many times the Preamble of the Constitution of India has been amended so far?(2015)
- a) **Once**
 - b) Twice
 - c) Three times
 - d) Never
41. Which of the following is the key to open the mind of the makers of Constitution of India
- a) Fundamental Rights
 - b) Fundamental Duties
 - c) **Preamble**
 - d) Directive principles
42. Preamble to the Constitution of India declare India as (2014)
- a) Independent Country
 - b) Sovereign, Democratic Republic
 - c) Sovereign, Secular, Democratic Republic
 - d) **Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic Republic**

43. The objective of the Constitution of India is to establish (2016)

- a) Independent Country
- b) Democratic form of govt.
- c) a Sovereign, Secular, Democratic Govt
- d) **Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic & Republic Govt.**

44. A State which does not promote or interfere in the affairs of religion is referred to as (2015)

- a) **Secular**
- b) Sovereign
- c) Democratic
- d) Socialist

45. Secular means (2016)

- a) **Treating all religious equally**
- b) No king or queen, president is the head of the state
- c) Peoples government
- d) Full authority of the government to legislate on its people

46. The Aims and the objectives of the Constitution have been enshrined in

- a) Part III Fundamental Rights
- b) Part IV Directive Principles
- c) Fundamental Duties
- d) **Preamble**

47. Fraternity means

- a) **Spirit of brotherhood**
- b) Unity and Integrity
- c) Federal Concept
- d) Humane treatment

48. India is a Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, democratic, republic. This expression occurs in

- a) Fundamental Rights
- b) Citizenship
- c) Directive principles
- d) **Preamble**

49. Which of the following is described as a “soul of the Constitution”

- a) Fundamental Rights
- b) Citizenship
- c) Directive principles
- d) **Preamble**

50. The preamble secures Justice, Liberty, Equality and fraternity to

- a) Residents of India
- b) **All Citizens**
- c) All Non-Residents
- d) The Members of Parliament

51. The phrase ‘Economic’ justice is found in (2015)

- a) Preamble and fundamental Rights
- b) **Preamble and Directive principles**
- c) Fundamental Rights & duties
- d) Directive principles and fundamental duties

CHAPTER 4: FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS (PART III)

52. In the Constitution of India the Fundamental Rights or FRs were (2015)

- a) Were added by 1st Amendment
- b) Were added by 42nd Amendment
- c) **Formed a part of the original constitution**
- d) None of the Above

53. India derived inspiration from OR borrowed the Idea of incorporating FRs in the Constitution of India from

- a) **USA**
- b) France
- c) China
- d) UK

54. The Fundamental Rights guaranteed by the Indian Constitution to its Citizens cannot be suspended

- a) **Except by the order of President during the National Emergency**
- b) Except through an order of the President during war
- c) Except by an order of Supreme Court
- d) None of the above

55. The Fundamental Rights guaranteed by the Indian Constitution to its Citizens can be suspended

- a) **By President during the National Emergency**
- b) By President during all type of Emergency
- c) By President with prior approval of Supreme Court
- d) By President under any condition

56. Which of the following is no longer a fundamental Rights (2016)

- a) Right to liberty
- b) Right to Equality
- c) Right to freedom of religion
- d) **Right to property**

57. Which of the following is not a FRs no more or Which of the following ceased to be fundamental Rights in our Constitution

- a) **Right to Property**
- b) Right to assemble peacefully
- c) Right to move freely
- d) Right to Constitutional remedies

58. Right to Property was dropped from FRs and took shape of the legal Right (Art.300A) by way of

- a) **44th Amendment in 1978(Morarji Desai)**
- b) 42nd Amendment
- c) 40th Amendment
- d) 24th amendment

59. Which one is not a fundamental Rights? (2015)

- a) Right against exploitation
- b) **Right to Strike**
- c) Right to freedom of religion
- d) Right to equality

60. Under Art.368 Parliament has no power to repeal FRs because they are

- a) Human Rights
- b) **Basic structure of Constitution**
- c) Enshrined under Part.III
- d) All of the above

61. FR can be claimed against the

- a) **State**
- b) Judiciary
- c) Individuals
- d) all of the above

62. Fundamental Rights are available against _____ (2016)
- | | |
|---|----------------------------|
| a) the action of both State & private individual | b) the action of the state |
| c) the action of the Individuals | d) none of the above |
63. FRs can be restricted or abrogated by the Parliament to
- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| a) the members of Armed forces | b) Member of paramilitary forces |
| c) Police forces | d) all of the above |
64. By which FRs the other FRs can be enforced or protected
- | | |
|--|----------------------|
| a) Right to constitutional Remedies | b) Right to Equality |
| c) Right to freedom | d) none of the above |
65. A citizen can directly move to SC for the enforcement of FR under ARTICLE
- | | |
|-------|--------------|
| a) 14 | b) 30 |
| c) 31 | d) 32 |
66. A Citizen's FR are protected
- | |
|---|
| a) When the citizen approached the High/Supreme Court for remedy |
| b) Automatically by Supreme Court |
| c) By parliament when the citizen bring the issue before it |
| d) By the Executive when citizen bring the issue before it |
67. For the enforcement of FR Court can issue
- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| a) A Decree | b) Writs |
| c) A Notification | d) An ordinance |
68. Who enjoys the Right to impose reasonable restriction on FRs of Indian citizen?
- | | |
|----------------------|------------------|
| a) Parliament | b) Supreme Court |
| c) Prime Minister | d) President |
69. Who is authorized to impose reasonable restriction on FRs of Indian citizen?
- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| a) Legislature | b) Judiciary |
| c) Executive | d) All of These |
70. Who can abridge the Fundamental Rights without damaging or destroying the Basic features of Indian Constitution?
- | | |
|----------------------|------------------|
| a) Parliament | b) Supreme Court |
| c) Prime Minister | d) President |
71. Who is the 'Protector' of OR 'Guardian' of FRs
- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------|
| a) Parliament | b) Supreme Court |
| c) Prime Minister | d) President |
72. Any violation of FR can be enforced in
- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------|
| a) High Courts only | b) Supreme Court only |
| c) Both SC & HC | d) Any courts in INDIA |

73. The FRs ensure the protection of
- | | |
|---|---|
| a) Citizens against arbitrary Rule | b) the Pride of the Citizens |
| c) Law & order in country | d) People against exploitation by traders |
74. Indian Constitution grants to the citizens _____ FRs
- | | |
|---------------|----------|
| a) Four | b) Five |
| c) Six | d) Seven |
75. The main objective of FR is to
- | | |
|---|-------------------------------------|
| a) Ensure individual liberty | b) ensure independence of judiciary |
| c) Promote socialist pattern of the society | d) All of the above |
- 76. Match the following: (2014)**
- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|
| i) Right to equality | a) Article -17 |
| ii) Abolition of Untouchability | b) Article-14 |
| iii) Freedom of Assembly | c) Article - 19(1)(d) |
| iv) Freedom of movement | d) Article - 19(1)(b) |
- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| a) i - d , ii - c , iii - a ,iv -b | b) i-a,ii-d.iii-b,iv-c |
| c) i-b,ii-a,iii-d,iv-c | d) i - d , ii -b . iii - c , iv - a. |

RIGHT TO EQUALITY: ART.14 TO ARTICLE 18

77. Right Equality guaranteed under Indian constitution does not include
- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| a) Economic Equality | b) Equality before Law |
| c) Equal protection of law | d) Social Equality |
78. Equality before law implies
- | |
|---|
| a) That all the religions should be treated equally |
| b) The law should be same for both in case of men and women |
| c) Equal opportunities in social and economic matters to all citizens |
| d) Absence of any privilege in favor of any person |
- 79. Right to Equality under Indian Constitution means (2016)**
- | |
|--|
| a) Right to treat people equally |
| b) Equality among equals and not equality among unequal |
| c) Upliftment of SC's & ST's and backward class people |
| d) None of the above |
80. Legal Equality implies that
- | |
|--|
| a) There should be equality amongst equals and inequality among unequal's |
| b) The state cannot enact different laws for different groups of people |
| c) Everybody is equal before law |
| d) There should be no special law for any category of people |
81. Rule of Equality not applicable to
- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------------------|
| a) Prime Minister | b) Governor & President |
| c) Union law minister | d) Chief Justice of India |

82. Right Equality guaranteed under Article
- a) 13
 - b) **14**
 - c) 15
 - d) 16
83. Which of the following FR abolished discrimination
- a) **Equality**
 - b) freedom of religion
 - c) Against exploitation
 - d) Cultural & educational
84. Art 14 guarantees equality before law to
- a) Citizens of India
 - b) Persons of Indian origin
 - c) All persons residing in the territory of India
 - d) **All persons**
85. Creamy Layer means
- a) **Persons having higher income**
 - b) Highly cultured persons
 - c) Persons holding high Posts
 - d) Highly educated persons
86. Mandal Commission deals with
- a) **Reservation for Backward class people**
 - b) Rights of Minority
 - c) Law relating to Sexual harassment
 - d) Law relating to child labour
87. Seats in Educational Institution can be reserved for
- a) **Socially and educationally backward people**
 - b) Socially backward people
 - c) Educationally backward people
 - d) Muslims
88. Maximum % of Reservation in educational institution is
- a) **50%**
 - b) 60%
 - c) 70%
 - d) 33%
89. Which provision authorize the Parliament to discriminate in favor of women against men?
- a) **Art.15(3)**
 - b) Art. 15(1)
 - c) Art.16(1)
 - d) all of the above
90. Right to Equality
- a) **Permits the state to make special provision for the Women and children and backward classes**
 - b) Permits the state to make discrimination on the grounds of residence
 - c) Prevent the state from making special provision for the Women and children and backward classes
 - d) Permits the state to nationalize all the means of production and distribution
91. Art 15(3) confers special provision to
- a) Women
 - b) Children
 - c) **Women & Children**
 - d) SCs & STs
92. Equal opportunity in the matter of public employment guaranteed under Article
- a) 13
 - b) 14
 - c) 15
 - d) **16**

93. Which of the following FR abolished “Untouchability” and its practice
- Equality**
 - freedom of religion
 - Against exploitation
 - Cultural & educational
94. Constitution of India says ‘untouchability’ is abolished and its practice in any form is prohibited. This is provided under
- Right to Equality**
 - Right to Liberty
 - Right to freedom of religion
 - Right to Constitutional remedies
95. Untouchability is associated with _____ in equality
- Social**
 - Political
 - Economic
 - Cultural
- 96. Equality before law permits (2014)**
- Legislation based on race, religion, caste sex and place of birth
 - Class legislation and prohibits legislature classification
 - Legislative classification based on caste but prohibits class legislation based on religion
 - Legislation classification and prohibits class legislation**

RIGHT TO FREEDOM: ART.19 TO 22

- 97. Article 19 provides for (2015)**
- Four freedoms
 - Five freedoms
 - Six freedoms**
 - Seven freedoms
98. Freedom of speech and expression does not include
- Commercial advertisement
 - The Right to express one’s own conviction
 - the right to propagate the views of others person
 - calling for Bundh**
99. Freedom press is included under in Right to
- Speech & Expression**
 - Education
 - Personal liberty
 - carry any profession
100. Freedom of press is protected under Article
- 19 (1) (a)**
 - 19 (1) (b)
 - 19 (1) (c)
 - 19 (1) (d)
- 101. Freedoms guaranteed under Article 19 are suspended during emergency on the ground of (2014)**
- Internal disturbance
 - failure of constitutional machinery
 - Financial crisis
 - War or external aggression**
102. Right to freedom guaranteed under art.19 _____ during emergency
- Can be restrained
 - cannot be restrained
 - Cannot be suspended
 - can be suspended**
103. Contempt of Court places restriction on which of the following FR
- Right to freedom**
 - Right to Equality
 - Right to against exploitation
 - Right to Constitutional remedies

104. Art.19(2) under Indian Constitution speaks about
 a) **Reasonable Restriction** b) Absolute restriction
 c) Legal rights d) none of these
105. Right to freedom can be restricted in the interest of
 a) Public order b) Security of the state
 c) Friendly relation with foreign country d) **all of these**
106. Right to freedom of speech is subject to reasonable restriction in the grounds of protection of
 a) Dignity of the council of minister b) Security of the state
 c) Dignity of the office of Prime Minister d) **Sovereignty and integrity of India**
107. This is not a ground to impose restriction under Art.19(2) on Right to freedom of speech and expression
 a) **Maintenance of Law & order** b) Security of state
 c) Morality & decency d) Contempt of court
108. Which of the following is called as bulwark/safeguard of democracy
 a) **Right to Speech** b) Right to form Association
 c) Reside in any part of India d) Move freely
109. FRs which cannot be suspended even during the emergency are under
 a) 14 & 15 b) 29 & 30
 c) 23 & 24 d) **20 & 21**
110. Original Constitution classified FRs in to 7 categories, but now there are
 a) Four b) five
 c) **Six** d) Seven
111. Which one of the following FR is restrained by Preventive detention Act?
 a) **Freedom** b) Religion
 c) Equality d) Constitutional Remedies
112. Who are not entitled to form Union
 a) **Police** b) Students
 c) Labors d) Teachers
113. This is no the ground to impose restriction on Right of freedom of Speech and Expression
 a) **Public Nuisance** b) Friendly relation with foreign countries
 c) Defamation d) Incitement to an offence
114. Under the Indian Constitution a citizen
 a) **Can be deprived of life and personal liberty only in accordance of the procedure established by law**
 b) can be deprived of life and liberty by the President during Emergency
 c) Cannot be deprived the life and personal liberty at any circumstance
 d) None of the above
115. The prohibition *ex-post facto*-(effect from past date)law imposed by Art.20 is applicable to
 a) Civil cases b) **Criminal cases**
 c) Constitutional cases d) all types of cases

116. "No person shall be prosecuted and punished for the same offence more than once" is the principle called as
 - a) **Double jeopardy**
 - b) Testimonial compulsion
 - c) Ex-Post facto Law
 - d) single jeopardy
117. If an act is not an offence on the date of its commission, a law enacted on future cannot make such act an offence- is the principle of
 - a) Double jeopardy
 - b) Testimonial compulsion
 - c) **Ex-Post facto Law**
 - d) single jeopardy
118. *Ex post facto* law under Article 20 means
 - a) **Passing criminal law with retrospective effect**
 - b) A law applicable only during the emergency
 - c) An invalid law
 - d) An out dated law
119. Right to Primary Education is a
 - a) **Fundamental Rights**
 - b) Directive Principles
 - c) Fundamental Duties
 - d) None of the above
120. Right to privacy includes Right to
 - a) **Personal liberty**
 - b) Reside in any part of India
 - c) Practice any profession
 - d) Move freely in India
121. Which important Human Rights is Protected in Art.21 of our Constitution
 - a) **Right to life and personal liberty**
 - b) Right to Equality
 - c) Right to freedom of speech
 - d) Right to freedom of Religion
122. Art.21A was inserted under the Indian Constitution by way of _____ constitutional amendments
 - a) 73rd
 - b) 74th
 - c) **86th** in 2002
 - d) 42nd
123. Earlier to 86th Amendment Art.21A is in the form of
 - a) **DPSP**
 - b) FR
 - c) Fundamental Duties
 - d) Rule of Law
124. What is the object of Art.21A of Constitution
 - a) Higher Education
 - b) Secondary Education
 - c) Post graduation
 - d) **Primary Education**
125. Education guaranteed under Art.21A shall be between the age group of
 - a) 7 to 15
 - b) **6 to 14**
 - c) 5 to 14
 - d) 1 to 14
126. Right to education is a part of
 - a) **Right to life**
 - b) Right to social Equality
 - c) Right to freedom of profession
 - d) Right to freedom of expression

127. Right to life includes Right to
- a) Make a will
 - b) Right contest election
 - c) Property
 - d) **Get Education**
128. On the Basis of Article 21A Parliament Enacted
- a) **Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009**
 - b) RTI Act
 - c) Primary education Act
 - d) None of the above
129. Right to Decent Environment includes
- a) **Right to life**
 - b) Right to equal protection of law
 - c) Freedom to reside anywhere in India
 - d) Right to Religion
130. Right to life and personal liberty guaranteed under Art. 21 implies
- a) Right to survive
 - b) Mere animal existence with dignity
 - c) Right to live full life
 - d) **Right of every human being to live with dignity**
131. Any law depriving personal liberty guaranteed under Art. 21 had to confirm with
- a) Art. 19
 - b) Art. 20
 - c) Art. 22
 - d) **Both Art. 20 and 22**
132. Any law laid down by Parliament to deprive the personal liberty should be
- a) Reasonable
 - b) Just
 - c) Fair
 - d) **all of the above**
133. No person who is arrested shall be detained in custody without being informed
- a) Of the time when he will be produced before the magistrate
 - b) **On the ground for such arrest**
 - c) Of the orders of the court
 - d) None of the above
134. This is not the right of the arrested person (2016)
- a) To inform him the ground of his arrest
 - b) To consult his lawyer
 - c) **To produce before magistrate immediately**
 - d) To produce before magistrate within 24 hours
135. A person arrested has to be produced before magistrate (2016)
- a) 48 hours
 - b) **24 Hours**
 - c) one week
 - d) 72 hours
136. right of the arrested person to be informed about his ground of arrest
- a) **Mandatory**
 - b) Directory
 - c) Discretion of the Police
 - d) In directory
137. A person is detained under Preventive Detention Law when
- a) He has committed offence against the public
 - b) **He is likely to cause harm to the public**
 - c) He is about escape from India
 - d) He has violated law made by the Central Government

138. When a person detained under special law
- a) **An advisory board has to be constituted within 3 months**
 - b) A charge sheet must be filed within 3 months before Magistrate
 - c) He should be produced within 3 months before magistrate
 - d) He should be released within 3 months

RIGHT AGAINST EXPLOITATION: ART.23 & 24

139. Rights against exploitation seeks to protect the weaker sections of the society by (2016, 2014)

- a) Giving equal pay for equal work for men and women
- b) **Prohibiting human trafficking and Begar**
- c) Providing compulsory education for children below the age of 14 years
- d) None of the above

140. Which FR granted by the Constitution prohibits traffic in Human beings

- a) Right to Equality
- b) Right to speech
- c) Right to freedom
- d) **Right against exploitation**

141. Traffic in human being means

- a) Transporting human beings
- b) Traffic in places having dense population
- c) Illegal sale of human organs
- d) **Selling and purchasing men & women**

142. Right against exploitation prohibits

- a) **Traffic in human beings**
- b) women working at nights in working place
- c) Marriage of minor girls
- d) Lending money at highest interest

143. Constitution grants right against exploitation to “(C)Children/ (W) Women/(D) Dalits/(T) Tribles”

- a) **C & W**
- b) C & T
- c) C, W & T
- d) C, T & D

144. Exploitation of any sort is prohibited under the Article

- a) 19
- b) 22
- c) **23**
- d) 20

145. A laborer is entitled to get at least minimum wages, otherwise violation of Article

- a) 19
- b) 22
- c) **23**
- d) 20

146. A laborer is entitled to get at least minimum wages, otherwise violation of Article

- a) 19
- b) 22
- c) **23**
- d) 20

147. Child labour is prohibited under Article

- a) 19
- b) 23
- c) **24**
- d) 20

RIGHT TO FREEDOM OF RELIGION: ART.25 TO ART.28

148. India has recognized
- a) **No religion as national religion**
 - b) only one religion as national religion
 - c) Three religions as national religion
 - d) five religions as national religion
149. Freedom of religion guaranteed under Art.25 is applicable to
- a) Persons residing within India
 - b) **all persons**
 - c) Citizens only
 - d) Persons of Indian Origin
150. The secular provisions under Indian Constitution provided under Article
- a) 23
 - b) 24
 - c) **25**
 - d) 26
151. Art.25 guarantees freedom of religion, but subject to restriction on the grounds of
- a) Morality
 - b) Public order
 - c) Health
 - d) **allof these**
- 152. Right to religion is not subjectto (2015)**
- a)Publicorder
 - b) publicmorality
 - c) **publicwelfare**
 - d) publichealth

CULTURAL AND EDUCATIONAL RIGHTS: ART.29 TO ARTICLE 30

- 153. Minority may be(2015, 2014)**
- a) Regional and National
 - b) **Linguistic and Religious**
 - c) National and Racial
 - d) Racial and Regional
154. The Constitution does not protect the right of Minority with regard to
- a) Culture
 - b) Language
 - c) Script
 - d) **Cult**
- 155. Right to Cultural and educational Rights implies (2016)**
- a) Provision of free and compulsory education
 - b) Special assistance to backward classes to educate them
 - c) Provision of religious and cultural instructions in schools run by the government
 - d) **Right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice**
156. Which among the following article guarantees the right of the minorities to establish and administer the educational institution?
- a) **30**
 - b) 29
 - c) 27
 - d) 28
157. The Right to establish educational institutions under Art.30 is applicable to
- a) Only Religious minorities
 - b) Both **Linguistic and Religious**
 - c) Only Linguistic minorities
 - d) None of the above

158. The main objective of the Cultural and educational right of the citizen to
- Help minorities to conserve their culture**
 - Evolve single and integrated Indian culture
 - To preserve the rich cultural heritage of India
 - all of these
159. **Right to cultural and educational rights** (2016)
- Provision of free and compulsory education
 - Special assistance to backward classes to educate them
 - Provision of religious and cultural instructions in schools run by the government
 - Right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice**

RIGHT TO CONSTITUTIONAL REMEDY: ART.32-35

160. **Which one of the following Article is known as heart and soul of the constitution?** (2016)
- Article-19
 - Article-32**
 - Article-21
 - Article-22
161. Dr. Ambedkar describe one of the following FR as Heart & Soul of Indian Constitution
- Right to Property
 - Right to Constitutional remedies**
 - Right to Religion
 - Right to Freedom of speech
162. Which of the following right conferred by Indian Constitution is also available to non-citizens
- Right to Constitutional Remedies**
 - Freedom to acquire property
 - Freedom to move and settle in any part of India
 - Freedom of speech, assembly and association
163. Right to Constitutional remedies are
- Fundamental Rights**
 - Legal Rights
 - Constitutional Rights
 - Natural Rights
164. Constitutional remedies can be suspended by
- Supreme Court
 - President during National Emergency**
 - Prime Minister
 - Parliament
165. The Constitution of India confers a special authority for the enforcement of FRs on the
- Parliament
 - Supreme Court of India**
 - President
 - Prime Minister
166. **writs is an order issued by HC or SC for the _____ of our Fundamental Rights** (2016)
- Encroachment
 - Enforcement**
 - endangering
 - Dissolving
167. The FRs of Indian Citizen in our Constitution are contained in ORFRs guaranteed under _____ of the Indian Constitution
- Part-I
 - Part-II
 - Part-III**
 - Part-IV

168. Which of the following writs issued by the Supreme Court if it send an order to restrain a person from acting in an office to which he is not entitled? (2015)
- Certiorari
 - Habeas corpus
 - Quo warranto**
 - Prohibition
169. Which writ give the meaning 'we command' in letters
- Habeas Corpus
 - Prohibition
 - Quo Warranto
 - Mandamus**
170. Which of the following writs issued by to public corporations, public authorities or inferior courts directing them to perform their public duty?
- Mandamus**
 - Habeas corpus
 - Quo warranto
 - Prohibition
171. Which one of the following writs were issued by the court in case of an illegal detention of a person (2016, 2014)
- Habeas Corpus**
 - Prohibition
 - Quo Warranto
 - Mandamus
172. Writs can be issued for the enforcement of FRs by
- Supreme Court**
 - President
 - Prime Minister
 - Parliament
173. Which is not a writ
- Writ of Mandamus
 - Writ of Habeas corpus
 - Writ of Certiorari
 - writ of prevention**
174. How many types of writs are there
- 3
 - 4
 - 5**
 - 6
175. Writ can be directly filed in
- District & Session court
 - Magistrate court
 - Civil Court
 - Supreme court**
176. Writ of Habeas Corpus is issued
- In the form of an order calling upon a person who has detained another person to bring the person before the court and show authority for such detention**
 - By a superior court to the lower court directing it to transfer the record of proceedings in case for its review
 - By a superior court to a subordinate court to do something in the nature of its allotted duty
 - In the form of an order to stop proceedings in a certain case
177. Writ of habeas corpus means
- Produce the Person before the court**
 - we Command
 - To quash the order of lower court
 - all of these
178. Which one of the following writ is a bulwark/Safeguard of personal freedom?
- Mandamus
 - Habeas corpus**
 - Quo warranto
 - Certiorari

179. Which writ of the following literally means 'you may have the body'?
- a) Mandamus
 - b) **Habeas corpus**
 - c) Quo warranto
 - d) Certiorari
180. The writ of mandamus is issued by superior court to
- a) **To command a person or public authority to do something in the nature of public duty**
 - b)
 - c)
 - d)
181. Writ of Mandamus can be issued on the ground of
- a) **Non-performance of public duties**
 - b) Unlawful detention
 - c) To quash the order of lower court
 - d) all of these
182. The writ of Prohibition is issued by superior court to
- a) **Prohibits lower court exceeding its jurisdiction and acting contrary to the rule of principles of natural justice**
 - b)
 - c)
 - d)
183. The writ of certiorari is issued by superior court to
- a) **To an inferior court to transfer the record of proceedings in a case for review and acts in excess of its jurisdiction**
 - b)
 - c)
 - d)
184. 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
- a) Mandamus
 - b) Habeas corpus
 - c) Quo warranto
 - d) **Certiorari**
185. The writ of quo warranto is an order from a superior court
- a) **Whereby it can all upon a person to show under what authority he is holding the office**
 - b)
 - c)
 - d)
186. Writ of Quo-Warranto can be issued on the ground of
- a) Nonperformance of public duties
 - b) Unlawful detention
 - c) To quash the order of lower court
 - d) **Unlawful occupation of Public office**

CHAPTER 5 : DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLE OF STATE POLICY (PART IV)

187. The concept of DPSP borrowed from the Constitution of
a) **Ireland** b) USSR c) Japan d) USA
188. DPSP under Indian Constitution are guaranteed under
a) Part I b) Part II c) Part II d) **Part IV**
189. Who describe the DPSP as the “novel features” of the Indian Constitution
a) Dr.Rajendra Prasad b) Jawaralal Nehru
c) **Dr.B.R.Ambedkar** d) Dr.K.M.Munshi
190. Who amongst the following wanted the DPSP to be the basis all future legislation
a) **Dr.Ambedkar** b) Jawaharlal Nehru
c) Dr.Rajendra Prasad d) Mahatma Gandhi
191. The DPSP aims at
a) **Establishing a welfare state** b) Communist state in our country
c) Capitalist State in our country d) None of the above
192. The DPSP are
a) Social Rights b) Fundamental rights
c) Constitutional rights d) **Directive principle of state**
193. The main purpose of including DPSP in the Indian Constitution is
a) To check arbitrary action of the Government
b) To establish secular State
c) To provide opportunities for the development
d) **Toestablish a welfare state**
194. The main objective of DPSP are
a) To establish political democracy in the country
b) To establish secular State
c) To raise the moral and ethical standard of people
d) **Toestablish social and economic democracy in the country**
195. The DPSP aims at
a) **Providing a social and economic base for a genuine democracy in the country**
b) Ensuring strengthening of the country’s independence
c) Ensuring individual liberty
d) none of the above
196. The DPSP are
a) **Positive instructions to government to work for the attainment of set of objectives**
b) Negative injections to the government to refrain from encroaching on freedom of people
c) Directives to the State to enhance the international prestige of the country
d) Directives to the government to ensure individual liberty

197. DPSP are in the nature of
a) Obligation of the State b) Limitation on the state
c) **Guidelines to the State** d) None of the above
198. The Constitution assures economic justice to the Indian citizens through
a) **DPSP** b) FRs c) FD's d) All of the above
199. DPSP included in our constitution from articles
a) 38 to 51 b) **36 to 51** c) 37 to 51 d) 36 to 51 A
200. All of the following Articles Deals with DPSP except
a) 43 b) 48 c) **32** d) 51
201. DPSP are
a) **Non-Justiceable** b) Justiceable
c) Sometime Justiceable d) always Justiceable
202. The DPSP
a) Can be enforced in Supreme Court b) can be enforced in High Court
c) **Cannot be enforced in any court** d) Can be enforced relating to SC & ST only
203. By whom the DPSP can be amendable
a) **Parliament supported by more than 50% of the States** b) by MP's of LS and RS
c) by MLA's d) None of the above
204. Planning in India derives its objectives from the
a) **DPSP** b) FRs c) FD's d) All of the above
205. The DPSP can be classified in to
a) Communist, Gandhian and liberals
b) **Socialists, Gandhians and liberals**
c) Capitalist, Socialist and liberals
d) None of the above
206. Which one of the following is a DPSP
a) Giving equal rights to all
b) **Rising the standard of living of the people**
c) Giving freedom to all
d) Giving political rights to all
207. Which Article provides for uniform civil code to all citizens in India
a) 42 b) 43 c) **44** d) 45
208. Uniform Civil code means
a) **Codified Civil law applicable to all persons of India irrespective of their religion/community**
b) a code related to individual's public life
c) A code exclusively for Hindus only
d) None of the above

209. Uniform Civil code means
- Common civil law applicable to all irrespective of their religion**
 - Civil law applicable to only Muslims and Christians
 - Common civil code applicable to common man
 - Common civil procedure code
210. Which among the following DPSP not implemented so far
- Uniform Civil Code**
 - Promotion of International peace
 - Separation of judiciary from executive
 - Organization of village panchayath
211. DPSP to be followed by the State for securing economic justice does not include
- To protect health and strength of workers
 - Equal pay for equal work
 - Equal right of men & women to adequate means of livelihood
 - To secure uniform civil code**
212. Right to adequate means of livelihood is to be provided by the State under the Article
- 37
 - 38
 - 39**
 - 40
213. Article 51 mandates Indians Foreign Policy to
- all of these**
 - Maintain just and good relation between nations
 - Promote international peace and security
 - Encourage settlement of international dispute by arbitration
214. The phrase Economic justice found in (2015)
- Preamble and FRs
 - Preamble and FDs
 - Preamble and DPSP**
 - None of the above
215. Article 45 mandates the State to provides for
- Early child hood care and education for all children up to the age of 6 years
 - Free and compulsory education**
 - Free and compulsory education for all children up to 14 years of age
 - Free and compulsory education for all children up to 18 years of age
216. 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**
 - 51
 - 50
 - 48
217. DPSP seeks
- To make the constitution an instrument of social change**
 - To strengthen judiciary
 - To curb the authoritative Rule
 - to establish supremacy of constitution
218. In which part of the constitution does the concept of welfare finds elaboration?
- DPSP**
 - FDs
 - Preamble
 - FRs

219. If India has to provide Socio-economic welfare to its citizen, it should give enforceability to
 a) **DPSP** b) FDs
 c) Preamble d) FRs
220. The state imposing tax on capital and wealth according to taxation laws is protected under Article
 a) 37 b) 38
 c) **39** d) 40
221. Which article provide for separation of judiciary from executive
 a) **50** b) 51
 c) 51A d) 49
222. State is obligated to protect and improve the environment and safeguarding the forests and wildlife of the country under the Article
 a) 48 b) **48 A**
 c) 51 d) 51 A
223. Which one of the following is DPSP
 a) Abolition of untouchability
 b) State shall not discriminate against any person on ground of religion, race, caste & sex
 c) State shall not deny to any citizen equality before law
 d) **The state to endeavor to protect and improve the environment**
224. The 42nd Amendment Act made additions to DPSP with regard to the following 3 matters
 1) **Participation of workers in the management of the industry**
 2) Minimizing inequality in income and status
 3) **Protection of environment**
 4) **Free legal aid to the poor:**

Select the answer from the codes given below

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------|
| a) 1, 2 & 3 | b) 1, 2 & 4 |
| c) 1,3 & 4 | d) 2, 3 & 4 |

225. Which one of the following DPSP is based on Gandhian Principles
 1) **Organization of village panchayath**
 2) Compulsory education for all children up to the age of 14 years
 3) **Prohibition on the use of intoxication drinks except for medical purpose**
 4) Protection of environment

Select the answer from the codes given below

- | | |
|--------------------|-------------|
| a) 1& 3 | b) 1, 2 & 4 |
| c) 1, 3 & 4 | d) 2, 3 & 4 |

226. Which of the following factors responsible for the slow implementation of DPSP
 a) **All of these** b) vastness of country
 c) Lack of political will d) lack of resources with government

227. Which of the following characteristics of the DPSP is incorrect
- a) Not enforceable by any court
 - b) Fundamental in the governance of the country
 - c) **No law can be passed by legislature which is not in conformity with DPSP principles**
 - d) Moral guidelines for the governors of the country
228. Which one of the following reflects the socialist ideology
- a) **all of these**
 - b) To provide adequate means of livelihood
 - c) To prevent concentration of wealth
 - d) To ensure decent standard of living and leisure for all workers
229. Which one of the following is not listed under liberal principles
- a) Separation of executive and judiciary
 - b) To secure uniform civil code
 - c) Protection of monuments and places of artistic and historical importance
 - d) **None of the above**
230. Free legal aid for poor (article 39A) inserted under Indian Constitution by way of _____Amendment.
- a) 41
 - b) **42**
 - c) 43
 - d) 44
231. Village panchayath are best example for India's_____ form of Government
- a) Sovereign
 - b) **Democratic**
 - c) Secular
 - d) Republic
232. Indian Constitution is silent as to which of the following DPSP
- a) Free legal aid to poor
 - b) equal pay for equal work
 - c) **Adult education**
 - d) improving standard of living of the people
233. Which one of the following is not a DPSP
- a) Prohibition of Slaughter of Cows
 - b) Maternity relief
 - c) Improvement of public health
 - d) **none of the above**

CHAPTER 6 : FUNDAMENTAL DUTIES ART.51A(PART IV-A)

234. Which committee recommended for inclusion of FDs in to Constitution of India?
a) Ashok Mehta committee b) Saradar Vallababai Patel committee
c) **Sardar Swaran Sing Committee** d) Charan Sing Committee
235. FDs of Indian constitution are
a) **Inserted by 42nd amendment of constitution** b) Part of original constitution
c) Incorporated by an order of Supreme Court d) none of the above
236. FDs were incorporated in Part _____ of Indian Constitution
a) III b) IV c) **IV- A** d) V
237. Which of the following are included in Part IV-A of the Indian Constitution
a) DPSP b) FRs c) **FDs** d) Local Self Government
238. FDs enshrined under Article
a) 51 b) **51-A** c) 52 d) none of the above
239. FDs applicable to all
a) States b) persons c) Foreigners d) **Citizens**
240. FDs incorporated in the Indian Constitution in
a) 1949 b) 1950 c) 1979 d) **1976**
241. FD demands to
a) Work sincerely b) **abide by the constitution**
c) Avoid corruption d) abide by moral rules
242. This is not an FD
a) To develop scientific temper b) to protect and improve natural environment
c) **Not to indulge in corruption** d) to abide by the constitution
243. For the breach of FD, an action
a) Can be initiated in Magistrate court b) **Cannot not be initiated in any court**
c) Can be initiated in High Court only d) Can be initiated in Supreme Court only
244. To respect the National Flag and National Anthem is
a) **FDs of all citizens** b) FRs of every citizens
c) Directive principles to state d) none of these
245. The protection & improvement of environment including forest and wild life is enshrined in
a) FRs b) FDs c) DPSP d) **both answer in b & c**
246. The protection & improvement of environment including forest and wild life is enshrined in
a) **Article 51-A (g)** b) Article 51-A (f)
c) Article 51-A (e) d) Article 51-A (h)
247. Which of the following is a FD of an Indian Citizen
a) **To develop scientific temper** b) to cast his vote
c) To work for removal of literacy d) to respect the elected leaders

248. Which of the following is/are FD of an Indian Citizen
- To safeguard public property
 - To abjure violence
 - To renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women
 - all of these**
249. This is not a fundamental Duty
- Renounce the practices insulting to the dignity of women
 - Respect elders and teachers**
 - To follow the noble ideals which inspired our national struggle for freedom
 - To defend country and render national service
250. By what amendment and with year 'child education is compulsory between the ages of 6 to 14 years'?
- 86th Amendment Act and 2002**
 - 86th Amendment Act and 2004
 - 42nd Amendment Act and 2002
 - 68th Amendment Act and 2002
251. The original text of the constitution doesn't include FDs, however it is inserted by way of
- 86th Amendment Act in 2002
 - 86th Amendment Act in 1976
 - 42nd Amendment Act in 1976**
 - 42nd Amendment Act in 2002
252. The 42nd amendment act introduced
- FDs**
 - FRs
 - DPSP
 - None of the above
253. The 11th FDs . Article 51-A (k) was inserted by _____ Amendment Act, 2002
- 86th**
 - 42nd
 - 84th
 - 56th
254. This is not a fundamental Duty enshrined under Article 51-A
- To preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture
 - To cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired our national struggle for freedom
 - To renounce the practices derogatory to the dignity of women
 - To respect our political leaders, our teachers and parents**

CHAPTER 7- PRESIDENT (ARTICLES 52-78) PART-V

255. The President of India has similar constitutional authority as the
 - a) President of USA
 - b) President of USSR
 - c) **British Monarch**
 - d) President of EGYPT
256. Which of the following is not one of the organ of the Union /State
 - a) Judiciary
 - b) Legislature
 - c) Executive
 - d) **Press**
257. The organ of the State which make law
 - a) Judiciary
 - b) **Legislature**
 - c) Executive
 - d) none of the above
258. The organ of the State which implement the law is known as
 - a) Judiciary
 - b) Legislature
 - c) **Executive**
 - d) none of the above
259. Who represent the nation but does not rule the nation
 - a) Parliament
 - b) **President**
 - c) Prime Minister
 - d) Speaker of LS
260. India is known as a Parliamentary democracy because the
 - a) **Executives is responsible to the Parliament**
 - b) MP's are directly elected by the people
 - c) President is not a MP
 - d) Powers has been clearly distributed among the center and states
261. Parliamentary form of government the council of Ministers are collectively responsible to the
 - a) **Parliament**
 - b) President
 - c) Prime Minister
 - d) Supreme Court
262. The President of India is integral Part of the
 - a) Lokasabha
 - b) Rajyasabha
 - c) Union Cabinet
 - d) **Parliament**
263. All the Executive powers and the Defence forces of the union shall be vested with
 - a) Parliament
 - b) **President**
 - c) Prime Minister
 - d) Supreme Court
264. When can President can refer a matter to the Supreme Court for its opinion?
 - a) **When a matter is of public importance**
 - b) When emergency promulgated
 - c) When cabinet is not functioning properly
 - d) whenever President feels
265. The President of India is
 - a) Appointed
 - b) **Elected**
 - c) Selected
 - d) Nominated
266. The President of India is
 - a) Appointed by union cabinet
 - b) **Elected indirectly by the people**
 - c) By the Vice President
 - d) Nominated by Chief justice of India

267. Who elects President of India?
 a) **By the Electoral College** b) By Prime Minister
 c) By Supreme court d) By Vice President
268. The President is elected indirectly by the electoral college consisting
 a) Members of Lokasabha b) Members of Rajyasabha
 c) Members of state Legislative assemblies d) **All of the above**
269. The president of India is elected indirectly by the Electoral College. Which of the following is not included in the Electoral College?
 a) **Nominated members of LS, RS & assemblies of the union territories**
 b) Elected members of Lokasabha
 c) Elected members of Rajyasabha
 d) Elected members of state legislative assembly
304. Which one of the following does not take part in the election of the President?
 a) Members of Lokasabha b) Members of Rajyasabha
 c) Members of Legislative assembly d) **Members of Legislative Council**
270. No person shall be eligible for the election as President of India unless he is a
 a) A member of RS b) **Qualified to contest the Lokasabha**
 c) A member of LS d) Qualified to contest Rajyasabha
305. To be eligible (age in years) for appointment as President of India, a candidate must be
 a) Over 50 b) Age limit is not prescribed in Constitution
 c) **Over 35** d) over 30
271. The election of the office of the President is conducted by
 a) Chief justice of India b) **Election Commission**
 c) Prime Minister d) Parliament
272. Oath to the President is administered by
 a) **Chief justice of India** b) Chief Election Commissioner
 c) Prime Minister d) Speaker
273. How many times the President can seek re-election to his post
 a) Once b) Twice
 c) Thrice d) **Infinite time**
274. What is the eligibility, age and tenure of office of the President and vice-President?
 a) 40 and 5 b) 35 and 6 c) **35 and 5** d) 40 and 6
275. What is the maximum age for election to the office of President
 a) 75 b) 85 c) 95 d) **No age limit**
276. The dispute regarding the election of President and Vice President is decided by
 a) **Supreme Court** b) Election Commission
 c) High Court d) Parliament

277. President can tender his resignation to
 a) Prime Minister
 b) **Vice President**
 c) Chief Justice of India
 d) Chief Election Commissioner
278. A bill for the purpose of re-organization of States shall be introduced in either of House of the Parliament with the prior approval of
 a) Vice-President
 b) **President**
 c) Prime Minister
 d) Speaker of LS
279. Who is the commander-in-chief of all the armed forces
 a) Vice-President
 b) **President**
 c) Prime Minister
 d) Speaker of LS
280. How many Anglo Indians and other members can be nominated by the President to the LS & RS?
 a) 2 and 22
 b) **2 and 12**
 c) 12 and 22
 d) 1 and 12
281. The President will decide the question as to disqualification of the MPs in consultation with
 a) Vice-President
 b) **Election Commissioner**
 c) Prime Minister
 d) Speaker of LS
282. Which article empowers the President to give assent to Bills
 a) 100
 b) **111**
 c) 52
 d) 123
283. Which article empowers the President to seek an advice from Supreme Court?
 a) **143**
 b) 111
 c) 52
 d) 123
284. The President of India may
 a) **Dissolve LS**
 b) Dissolve RS
 c) Adjourn LS
 d) Adjourn RS
285. The President is immune from the following during the term of Office
 a) The President shall not be answerable to any court for the exercise and performance of his duty of his office
 b) No criminal proceedings shall be instituted
 c) No process for the arrest or imprisonment of the President shall be issued from any court
 d) **all of the above**
286. An ordinance promulgated by the President when Parliament is not in session is
 a) Invalid
 b) **Valid**
 c) Unlawful
 d) Illegal
287. The Ordinance making power of the president is subjected to the control of the
 a) Supreme Court
 b) Vice President
 c) Prime Minister
 d) **Parliament**
288. The Indian President can be impeached by the Parliament if
 a) He refuses to sign bill passed by the Parliament
 b) Unable to discharge his duties due to old age
 c) Failure to follow the advice given by the Prime Minister and Council of Ministers
 d) **He is charged with the violation of the Constitution**

289. Impeachment proceeding of the President shall be initiated in
 a) **Either House of Parliament** b) Only in Lokasabha
 c) Only in Rajyasabha d) in Supreme Court of India
290. The system of impeachment of President is borrowed from the constitution of
 a) **USA** b) USSR c) China d) Britain
291. Till now any President has been removed under the motion of Impeachment
 a) Once b) Twice c) Thrice d) **No**
292. Final authority to make a proclamation of Emergency rests with
 a) Chief justice of India b) **President**
 c) Prime Minister d) Speaker
293. President can grant pardon in
 a) All cases involving death sentence
 b) All cases of Punishment by court martial
 c) An offence against law in union and concurrent list
 d) **All of the above**
294. The President of India is not having
 a) Legislative & Executive Power b) Financial and Judicial Power
 c) Military and Diplomatic power d) **Power to control Judiciary**
295. Financial powers of the President involves
 a) To appoints finance Commission
 b) Obligation of president to see that the annual income-Expenditure statement (Budget) is placed before the Parliament for approval
 c) Money bill can be introduced after the prior approval of the President
 d) **All of the above**
296. This is not the legislative power of the President
 a) To Assent legislation b) To summon each of the house
 c) **To grant Pardon** d) To nominate 12 members to RS
297. Who is the Ex-officio chairman of the Rajyasabha
 a) **Vice-President** b) President
 c) Prime Minister d) Speaker of LS
298. When the office of the president is vacant, the same must be filled within
 a) 4 months b) 8 months c) **6 months** d) 12 months
299. In the event of death or resignation of President who discharge the duties of President?
 a) Prime Minister b) **Vice President**
 c) Chief Justice of India d) Chief Election Commissioner
300. Who discharge the duties of President if both President and Vice President seat are vacant?
 a) Prime Minister b) Vice President
 c) **Chief Justice of India** d) Chief Election Commissioner

313. Who is the Constitutional head of the state
a) The Prime Minister b) **The President**
c) The Speaker d) The Chief Justice of India
306. The Custody of the contingency fund of India is with
a) The Prime Minister b) **The President**
c) The finance minister d) The Chief Justice of India
307. Who is having the power to summon and dissolve the House of LS ?
a) The Prime Minister b) **The President**
c) The Speaker d) The Chief Justice of India
308. A bill presented in parliament after its pass in the parliament becomes an Act after
a) **The President has given assent to it**
b) Prime minister sign to it
c) it passed by both the houses
d) the court decision
309. Veto power is the power of _____ to withhold or refuse to assent a legislation
a) The Prime Minister b) **The President**
c) The Speaker d) The Chief Justice of India
310. Veto power is the power of _____ to withhold or refuse to assent a legislation
a) **Executive** b) Legislature
c) Judiciary d) all of the above
311. Who has the power to pardon in case of capital punishment?
a) The Prime Minister b) **The President**
c) The Home Minister d) The Chief Justice of India
312. Which Article empower the President to grant pardon?
a) 70 b) 71 c) **72** d) 73
313. Pardoning power exercises by President on the advice of
a) **Union Home Minister** b) Vice-President
c) Chief Justice of India d) Speaker of Lok-sabha
314. Which of the following constitutional post is enjoyed for a fixed term?
a) **The President** b) Prime Minister
c) Governor d) all of the above
315. The President can nominate two members to LS to give representation to
a) SC & ST community b) Backward Class
c) **Anglo-Indians** d) Muslim community
316. The President, the head of the State under Parliamentary system in India enjoys
a) **Only nominal Power** b) No power
c) Absolute power d) Real Power

317. When President has discretionary power in appointing the Prime Minister?
 a) When LS is Dissolved b) **when no political party enjoys majority in LS**
 c) Never d) When Prime minister Joins another Party
318. The ordinance pronounce by the President usually remain in force for
 a) **six weeks after the commencement of next session of Parliament**
 b) Six weeks from the date of issue
 c) six months from the date of issue
 d) six months after the commencement of next session of Parliament
319. Maximum life of the ordinance pronounce by the President
 a) six years b) Six weeks c) **six months and Six weeks** d) six months
320. The President address is prepared by
 a) Special secretary of the President b) Parliamentary affairs Ministry
 c) **Prime Minister and his cabinet** d) a cabinet Minister of President's Choice
321. Who will appoint attorney general of India?
 a) **President** b) Chief Justice of India
 c) Prime Minister d) Law minister
322. Vice President of India can be removed from office before expiry of his/her term by
 a) **Two houses of Parliament** b) President at his discretion
 c) RS with two-third majority d) President with the consent of majority of state MLAs
323. Who will elect vice president of India?
 a) **MPs both RS & LS** b) MPs only LS
 c) MPs only RS d) President
324. The Vice-President of India is ex-officio chairman of
 a) Lok Sabha b) **Rajyasabha**
 c) National development Council d) Planning commission
325. Who decides disputes regarding the election of Vice-President?
 a) Speaker b) **Supreme Court**
 c) Prime Minister d) President
314. The Vice-President of India is elected
 a) By the people b) By the members of LS
 c) By the MLAs d) **By members of both the houses of the Parliament**
315. Who is ex-officio chairman of Rajyasabha
 a) President b) **Vice-President** c) Speaker d) Governor
316. The Vice-President
 a) **Right to preside over RS** b) Executive power
 c) Legislative power d) Pardoning power

CHAPTER 8: PRIME MINISTER & UNION COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

326. Which Article provide that there shall be a Council of Ministers headed by Prime Minister?
a) 71 b) 72 c) 73 d) **74**
327. The phrase under the Article 74 that there shall be a Council of Ministers headed by Prime Minister is
a) **Mandatory** b) Directory
c) Discretion of President d) Discretion of LS
328. The Prime Minister is
a) Head of the State b) **Head of the Government**
c) Constitutional Head d) All of the above
329. The Office of the Prime Minister is
a) Is based on conventions b) **created by the Constitution**
c) Created by a Statute/law d) all of the above
330. The Prime Minister is
a) Elected by the RS b) Elected by the LS
c) **Appointed by President** d) Elected by both the houses in joint sitting
331. Who is the real executive under Indian Constitution?
a) President b) **Prime Minister**
c) Chief Election Commissioner d) Chief Justice
332. Who is chief spoke person of the union Government?
a) President b) **Prime Minister** c) Speaker d) Home Minister
333. Who is the chairman of the Planning Commission and National Development Council?
a) President b) **Prime Minister**
c) Chief Election Commissioner d) Chief Justice
334. The Minister of the Union Cabinet are responsible/answerable to
a) The Prime Minister b) **The Lokasabha**
c) The Speaker d) The President
335. The Council of Ministers are collectively responsible/answerable to
a) The Prime Minister b) **Parliament** c) The People d) The President
336. Collective responsible of the cabinet means all ministers are collectively responsible to
a) The Prime Minister b) **The Lokasabha**
c) The Speaker d) The President
337. The union ministers hold during the pleasure of President which in fact means during the pleasure of
a) **The Prime Minister** b) The Chief Justice of India
c) The Speaker d) None of the above
338. A Member of Council of Union Ministers can be dismissed by President
a) **On recommendation of the Prime Minister** b) On advice of Chief Justice of India
c) On the recommendation of the Speaker d) On his Own

339. Sole channel to communicate the President and his council of Ministers is
 - a) **The Prime Minister**
 - b) The Chief Justice of India
 - c) The Speaker
 - d) Vice-President
340. A person to be appointed as Prime Minister
 - a) **Should become member of Lokasabha or Rajyasabha within 6 Months**
 - b) Should be a post graduate
 - c) Should be a Chief Minister of State
 - d) Should be a Law Graduate
341. Generally the Prime Minister is
 - a) **Leader of the Majority Party in LS**
 - b) Senior Most MP
 - c) A Close Friend of President
 - d) Not a MP
342. Prime Minister hold office
 - a) As long as he enjoys the confidence of President
 - b) As long as he enjoys the confidence of Council of Ministers
 - c) For a fixed term of 5 years
 - d) **As long as he enjoys the confidence of Parliament**
343. Who announces the government policies on the floor of the House?
 - a) **The Prime Minister**
 - b) The Chief Justice of India
 - c) The Speaker
 - d) Vice-President
344. Who recommend the dissolution of Lok Sabha to the President?
 - a) **The Prime Minister**
 - b) The Chief Justice of India
 - c) The Speaker
 - d) Vice-President
345. Who preside over the meeting of the Council of Minister
 - a) **The Prime Minister**
 - b) The Chief Justice of India
 - c) The Speaker
 - d) Vice-President
346. The Members of Council of Union Ministers are appointed by
 - a) **The President on the advice/recommendation of Prime Minister**
 - b) The President on recommendation of Parliament
 - c) The Speaker on recommendation of Parliament
 - d) The Prime Minister on recommendation of his party
347. Who allocate portfolios among the Council of Union Ministers
 - a) **The President on the advice/recommendation of Prime Minister**
 - b) The President on recommendation of Parliament
 - c) The Speaker on recommendation of Parliament
 - d) The President of ruling Party
348. A person can be a Prime Minister or Union Minister without being member of Parliament for a maximum period of
 - a) 4 months
 - b) **6 months**
 - c) 5 Years
 - d) 1 years
349. Indian Constitution is silent on the concept of
 - a) **Deputy Prime Minister**
 - b) Deputy Speaker
 - c) Deputy Chairman
 - d) None of the above

350. The Prime Minister of India
- Has full desecration to choose the member of Union Council of Minister**
 - is free to choose his minister only from among the members of LS or RS
 - is free to choose his minister after consultation of the President
 - Has only limited powers in the choice of his cabinet colleagues/minister
351. The number of Minsters in the Union Cabinet is fixed by the
- The Prime Minister
 - Parliament**
 - The People
 - The President
352. Who will determine the rank of different Ministers in Union and State council of Ministers?
- The Prime Minister & Chief Minister**
 - Parliament and Assembly
 - The People
 - The President and Governor
353. Who will allocate the portfolio to the Minsters in the Union Cabinet
- The Prime Minister**
 - Parliament
 - The People
 - The President
354. Who is regarded as 'Key stone of the Indian Constitution or cabinet arch'?
- The Prime Minister**
 - The Chief Justice of India
 - President
 - Home Minister
355. Who said that 'Prime Minister is the Key stone of the Indian Constitution '?
- Jennings**
 - Lord Moreyc) Munro
 - H.J.Laski
356. Who acts as a channel between Parliament and President of India?
- The Prime Minister**
 - The Chief Justice of India
 - The Speaker
 - Vice-President
357. The office of the deputy Prime Minister
- Created by original Constitution
 - Extra Constitutional Growth**
 - Created by 86th Amendment Act
 - all of the above
358. Salary of which one of the following is not charged on consolidate fund of India?
- President
 - Chief Justice of India
 - Comptroller & Auditor general of India
 - Prime Minister**
359. Generally a union Minister should be a member of
- Judiciary
 - Union territory
 - Parliament**
 - none of the above
360. A prime minister acts as a medium of communication between
- LS & RS
 - Ministry & President**
 - Speaker & Deputy Speaker
 - President & Vice-President

CHAPTER 9 : PARLIAMENT/UNION LEGISLATURE

361. Legislate means
a) Make Constitutional amendment b) **Make Law**
c) Form Government d) Put administration authority in to action
362. The word Parliament is derived from the French word “PARLER” which means
a) To vote b) To pass bill c) **To talk** d) To assemble
363. The Parliament of India is composed of
a) LS and RS b) LS and President
c) RS and President d) **President, LS and RS**
364. The Parliament may confer by law any functions on the authorities concerned except
a) Prime Minister b) Council of Ministers
c) Attorney General d) **President**
365. The first session of the Parliament after the general election is
a) **Mandatory** b) discretionary c) Directory d) No such Rule
366. The first session in every year of the Parliament is called as
a) **Budget session** b) Winter session
c) Monsoon session d) Primary session
367. Usually general budget is presented in the Parliament
a) Last day of March b) **Last day of February**
c) First day of March d) First day of February
368. The first session in every year of the Parliament is commence with the address of
a) **President** b) Prime Minister c) Opposition Leader d) Speaker
369. The first Hour of the every sitting in both houses of the Parliament is devoted to
a) Zero Hour b) **Question hour** c) one Hour d) none of the above
370. The Zero Hour of the Parliament is
a) An hour when money bill is introduced
b) A period exclusively reserved for introduction of private member
c) The period of recess intervening between the two bills sessions of the Parliament
d) **The period immediately following the question hour when the members voice their concerns on various matters of public importance**
371. The immediate hour of the question hour is
a) **Zero Hour** b) Special hour
c) Answer hour d) second hour
372. Which one of the following is not done by President?
a) Dissolving of LS b) Prorogation of Parliament
c) Summoning of Parliament d) **Adjournment of the houses of Parliament**

373. The Parliament of India Consists of
 a) LS & RS
 b) LS, Speaker and Prime minister
 c) President & Prime Minister
 d) **President, LS & RS**
374. To contest for the election of LS, the person
 a) Should be a Citizen of India
 b) Must not hold office of profit
 c) Must not less than 25 years of age
 d) **all of the above**
375. To contest for the election of LS, the person should be
 a) **Citizen of India**
 b) Resident of India for at least 10 years
 c) Resident of India for at least 12 years
 d) Resident of India for at least 05 years
376. LS is superior to RS because
 a) Its members directly elected by the peoples
 b) It can oust the council of minister through a vote of no-confidence
 c) It alone controls the purse
 d) **all of the above**
377. The other name of Lok-sabha(LS) is
 a) Lower House/House of state
 b) Upper House/House of state
 c) Upper House/House of People
 d) **Lower House/House of people**
378. Which one among the following is identified as the 'democratic chamber'
 a) **LS**
 b) RS
 c) Both LS & RS
 d) none of the above
379. Members of LS are
 a) Indirectly elected by state Legislatures
 b) Nominated by President
 c) **Directly elected by the people**
 d) None of these
380. How many seats are reserved for the Union territories in the LS?
 a) 15
 b) **20**
 c) 25
 d) 30
381. How many members are representing states in India in the LS?
 a) **530**
 b) 500
 c) 510
 d) 550
382. Seats are allocated to the states in the LS on the basis of
 a) **Their Population**
 b) their Size
 c) Their Size & Resources
 d) Their Size, Resources and Population
383. Which state send maximum representative to LS?
 a) Karnataka
 b) Madhya Pradesh
 c) Rajasthan
 d) **Uttar Pradesh**
384. The other name of Rajya sabha (RS) is
 a) Lower House/House of state
 b) **Upper House/House of state**
 c) Upper House/House of People
 d) Lower House/House of people
385. Which one among the following is identified as the 'Knowledge House'
 a) LS
 b) **RS**
 c) Both LS & RS
 d) none of the above

386. To contest for the election of RS, the person
 a) Should be a Citizen of India b) Must not hold office of profit
 c) Must not less than 30 years of age d) **all of the above**
387. In the RS, the States have been provided representation on the basis of
 a) **Their Population** b) their Size
 c) Their Size & Resources d) Their Size, Resources and Population
388. Which state send maximum representative to RS?
 a) Karnataka b) Madhya Pradesh c) Rajasthan d) **Uttar Pradesh**
389. The members of RS Shall be elected by
 a) **MLAs** b) MPs and MLA's c) Members of LS d) Peoples
390. The RS is a Permanent House but
 a) 1/3 of its members retire every year b) **1/3 of its members retire in two years**
 c) 1/3 of its members retire in three years d) 1/3 of its members retire in four years
391. One third of members of RS retire every_____ year.
 a) **Two** b) Three c) Four d) Five
392. Who among the following may belong to RS but can speak in both the Houses?
 a) **Ministers** b) Nominated MPs of RS c) Leader of the House of RS d) Deputy Chairman of RS
393. Which of the following powers vested exclusively in the RS?
 a) To initiate impeachment proceedings b) To remove vice-President
 c) **To recommend creation of new all India services** d) All of the above
394. What is the minimum age in years to contest to the LS and RS?
 a) 18 & 21 b) **25 & 30** c) 25 & 35 d) 30 & 35
395. Which one of the following is presided over by non-member?
 a) LS b) **RS**
 c) Vidhana Sabha d) VidhanaParishad
396. Who decides dispute regarding the disqualification of MPs?
 a) **Presidentin consultation with the election commission** b) Election commission
 c) The President d) concerned House
397. Who decides dispute regarding the disqualification of MPs under **DEFECTION LAW**?
 a) **The Speaker** b) Election commission c) The President d) concerned House
398. The Speech made by the MP on the floor of the house
 a) Can be questioned in any court b) **Cannot be questioned in any court**
 c) Can be questioned in Supreme Court d) Can be questioned in High Court
399. A MP enjoys immunity from prosecution for having said anything
 a) **In the Parliament** b) Anywhere during the session of Parliament
 c) At a Press Conference d) Anywhere at any time

400. The Parliament or State Legislature can declare a seat vacant if a member absents himself without permission for _____ days.
a) 30 b) **60** c) 90 d) 120

401. No confidence motion against council of ministers can be introduced in
a) **LS** b) RS
c) both in LS & RS d) None of the above

402. Law made by the Parliament on any subject is
a) **Uniformly applicable to all states** b) desecration of state Govt.
c) Applicable to only those state which give consent d) none of the above

403. Law made by the Parliament
a) Can be declared as extra territorial b) **cannot be declared as extra territorial**
c) Can be declared as extra territorial only by Supreme Court d) none of the above

404. Which of the following shall not be introduced in RS?
a) Ordinary Bill b) Finance Bill c) **Money Bill** d) None of the above

405. A money bill can be originated/initiated
a) Only in RS b) **Only in LS**
c) In either house of Parliament d) Only in Joint sitting of LS & RS

406. Which of the following bill shall be introduced in LS only with prior approval of President?
a) Ordinary Bill b) Finance Bill c) **Money Bill** d) None of the above

407. Which of the following bill the President bound to give his assent without sending it back for fresh consideration?
a) Ordinary Bill b) Finance Bill
c) **Money Bill** d) None of the above

408. A money bill passed by the LS can be delayed by the RS for a maximum period of
a) one month b) 3 months c) **14 days** d) 6 months

409. Who decides/certify that a bill is Money bill and his decision is final?
a) **Speaker** b) President
c) Prime Minister d) Vice-President

410. Which of the following bill the President can send it back for fresh consideration?
a) **Ordinary Bill** b) Finance Bill
c) Money Bill d) None of the above

411. How many times the President can send back non-money bill for fresh consideration?
a) **Once** b) Twice
c) Thrice d) Any Number of

412. Who among the following can initiate amendment to the Constitution?
a) Legislative Assemblies of State b) **Either House of the Parliament**
c) President d) None of the above

413. Which of the following bill must be passed by each house of Parliament separately by special majority?

 - a) Ordinary Bill
 - b) Finance Bill
 - c) Money Bill
 - d) **Constitution amendment bill**
414. The term of LS can be extended beyond its normal term of 5 years by

 - a)**President during only National Emergency**
 - b) President during all type of Emergency
 - c) President on recommendation of Election commission
 - d) President at his desecration
415. The continuation of National Emergency beyond the period of 6 months is possible only with the approval by

 - a)**Parliament with special majority**
 - b) Parliament with simple majority
 - c) Supreme Court
 - d) Both Supreme Court & High Court
416. What is the maximum gap in months permissible between 2 sessions of Parliament?

 - a) 3
 - b)**6**
 - c) 9
 - d) 12
417. Who can dissolve Lokasabha before the expiry of its term of 5 years?

 - a) President at his desecration
 - b) **President on recommendation of the Prime Minister**
 - c) None of the these
 - d) President on recommendation of the Speaker
418. The RS can be dissolved by

 - a) The President
 - b) The Speaker
 - c) The Chairman of RS
 - d) **cannot be dissolved**
419. Which of the following statement correctly describes a ‘Hung Parliament’?

 - a) The Prime Minister resigned but the Parliament is not dissolved
 - b) The Parliament lacks quorum to conduct its business
 - c) **A Parliament in which no Party has a clear majority**
 - d) all of the above
420. Who reserve the right to convene the joint sessions of LS and RS?

 - a) **The President**
 - b) The Speaker
 - c) The Chairman of RS
 - d) Prime Minister
421. The President can call a joint session of the both the house of Parliament

 - a) If a bill passed by the one House is rejected by the other house
 - b) If the amendment proposed to a bill by one house is not acceptable to other house
 - c) If the house does not take any decision for 6 months on a bill remitted by the other
 - d) **All of the above**
422. The differences between the two houses of can be resolved through

 - a) **A joint session of both the houses**
 - b) Calling joint committee
 - c) A mediator
 - d) Mediation by parliamentary Minister
423. Who presides over the joint session of Parliament?

 - a) President
 - b) Vice-President
 - c) **Speaker**
 - d) Prime-Minister

424. Quorum i.e., the minimum Number of Members required to be present in the either house of LS or RS to transact any business is ____ of total strength
 a) **One-Tenth** b) One -third
 c) One-Fifth d) One- Twentieth
425. Special Majority means more than
 a) 1/3 majority b) **2/3 majority**
 c) 1/2 majority d) 1/4 majority
426. The House of People (LS) can be adjourned sine-die by the
 a) President b) Vice-President
 c) **Speaker** d) Prime-Minister
427. Who preside over LS if the Speaker&Deputy Speaker is vacant?
 a) A senior most member of LS b) Deputy Chairman of RS
 c) A member chosen by Council of Ministers d) **A Member appointed by President**
428. Which assembly presided by non-member?
 a) LS b) **RS**
 c) Stare assembly d) All of the above
429. The speaker of the LS uses his power of casting of vote only
 a) To save the existing Government b) In case of Emergency
 c) **In case of tie (when votes equal)** d) In case of Constitutional amendments
430. LS Secretariat works under the direct supervision of the
 a) **Speaker** b) Minister of Parliamentary Affairs
 c) President d) Prime minister
431. Who of the following is consider as the custodian of the Parliament?
 a) President b) Vice-President
 c) **Speaker** d) Prime-Minister
432. A Member after being elected as Speaker of LS, Generally
 a) Joins ruling party b) **Cuts-off his connections with hisparty**
 c) Becomes chief spokesman of party d) none of the above
433. Which of the following is the correct definition of the term “WHIP”?
 a) a document publish by the government
 b) a situation in which all the members of the political party attend the session of Parliament but need not to participate in voting
 c) **A situation in which all the members of the political party are required be present in the session of Parliament and vote according to the instructions of the party**
 d)None of these
434. The speaker can submit his resignation by addressing to
 a) President b) Vice-President
 c) **Deputy-Speaker** d) Prime-Minister

ATTORNEY GENERAL OF INDIA

435. Attorney General of India is the _____ of Union Government.
a) Highest financial officer b) Highest financial & legal officer
c) **Highest Legal/law officer** d) defense custodian
436. Attorney General of India is appointed by
a) Prime Minister b) union Law Minister
c) Chief Justice of India d) **President**
437. if the attorney general of India wishes to tender his resignation before expiry of his term, he has to address his resignation to the
a) Speaker of Loksabha b) union Law Minister
c) Chief Justice of India d) **President**
438. Who of the following acts as the Chief Legal Advisor to the Government of India
a) **Attorney General of India** b) union Law Minister
c) Chief Justice of India d) President
439. Who has the right to participate in proceedings of the Parliament even though he is not a MP?
a) **Attorney General of India** b) Chief Election Commissioner
c) Chairman of UPSC d) Comptroller & Auditor general of India
440. attorney general of India holds office
a) For life time b) as long as he enjoys the confidence of the Parliament
c) For fixed term of 6 years d) **During the pleasure of the President**
441. which of the following duties/functions assigned to attorney general of India
a) To control state income & expenditure b) **to render legal advice to Central Govt.**
c) To arbitrate dispute between Centre and States d) Both answers a and c

CHAPTER 10: DIVISION Of POWER BETWEEN CENTRE & STATE

442. Under the Indian Constitution, the subjects of administration have been divided into (2014, 2015)
a) Twolists b) **Three lists** c) Fourlists d) Fivelists
443. How the constitution of India has distributed the powers to different levels?
a) Central List b) State List c) Concurrent List d) **All of the above**
444. In a federation source of power for the states is the
a) **Constitution** b) Federal Legislatures c) Federal Courts d) none of the above
445. How many subjects are there in the Central, State and Concurrent List originally?
a) **97, 66 & 47** b) 66, 97 & 47 c) 47, 66 & 97 d) 47, 97 & 66
446. Economic planning is a subject in the
a) Central List b) State List c) **Concurrent List** d) All of the above
447. Railway is a subject under
a) **Central List** b) State List c) Concurrent List d) Special List
448. Lotteries organized by the State Government comes under
a) Central List b) **State List** c) Concurrent List d) Special List
449. Distribution of subjects between Center and State is enumerated under _____ Schedule
a) 5th b) 6th c) **7th** d) 8th
450. Sarkaria commission was appointed by central Government to report on
a) **Center-State Relations** b) Electoral reforms
c) Inter-State disputes d) Tribal Development
451. Parliament has exclusive power to make laws with respect to any matter enumerated in
a) **List –I (Central List)** b) List II (State List) c) List-III (Concurrent List) d) Special List
452. State Legislatures have exclusive power to make laws with respect to any matter enumerated in
a) List –I (Central List) b) **List II (State List)**
c) List-III (Concurrent List) d) Special List
453. Both Parliament & State Legislature has power to make laws with respect to any matter enumerated in
a) List –I (Central List) b) List II (State List)
c) **List-III (Concurrent List)** d) Special List
454. If any matter not enumerated either in under state list or concurrent list than who has the power to legislate on such matters
a) **Parliament Only** b) State Legislatures only
c) Local Self Governments d) Supreme Court
455. If law made by the Parliament is inconsistent with the Law made by the state legislatures under list-III Concurrent list, which law will remain in effect?
a) **Law made by the Parliament** b) Law made by the State Legislatures
c) Law which is former d) Law which is later

CHAPTER 11: GOVERNOR

456. Who appoints the Governor of the state
a) Chief Minister b) **President** c) Chief Justice of State d) Chief Justice of India
457. Who is the Constitutional head/Executive head of the state Government
a) Chief Minister b) President c) Prime Minister d) **Governor**
458. Generally Governors of a state belongs to
a) the same state b) **some other state** c) Neighboring state d) none of the above
459. Governor of the state acts as
a) **Agent of the President** b) Real Executive of the state
c) Advisor to central Govt d) Secretary of the President
460. Governor holds office
a) **During the Pleasure of the President** b) As long as he enjoys the confidence of CM
c) During the Pleasure of the state Ministers d) none of the above
461. A governor can be
a) **Transferred from one state to another** b) cannot transferred from one state to another
c) Can be transferred with his consent d) none of the above
462. Governor has the power to dissolve
a) **Legislature assembly** b) Legislative Council
c) Lok-sabha d) Rajya sabha
463. Who appoint and administer oath to Chief Minister?
a) Chief Justice of High Court b) President
c) Prime Minister d) **Governor**
464. the governor is accountable for his/her action to
a) Chief Minister b) **President**
c) Prime Minister d) the people of the state
465. the Districts courts Judges and Magistrates shall be appointed by
a) Chief Minister b) President
c) Prime Minister d) **Governor**
466. What is the eligibility age and tenure in years of the office of the Governor?
a) 30 & 5 b) 35 & 6 c) **35 & 5** d) 5 & 35
467. As a matter of convention while appointing the Governor of a state, the president consults
a) **Chief Minister** b) Vice-President c) Chief Justice of India d) all of them
468. Governor is the part and parcel of
a) **State Legislature** b) State Judiciary c) Union Judiciary d) Parliament
469. The governor may resign before expiry of the term 5 years in writing to
a) Chief Minister b) **President** c) Chief Justice of State d) Chief Justice of India

470. **Governor of a state plays a dual Role as an agent of President and as the**
 a) **Constitutional Head of the State** b) Agent of Prime Minister
 c) Agent of Chief Minister d) Agent of Chief Justice of India
471. **Governor of a state should**
 a) be a resident of the state b) **not hold any other office of profit**
 c) be a member of Lok-sabha d) be a member of legislative assembly of that state
472. Can one person can act as Governor for more than one state?
 a) No b) yes but only for 3 months c) **Yes** d) yes but only for 6 months
473. Who appoints the Vice-chancellor of the Universities
 a) Chief Minister b) President c) Prime Minister d) **Governor**
474. Executive Powers of the state Government shall be exercised in the name of
 a) Chief Minister b) President c) Prime Minister d) **Governor**
475. Which of the following legislative power is enjoyed by the Parliament?
 a) **All of these**
 b) Can summon and prorogue the state legislature
 c) Can appoint 1/6 of the members of the Legislative Council
 d) Can nominate Anglo Indian to the Legislative assembly
476. who discharge duties of the office of Governor if it fall vacant due to death or vacant till the appointment of new Governor
 a) Chief Justice of India b) **Chief Justice of State**
 c) Chief Minister d) President
477. **there is no provision for impeachment of**
 a) President b) Chief Justice of India
 c) Vice-president d) **Governor**
478. The Contingency fund of the state is operated by
 a) President b) Chief Minister
 c) Finance minister of state d) **Governor**
479. Which of the following is correct regarding to the Governor of the state?
 a) He can recommend to the President to impose President Rule/state emergency in state
 b) He has the power to issue ordinance when the legislature is not in session
 c) No money bill can be introduced in state legislature without prior permission of Governor
 d) **all of the above**

CHAPTER 12: CHIEF MINISTER

480. Who appoints and administer oath to CM and Council of ministers of state?
a) Chief Justice of High Court b) President
c) Prime Minister d) **Governor**
481. a cabinet minister of the state can be removed by the
a) Prime Minister b) President
c) **Chief Minister** d) Governor
482. the Council of ministers in state remains in power
a) for 5 years b) **as long as it retains the confidence of the Legislative assembly**
c) During the pleasure of Governor d) During the pleasure of the president
483. the channel of the communication between the Governor and the State council of minister is
a) Prime Minister b) President
c) **Chief Minister** d) Senior most minister
484. CM of the all the states are the members of the
a) Finance Commission b) Planning commission
c) Interstate Council d) **National Development Council**
485. this is not the power of CM
a) To advice the Governor b) to control over the state ministers
c) **To control over state Judiciary** d) formation of the Government
486. the CM of the state cannot vote for president and vice-president Election if he is a
a) **MLC** b) a care taker of the Govt
c) not proved majority in LS d) himself is a candidate for President ship
487. what is the effect of the death of the CM?
a) **New CM will be appointed** b) imposition of President Rule
c) New Election to Assembly d) None of the above
488. Chief Minister is the Head of the Council of Minister therefore on his resignation to CM post or death of the CM
a) **Automatically dissolves the Council of Ministers** b)
c) d)

CHAPTER 13: STATE LEGISLATURE

489. What is the minimum age to contest to the election of MLA & MLC?
a) **25 & 30** b) 25 & 35 c) 30 & 25 d) 30 & 35
490. What is the tenure in years of office of MLA & MLC?
a) 5 & 5 b) 6 & 5 c) **5 & 6** d) indefinite
491. State Legislative Council cannot be dissolved however 1/3 of its members retire after
a) every 3 years b) **every 2 years** c) every 1 year d) every 5 years
492. State Legislative Council
a) every 3 years b) **cannot be dissolved** c) every 1 year d) every 5 years
493. which among the following house can not be dissolved but can be abolished
a) **Legislative Council** b) Lok Sabha c) State Legislative assembly d) Rajyasabha
494. **Which of the following bodies can be abolished but can not be dissolve?**
a) **Legislative Council** b) Lok Sabha c) State Legislative assembly d) Rajyasabha
495. **Which of the following bodies can be abolished but can not be dissolve?**
a) **Legislative Council** b) Lok Sabha c) State Legislative assembly d) all of the above
496. the Emoluments of the Ministers of the state, speaker of the state legislative assembly, chairman of the state Legislative Council shall be determined by
a) **state Legislature** b) Governor c) Parliament d) Chief Minister
497. the term of the Legislative Assembly can be extended during the period of emergency
a) **for the period of one year** b) for the period of two year
c) for the period of 3 years d) for the period of 6 months
498. **Parliament or State Legislature can declare a seat vacant if the member is absent without taking permission from the session for the period of**
a) 30 days b) **60 days** c) 90 days d) 120 days
499. Bicameral system means
a) **Presence of Two houses** b) Presence of one houses
c) Presence of Three houses d) Presence of four houses
500. Unicameral system means
a) Presence of Two houses b) **Presence of one houses**
c) Presence of Three houses d) Presence of four houses
501. What is the system of Legislature in Karnataka?
a) Cameral b) unicameral c) **bicameral** d) none of the above
502. The Members of state legislature or members of parliament can claim immunity from _____ proceedings.
a) Criminal b) Civil & Criminal c) Petty d) **Civil**

503. Which category of professional people are entitled to elect their representatives to the state Legislative Council (LS)?
 a) **Graduates & teachers of not lower than secondary school level in the state**
 b) Doctors doing private practice in the state
 c) Chartered accountants practicing in state
 d) Lawyers practicing in the courts
504. Graduates & teachers of not lower than secondary school level constitute a separate constituency for the election of the specified number of members to
 a) State Legislative assembly b) **State Legislative Council**
 c) Rajyasabha d) Lokasabha
505. the State Legislative Council in a state can be created or abolished by the
 a) **Parliament on the recommendation of the State Legislative Assembly**
 b) Parliament
 c) State legislative assembly
 d) President on the recommendation of the state legislative council
506. Speaker of the state Legislative shall be elected by the
 a) **Members of Legislative assembly** b) all members of state legislature
 c) governor of the state d) CM of the state
507. Speaker of the state Legislative Assembly shall be removed by the House by passing a resolution
 a) **after 14 days clear notice passed by majority of all the members of house**
 b) passed by the majority of total membership of house
 c) passed by 1/3 majority
 d) passed by simple majority
508. the speaker of the state legislative assembly can be resigned to office by addressing to
 a) Governor of the state b) President
 c) **Deputy Speaker of Legislative assembly** d) CM
509. who is the custodian of the state legislative assembly?
 a) Governor of the state b) President
 c) **Speaker of Legislative assembly** d) CM
510. who is the neutral in the affairs of the party politics?
 a) Finance Minister b) **Speaker** c) Home minister d) CM
511. the speaker enjoys
 a) **Right to vote only in case of tie** b) No right to vote
 c) Right to vote like the other members d) none of the above
512. **In Karnataka the No of Seats in Legislative assembly and Legislative Council are**
 a) 224 & 80 b) **224 & 75**
 c) 75 & 224 d) 80 & 224

CHAPTER 14: JUDICIARY

513. The Supreme Court of India is created by
a) **Constitution** b) Act of Parliament
c) Indian Independence Act, 1947 d) Indian Independence Act, 1951
514. the seat of SC is at
a) Bombay b) Calcutta c) **New Delhi** d) Bengaluru
515. the chief and other justice of the SC & HC are appointed by
a) Governor b) **President** c) Chief Justice of India d) none of the above
516. Which is the highest court of the appeal?
a) **Supreme Court** b) High Court c) District Court d) Presidential court
517. Supreme Court of India consists of a Chief Justice and _____Judges
a) 25 b) 35 c) 40 d) **30**
518. Who is the final interpreter of Indian Constitution?
a) **Supreme Court** b) President c) High Court d) Prime Minister
519. All cases involving an interpretation of Indian Constitution fall within the
a) Advisory Jurisdiction b) **Original Jurisdiction**
c) Appellate Jurisdiction d) Discretionary power of SC
520. power of the Supreme Court to decide dispute between the center and states fall under
a) Advisory Jurisdiction b) **Original Jurisdiction**
c) Appellate Jurisdiction d) Discretionary power of SC
521. Appellate Jurisdiction of Supreme Court includes
a) Special Leave appeals b) Appeal in Criminal cases
c) Appeal in civil cases d) **All of the above**
522. who has the power to extend or restrict the jurisdiction of Supreme court with respect to any matter contained under union list
a) Union Law minister b) President
c) **Parliament** d) Chief Justice of India
523. **who has the power to increase the number of judges of Supremecourt**
a) Union Law minister b) President c) **Parliament** d) Chief Justice of India
524. the judges of the Supreme Court Holds office till they attain the age of
a) 70 b) 62 c) **65** d) 60
525. **Which of the following has been wrongly listed as a criteria/qualification for appointment as a judge of Supreme Court?**
a) Must in the opinion of the president, he must be a distinguish judge
b) Must have been served as an advocate of a High Court for not less than 10 years
c) Must have been served as judge of a High court for 5 years
d) **Must have attained the age of 55 years**

526. the judges of SC after retirement are not permitted to carry on practice before
 a) Supreme Court b) High Court c) Others District courts d) **All of the above**
527. the Judges of the Supreme Court
 a) **can be removed by the President on the recommendation of Parliament**
 b) can be removed by the President on the recommendation of Prime Minister
 c) can be removed by the President on his discretion
 d) can not be removed from the office during the tenure of the SC judges
528. the Judges of the Supreme Court can be removed on the ground of proved misbehavior by _____ if the Parliament passes a resolution with 2/3 members present and voting
 a) Union Law Minister b) **President** c) Prime minister d) Chief Justice of India
529. Under advisory Jurisdiction Supreme Court of India gives its advise/opinion to
 a) Planning commission b) Union Law Minister c) **President** d) Prime Minister
530. Supreme Court of India tenders its advice to the president on the matter of law or fact
 a) On its own
 b) Only if the issue poses a threat to the unity and integrity of the country
 c) Only if the matter relates to Fundamental Rights
 d) **Only if he seeks advice**
531. the advice of the Supreme court to the president is
 a) **Not binding** b) biding
 c) Binding in certain cases only d) binding if the advice tender unanimously
532. **Which of the following statements regarding the Supreme Court is not correct?**
 a) Acts as guardian of Constitution
 b) Acts as guardian of liberties of the people of India
 c) Has the final power to investigates disputes regarding the election of President and Vice President
 d) **Acts as guardian or protector of DPSP**
533. the framers of Indian Constitution borrowed the idea of Judicial Review from the constitution of
 a) UK b) France
 c) **USA** d) Japan
534. Which article of the Constitution empower the Supreme Court to issue writs of various kinds?
 a) **32** b) 214 c) 236 d) 226
535. Natural Justice means
 a) **Just, Fair & reasonable action** b) justice according to the provision
 c) Justice based on enacted law d) All of the above
536. which is not the function of the Judiciary
 a) Acting as the guardian of the citizen's right
 b) Settling the conflict between the state and center govt.
 c) **Catching the criminals**
 d) Issuing the writs

HIGH COURTS

537. **who has the power to increase the number of judges of Highcourt**
a) State Law minister b) **President** c) Parliament d) Chief Justice of High Court
538. Who appoints the Chief Justice and other judges of the High Court?
a) State Law minister b) **President** c) Parliament d) Governor
539. What is the retirement age in years of the Chief Justice and other judges of the High Court?
a) 60 b) 65 c) 70 d) **62**
540. **Salaries and other emoluments of the Chief Justice and other judges of the High Court shall be decided by the**
a) State Law minister b) President c) **Parliament** d) State Legislature
541. Which article of the Constitution empower the High Court to issue writs of various kinds?
a) 32 b) 214 c) 236 d) **226**
542. Which article of the Constitution empower the Supreme Court and High Court to issue writs of various kinds?
a) 32 and 236 b) 226 & 32 c) 236 and 32 d) **32 & 226**
543. Who has the power to establish common High Court for two or more states?
a) Union Law minister b) President c) **Parliament** d) Chief Justice of India
544. Who superintendents all the subordinate courts in the state?
a) Union Law minister b) State Law Minister c) **High Court** d) Supreme Court
545. The power to extend or restrict the jurisdiction of High court is vested with
a) State Legislature b) President c) **Parliament** d) Chief Justice of India
546. A temporary judge of the High Court can hold office for a maximum period of
a) 5 years b) **2 years** c) 4 years d) 3 years
547. Which one of the following Union Territory has a High courts of its own?
a) Chandigarh b) Pondicherry c) **Delhi** d) Lakshdweep & Diu and Daman

CHAPTER 16: CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISION TO SC & ST'S, WOMEN, CHILDREN AND OBC

548. Which Article of Indian Constitution provides for reservation to SC & ST in Lok-sabha?
a) 300 b) **330** c) 320 d) 370
549. Which Article of Indian Constitution provides for reservation to SC & ST in State Legislative assembly?
a) 300 b) **332** c) 320 d) 370
- 550. Following act does not amount to practicing untouchability**
a) Denying access to any shop b) Refusing admission to a Hospital
c) Refusing to sell goods and render service d) **Denying access to home**
551. in which year untouchability abolished
a) 1947 b) **1950** c) 1960 d) 1955
- 552. Constitution seeks to protect the interest of the SC & ST by reserving seats for them in**
a) Public Services b) In Legislatures c) In defense service d) **Answer a and b**
553. Indian Constitution guarantees reservation of Seats for SC & ST
a) **in Lok Sabha (LS) & Legislative Assemblies (LA)** b) Rajyasabha (RS)
c) only in Legislative Assemblies (LA) d) Only in Lok Sabha (LS)
554. Seats for SC & ST not reserved in
a) Lok Sabha (LS) b) **Rajyasabha (RS)** c) Legislative Assemblies (LA) d) All of the above
555. the Special officer who looks in to the working of the safeguards for SC & ST is called
a) **Commissioner for SC & ST** b) Commissioner for Social welfare
c) Commissioner for family welfare d) Commissioner for OBC
556. Under 95th Amendment Act, 2009 the reservation for SC & ST extended up to the year _____.
a) 2010 b) 2030 c) 2040 d) **2020**
557. What is the Maximum percentage of Jobs that can be reserved for the backward class people?
a) 60 % b) **50%** c) 40 % d) 70%
558. Which Article of Constitution provides for establishment of National Commission for SC & ST?
a) **338 and 338 A** b) 339 and 340 c) 339 and 339 A d) 340 and 340A
- 559. Certain seats shall be reserved for SC & ST in Lok-sabha on the basis of their**
a) **Population** b) Education c) Backwardness d) Economic Condition
560. the Mandal commission for backward classes was set up in
a) **1978** b) 1988 c) 1986 d) 1998
561. Which Commission appointed by the Government of India to investigate the conditions of the socially and economically Backward classes of society?
a) **Mandal Commission** b) Nanavati Commission
c) Narasimhan Commission d) Singhvi Commission

562. Which of the following Prime Minister was implemented the recommendation of the Mandal Commission?
a) Indira Gandhi b) P.V.Narasimha Rao
c) **V.P.Sing** d) H.D.Devegowda
563. According to the Marriage Act of 1954 the age is fixed at ____for Men and ____for Women
a) 25 & 18 b) 22 & 19
c) 21 & 16 d) **21 & 18**
564. Who are consider to be the vulnerable group?
a) SC an ST's b) OBC's
c) **Women and Children** d) All of the above

EMERGENCY PROVISION

565. Which Article under Indian Constitution authorizes the President to proclaim an emergency?
a) **352** b) 350 c) 252 d) 324
566. National Emergency can be proclaimed under Article
a) **352** b) 360 c) 356 d) 370
567. The Indian Constitution is designed to work as a Unitary Government during the time of
a) Normally b) At the will of the Presidentc) **Emergency** d) When Parliament so desires
568. During National emergency, Indian federation turns into (2014)
a) Federal b) **unitary**c) quasi-federal d) Quasi-unitary
569. When National Emergency is in operation the president cannot suspend following Article?
a) 14 & 15 b)**20 & 21** c) 32 d) 14 & 16
570. Final authority to make proclamation of Emergency rests with_____.
a) Supreme Court b) Prime Ministerc) Parliament d) **President**
571. Who is empower to make proclamation of Emergency?
a) Supreme Court b) Prime Minister c) Parliament d) **President**
572. President can proclaim National emergency with the recommendation of the
a) **Union Cabinet** b) Prime Minister c) Parliament d) Supreme court
573. President can proclaim National emergency on recommendation of the
a) **Union Council of Ministers** b) Prime Ministerc) on his own d) Supreme court
574. To declare/proclaim National emergency a decision must be taken by the
a) **Union Council of Ministers**b) Prime Minister c) Parliament d) Supreme court
575. President can proclaim emergency with the recommendation of the Union cabinet. such reco shall be
a) Oralrecommendation b)**written recommendation**
c) Majority in the house d) none of the above

576. How many types of emergency are provided/envisaged by the Constitution of India?
 a) 1(One) b) 2(Two) c) **3 (Three)** d) 4(Four)
577. President can proclaim emergency on the ground of
 a) War b) Armed rebellion c) External aggression d) **All of the above**
578. President can proclaim national emergency
 a) **Due to threat arising on account of foreign attack or armed rebellion**
 b) Only in the event of foreign attack
 c) Only in the event of armed rebellion
 d) None of the above
579. This is not a ground to declare National emergency
 a) War b) Armed rebellion c) External aggression d) **Serious Internal disturbance**
580. How many times national emergency has been declared by the President so far?
 a) 1 (once) b) 2 (Twice) c) **3 (thrice)** d) Never
581. **State or Constitutional Emergency** can be proclaimed under Article
 a) 352 b) 360 c) **356** d) 370
582. Breakdown of Constitutional machinery in **a state is** popularly known as
 a) National Emergency b) **President Rule** c) Financial Emergency d) All of the Above
583. President Rule can be imposed on the states
 a) **On failure of constitutional machinery** b) During National Emergency
 c) During general Election d) at any time as president think it necessary
584. When state emergency proclaimed all or any of the functions of the state Govt. are assumed by
 a) **President** b) Governor c) Prime Minister d) Supreme court
585. If state fails to comply with the directives of the central government the president can
 a) **Declare failure of constitutional machinery and may impose president rule**
 b) Send reserved police to secure compliance with the directions
 c) Dissolve state assembly and order for fresh elections
 d) None of the above
586. This is not the ground for imposition of President Rule or state emergency
 a) Failure to maintain law and order
 b) Failure to comply with the directives of the central government
 c) **No clear majority**
 d) Failure of Constitutional machinery in state
587. Financial Emergency can be proclaimed under Article
 a) 352 b) **360** c) 356 d) 370

588. Financial Emergency can be proclaimed on the ground of
- If there is a threat to the financial stability or credit of India**
 - To meet the extraordinary expenses of conduction war
 - On the recommendation of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India
 - If a majority of state recommend to impose financial emergency
589. During financial emergency, the president
- Order the reduction of Salaries and allowances of the central and state civil servants
 - Order the reduction of Salaries of the Judges of Supreme court and High Court
 - Ask all the states to reserve all money or financial bill passed by the state legislature for his consideration
 - All of the above**
590. when financial emergency proclaimed by the president
- Salaries and allowances of any class of employees of central and state may be reduced**
 - Repayment of Government debt will stop
 - Payment of the salaries to the public servants will be postponed
 - Union budget will not be presented
591. the 3 types of proclamation of Emergencies made by the President have to be placed before the each house of Parliament for its approval by majority of 2/3 members present and voting
- One month in case of National Emergency and Two months in case of Financial emergency and state emergency**
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ELECTOROL PROCESS

592. Electoral system in India is largely based on the pattern of
- Britain**
 - France
 - USA
 - Russia
593. Elections in India are held on the basis of
- Single Member Constituencies**
 - Double Member Constituencies
 - Multi Member Constituencies
 - None of the above
594. Who has the power make **NECESSARY PROVISIONS** with respect to all matters relating to elections to the Parliament and state legislatures including the preparation of electoral roll & delimitation of the Constituencies?
- President
 - Election Commission
 - Prime Minister
 - Parliament**
595. Elections to Lok-sabha and State Legislative Assemblies are conducted on the basis of
- Single transferrable vote
 - Universal adult franchise**
 - Proportional representation
 - Limited suffrage
596. What is the system of Elections used to elect President and Vice President
- Direct Election
 - Universal adult franchise
 - Proportional representation**
 - preferential system

597. Which of the following provision kept democracy alive in India?
a) Fundamental Rights b) DPSP c) Fundamental Duties d) **Electoral Provisions**
598. the CM of the state cannot vote for president and vice-president Election if he is a
a) **Member of Legislative Council(MLC)** b) a care taker of the Govt
c) Not proved majority in LS d) himself is a candidate for President ship
599. Citizens of India have the right to cast his vote after attaining the age of _____ years
a) 23 b) 16 c) **18** d) 21
600. 61st Constitutional Amendment reduced the voting age from
a) 23 to 18 b) 18 to 15 c) **21 to 18** d) 21 to 19
601. the Chief Election commissioner is appointed by
a) **President** b) Supreme Court c) Prime Minister d) Parliament
602. the Chief Election commissioner is
a) Appointed by **President** b) appointed by an order Supreme Court
c) Appointed by Prime Minister d) elected by Parliament
603. the Chief Election commissioner holds office
a) 5 years or until they attain the age of 65 years
b) 5 years or until they attain the age of 62 years
c) **6 years or until they attain the age of 65 years**
d) 6 years or until they attain the age of 62 years
604. the Chief Election commissioner can be removed before expiry of the term by President on the recommendation of
a) Vice-President b) Supreme Court c) Prime Minister d) **Parliament**
605. the Chief Election commissioner can be removed by
a) Vice-President b) Supreme Court c) Prime Minister d) **Parliament**
606. Regional Election commissioner may be appointed
a) Vice-President b) Supreme Court c) Prime Minister d) **President**
607. Regional Election commissioner may be appointed by the president with consultation of
a) Vice-President b) Supreme Court c) Prime Minister d) **Election Commission**
608. The Regional election commissioners shall be removed by president on the recommendation of
a) Vice-President b) Governor c) Prime Minister d) **Chief Election Commissioner**
609. Elections to the Parliament, State Legislature, President and Vice-president is conducted by
a) **Election Commission** b) Regional Election Commission
c) State Election Commission d) none of the above
610. Elections to the Local Self Government is conducted by
a) Election Commission b) Regional Election Commission
c) **State Election Commission** d) none of the above

611. Election Commission does not conduct election to
a) **Speaker of Lok-sabha** b) President c) Parliament & State Legislature d) Vice President
612. Election Commission does not conduct election to
a) **Post of Prime Minister** b) President c) Parliament & State Legislature d) Vice President
613. the Control of preparation of electoral rolls for Parliament and state Legislature is vested with
a) **Election Commission** b) Cabinet c) Parliament d) President
614. Who has been made responsible for free and fair election in the country?
a) President b) **Chief Election Commissioner** c) Prime Minister d) Parliament
615. For elections to Lok-sabha and state assemblies, nomination papers can be filed by
a) **Any Citizen whose name appears in electoral roll** b) Any Citizen of India
c) Citizen Permitted by Election Commission d) Any person resides in India
616. Party system in India can be described as
a) Bi-Party b) Single Party c) **Multy Party** d) A mixture of all these
617. In India the citizen have been given the right to vote on the basis of
a) Education b) Economic status c) **Age** d) Duration of stay in India
- 618. Which categories of person not entitled to exercise vote through postal ballot?**
a) Civil Servants on election duty b) Member of armed forces
c) Member of foreign services posted abroad d) **Indian Nationals settled abroad**
619. Which body give recognition to the political parties?
a) Parliament b) office of President
c) **Election Commission (EC)** d) Office of the Governor
620. Who accord recognition to the political parties as national and regional parties?
a) Parliament b) office of President
c) **Election Commission (EC)** d) Office of the Governor
621. to recognized as national party a party must secure at least
a) **4% of the valid Vote in four or more states** b) 8 % of the valid Vote in four or more states
c) 4 % of the valid Vote in Eight or more states d) 10 % of the valid Vote in four or more states
622. to recognized as regional party a party must secure at least
a) **4% of the valid Vote in state** b) 10 % of the valid Vote in state
c) 15 % of the valid Vote in state d) 25 % of the valid Vote in state
623. Election disputes shall be decided by
a) President b) Supreme Court c) **Election Commission (EC)** d) Parliament

