

MUL TIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. The Constitution of India was enacted by a Constituent Assembly set up
(a) **under the Cabinet Mission Plan, 1946** (b) under the Indian Independence Act, 1947
(c) under a resolution of the Provisional Govt (d) by the Indian National Congress
2. The members of the Constituent Assembly were
(a) directly elected by the people (b) nominated by various political parties
(c) nominated by the rulers of the Indian states (d) **elected by the provincial assemblies**
3. The idea of a Constituent Assembly to frame a Constitution for India was first mooted by
(a) **the Swaraj Party in 1935** (b) the Indian National Congress in 1936
(c) the Muslim League in 1942 (d) the All Parties Conference in 1946
4. The Constituent Assembly set up under the Cabinet Mission Plan had a strength of
(a) **389 members** (b) 411 members (c) 298 members (d) 487 members
5. The first meeting of the Constituent Assembly of India was held on
(a) 26 January 1948 (b) 16 August 1947
(c) **9 December 1946** (d) 26 November 1947
6. Which one of the following acted as the Provisional President of the Constituent Assembly?
(a) C. Rajagopalachari (b) **Dr. Sachchidanand Sinha**
(c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad (d) Jawaharlal Nehru
7. On December 11, 1946 the Constituent Assembly elected _ as its permanent Chairman
(a) Jawaharlal Nehru (b) **Dr. Rajendra Prasad**
(c) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar (d) K.M. Munshi
8. Who acted as the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly?
(a) **B.R. Ambedkar** (b) C. Rajagopalachari
(c) Rajendra Prasad (d) Jawaharlal Nehru
9. The strength of the Constituent Assembly, after the withdrawal of the Muslim League, was reduced to
(a) **299 members** (b) 329 members (c) 331 members (d) 359 members
10. The Objective Resolution, which outlined the philosophy of the Indian Constitution, was moved in the Constituent Assembly by
(a) Dr. S. Radhakrishnan (b) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
(c) **Jawaharlal Nehru** (d) B.R. Ambedkar
11. How many committees were set up by the Constituent Assembly for framing the Constitution of India?
(a) **13** (b) nine (c) 17 (d) seven
12. The Drafting Committee of the Constitution, including the chairman, comprised of
(a) **seven members** (b) five members (c) nine members (d) three members
13. The Constitution of India was adopted on
(a) 26 Jan 1950 (b) 26 Jan 1949 (c) **26 Nov 1949** (d) 31 Dec 1949

14. Who of the following is regarded as the architect of the Indian Constitution?
 (a) Jawaharlal Nehru (b) **B.R. Ambedkar**
 (c) B. N. Rau (d) Rajendra Prasad
15. Who of the following acted as the Constitutional Advisor to the Constituent Assembly?
 (a) B.R. Ambedkar (b) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
 (c) **B.N. Rau** (d) Dr. Sachchidanand Sinha
16. The Constitution of India came into force on
 (a) **26 January 1950** (b) 26 January 1952
 (c) 16 August, 1948 (d) 26 November 1949
17. Which one of the following provisions of the Constitution came into force soon after its adoption on 26 November 1949?
 (a) provisions relating to citizenship (b) elections
 (c) provisional Parliament (d) **All the above.**
18. The Constituent Assembly of India took all decisions by
 (a) simple majority (b) two-thirds majority
 (c) **consensus** (d) all the above methods
19. January 26 was selected as the date for the inauguration of the Constitution because
 (a) it was considered to be an auspicious day
 (b) on that day the Quit India Movement was started in 1942
 (c) **the Congress had observed it as the Independence Day in 1930**
 (d) none of the above.
20. Which one of the following is not treated as part of the Constitution?
 (a) Preamble (b) Fundamental Rights
 (c) Directive Principles of State Policy (d) **None of the above.**
21. The Constitution of India, at present, contains
 (a) 295 Articles (b) **over 440 Articles** (c) 259 Articles (d) 301 Articles
22. How many schedules the Constitution of India contains _
 (a) 9 (b) 10 (c) 11 (d) **12**
23. Into how many parts has Indian Constitution been divided?
 (a) 1 (b) 11 (c) 21 (d) **22**
24. Which one of the following exercised the most profound influence on the Indian Constitution?
 (a) **The Government of India Act, 1935** (b) The U.S. Constitution
 (c) British Constitution (d) The UN Charter
25. Which one of the following feature was borrowed by the Indian Constitution from the British Constitution?
 (a) **parliamentary system of government** (b) rule of Law
 (c) law-making procedure (d) all the above.
26. India adopted a federal system with a strong centre from
 (a) U.S.A. (b) **Canada** (c) Australia (d) New Zealand

27. Which one of the following features was borrowed by the framers of the Constitution from U.S. Constitution?
- (a) Judicial Review (b) Fundamental Rights
(c) Removal of judges of the Supreme Court (d) **all the above.**
28. The emergency provisions of the Constitution of India were greatly influenced by
- (a) the Government of India Act 1939 (b) **the Weimar Constitution of Germany** (c) the Constitution of the United States (d) the Constitution of Canada
29. Which one of the following features of the Indian Constitution was greatly influenced by the Government of India Act, 1935?
- (a) Federal scheme (b) powers of the federal judiciary
(c) Office of the governor (d) **all the above**
30. India borrowed the idea of Directive Principles of State Policy from Constitution of
- (a) The Weimar Republic of Germany (b) **the Republic of Ireland**
(c) The South Africa (d) None of the above
31. The Constitution of India is
- (a) Rigid (b) flexible (c) **partly rigid and partly flexible** (d) very rigid.
32. The parliamentary system of g India is based on the parliamentary government exist in
- (a) France (b) Canada (c) **Britain** (d) all the above countries
33. The Constitution of India is
- (a) A **union of states** (b) quasi-federal
(c) A federation of states territories (d) partly unitary and partly ft
34. The Constitution declares India state', which means
- (a) Religious worship is not all (b) religions are patronised
(c) **The state regards religions affair of the citizen a discriminate on this basis**
(d) None of the above
35. The Preamble to the Constitution declares India
- (a) A Sovereign, Democratic Republic (b) a Socialist, Democratic Republic
(c) **A Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic** (d) None of these
36. The Preamble to the Indian Constitution reads:
- (a) We, the people of India adopt, enact and give to India this Constitution
(b) We ,the members of the Constituent Assembly adopt, enact and give to ourselves this Constitution.
(c) We, the citizens of India adopt, enact and give to ourselves this Constitution.
(d) We, the people of India in our Constituent Assembly adopt, enact and give to ourselves this Constitution.
None of the options are correct.....
37. What was the exact constitutional status of the Indian Republic on January 26, 1950, when the Constitution was inaugurated?
- (a) A Democratic Republic (b) **a Sovereign Democratic Republic**
(c) A Sovereign Secular Democratic Republic (d) a Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic

38. The Preamble was proposed before the Drafting Committee by
(a) B.N. Rao (b) B.R. Ambedkar (c) **Jawaharlal Nehru** (d) Sardar Patel
39. The words 'socialist secular' and 'the unity and integrity of the nation' were added to the Constitution by the _ Amendment
(a) **42nd** (b) 44th (c) 52nd (d) none of the above.
40. How many times has the Preamble of the Indian Constitution been amended so far?
(a) **Once** (b) twice (c) thrice (d) never
41. The Preamble was for the first time amended by the
(a) 24th Amendment (b) **42nd Amendment** (c) 44th Amendment (d) none of the above
42. The words 'socialist and secular' used in the Preamble were
(a) Part of the original Preamble (b) added by the 29th Amendment
(c) **Added by the 42nd Amendment** (d) added by the 44th Amendment
43. The ideals of liberty, equality and fraternity enshrined in the Preamble of the Constitution of India were adopted under inspiration from
(a) **The French Revolution** (b) the Russian Revolution
(c) the American Declaration of Independence (d) the UN Charter.
44. In which case did the Supreme Court hold that the Preamble was not a part of the Constitution?
(a) **Berubari case** (b) Golak Nath case (c) Keshavananda Bharati case (d) None of the above
45. In which case did the Supreme Court give a ruling that the Preamble was a part of the Constitution?
(a) Golak Nath case (b) Berubari case (c) **Keshavananda Bharati case** (d) All the above cases
46. Which one of the following has been described as the soul of the Indian Constitution?
(a) The chapter on Fundamental Rights
(b) the chapter on Directive Principles of State Policy
(c) **The Preamble** (d) The provisions regarding Judicial Review
47. What is the chief source of political power in India?
(a) **The people** (b) the Constitution (c) the Parliament (d) Parliament & State Legislature
48. The Constitution describes the Indian Union as
(a) India, i.e., Bharat (b) India, i.e., Bharatvarsha
(c) India, i.e., Hindustan (d) **None of the above.**
49. How many types of political units existed in India at the time of independence?
(a) **two** (b) three (c) four (d) only one
50. The two persons who played a vital role in the integration of princely states were:
(a) Sardar Patel and Jawaharlal Nehru (b) **Sardar Patel and V.P. Menon**
(c) Sardar Patel and Rajendra Prasad (d) Sardar Patel and K M Munshi

51. The power to form new states or change the boundaries of existing states rests with
 (a) The President (b) **The Parliament** (c) the Election Commission (d) none of these
52. at present. India consists of
 (a) 25 states and 9 union territories (b) 24 states and 7 union territories
 (c) **28 states and 7 union territories** (d) 21 states and 11 union territories
53. The states were reorganised on linguistic basis in
 (a) 1947 (b) 1951 (c) **1956** (d) 1966
54. The first commission appointed by the Government in 1948 to examine the case for the reorganisation of states on linguistic basis was headed by
 (a) Justice Wanchoo (b) Justice M C Mahajan (c) **Justice S K Dhar** (d) None of these
55. The famous JVP Committee consisting of Jawaharlal Nehru, Vallabhbhai Patel and Pattabhi Sitaramayya. was appointed in December 1948 to
 (a) examine the case of establishment of secular polity in the country
 (b) **examine the issue of reorganization states on linguistic basis**
 (c) determine the compensation to be to the rulers of Indian states consequences to the merger of their states with In ,.
 (d) None of the above
56. Which state enjoys the distinction of be' the first linguistic state of India?
 (a) West Bengal (b) **Andhra Pradesh** (c) Tamil Nadu (d) Punjab
57. The States Reorganisation Commission, up in 1953 to consider the demand linguistic states, was headed by
 (a) **Fazl Ali** (b) K M Pannikkar (c) H N Kunzru (d) M C Mahajan
58. The States Reorganisation Act, divided the entire country into
 (a) 22 states and 9 union territories (b) **14 states and 6 union territories**
 (c) 17 states and 7 union territories (d) four categories. of states
59. The correct chronological order in which following states of India were created is
 1. Andhra Pradesh 2. Maharashtra 3. Punjab 4. Nagaland
 (a) **1,2,4,3** (b) 1,2,3,4
 (c) 2, 1,4,3 (d) 4,3,2, I
60. The Punjab Reorganisation Act, whi' created the states of Punjab and Haryana 1966, was enacted on the basis of recommendations of the
 (a) Dhar Commission (b) Dass Commission
 (c) **Shah Commission** (d) Mahajan Commission
61. Which of the following states were initial given the status of autonomous state a subsequently made full-fledged states?
 (a) **Meghalaya and Sikkim** (b) Assam and Bihar
 (c) Meghalaya and Jammu and Kashmir (d) Nagaland and Assam
62. The day-to-day administration of a union territory is looked after by
 (a) The Union Home Minister (b) the Lt. Governor
 (c) **The President** (d) a state minister of home affairs

63. The structure of administration in various union territories
 (a) has been prescribed in the Constitution (b) is determined by the Union Home Minister
 (c) **is determined by the Parliament**
 (d) is determined by the President
64. The administrators of Union Territories are designated as
 (a) Lieutenant Governor
 (b) Chief Commissioners
 (c) Administrators
 (d) **all these**
65. The following states were created after 1960. Arrange them in ascending chronological order of their formation.
 1. Haryana 2. Sikkim
 3. Nagaland 4. Meghalaya
 (a) 1,2,3,4 (b) 2,3,4, 1
 (c) 2,4, 1,3 (d) **3, 1,4,2**
66. For the Union Territories without legislative councils of their own, laws are passed by the (a) the Union Home Ministry
 (b) **the Parliament**
 (c) the President
 (d) the Administrator
67. Which one of the following is the 28th State of the Union of India.
 (a) Uttaranchal
 (b) **Jharkhand**
 (c) Chhattisgarh
 (d) None of the above
68. Which one of the following was a Union Territory before it was accorded the status of a full-fledged state?
 (a) Himachal Pradesh
 (b) Tripura
 (c) Manipur
 (d) **all the above**
69. Which one of the following has been wrongly listed as a Union Territory?
 (a) Chandigarh (b) Pondicherry
 (c) **Tripura** (d) none of the these
70. The Constitution of India
 (a) **provides single citizenship**
 (b) provides double citizenship
 (c) contains no provision regarding citizenship
 (d) provides multiple citizenship
71. The detailed provisions regarding acquisition and termination of Indian citizenship are contained in
 (a) the Indian Independence Act, 1947 (b) the orders issued by the Provisional Government in 1946
 (c) **an act passed by the Indian Parliament in 1955**
 (d) Part VII of the Constitution
72. Which of the following is not a condition for becoming a citizen of India?

- (a) citizenship by birth
 - (b) citizenship by descent
 - (c) **citizenship through acquisition of property**
 - (d) citizenship by naturalisation
73. Who is competent to prescribe conditions for acquisition of citizenship?
- (a) Election Commission
 - (b) **Parliament**
 - (c) President
 - (d) Parliament and state legislatures jointly.
74. What is the minimum duration of stay essential before a person can apply for Indian citizenship?
- (a) 3 years
 - (b) **5 years**
 - (c) 7 years
 - (d) 10 years
75. The Fundamental Rights of Indian citizens are contained in
- (a) **Part III of the Constitution**
 - (b) Part IV of the Constitution
 - (c) the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution
 - (d) none of the above
76. The original Constitution classified the Fundamental Rights into seven categories but now there are only
- (a) three categories
 - (b) four categories
 - (c) five categories
 - (d) **six categories.**
77. Which one of the following has been added to the list of original Fundamental Rights? (a)
- right to property
 - (b) right to Constitutional Remedies
 - (c) right to Freedom of Religion
 - (d) **None of the above**
78. Which one of the following has been wrongly listed as a Fundamental Right?
- (a) **right to property**
 - (b) right to constitutional remedies
 - (c) right to move freely throughout the country
 - (d) right to assemble peacefully
79. Which one of the following is not a Fundamental Right?
- (a) **right to strike**
 - (b) right against exploitation
 - (c) right to equality
 - (d) right to freedom of religion
80. Which one of the following has since ceased to be a Fundamental Right?
- (a) right to constitutional remedies
 - (b) **right to property**
 - (c) right to freedom of speech
 - (d) all the above
81. Which one of the following Fundamental Rights has been subject of maximum litigation since the inauguration of the Constitution?

- (a) right to freedom of speech (b) right to constitutional remedies (c) **right to property**
(d) right against exploitation
- 82. Right to private property was dropped from the list of Fundamental Rights by the (a)
42nd Amendment
(b) **44th Amendment**
(c) 52nd Amendment
(d) none of the above
- 83. The Fundamental Rights
citizens were
(a) **incorporated in the original Constitution** (b) outlined in an Act of Parliament passed
in 1952
(c) incorporated by the 42nd Amendment (d) incorporated by the 44th Amendment
- 84. Which one of the following Fundamental
Rights was described by Dr. B Ambedkar as 'the heart and soul of Constitution'. .
(a) right to equality
(b) right to religion
(c) **right to constitutional remedies** (d) all the above
- 85. The right to equality
(a) prevents the state from making special
provision for women, children
backward classes
(b) permits the state to make discrimination
on ground of residence
(c) **permits the state to make special
provisions for women, children
backward classes**
(d) permits the state to nationalise
means of production and distribution
- 86. Right to freedom can be restricted
(a) in the interest of security of the states
(b) in the interest of friendly relations with foreign states
(c) in the interest of public order
(d) **on all the above noted grounds**
- 87. Which one of the following freedoms, enshrined in Article 19 of the Constitution has since been
abolished?
(a) freedom to assemble peacefully with arms
(b) **freedom to acquire, hold and dispose of property**
(c) freedom to reside and settle in any part of the country
(d) freedom to carry on any profession, occupation, trade or business
- 88. The right against exploitation prohibits
(a) traffic in human beings
(b) *begar*
(c) employment of children below 14 years of age in factories, mines etc.
(d) **all the above**
- 89. The Fundamental Rights of Indian citizens
(a) **can be suspended by the President during national emergency**
(b) can be suspended by the President during all types of emergencies
(c) can be suspended by the President with the prior approval of the Supreme Court at any time
(d) cannot be suspended under any condition
- 90. The Fundamental Rights of Indian citizens have been criticised on the ground that
(a) they are hemmed in by too many restrictions

- (b) they are couched in language beyond the comprehension of ordinary citizens
 - (c) they are absolute
 - (d) **both (a) and (b)**
91. Which one of the following Fundamental Rights is restrained by the Preventive Detention Act?
- (a) right to religion
 - (b) right to constitutional remedies
 - (c) **right to freedom**
 - (d) right to equality
92. The power to impose reasonable restrictions on the Fundamental Rights of Indian citizens rests with
- (a) the Supreme Court
 - (b) **the Parliament**
 - (c) the President
 - (d) none of the above
93. Who has been vested with the power to decide whether the restrictions imposed on the Fundamental Rights of Indian citizen are reasonable or not?
- (a) the Parliament
 - (b) the President
 - (c) **the courts**
 - (d) none of the above
94. The Government of India introduced Bharat Ratna and Padma Shri awards under
- (a) Article 14 of the Constitution
 - (b) **Article 18 of the Constitution**
 - (c) Article 25 of the Constitution
 - (d) none of the above Articles
95. Which one of the following rights conferred by the Constitution is also available to non-citizens?
- (a) freedom of speech, assembly and association
 - (b) freedom to move, reside and settle in any part of the territory of India
 - (c) freedom to acquire property or to carry on any occupation, trade or business
 - (d) **right to constitutional remedies**
96. Which one of the following has been *wrongly* listed as a special feature of Fundamental Rights in India?
- (a) Fundamental Rights are more sacrosanct than rights granted by ordinary laws
 - (b) Fundamental Rights are subject to reasonable restrictions
 - (c) Fundamental Rights are justiciable and can be enforced through the Supreme Court
 - (d) **none of these**
97. Consider the following statements with regard to compulsory singing of national anthem
1. It will be violative of the right to freedom of speech and expression.
 2. It will be violative of the freedom of conscience and practice and propagation of religion.
 3. There is no legal provision obliging any one to sing the national anthem
- Of these statements
- (a) 1 and 2 are correct
 - (b) 2 and 3 are correct
 - (c) **1, 2, and 3 are correct**
 - (d) none of the above is correct
98. Under the provisions of which Article of the Constitution the government abolished the practice of untouchability?
- (a) Article 16
 - (b) **Article 17**
 - (c) Article 18
 - (d) Article 20
99. In 1996, the Supreme Court upheld the validity of civilian awards, but recommended that the total awards to be given each year in all categories should be restricted to
- (a) 40
 - (b) **50**
 - (c) 60
 - (d) 75
100. The Sikhs in India are permitted to carry *Kirpan*. Under which one of the following

- Fundamental Rights are they permitted to do so?
- (a) right to freedom
 - (b) **right to freedom of religion**
 - (c) right to life and liberty
 - (d) none of the above.
101. Freedom of speech under the Indian Constitution is subject to reasonable restrictions on the grounds of protection of (a) **sovereignty and integrity of the country** (b) the dignity of the office of the Prime Minister
- (c) the dignity of the council of ministers (d) all the above
102. At present, right to property is a
- (a) **Legal Right**
 - (b) Human Right
 - (c) Fundamental Right
 - (d) Natural Right
103. The main objective of the cultural and educational rights granted to the citizens is
- (a) to preserve the rich cultural heritage of India
 - (b) to evolve a single integrated India culture
 - (c) **to help the minorities to conserve their culture**
 - (d) all the above
104. Under the Indian Constitution, the responsibility for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights rests with
- (a) the High Courts
 - (b) all the courts
 - (c) the Supreme Court
 - (d) **both (a) and (c)**
105. A person can move the Supreme Court directly in the event of violation of Fundamental Rights under
- (a) Article 19 (b) **Article 32** (c) Article 34 (d) none of the above
106. The Fundamental Rights of a citizen can be suspended
- (a) by the Parliament through a law enacted by two-thirds majority
 - (b) **by the President during a national emergency** (c) by the Supreme Court (d) none of the above.
107. For the enforcement of Fundamental Rights, the courts can issue
- (a) a decree (b) an ordinance
 - (c) **a writ** (d) a notification
108. Which Fundamental Right granted by the Constitution prohibits traffic in human beings?
- (a) right to equality
 - (b) **right against exploitation**
 - (c) right to freedom
 - (d) none of the above.
109. Legal equality under the Indian Constitution implies that
- (a) **the state cannot enact different laws for different groups of people**
 - (b) **every body is equal before law ??????**
 - (c) to an inferior court to stop proceedings in a particular case
 - (d) to the lower court to transfer a case pending before it to the superior court for trial
110. Right to property was eliminated from the list of Fundamental Rights during the tenure of
- (a) Indira Gandhi (b) Charan Singh (c) Rajiv Gandhi (d) **Morarji Desai**

111. Which authority can a citizen approach for securing right of personal freedom?
 (a) the Parliament
 (b) the President
 (c) Supreme Court alone
 (d) **both Supreme Court and High Courts**
112. Which one of the following rights is available only to the citizens within the territory of India?
 1. freedom of speech
 2. right to form associations or unions
 3. equality before law
 4. freedom to assemble peacefully without arms

Select the correct answer using the code given below

- (a) 1, 2 and 4
 (c) 2, 3, and 4

113. The Constitution provides special protection against exploitation to

1. **Children** 2. **Women**
 3. Tribals 4. Dalits

Select the correct answer using the following codes:

- (a) **1 and 2** (b) 1 and 3
 (c) **1,2 and 3** (d) 2,3 and 4

114. Writs can be issued for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights by

- (a) the Parliament
 (b) the President
 (c) **the Supreme Court**
 (d) all the above

115. Which one of the following is a bulwark of personal freedom?

- (a) *Mandamus* (b) ***Habeas Corpus***
 (c) *Quo Warranto* (d) *Certiorari*

116. Who of the following can amend the Fundamental Rights granted by the Constitution?

- (a) the President
 (b) the Supreme Court
 (c) **the Parliament**
 (d) None of the above

117. The main objective of the Fundamental Rights is to

- (a) ensure independence of judiciary
 (b) promote a socialist pattern of society (c) **ensure individual liberty**
 (d) ensure all the above

118. Under the Indian Constitution, a citizen

- (a) cannot be deprived of his life and liberty under any condition
 (b) can be deprived of life and liberty by the President during emergency
 (c) **can be deprived of life and liberty only in accordance with the procedure established by law**
 (d) None of the above

119. The writ of *Habeas Corpus* is issued

- (a) by a superior court to the lower court directing it to transfer the record of proceedings in a case for its review
 (b) **in the form of an order calling upon a person who has detained another person to bring that person before court and show authority for such detention**
 (c) by a superior court to do something in the nature of his allotted duty
 (d) in the form of an order to stop proceedings in a certain case

120. The writ of *Quo Warranto* is an order from a superior court
- whereby it can call upon a person to show under what authority he is holding the office**
 - the produce a person detained by an official before the nearest court within 24 hours
 - to an inferior court to stop proceedings in a particular case
 - to the lower court to transfer a case pending before it to the superior court for trial.
121. The writ of *Mandamus* is issued by a superior court
- to command a person or public authority to do something in the nature of public duty**
 - to produce an illegally detained person before a court within 24 hours
 - to command a person or public authority to stop proceedings in a case in national interest
 - in all the above cases
122. The writ of *Certiorari* is issued by a superior court
- to an inferior court to stop further proceedings in a particular case
 - to an inferior court to transfer the record of proceedings in a case for its review**
 - to an officer to show his right to hold a particular office
 - to a public authority to produce a person detained by it before the court within 24 hours
123. Which of the following writs literally means 'you may have the body'?
- Habeas Corpus***
 - Mandamus*
 - Quo Warranto*
 - Certiorari*
124. A writ of *Prohibition* is issued by a superior court
- to prevent an inferior court or tribunal from exceeding its jurisdiction or acting contrary to the rules of natural justice**
 - to an inferior court of body exercising judicial or quasi-judicial functions to transfer the record of proceedings in a case for its review
 - whereby it can call upon a person to show under what authority he is holding the office
 - to an authority to produce an illegal detained person before the court for
125. Which one of the following writs liter: means 'what is your authority'?
- Habeaus Corpus*
 - Certiorari*
 - Quo Warranto***
 - Prohibition*
126. Fundamental Duties of the Indian citiz, were
- enshrined in the original Constitution
 - added to the Constitution by the 42 amendment**
 - added to the Constitution by the 441 Amendment
 - added to the Constitution in the wake the Supreme Court judgment Keshavananda Bharati case, with consent of all the political parties
127. The Fundamental Duties of citizens
- lie scattered throughout the Constituu,
 - are contained in Part IV-A of Constitution**
 - are contained in Schedule IX of Constitution
 - are contained in the Presidential Order issued in 1979
128. Which one of the following has wrongly listed as a duty of Indian citizens
- To uphold and protect the sovereign unity and integrity of the country
 - to promote harmony and the spirit common brotherhood among the peOi of India
 - to practice family planning and control population**
 - to protect and preserve the natural environment
129. The Fundamental Duties of Indian citizen were incorporated in the Constitution in
- 1952
 - 1976**
 - 1979
 - 1981
130. Fundamental Duties were incorporated in the Constitution to

- (a) prevent misuse of Fundamental Rights
 - (b) **curb subversive and unconstitutional activities**
 - (c) curb the growing power of the executive
 - (d) make the Fundamental Rights more meaningful
131. What is the main sanction behind the Fundamental Duties?
- (a) **legal** (b) social
 - (c) moral (d) all the above
132. The Directive Principles of State Policy are contained in
- (a) Part III of the Constitution
 - (b) **Part IV of the Constitution**
 - (c) Schedule VII of the Constitution
 - (d) in all the above parts
133. The Directive Principles aim at
- (a) ensuring individual liberty
 - (b) ensuring strengthening of the country's independence
 - (c) **providing a social and economic base for a genuine democracy in the country**
 - (d) achieving all the above objectives
134. The Directive Principles are
- (a) **positive instructions to the government to work for the attainment of set objectives**
 - (b) negative injunctions to the government to refrain from encroaching on the freedom of the people
 - (c) directives to the state to enhance the international prestige of the country
 - (d) directives to the government to pursue a policy of non-alignment
135. Which one of the following amendments accorded precedence to the Directive Principles over Fundamental Rights?
- (a) 24th Amendment
 - (b) 39th Amendment
 - (c) **42nd Amendment**
 - (d) 44th Amendment
136. In which part of the Constitution does the concept of welfare state find elaboration?
- (a) Preamble
 - (b) Fundamental Rights
 - (c) **Directive Principles of State Policy**
 - (d) all the above
137. The Directive Principles of State Policy are (a) justiciable
- (b) **non-justiciable**
 - (c) only some Directive Principles are justiciable
 - (d) None of the above
138. Who said in the Constituent Assembly that the Directive Principles of State Policy are like a 'cheque on a bank payable at the convenience of the bank'?
- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru
 - (b) **K T Shah????**
 - (c) B R Ambedkar
 - (d) K M Munshi
139. Under the Directive Principles of State Policy, the state is expected to provide free and compulsory education to all children up to the age of
- (a) **14 years** (b) 18 years
 - (c) 15 years (d) 16 years
140. Which one of the following is a Directive Principle of State Policy?
- (a) The state shall not deny to any person equality before law.
 - (b) The state shall not discriminate against any person on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth.
 - (c) Untouchability is abolished and its practice in any form shall be punishable by law.
 - (c) **The state shall endeavour to protect and improve the environment.**
141. The 42nd Amendment made additions to the Directive Principles with regard to the following

three matters

1. Participation of workers in the management of industry.
2. Minimising inequality in income and status.
3. Protection of the environment.
4. Free legal aid to the poor.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

- (a) **1,3, and 4** (b) 1,2, and 3
(c) 1,2, and 4 (d) 2,3, and 4
142. Article 40 of the Constitution of India states that "The State shall take steps to organise X and endow them with such powers and authority, as may be necessary to enable them to function as units of self government." In this statement 'X' stands for
(a) **Village Panchayats**
(b) Zilla Parishads
(c) Inter-State Council
(d) none of the above
143. The Directive Principles of State Policy seek
(a) to establish the supremacy of the Constitution
(b) to curb the authoritarian rule
(c) to strengthen judiciary
(d) **to make the Constitution an instrument of social change.**
144. The enforcement of the Directive Principles of State Policy depends on
(a) the resources available with the government
(b) **the will of the government in power** (c) the judiciary
(d) all the above
145. Which one of the following wanted the Directive Principles of State Policy to be the basis of all future legislation?
(a) **B R Ambedkar**
(b) Jawaharlal Nehru
(c) K M Munshi
(d) B N Rau
146. In the event of non-enforcement of the Directive Principles of State Policy by the government, the citizen can approach
(a) the High Court
(b) the Supreme Court
(c) any court of his choice
(d) **none of these**
147. Two statements, one labelled the 'Assertion' (A) and the other labelled the 'Reason' (R), are given below. Examine these statements carefully and decide if the Assertion (A) and the Reason (R) are individually true and if so, whether the Reason is a correct explanation of the Assertion.
Assertion (A): The Directive Principles of State Policy enshrined in the Constitution aim at providing the social and economic base of a genuine democracy.
Reason (R): The Directive Principles are merely directives which the government has to keep in mind while framing policy and are not enforceable through courts.
Select your answer to these assertions from the codes given below
(a) both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
(b) **both A and R are true but R is not a correct explanation of A**
(c) A is true but R is false
(d) A is false but R is true

148. Consider the following statements regarding the Directive Principles of State Policy.

1. The framers of the Constitution borrowed the Directive Principles from the Government of India Act, 1935.
2. The Directive Principles aim at realising the high ideals of justice, liberty, equality and fraternity enshrined in the Preamble to the Constitution.
3. The Directive Principles have to be kept in mind by the government while formulating policy and framing laws.
4. The Directive Principles are justiciable.

Of these statements

- (a) 1, 3 and 4 are correct (b) 2, 3 and 4 are correct
(c) **2, and 3 are correct** (d) 2 and 4 are correct

149. Which amendment of the Constitution sought to enhance the importance of the Directive Principles by providing that no law passed to give effect to Directive Principles of State Policy contained in Articles 39 (b) and (c) shall be deemed to be void on the ground that it abridges the rights conferred by Articles 14 and 19?

- (a) 24th Amendment (b) **25th Amendment** (c) 42nd Amendment (d) 44th Amendment

150. Which amendment of the Constitution accorded precedence to the Directive Principles of State Policy over Fundamental Rights?

- (a) 39th Amendment (b) **42nd Amendment** (c) 44th Amendment (d) none of the above.

151. In which case did the Supreme Court strike down the provisions of the Constitution that accorded primacy to Directive Principles over Fundamental Rights?

- (a) Sajjan Singh case
(b) Golak Nath case
(c) Keshavananda Bharati case
(d) **Minerva Mills case**

152. Which one of the following courts can a citizen move for the enforcement of Directive Principles of State Policy?

- (a) the Supreme Court
(b) the High Court
(c) both (a) and (b)
(d) **None of the above**

153. Which one of the following factors has been responsible for the slow implementation of the Directive Principles?

- (a) Lack of resources with the government (b) **Lack of political will**
(c) vastness of the country
(d) all the above factors

154. Which one of the following Directive Principles are based on Gandhian principles?

1. organisation of village panchayats
2. compulsory education for all children up to the age of 14 years
3. prohibition on use of intoxicating drinks except for medicinal purposes
4. to work for the development of weaker or backward section of the society

- (a) 1 and 2 (b) 2, 3 and 4
(c) **1, 3 and 4** (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

155. Which one of the following Directive Principles reflects socialist ideology?

- (a) to provide adequate means of livelihood to all
(b) to prevent concentration of wealth and means of production and to ensure equitable distribution of wealth and material resources
(c) to ensure a decent standard of living and leisure for all workers
(d) **all the above**

156. Which one of the following has been wrongly listed as a Directive Principle based on 'liberal

principles'?

- (a) **separation of judiciary and executive** ?????
 - (b) provision of a uniform civil code for the country
 - (c) protection of monuments and places of artistic or historical importance
 - (d) none of the above has been wrongly listed .
157. Which one of the following Directive Principles did not form part of the original Constitution and was added subsequently through constitutional amendments?
- (a) to minimise inequality in income, status, facilities and opportunities amongst individuals and groups
 - (b) to protect and improve the environment and to safeguard forests and wild life
 - (c) right of the workers to participate in the management of industries
 - (d) **all the above**
158. Which one of the following distinctions between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy has been wrongly listed?
- (a) Directive Principles are positive instructions to government, while Fundamental Rights are negative injunctions to the government to refrain from doing certain things
 - (b) Directive Principles are non-justiciable, while Fundamental Rights are justiciable
 - (c) in case of conflict between Directive Principles and Fundamental Rights, the latter get precedence
 - (d) **none of the above**
159. In which case did the Supreme Court take the view that the Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles are complementary to each other and there was no need to sacrifice one for the other?
- (a) Golak Nath case
 - (b) Keshavananda Bharati case
 - (c) **Minerva Mills case**
 - (d) all the above cases
160. The Constitution has vested the executive power of the Union government in
- (a) **the President**
 - (b) the Prime Minister
 - (c) the Council of Ministers
 - (d) all the above three
161. The President of India is
- (a) **the head of the state**
 - (b) the head of the government
 - (c) the head of the state as well as government
 - (d) none of the above
162. The President of India is
- (a) directly elected by the people
 - (b) elected by the two houses of Parliament at a joint sitting
 - (c) **elected through an electoral college consisting of the elected members of Parliament and state legislative assemblies**
 - (d) elected by the elected members of Lok Sabha
163. Which one of the following does not take part in the election of the President?
- (a) elected members of Lok Sabha
 - (b) elected members of Rajya Sabha
 - (c) members of the legislative councils
 - (d) **none of the above**
164. The name of the candidate for the office of the President of India has to be proposed by
- (a) any 50 citizens
 - (b) any five members of the Electoral College

- (c) any five members of Parliament
 - (d) **any 50 members of the Electoral College**
165. The election to the office of the President is conducted by
- (a) the Speaker of Lok Sabha
 - (b) the Prime Minister's Office
 - (c) **the Election Commission of India**
 - (d) the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs
166. To be eligible for election as President, a candidate must be
- (a) **over 35 years of age**
 - (b) over 60 years of age
 - (c) over 55 years of age
 - (d) there is no age limit prescribed by the Constitution
167. The President holds office for a term of five years
- (a) from the date on which he is elected
 - (b) **from the date on which he enters office**
 - (c) from the date determined by the Parliament
 - (d) from the date notified by the Election Commission
168. Which one of the following Presidents held office for two consecutive terms?
- (a) **Dr Rajendra Prasad**
 - (b) Dr S Radhakrishnan
 - (c) Dr Zakir Hussain
 - (d) both (a) and (b)
169. Who was the second President of the Indian Republic?
- (a) Dr Zakir Hussain
 - (b) **Dr S Radhakrishnan**
 - (c) Dr V V Giri
 - (d) Dr Rajendra Prasad
170. Who decides the disputes regarding election of the President?
- (a) **the Supreme Court**
 - (b) the Election Commission
 - (c) the Parliament
 - (d) both Supreme Court and High Courts
171. If the President wishes to tender his resignation before the expiry of his normal term, he has to address the same to
- (a) **the Vice-President of India**
 - (b) the Speaker of Lok Sabha
 - (c) the Chief Justice of India
 - (d) the Election Commission
172. Who among the following got the Bharat Ratna Award before becoming the President of India?
- (a) **Dr Zakir Hussain**
 - (b) Dr Rajendra Prasad
 - (c) V V Giri
 - (d) S Radhakrishnan
173. What is the maximum age for election to the office of the President?
- (a) 65
 - (b) 70
 - (c) 75
 - (d) **no limit**
174. Impeachment proceedings against the President of India can be initiated
- (a) by the Supreme Court
 - (b) only in the Lok Sabha

- (c) **in either House of Parliament**
 - (d) only in a joint sitting of the two Houses of Parliament
175. In the event of the death or resignation of the President, the Vice-President discharges the duties of the office of President
- (a) for the rest of the term
 - (b) for a maximum period of one year
 - (c) **for a maximum period of six months**
 - (d) for a maximum period of four months
176. Which one of the following official discharges the duties of the office of the president, if both the President and Vice-President are not available?
- (a) the Speaker of Lok Sabha
 - (b) **the Chief Justice of India**
 - (c) Chairman of the Union Public Service Commission
 - (d) the Prime Minister
177. If the office of the President falls vacant, the same must be filled within
- (a) **six months**
 - (b) three months
 - (c) one year
 - (d) 18 months
178. What is the age of retirement of the President?
- (a) 70
 - (b) 75
 - (c) 80
 - (d) **there is no age limit for retirement**
179. Which one of the following Chief Justice of India enjoys the distinction of having acted as President of India?
- (a) Justice Mehar Chand Mahajan
 - (b) **Justice M Hidayatullah**
 - (c) Justice P N Bhagwati
 - (d) none of the above
180. Who is legally competent to declare war or conclude peace?
- (a) **the President**
 - (b) the Parliament
 - (c) the Council of Ministers
 - (d) Prime Minister
181. The final authority to make a proclamation of emergency rests with
- (a) the Parliament
 - (b) **the President**
 - (c) Council of Ministers
 - (d) the Prime Minister
182. How many members of the Anglo-Indian community can be nominated by the President to the Parliament?
- (a) **2**
 - (b) 12
 - (c) 10
 - (d) unspecified number, which is decided by the Council of Ministers
183. How many members of the Rajya Sabha can be nominated by the President from amongst persons who have distinguished themselves in art, literature, social service, etc.
- (a) 2
 - (b) 10
 - (c) **12**
 - (d) none
184. After a bill is passed by the Parliament and sent to the President for his consideration, he can
- (a) refuse to sign it
 - (b) sleep over it
 - (c) change certain clauses of the bill
 - (d) **send back the bill to Parliament for reconsideration**
185. The President can make laws through ordinances

- (a) **during the recess of the Parliament**
 - (b) on certain subjects even when Parliament is in session
 - (c) only on subjects contained in the concurrent list
 - (d) under no circumstances
186. The President can grant pardon in
- (a) all cases of punishment by Court Martial
 - (b) all offences against laws in the union and concurrent list
 - (c) all cases involving death sentence
 - (d) **all the above cases**
187. Which one of the following financial powers is enjoyed by the President?
- (a) money bills can be introduced in the Parliament only on the recommendation of the President
 - (b) the President can advance money out of the Contingency Fund of India
 - (c) the President appoints a Finance Commission to recommend the distribution of taxes between the Union and the State governments
 - (d) **all the above**
188. Which one of the following emergencies can be declared by the President on his own?
- (a) emergency due to external aggression or internal disturbances
 - (b) emergency due to failure of the constitutional machinery in a state

- (c) emergency due to threat to the financial stability or credit of India
 - (d) **None of the above**
189. In the appointment of which one of the following officials has the President no say!
- (a) judges of the Supreme Court
 - (b) judges of High Courts
 - (c) **judges of District and Session Courts**
 - (d) Attorney General of India
190. How many types of emergencies have been envisaged by the Constitution?
- (a) only one
 - (b) two
 - (c) **three**
 - (d) four
191. National emergency can be declared by the President
- (a) on his own
 - (b) **on the recommendation of the Council of Ministers?????**
 - (c) **on the recommendation of the Prime Minister???????**
 - (d) on the recommendation of the Parliament
192. The President can declare national emergency
- (a) only in the event of foreign invasion
 - (b) only in the event of armed rebellion
 - (c) **in both (a) and (b)**
 - (d) in none of the above cases
193. How many times has the President declared national emergency so far?
- (a) only once
 - (b) twice
 - (c) **thrice**
 - (d) never
194. the Proclamation of National Emergency ceases to operate unless approved by the Parliament within
- (a) **one month**
 - (b) two months
 - (c) three months
 - (d) six months
195. If state fails to comply with the directives of the Central Government, the President can
- (a) **declare break-down of constitutional machinery in the state and assume responsibility for its governance**
 - (b) send reserve police force to secure compliance with directions
 - (c) dissolve the state legislature and order fresh elections
 - (d) can do either (a) or (b)
196. The President can declare constitutional emergency in state
- (a) only on the recommendation of the Union Council of Ministers
 - (b) only on the recommendation of the governor
 - (c) only on the recommendation of the council of ministers of the state
 - (d) **if he is satisfied that a situation has arisen in which the government of the state cannot be carried on in accordance with the Constitution**
197. Which one of the following three types of emergencies has been declared by the President maximum number of times?
- (a) national emergency
 - (b) **constitutional emergency**
 - (c) financial emergency
 - (d) all the three emergencies have been declared equal number of times
198. A national emergency remains in operation, with the approval of the Parliament, for (a) a maximum period of three years
- (b) **a maximum period of one year**
 - (c) a maximum period of six months
 - (d) an indefinite period

199. The President can declare financial emergency
- if there is a threat to the financial stability or credit of India**
 - to meet the extraordinary expenses of conducting a war
 - on the recommendation of the Comptroller and Auditor General
 - if the majority of the state legislatures so recommend
200. During financial emergency, the President can
- order the reduction of salaries of Supreme Court and High Court Judges
 - order the reduction of salaries and allowances of all central and state civil servants
 - ask states to reserve the money or financial bills passed by the state legislature for his consideration
 - do all these things**
201. How many times has the President of India declared financial emergency so far?
- only once
 - only twice
 - only thrice
 - never**
202. The two ordinances which the President of India declined to promulgate for reasons of constitutional propriety on the eve of the elections to the Eleventh Lok Sabha in 1996, related to
- the curtailment of the election campaign period and the upward revision of ceiling on election expenditure
 - the curtailment of the election campaign period and the reservation of jobs for Dalit Christians**
 - the mandatory use of photo identity cards and the reservation of jobs for Dalit Christians
 - the mandatory use of photo identity cards and the curtailment of the election campaign period
203. Which of the following ordinances did the President refuse to sign in early 1996 despite the recommendation of the Council of Ministers?
- ordinance relating to reservations for Christian Dalits
 - ordinance relating to reduction of electioneering period from 21 days to 14 days
 - ordinance for reservation of seats in civil services for the OBCs.
 - both (a) and (b)**
 - none of the above
204. Before entering upon his office, the President has to take an oath or an affirmation, which is administered by
- the Chief Justice of India**
 - the Chief Election Commissioner
 - the Vice-President
 - the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs
205. The President can make use of his discretionary powers
- when -there is a dispute between the Prime Minister and the cabinet
 - when there is no majority party in the Lok Sabha and he has to choose a Prime Minister
 - when the ruling party loses its majority in the Lok Sabha.
 - when he decides to refer the advice of the Union Cabinet back for reconsideration
- Select the correct answer from the codes given below:
- 1 only
 - 1 and 2
 - 2,3 and 4
 - 2 and 4**
206. The President, who is the head of the state under the parliamentary system prevailing in India,
- enjoys absolute powers
 - enjoys limited but real powers
 - enjoys only nominal powers**
 - enjoys no powers
207. Under which article of the Indian Constitution can the President be impeached?

- (a) Article 356 (b) Article 75
(c) Article 76 (d) **Article 61**
208. A member of a Parliament or a state legislature can be elected as President but
(a) he has to resign his seat before contesting the election
(b) **he has to relinquish his seat as soon as he is elected**
(c) he has to relinquish his seat within six months of his election
(d) a member of Parliament can contest but a member of state legislature cannot contest
209. The President of India made use of his veto power only once in
(a) the Hindu Code Bill
(b) the PEPSU Appropriation Bill
(c) **the Indian Post Office (Amendment) Bill**
(d) the Dowry Prohibition Bill
210. An ordinance promulgated by the President usually remains in force for
(a) six months from the date of issue (b) six weeks from the date of issue
(c) **six weeks after the commencement of the next session of Parliament**
(d) six months after the commencement of the next session of Parliament
211. The President can promulgate an ordinance only when i
(a) there is disagreement between the two houses of the Parliament
(b) the bill has been pending in the Parliament for over a year
(c) **the Parliament is not in session**
(d) the bill was sponsored by the President but the Parliament refused to pass the same
212. Proclamation of President's rule in a state can be made
(a) when a bill introduced by the state government is defeated in the state legislature
(b) if the President, on receipt of report from the governor of the state, is satisfied that a situation is likely to arise in which the government of the state cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.
(c) **if the President, on receipt of a report from the governor of the state or otherwise is satisfied that a situation has arisen in which the government of the state cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution**
(d) when the governor and the Chief Minister of a state differ on a vital issue
213. Which one of the following has been wrongly listed as judicial power of the President of India?
(a) he appoints the Chief Justice and other judges of the Supreme Court
(b) He can grant pardon, reprieve and respite to a person awarded punishment
(c) he can consult the Supreme Court on any question of law or fact
(d) **he can remove the judge of a Supreme Court on grounds of misconduct**
214. The President can dismiss a member of the Council of Ministers
(a) at his discretion
(b) with the consent of the Speaker
(c) **on the recommendation of the Prime Minister**
(d) none of the above
215. The Presidential address is prepared by
(a) the Special Secretary of the President (b) the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs (c) a Cabinet Minister of the President's choice
(d) **the Prime Minister and his Cabinet**
216. Who among the following are appointed by the President of India?
1. governors of states
2. Chief Justice and judges of High Courts
3. Chief Justice and judges of the Supreme

Court

4. The Vice-President Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

(a) I and 2 (b) 1,3 and 4

(c) 1,2 and 4 (d) **1,2, and 3**

217. The President of India is elected on the basis of

(a) proportional representation

(b) **proportional representation by a single transferable vote**

(c) single member territorial representation (d) none of the above methods

218. Which one of the following was elected President of India unopposed?

(a) Dr Rajendra Prasad

(b) Dr" S Radhakrishnan

(c) **Dr Neelam Sanjiva Reddy**

(d) K R Narayanan

219. The procedure for the election of the President of India can be modified through an amendment in the Constitution which must be passed by

(a) two-thirds majority by the Lok Sabha

(b) two-thirds majority by the Lok Sabha as well as the Rajya Sabha

(c) two-thirds majority by the Rajya Sabha

(d) **two-thirds majority by both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha and be ratified by legislatures of at least half of the states**

220. The President can proclaim national emergency only on the written advice of

(a) the Prime Minister

(b) **the Union Cabinet**

(c) the Chief Justice of India

(d) the Speaker of Lok Sabha

221. The President can impose his rule in a state on account of failure of constitutional machinery under

(a) **Article 356** (b) Article 361

(c) Article 371 (d) Article 379

222. Who is the Supreme Commander of the armed forces of India?

(a) **the President**

(b) the Prime Minister

(c) the Union Defence Minister

(d) none of the above

223. The President can nominate two members of the Lok Sabha to give representation to

(a) **the Anglo-Indians**

(b) Indian Christians

(c) Buddhists

(d) Parsis

224. To which of the following bills must the President accord his sanction without sending it back for reconsideration?

(a) **Money Bills**

(b) Ordinary Bills

(c) bills seeking amendment to the Constitution

(d) bills passed by both the houses of Parliament

225. For the first time, the President made a Proclamation of Emergency under Article 352 in

(a) 1952 (b) **1962** (c) 1965 (d) 1971

226. The President made a Proclamation of Emergency on grounds of internal disturbances for the first time in

- (a) 1962 (b) 1965 (c) **1975**
 (d) none of the above
227. Who among the following is not appointed by the President of India?
 (a) **Vice-President**
 (b) Chief Justice and Judges of High Court
 (c) Governors of States
 (d) Chief Justice and Judges of Supreme Court
228. Impeachment proceedings can be initiated against the President in either house of Parliament only if a resolution signed by members of the House is moved.
 (a) 10 per cent of total (b) **25 per cent of total** (c) 20 per cent of total (d) 15 per cent of total
229. Two statements, one labelled the Assertion 'A' and the other labelled the Reason 'R', are given below. Examine these statements carefully and decide if the Assertion 'A' and the Reason 'R' are individually true and if so, whether the Reason is a correct explanation of the Assertion.
Assertion (A): Equality before law is not applicable to the President of India. *Reason (R):* The President of India enjoys special privileges under the Constitution of India.
 Select the answer from the codes given below:
 (a) **both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A**
 (b) both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
 (c) A is true but R is false
 (d) A is false but R is true
230. The value of a vote of a member of Parliament for election of the President of India is determined by dividing the
 (a) total population of the country as per the latest census by the number of Lok Sabha members
 (b) **the total value of votes of members of all the state legislative assemblies by the elected members of the two houses of Parliament,**
 (c) none of the above
 (d) none of the above
231. After a bill is passed by the Parliament it is sent to the President for his assent, who can return it for reconsideration to the Lok Sabha. But if the bill is repassed by the Parliament and sent to the President for his assent he
 (a) **has to sign it**
 (b) can send the bill to the Parliament for reconsideration for the second time
 (c) can submit the same to the people for referendum
 (d) can get it nullified through the Supreme Court
232. Which one of the following emergencies can be declared by the President only on receipt in writing of the decision of the Union Cabinet?
 (a) emergency due to war, external aggression or armed rebellion
 (b) emergency due to breakdown of constitutional machinery in a state
 (c) emergency due to threat to financial stability or credit of India or any part of the territory thereof
 (d) **all the above emergencies**
233. The three types of Proclamations of Emergency made by the President have to be placed before each house of Parliament for its approval
 (a) within one month (b) within two months (c) within six months
 (d) **within one month in case of national emergency and within two months in case of**

emergency due to break down of constitutional machinery and financial emergency

234. The Vice-President of India is
(a) directly elected by the people
(b) elected by the same electoral college which elects the President
(c) **elected by the members of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha at a joint sitting**
(d) elected by members of Rajya Sabha alone
235. The tenure of the Vice-President is
(a) co-terminus with that of the President (b) **five years**
(c) dependent on the will of the President (d) six years
238. The Vice-President is the *ex-officio* Chairman of
(a) **the Rajya Sabha**
(b) the National Development Council
(c) the Planning Commission
(d) None of the above
239. Disputes regarding the election of the Vice-President are decided by
(a) the Speaker
(b) the President
(c) the Parliament
(d) **the Supreme Court**
240. When the Vice-President discharges the duties of the office of the President, he is entitled to
(a) **the salary and allowances attached to the office of the President**
(b) population of country as per the latest census by the total strength of the two houses of Parliament
(c) the total value of votes of members of all the state legislative assemblies by the elected members of the two houses of Parliament,
(d) none of the above
241. Consider the following statements with regard to the Vice-President of India.
1. The Vice-President is the *ex-officio* Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.
 2. The Vice-President discharges the duties of the President in case his office falls vacant due to death.
 3. In the event of the death of the President, the Vice-President assumes the responsibilities of the office of the President for the unexpired term.
 4. In the event of the death of the President the Vice-President acts as President for a maximum period of six months.
- Of these statements
(a) 1,2 and 3 are correct
(b) 2 and 3 are correct
(c) 1, and 4 are correct
(d) **1,2, and 4 are correct**
242. Among the four pairs given below, which one consists of correct combination of dignitaries who became Vice-Presidents after having held diplomatic positions?
(a) **Dr S Radhakrishnan and GS Pathak** (b) Dr S Radhakrishnan and Dr Zakir Hussain
(c) Dr S Radhakrishnan and VV Giri
(d) BD Jatti and KR Narayanan

243. Identify the correct order in which the following acted as Vice-Presidents of India.
- (a) Dr Zakir Hussain, R Venkataraman, BD Jatti and GS Pathak
 - (b) **Dr Zakir Hussain, GS Pathak, BD Jatti and R Venkataraman**
 - (c) BD Jatti, Dr Zakir Hussain, GS Pathak and R Venkataraman
 - (d) GS Pathak, BD Jatti, Dr Zakir Hussain and R Venkataraman

- (c) BSP and Samajawadi Party
(d) Congress (T) and BSP
268. Which one of the following functions of the Prime Minister has been wrongly listed? (a) he presides over the meeting of the Cabinet
(b) he prepares the agenda for the meetings of the Cabinet
(c) he coordinates the working of various department~
269. (d) **he chairs the meetings of the various standing and ad hoc committees of Parliament** Who of the following was a member of Rajya Sabha at the time of appointment as Prime Minister? (a) Charan Singh (b) **Indira Gandhi**
(c) Lal Bahadur Shastri
(d) Narasimha Rao
- The defeat of government in Rajya Sabha leads to
(a) its dismissal by the President
271. (b) resignation of the Prime Minister
(c) advice by the President to the Prime Minister to relinquish office
(d) **None of the above**
- A motion of no-confidence against the Council of Ministers can be moved in the Lok Sabha if it is supported by at least
272. (a) **50 members**
(b) 55 members
(c) 100 members
(d) one-third of the total members of Lok Sabha
273. The size of the Council of Ministers
(a) has been specified in the Constitution (b) **is determined by the Prime Minister** (c) is determined by the President
(d) is determined by the Parliament
- Which one of the following statements about the Union Council of Ministers is *not* correct?
(a) it acts as chief advisor to the President
(b) population of country as per the latest census by the total strength of the two houses of Parliament
(c) the total value of votes of members of all the state legislative assemblies by the elected members of the two houses of Parliament,
274. (d) none of the above

Of the above statements

- (a) **2 and 4 are correct**
- (b) 1,2,3, and 4 are correct
- (c) 1,2 and 3 are correct
- (d) 1 and 4 are correct

279. The members of the Council of Ministers

- (a) receive a fixed salary as stipulated in the Second Schedule of the Constitution
- (b) receive such salaries as are fixed by the President in consultation with the Speaker of Lok Sabha and the Prime Minister
- (c) **receive the same salaries and allowances which are paid to the members of Parliament plus certain sumptuary allowances**
- (d) receive a monthly salary of Rs 15,000 and free accommodations.

280. Which one of the following did not occupy the office of the Prime Minister?

- (a) **Jagjivan Ram**
- (b) Charan Singh
- (c) Morarji Desai
- (d) both (a) and (b)

281. The salaries and allowances of the members of the Council of Ministers

- (a) have been stipulated in the Constitution
- (b) are determined by the President in consultation with the Prime Minister
- (c) **are determined by the Parliament from time to time**
- (d) are fixed by the President in consultation with the Speaker

282. The Prime Minister of India occupies a superior position than the British Prime Minister because

- (a) **his office has been created -by the Constitution**
- (b) the procedure for his removal is much tougher than that of the British Prime Minister
- (c) his office cannot be abolished
- (d) he heads the largest democracy of the world

(b) it is responsible for the administration of foreign relations

(c) **it plays a key role in the impeachment of the President**

(d) it is responsible of the implementation of the central laws

Which of the following were not members of Parliament at the time of their appointment as Prime Minister?

- 1. Indira Gandhi
- 2. PV Narasimha Rao
- 3. HD Deve Gowda
- 4. Morarji Desai

Select the correct answer from

275. the following codes

- (a) 1 and 3
- (b) 2 and 3
- (c) **2,3 and 4**
- (d) 1,2,3 and 4

276. The minimum age at which a person can be appointed Prime Minister of India is

- (a) 21 years
- (b) **25 years**
- (c) 30 years
- (d) 35 years

277. The Prime Minister is the Chairman of (a) **the Planning Commission**

- (b) the Minorities Commission
- (c) the Finance Commission
- (d) None of the above

Which one of the following Prime Ministers resigned after losing a vote of confidence in the Lok Sabha?

278. (a) Indira Gandhi
(b) Charan Singh
(c) **VP Singh**
(d) Chandra Shekhar

Consider the following statements regarding a no-confidence motion in the Parliament

- 1. There is no mention of a no-confidence motion in the Constitution.
- 2. A period of six months must elapse between the introduction of one no confidence motion and another
- 3. At least 100 members must support a motion of no-confidence before it is introduced in the House
- 4. A motion of no-confidence can be introduced in the Lok Sabha only

283. In the event of the resignation or death of the Prime Minister
(a) **the Council of Ministers stands automatically dissolved**
(b) the senior most member of the Council of Ministers automatically becomes the Prime Minister
(c) The Lok Sabha stands automatically dissolved and fresh elections must be held within six months
(d) the President can take any of the above actions
284. The Parliament of India consists of
(a) **the President, Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha**
(b) the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
(c) the Lok Sabha, Prime Minister and Speaker
(d) None of the above
285. What is the maximum strength of the Lok Sabha at present?
(a) 500 (b) 545 (c) **550** (d) 525
286. The members of Lok Sabha are
(a) **directly elected by the people**
(b) are indirectly elected through state legislatures.
(c) partly nominated and partly elected indirectly
(d) partly elected directly and partly elected indirectly
287. How many seats have been reserved for the Union Territories in the Lok Sabha?
(a) **20** (b) 25 (c) 30 (d) none
288. Seats are allotted to various states in the Lok Sabha on the basis of
(a) their size and resources
(b) **their population**
(c) their size, resources and population
(d) None of the above \
289. Which one of the following states sends maximum representative to the Lok Sabha?
(a) Himachal Pradesh
(b) Madhya Pradesh
(c) West Bengal
(d) **Uttar Pradesh**
290. The 42nd Amendment increased the term of the Lok Sabha from five years to
(a) **six years** (b) seven years
(c) nine years
(d) None of the above
291. The term of Lok Sabha can be extended beyond its normal term of five years
(a) by the President at this discretion
(b) by the President on the recommendations of the Election Commission
(c) by the President during all types of emergencies .
(d) **by the President during national emergency**
292. The President can extend the life of the Lok Sabha during the National Emergency in the first instance for a period of
(a) one month (b) three months
(c) six months (d) **one year**
293. The Speaker of the Lok Sabha is
(a) appointed by the President
(b) appointed by the President on the recommendations of the Prime Minister
(c) elected by the members of the two houses at a joint sitting
(d) **elected by members of the Lok Sabha**
294. The maximum duration of the zero hour in Lok Sabha can be
(a) 30 minutes' (b) one hour

- (c) **unspecified** (d) two hours
295. Who can dissolve the Lok Sabha before the expiry of its normal term of five years?
- (a) the Prime Minister
 (b) the President
 (c) **the President on the recommendation of the Prime Minister**
 (d) the President on the recommendation of the Speaker
296. The President can call a joint session of the two houses of Parliament
- (a) if a bill passed by one house is rejected by the other
 (b) if the amendment proposed to the bill by one house is not acceptable to the other house
 (c) if the house does not take any action for six months on a bill remitted by the other house
 (d) **under all the above conditions**
297. Who presides over the joint sessions of Parliament?
- (a) the Vice-President
 (b) **the Speaker**
 (c) the President
 (d) the Speaker and Vice-President by rotation
298. The Speaker of the Lok Sabha makes use of his casting vote only
- (a) to save the existing government
 (b) **in case of a tie, viz., when the votes are equally divided**
 (c) in case of constitutional amendments, (d) in case of emergency
299. Lok Sabha passes vote on account to
- (a) **meet the expenditure during the period between the introduction of Budget and its passage.**
 (b) to meet expenditure on secret services
 (c) to enable the government to spend on unexpected demands
 (d) assert its supremacy over finances
300. The Lok Sabha secretariat works under the direct supervision of
- (a) **the Speaker**
 (b) The Minister for Parliamentary Affairs
 (c) the President of India
 (d) none of the above
301. A half-an-hour discussion can be raised in the house after giving notice to
- (a) the presiding officer
 (b) **the Secretary General of the House** (c) the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs (d) the concerned minister
302. The Rajya Sabha, which is the Upper House of Parliament, has a maximum strength of (a) **250 members** (b) 225 members (c) 330 members (d) 350 members
303. The members of the Rajya Sabha, except the nominated ones, are
- (a) directly elected by the people
 (b) elected by local self-governing bodies
 (c) **elected by the legislative assemblies of the states**
 (d) elected partially by legislative assemblies and partially by the local self-governing bodies
304. In the Rajya Sabha, the states have been provided
- (a) equal representation
 (b) **representation on the basis of population**
 (c) representation on the basis of population as well as size
 (d) representation on the basis of size

305. Which one of the following states sends the maximum number of representative to the Rajya Sabha?
 (a) Andhra Pradesh (b) West Bengal
 (c) Madhya Pradesh (d) **Uttar Pradesh**
306. The members of the Rajya Sabha are elected
 (a) for life
 (b) **for a term of six years**
 (c) for a term of five years
 (d) for a term of four years
307. The Rajya Sabha is a permanent house but
 (a) **one-third of its members retire every two years**
 (b) one-half of its members retire every three years
 (c) one-fifth of its members retire every year
 (d) one half of its member retire every two years
308. The Secretary General of the Lok Sabha, who is the chief of the Lok Sabha Secretariat, is appointed by
 (a) the President
 (b) **the Speaker**
 (c) the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs in Consultation with the Speaker
 (d) a committee of the House, especially constituted for this purpose
309. What can be the maximum gap between the two sessions of Parliament?
 (a) three months (b) four months
 (c) **six months** (d) nine months
310. The Chairman of the Rajya Sabha
 (a) is elected by the members of Rajya Sabha
 (b) **is elected by the members of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha jointly**
 (c) is nominated by the President
 (d) None of the above
311. Which of the following statements is correct?
 (a) **The Vice-President of India is the *ex officio* Chairman of the Rajya Sabha**
 (b) the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha is nominated by the President in Consultation with the Prime Minister
 (c) the Attorney General of India acts as the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha, 'in addition to performing the duties of his office'
 (d) the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha is elected by the members of Rajya Sabha from amongst themselves
312. The Chairman of the Rajya Sabha has
 (a) **a vote only in case of a tie**
 (b) a vote like any other member of the Rajya Sabha
 (c) no vote because he is an *ex-officio* Chairman of the House
 (d) two votes-an ordinary vote and casting vote.
313. Who convenes the joint sessions of the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha?
 (a) the Speaker
 (b) the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha
 (c) **the President**
 (d) the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs
314. A Money Bill passed by the Lok Sabha can be delayed by the Rajya Sabha for a maximum period of
 (a) **14 days** (b) one month
 (c) two months (d) three months

315. What happens if a Money Bill passed by the Lok Sabha is partially amended by the Rajya Sabha?
- (a) a joint sitting of the two houses is called to resolve the differences
 - (b) **the Lok Sabha can proceed with the Bill without the amendments proposed by the Rajya Sabha**
 - (c) the bill lapses
 - (d) The Lok Sabha has to send back the bill for the reconsideration of the Rajya Sabha
316. The power to control the expenditure of the Government of India rests exclusively with
- (a) **the Parliament**
 - (b) the President
 - (c) the Comptroller and Auditor General
 - (d) the Union Finance Minister
317. A Money Bill can originate
- (a) in either house of Parliament
 - (b) **only in the Lok Sabha**
 - (c) only in the Rajya Sabha
 - (d) only in a joint sitting of the two houses
318. Which one of the following sets of Bills is presented to the Parliament along with the Budget?
- (a) Contingency Bill and Appropriation Bill
 - (b) Finance Bill and Contingency Bill
 - (c) **Finance Bill and Appropriation Bill**
 - (d) Direct Taxes and Indirect Taxes Bill
319. The Council of Ministers has to tender its resignation if a vote of no-confidence is passed against it
- (a) **by the Lok Sabha**
 - (b) by the Rajya Sabha
 - (c) by the two houses at a joint sitting
 - (d) by the two houses of Parliament by two thirds majority
320. Which of the following powers is exclusively vested in the Rajya Sabha?
- (a) to initiate impeachment proceedings against the President
 - (b) **to recommend the creation of new All India Services**
 - (c) to remove the Vice-President
 - (d) all the above powers
321. The Rajya Sabha can be dissolved before the expiry of its term by
- (a) the President
 - (b) the Vice-President, who is the *ex-officio* Chairman of Rajya Sabha
 - (c) the President on the recommendations of the Union Council of Ministers
 - (d) **None of the above**
322. No taxes can be levied or expenditure incurred without the approval of
- (a) the President
 - (b) **the Parliament**
 - (c) the Council of Ministers
 - (d) all the above
323. Who decides disputes regarding disqualification of members of Parliament?
- (a) the President
 - (b) the concerned house
 - (c) the Election Commission

- (d) **the President in Consultation' with the Election Commission**
324. A member of Parliament enjoys immunity from prosecution for having said anything
- during the session of the Parliament anywhere
 - in the Parliament and its committees**
 - at a Press Conference
 - at any of the above places
325. Who decides whether a bill is a Money Bill or not?
- Speaker of Lok Sabha**
 - Prime Minister
 - President
 - select Parliamentary Committee
326. Which of the following bodies is presided over by a non-member?
- Rajya Sabha**
 - Lok Sabha
 - state legislative assembly
 - all the above
327. The Parliament of India cannot be considered a sovereign body because
- its authority is confined to jurisdiction earmarked by the Constitution
 - laws passed by the Parliament can be declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court
 - of the presence of certain Fundamental Rights of citizens in the Constitution
 - of all the above factors**
328. The final decision whether a member of the Lok Sabha has incurred disqualification under the Defection Law rests with
- the Speaker**
 - the Election Commission
 - the Supreme Court
 - the President
329. The maximum strength of the nominated members in both the houses of the Parliament can be
- (a) 10 (b) 12 (c) **14** (d) 20
330. In case of differences between the two houses of Parliament over a bill, a joint session of the two houses is held where decision is taken by majority vote. In case there is a tie (votes in favour and against a bill are equal) how is the same resolved?
- the bill is again submitted to vote of the two houses at a joint sitting after a gap of four weeks
 - the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha can make use of his casting vote
 - the Speaker can make use of his casting vote**
 - The bill is shelved for the session and taken up for consideration at the next session afresh
330. Consider the following statements regarding limitations on the authority of the Indian Parliament
- Most of the important laws can be introduced in the Parliament with the prior consent of the President.
 - Parliament has to operate within the jurisdiction earmarked by the Constitution.
 - The laws enacted by the Parliament can be declared as unconstitutional by the Supreme Court if they contravene the provisions of the Constitution.
 - The authority of the Parliament is restrained due to grant of certain Fundamental rights to the citizens by the Constitution.
- Of these statements
- 1, 2 and 4 are correct (b) 1, 2, and 3 are correct (c) 1, 3 and 4 are correct (d) **2, 3 and 4 are correct**

332. The Parliament or a state legislature can declare a seat vacant if a member absents himself without permission from the sessions for
 (a) 30 days (b) **60 days**
 (d) 90 days (d) 120 days
333. Who presides over the Lok Sabha if neither the Speaker nor the Deputy Speaker is available?
 (a) a member nominated by the President (b) a member chosen by the Council of Ministers
 (c) **a member of the panel of Chairmen announced by the Speaker**
 (d) the senior-most member of the Lok Sabha
334. A member of Parliament can be disqualified on grounds of defection
 1. If he voluntarily resigns from the membership of the political party
 2. If he votes or abstains from voting contrary to directions issued by the political party without prior permission
 3. If he takes a stand contrary to the stand of the party.
 4. If he joins a political party other than the one on whose ticket he contested the election and got elected
 Select the correct answer from the following codes.
 (a) **2,3 and 4** (b) 1,2 and 4
 (c) 1,2 and 3 (d) 1,3 and 4
335. The function of the Pro-Temp Speaker is to
 (a) conduct the proceedings of the house in the absence of the Speaker
 (b) officiate as Speaker when the Speaker is unlikely to be elected
 (c) **swear-in members and hold charge till a regular Speaker is elected**
 (d) Check if the election certificates of the members are in order
336. Which one of the following are the financial committees of Parliament in India?
 1. Public Accounts Committee
 2. Estimates Committee
 3. Committee on Public Undertakings
 (a) 1 only
 (b) 1 and 2
 (c) 1 and 3
 (d) **1,2, and 3**
337. The Public Accounts Committee submits its report to
 (a) **the Speaker of Lok Sabha**
 (b) the Comptroller and Auditor General (c) the President of India
 (d) the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs
338. Which of the following Lok Sabhas enjoyed a term of more than five years?
 (a) Fourth Lok Sabha
 (b) **Fifth Lok Sabha**
 (c) Sixth Lok Sabha
 (d) Eighth Lok Sabha
339. The differences between the two houses of Parliament are resolved through
 (a) **a joint session of the two houses**
 (b) mediatory efforts of the officers of the two houses
 (c) a joint committee of the two houses, specially constituted for this purpose
 (d) the mediation of Minister for Parliamentary Affairs

340. The quorum or minimum number of members required to hold the meeting of either house of Parliament is _

- (a) one-fourth (b) one-third
- (c) one-fifth (d) **one-tenth**

341. Which of the following bills can be introduced in the Parliament only with the prior approval of the President?

- (a) **Money Bills**
- (b) bill pertaining to impeachment of President
- (c) bill pertaining to powers of the Supreme Court
- (d) all the above

342. Members of the Rajya Sabha are not associated with

- 1. Public Accounts Committee
 - 2. **Estimates Committee**
 - 3. Committee on Public Undertakings
- (a) 1 and 2 (b) 3
 - (c) 2 (d) 1 and 3

343. Who of the following was the first Speaker of the Lok Sabha?

- (a) Hukum Singh
- (b) GS Dhillon
- (c) **GV Mavalankar**
- (d) AnanthaswayanamAyenger

344.. If the number of seats allocated to a state in the Lok Sabha is 42, then the number of seats reserved for the Scheduled Castes in that state will be

- (a) 21 (b) 14 (c) **7** (d) 6

345. Which of the following statements regarding the Estimates Committee are correct?

- 1. No member of the Rajya Sabha is associated with it.
- 2. It has 20 members.
- 3. Its members are elected in accordance with the system of proportional representation for a period of one year.
- 4. The Speaker nominates one of its members to be its Chairman.

Choose the answer from the codes given below:.

- (a) 1,2 and 3 (b) **1,3 and 4**
- (c) 1,2 and 4 (d) 2,3 and 4

346. Which of the following committees comprises of members of Lok Sabha as well as Rajya Sabha?

- (a) The Public Accounts Committee
- (b) The Committee on Public Undertakings (c) The Estimates Committee
- (d) **(a) and (b)**

347. The Comptroller and Auditor General acts as friend, philosopher and guide of

- (a) the Public Accounts Committee
- (b) the Estimates Committee
- (d) the Committee on Public Undertakings (d) **all the above**

348. The power to prorogue the Lok Sabha rests with

- (a) the Prime Minister
- (b) **the President**
- (c) the Speaker
- (d) The Rules Committee of Parliament

349. Which of the following states sends the largest number of members to Lok Sabha after Uttar Pradesh

- (a) **Bihar** (b) Madhya Pradesh
- (c) Maharashtra

- (d) None of the above
350. Which of the following statements is not correct?
- (a) In the event of dissolution of the Lok Sabha, any bill pending in the Lok Sabha lapses.
 - (b) In the event of dissolution of the Lok Sabha, any bill passed by the Lok Sabha and pending in the Rajya Sabha lapses.
 - (c) **In the event of the dissolution of the Lok Sabha any bill pending in the Rajya Sabha, but passed by the Lok Sabha, does not lapse**
 - (d) In the event of the dissolution of the Lok Sabha, any bill pending in the Rajya Sabha, but not passed by the Lok Sabha, lapses
351. The Speaker of the Lok Sabha has to address his letter of resignation to
- (a) the Prime Minister
 - (b) **the Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha**
 - (c) the President
 - (d) the Vice-President
352. Which of the following statements correctly describes 'a hung Parliament'?
- (a) **A Parliament in which no party has a clear majority**
 - (b) the Prime Minister has resigned but the Parliament is not dissolved
 - (c) the Parliament lacks the quorum to conduct business
 - (d) a lame duck Parliament
353. Who of the following is considered the custodian of Lok Sabha?
- (a) **the Speaker**
 - (b) the Prime Minister
 - (c) the leader of the Opposition
 - (d) the Chief Whip of the ruling party
354. Which of the following statements is correct?
- (a) the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha is elected by the elected members of the Rajya Sabha
 - (b) the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha presides over the joint session of both houses of Parliament
 - (c) the electoral college for the election of the Vice-President is the same as that for the election of the President
 - (d) **the nominated members of both houses of Parliament have voting right in the election of the Vice-President but not in the election of the President**
355. Under the new Committee system launched in April 1993, out of the 17 standing committees
- (a) **six are constituted by the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha and 11 by the Speaker of the Lok Sabha**
 - (b) five are constituted by the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha and 12 by the Speaker of the Lok Sabha
 - (c) eight are constituted by the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha and nine by the Speaker of the Lok Sabha
 - (d) All the committees are constituted jointly by the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha and Speaker of the Lok Sabha
356. The term 'closure' in Parliamentary terminology implies
- (a) the end of session of Parliament
 - (b) **stoppage of debate on a motion**
 - (c) end of the day's proceedings
 - (d) none of the above
357. Which of the following committees of Parliament is concerned with the regularity and economy of expenditure?
- (a) **Public Accounts Committee**
 - (b) Estimates Committee

- (c) Committee on Public Undertakings (d) all the above
358. Which of the following committees has associate members from the Rajya Sabha? (a) **Public Accounts Committee**
 (b) Estimates Committee
 (c) Committee on Privileges
 (d) all the above
359. Assertion (A): If the Budget presented to the Rajya Sabha is not passed within the stipulated period, the Budget proposals are not affected
 Reason (R): In financial matters the Lok Sabha is more powerful than the Rajya Sabha
 (a) **both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A**
 (b) both A and R are true but R is not a correct explanation of A
 (c) A is true but R is false
 (d) A is false but R is true
360. Which one of the following is the correct definition of the term 'whip'?
 (a) A situation in which all the members of a political party attend the session of Parliament but need not participate in the voting
 (b) a document published by the government, containing full information on an issue of national importance, presented to the Parliament
 (c) **state in which all the members of the political party are required to be present in the Parliament and vote according to the instructions of the party**
 (d) none of the above
361. At present, various states have been allocated seats in the Lok Sabha on the basis of
 (a) 1951 Census (b) 1961 Census (c) **1971 Census** (d) 1981 Census
362. Which of the following parliamentary committee scrutinises the report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India? (a) the Estimates Committee
 (b) the Public Accounts Committee
 (c) the Committee on Public Undertakings (d) **all the above**
363. Who among the following may belong to the Rajya Sabha but can speak in both the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha
 (a) **ministers who are member of the Rajya Sabha**
 (b) nominated members of the Rajya Sabha who are experts of a particular field
 (c) the Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha
 (d) the leader of the house in the Rajya Sabha
364. Which of the following statements regarding the office of the Speaker is correct?
 (a) he holds office during the pleasure of the President
 (b) He need not be a member of the house at the time of election as Speaker, but must become a member of the house within six months of the date of his election
 (c) **he loses his office if the house is dissolved before the end of the normal tenure**
 (d) if he intends to resign, the letter of his resignation is to be addressed to the Deputy Speaker
365. Which of the following statements is correct?
 (a) the term of the Lok Sabha cannot be extended beyond five years
 (b) the term of the Lok Sabha can be extended by the President with consent of the Speaker for an unlimited period
366. Which of the following enjoys the distinction of being the first recognized leader of the Opposition in the Lok Sabha?
 (a) AK Gopalan
 (b) **YB Chavan** (c) Shyama Prasad Mukerjee

- (d) Indira Gandhi
367. When a bill is considered by the two houses of Parliament at a joint sitting, the decision is taken by
- simple majority**
 - two-thirds majority
 - majority of each house separately
 - absolute majority of total membership
368. Which of the following is the Indian contribution to Parliamentary Procedures? (a) Zero Hour
- Cut Motion
 - Adjournment Motion**
 - Guillotine
369. How many seats are reserved for the members of the Scheduled Tribes in the Lok Sabha?
- 25
 - 30**
 - 40
 - 50
370. The Lok Sabha can be dissolved before the expiry of its term by
- the President at his discretion
 - the President on the advice of the Prime Minister**
 - the Prime Minister in consultation with the Speaker
 - none of the above
371. Lok Sabha is superior to the Rajya Sabha because
- it is directly elected
 - it alone controls the purse
 - it can oust the Council of Ministers through a vote of no-confidence
 - of all the above reasons**
372. A Select or Joint Committee of the two houses of Parliament is formed by
- the Speaker of the Lok Sabha**
 - the Speaker of the Lok Sabha and Chairman of the Rajya Sabha jointly
 - the Speaker in consultation with the President
 - the Speaker in consultation with the Prime Minister
373. Which of the following has been wrongly listed as a Standing Joint Committee of the two houses of Parliament
- Committee on Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes
 - Committee on Offices of Profit
 - Committee on Government Assurances**
 - Committee on Salaries and Allowances of members of Parliament
374. A new committee system was introduced in the Indian Parliament in April 1993 on the recommendations of
- the Rules Committee of the House**
 - the Joint Parliamentary Committee set up in 1990
 - the leaders of all the political parties represented in the Parliament
 - Minister for Parliamentary Affairs
375. The new committee system envisages
- II standing Committees
 - 13 standing Committees
 - 17 standing Committees**
 - 21 standing Committees
376. Under the new committee system, each standing committee shall comprise of
- 20 members of Lok Sabha and 10 members of Rajya Sabha
 - 30 members of Lok Sabha and 15 members of Rajya Sabha**
 - 25 members of Lok Sabha and 10 members of Rajya Sabha
 - 10 members of Lok Sabha and five members of Rajya Sabha.
377. The main advantage of the new committee system is
- the Parliament is able to examine the grants of all ministries and departments in detail**

- (b) the Parliament is able to concentrate on the examination of demands of some ministries
 - (c) the Parliament is absolved of the responsibility of examining the grants of the ministries and departments
 - (d) none of the above
378. Under the new committee system, the standing committees, apart from examining the grants of all ministries and departments, are able to examine
- (a) bills of technical nature
 - (b) annual reports of ministries and departments
 - (c) long-term policies
 - (d) **all the above**
379. One of the main advantage of the new committee system is
- (a) members of Council of Ministers are able to serve on the standing committees
 - (b) **members of the Rajya Sabha are able to exercise indirect control over financial matters**
 - (c) discussion on the Budget is held simultaneously in the Parliament and the standing committees
 - (d) none of the above
380. Which of the following committees of Parliament has the largest membership?
- (a) Public Accounts Committee
 - (b) **Estimates Committee**
 - (c) Business Advisory Committee
 - (d) Committee on Public Undertakings
381. Of the following, who ensures that no money is spent out of the Consolidated Fund of India without the authority of the Parliament?
- (a) The Finance Commission
 - (b) **the Comptroller and Auditor General**
 - (c) the Attorney General
 - (d) none of the above
382. A member, after being elected as Speaker of Lok Sabha, generally
- (a) becomes the Chief Spokesman of his party
 - (b) continues to be a member of the party and seeks to promote its interests
 - (c) **cuts off his connections with his party**
 - (d) joins the ruling party
383. The Supreme Court of India was set up
- (a) **by the Constitution**
 - (b) under the Indian Independence Act 1947
 - (c) through an Act of Parliament in 1950
 - (d) under the Government of India Act 1935
384. The Supreme Court consists of a Chief Justice and
- (a) Seven judges
 - (b) nine judges
 - (c) 11 judges
 - (d) **25 judges**
385. The judges of the Supreme Court are
- (a) elected by the Parliament
 - (b) appointed by the President on the advice of the Parliament
 - (c) appointed by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister
 - (d) **appointed by the President on the advice of the Chief Justice of India.**
386. The judges of the Supreme Court hold office till they attain the age of
- (a) 62 years (b) **65 years** (c) 70 years (d) there is no age limit
387. The Supreme Court holds its meetings at New Delhi, but it can meet elsewhere

- (a) if a majority of judges of Supreme Court so decide
- (b) with the approval of the Parliament
- (c) **with the approval of the President**
- (d) on the request of the state legislature

388. The Constitution has tried to ensure the independence of judges of the Supreme Court by

- (a) charging their salaries and allowances on the Consolidated Fund of India
- (b) making removal of judges quite difficult
- (c) debarring judges from carrying on practice before any court in India after retirement
- (d) **all these provisions**

389. The salaries of the judges of the Supreme Court are charged on the Consolidated Fund of India to ensure that

- (a) **they dispense justice impartially**
- (b) they get their salaries regularly
- (c) the Parliament does not reduce their salaries due to political considerations
- (d) none of the above

390. The judges of the Supreme Court, after retirement, are not permitted to carry on practice before

- (a) the Supreme Court
- (b) the High Courts
- (c) the district and session courts
- (d) **any of the above**

391. Which of the following jurisdictions of the Supreme Court of India has been wrongly listed?

- (a) Original Jurisdiction
- (b) Appellate Jurisdiction
- (c) Advisory Jurisdiction
- (d) **none of the above**

392. The judges of the Supreme Court

- (a) cannot be removed from office during their tenure
- (b) can be removed from office by the President at his discretion
- (c) **can be removed by the President on the recommendation of the Parliament**
- (d) can be removed by the President on the recommendation of the Council of Ministers

1393. The Supreme Court of India is a court of record, which implies that

- (a) it has to keep a record of all its decisions
- (b) all the decisions have evidentiary value and cannot be questioned in any court
- (c) it has the power to punish for its contempt
- (d) **both (b) and (c)**

394. The Supreme Court tenders advice to the President on a matter of law or fact.

- (a) on its own
- (b) **only if he seeks such advice**
- (c) only if the matter relates to Fundamental Rights of citizens
- (d) only if the issue poses a threat to the unity and integrity of the country

395. The advice of the Supreme Court is

- (a) binding on the President
- (b) **not binding on the President**
- (c) binding on the President if it is tendered unanimously
- (d) binding in certain cases and not binding in other cases.

396. The cases involving an interpretation of the Constitution fall within the

- (a) **Original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court**
- (b) Advisory jurisdiction of the Supreme Court

- (c) Appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court
(d) none of these jurisdiction.
397. In India, power of judicial review is restricted because
(a) the Executive is supreme (b) the Legislature is supreme
(c) **the Constitution is supreme** (d) the judges are transferrable
398. The Supreme Court of India enjoys the power of judicial review which implies that it can
(a) review the working of the subordinate courts
(b) review its own judgements
(c) initiate cases at its own discretion
(d) **declare the laws passed by the legislature and orders issued by the executive as unconstitutional if they contravene any provision of the Constitution**
399. The framers of the Constitution borrowed the idea of judicial review from the Constitution of
(a) France (b) **USA**
(c) United Kingdom (d) all these
400. The framers of the Constitution adopted the doctrine of judicial review
(a) to ensure proper working of the parliamentary system of government
(b) **to ensure proper working of the federal system of government**
(c) to overcome the limitations of a rigid Constitution
(d) on account of all these factors
401. While imparting justice, the Supreme Court relies on the principle of
(a) Rule of Law
(b) Due Process of Law
(c) **Procedure established by Law**
(d) all the above
402. The concept of Public Interest Litigation, which has become quite popular in India in recent years, originated in
(a) **the United Kingdom**
(b) the United States
(c) Australia
(d) Canada
403. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R)
Assertion (A): Wilful disobedience or noncompliance of court orders and use of derogatory language about judicial behaviour amounts to contempt of court.
Reason (R): Judicial activism cannot be practised without arming the judiciary with punitive powers to punish contemptuous behaviour.
(a) both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
(b) **both A and R are true but R is not a correct explanation of A**
(c) A is true but R is false
(d) A is false but R is true
404. Which of the following amendmenu curtailed the Supreme Court's power 01 Judicial Review?
(a) **42nd Amendment**
(b) 44th Amendment
(c) 29th Amendment
(d) none of the above
405. The concept of 'judicial activism' gained currency in India in
(a) the 1960s (b) the 1970s (c) the 1980s (d) **the 1990s**
- 406 Judicial activism has led to increase in the powers of

- (a) the executive
 - (b) the legislature
 - (c) **the judiciary**
 - (d) all the above organs
407. Judicial activism has enhanced the powers and prestige of
- (a) **the Supreme Court**
 - (b) the political parties
 - (c) the President
 - (d) the Parliament
408. Which of the following defects of judicial activism has been *wrongly* listed?
- (a) it has added to the arrears of the courts because the courts have tended to entertain public interest litigations even on trivial matters
 - (b) the courts have tended to assume a positive policy-making role which has; actually assigned by the Constitution to the representatives of the people
 - (c) **it has greatly undermined the position of the judiciary**
 - (d) none of the above
409. Ad hoc judges can be Supreme Court
- (a) by the President on the advice of the Union Law Minister.
410. How many judges of the Supreme Court have been removed from their office before the expiry of their normal term through impeachment
- (a) only one
 - (b) two
 - (c) three
 - (d) **none**
411. Which of the following conditions *does not* contribute to the independence of the judiciary in India?
- (a) No change in salary and service condition of judges can be made which operates against their interest after their appointment.
 - (b) **Once appointed, the judges cannot be removed from their office before the date of retirement.**
 - (c) The salary and allowances of the judges are charged to the Consolidated Fund of India and are not subject to Parliamentary vote.
 - (d) Retired judges are not permitted to carry on practice before any court or tribunal in India.
412. Which of the following statements regarding the Supreme Court of India is *not* correct?
- (a) It acts as the guardian of the liberties of the people of India.
 - (b) It acts as the guardian of the Constitution.
 - (c) **It acts as the protector of the Directive Principles of State Policy.**
 - (d) It has final power to investigate disputes regarding election of the President and the Vice-President.
413. It became imperative for the framers of the Indian Constitution to adopt the doctrine of judicial review because of
- (a) its Republican character
 - (b) adoption of parliamentary system of government

- (c) **adoption of federal system of government**
 (d) a written Constitution
414. Which of the following judges of the Supreme Court was unsuccessfully sought to be impeached
 (a) Justice HR Khanna
 (d) **Justice Ramaswamy**
 (c) Justice Wanchoo
 (d) Justice Hidayatullah
415. Which of the following comes under the jurisdiction of both the High Courts and the Supreme Court?
 (a) disputes between the Centre and the States
 (b) disputes between the states *inter se* (c). **protection of the Fundamental Rights** (d) protection against violation of the Constitution.
416. Which of the following has been *wrongly* listed as criteria for appointment as a judge of the Supreme Court
 (a) must have been a judge of a High Court for at least five years
 (b) must have been an advocate of a High Court for not less than 10 years
 (c) **must have attained the age of 55 years**
 (d) must, in the opinion of the President, be distinguished jurist
 (e) none of the above
417. Which article of the Constitution permits the Supreme Court to review its own judgement or order?
 (a) Article 130 (b) **Article 137**
 (c) Article 138 (d) Article 139
418. *Assertion (A):* The Supreme Court of India enjoys the power of Judicial Review
Reason (R): The Supreme Court of India is obliged to enforce the laws enacted by the Parliament without going into their constitutionality .
 (a) both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
 (b) both A and R are true but R is not a correct explanation of A
 (c) **A is true but R is false** (d) A is false but R is true
419. Consider the following statements with regard to the Supreme Court of India.
 1. The Supreme Court has been created under the Constitution of India.
 2. The Supreme Court at present comprises of a Chief Justice and 25 ordinary judges.
 3. The Supreme Court has its permanent seat at New Delhi, but it can meet elsewhere if the Chief Justice of India so decides in consultation with the President of India.
 4. The original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court extends over disputes between India and foreign countries.
 Of these statements
 (a) 1, 2 and 4 are correct (b) **1, 2 and 3 are correct** (c) 2, 3 and 4 are correct
 (d) 1, 3 and 4 are correct
420. The theory of 'basic structure of the Constitution' implies
 (a) **that certain features of the Constitution are so basic to the Constitution that they cannot be abrogated.**
 (b) that certain features of the Constitution can be changed by the Parliament with the prior approval of the majority of the state legislatures
 (c) that certain features of the Constitution can be changed only after seeking prior approval of the majority of the judges of the Supreme Court
 (d) none of the above
421. At present, the Chief Justice of India draws a monthly salary of

- (a) Rs 25,000 (b) Rs 30,000
(c) **Rs 33,000** (d) Rs 40,000
422. The ordinary judges of the Supreme Court, at present, draw a monthly salary of
(a) Rs 15,000' (b) Rs25,000
(c) **Rs 30,000** (d) Rs 35,000
423. The Supreme Court propounded the th
. of 'basic structure of the Constitution' in (a) *Gopalan v. State of Madras* case (b) Golak Nath case
(c) **Keshavananda Bharati case**
(d) Minerva Mills case
424. The judges of the Supreme Court have. take an oath or affirmation before entem. upon their office, which is conducted to !hell by
(a) **the President**
(b) the Cheif Justice of India
(c) the Vice-President
(d) the Attorney General ofIndia
425. A judge of the Supreme Court can relinqui office before the completion of his tenure~ addressing his resignation to
(a) **the President**
(b) the Chief Justice ofIndia
(c) the Union Law Minister
(d) none of the above
426. Who of the following is the executive hea of a state?
(a) the Chief Minister
(b) **the governor**
(c) the President
(d) none of the above
427. The governor of a state is
(a) elected by the state legislature
(b) nominated by the Prime Minister (c) **appointed by the President**
(d) appointed by a Special Committtt
constituted for this purpose
428. Generally, the governor belongs to
(a) the state where he is posted
(b) **some other state**
(c) the Indian Administrative Service (d) none of the above
429. The governor of a state holds office
(a) **during the pleasure of the President**
(b) as long as he enjoys the contidenced the Chief Minister
(c) as long as he enjoys the confidenced the state council of ministers
(d) as long as he enjoys the confidence of
the state legislature.
- ~30. As a matter of convention, while appointing
the governor of a state, the President consults
(a) **the Chief Minister of the state**
(b) the Chief Justice of India
(c) the State Council of Ministers
(d) none of the above
431. If the governor of .a state wishes to relinquish his office before the expiry of his term, he has to address his resignation to (a) **the President**
(b) the Prime Minister

- (c) the Union Home Minister
 - (d) Chief Justice of India
432. The salary and allowances of the governor are charged to
- (a) the Consolidated Fund of India
 - (b) **the Consolidated Fund of the State**
 - (c) the Contingency Fund of India
 - (d) none of the above
433. Can a person act as governor of more than one state?
- (a) **yes**
 - (b) no
 - (c) only for a period of six months
 - (d) only for a period of one year
434. When a person acts as governor of more than one state his salary is
- (a) paid by the Union Government
 - (b) **shared by the concerned states**
 - (c) charged to the Consolidated Fund of India
 - (d) paid by the state named by the President
435. Which of the following legislative powers is enjoyed by the governor of a state?
- (a) he can summon or prorogue the state legislature
 - (b) he can appoint one-sixth of the members of the legislative council
 - (c) he can nominate certain members of the Anglo-Indian community to the legislative assembly
 - (d) **all the above powers**
436. In the event of the death or resignation of the governor, the duties of his office are discharged by
- (a) **the Chief Justice of the High Court**
 - (b) the Chief Minister
 - (c) Speaker of Legislative Assembly
 - (d) none of the above
437. The governor of a state can issue ordinances
- (a) only in the event of breakdown of constitutional machinery in the state
 - (b) only when the Chief Minister asks him to do so
 - (c) **only during the recess of the State legislature**
 - (d) only after taking formal approval of the President
438. the Ordinances issued by the governor are subject to approval by
- (a) the President
 - (b) the state council of ministers
 - (c) **the state legislature**
 - (d) none of the above
439. the Contingency Fund of the state is operated by
- (a) **the Governor**
 - (b) the State Finance Minister
 - (c) the Chief Minister
 - (d) all the above jointly
440. The governor of a state has to account for all his actions to
- (a) the state legislature
 - (b) the state council of ministers
 - (c) the Chief Minister of the state
 - (d) **the President**
441. Unless approved by the state legislature, an ordinance issued by the governor remains in force for a maximum period of
- (a) one year
 - (b) three months
 - (c) **six months**
 - (d) two years

442. Which of the following falls within the discretionary power of the governor?
 (a) he can appoint any person as Chief Minister, if the majority party in the state legislature has no acknowledged leaders
 (b) he can dismiss the council of ministers if he is convinced that it has lost majority support
 (c) he can reserve a bill passed by the state legislature for the assent of the President
 (d) **all the above**
443. The governor of a state is administered the oath of office by
 (a) the Chief Justice of India
 (b) **the Chief Justice of the State High Court** (c) the President
 (d) none of the above
444. The governor can recommend imposition of President's rule in the state
 (a) **at his discretion**
 (b) on the recommendation of the state council of ministers
 (c) on the recommendations of the state legislature
 (d) only on demand from the President
445. Which of the following judicial powers of the Governor has been *wrongly* listed?
 (a) he is consulted by the President while appointing judges of the High Court of the State
 (b) he can remit, or suspend a sentence
 (c) **he can grant pardon in case of death sentences**
 (d) none of the above
446. Which kind of bills can be reserved by the governor for the assent of the President? (a) all bills passed by the state legislature (b) **only certain types of bills passed by the state legislature**
 (c) none of the bills passed by the state legislature can be reserved
 (d) only financial bills
447. The governor of which of the following states has been vested with special powers regarding Scheduled Tribes?
 (a) Bihar
 (b) **Arunachal Pradesh**
 (c) Assam
 (d) Madhya Pradesh
448. Consider the following statements regarding the governor of a state.
 1. The governor is the constitutional head of the state.
 2. The governor always acts as an agent of the centre.
 3. The governor is an integral part of the state legislature.
 4. The governor appoints the judges of the High Court.
 Of these statements
 (a) **1 and 3 are correct**
 (b) 1, 3 and 4 are correct
 (c) 1 and 2 are correct
 (d) 2, 3 and 4 are correct
449. Who of the following ladies served as Chief Ministers in different states of India? (a) Janaki Ramachandran
 (b) Nandini Satpathy
 (c) Rajinder Kaur Bhattal
 (d) Syeda Anwar Taimur
 Select the correct answer using following codes
 (a) **2 and 3** (b) 1 and 3 (c) 1 and 4
 (d) 1, 2 and 3
450. The Sarkaria Commission favoured
 (a) abolition of the office of the governor
 (b) selection of the Governor of a State by the President from a panel of names given by the concerned state governments

- (c) **Retention of the office of the governor** (d) none of the above
451. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R)
Assertion (A): The Constitution of India Provides for the appointment of a Governor for a state for a period of five years. *Reason (R):* The governor holds office during the pleasure of the President.
 In the context of the above two statements, which one of the following is correct? (a) both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
 (b) **both A and R are true but R is not a correct explanation of A**
452. Which of the following powers is available to the President but not to the Governor of a state?
 1. power to grant pardon in case of death sentence 2. Diplomatic powers 3. power to veto the bills passed by the state legislature
 4. power to declare emergency
 Select the correct answer from the following codes:
 (a) 1 and 4 (b) 2 and 3
 (c) 1,2 and 3 (d) **1,2 and 4**
453. The Chief Minister, who is the head of the government in a state, is
 (a) elected by the state legislature
 (b) **appointed by the governor**
 (c) appointed by the President
 (d) appointed by the governor on the advice of Chief Justice of the High Court.
454. The person who is appointed as Chief Minister
 (a) should not be a member of either house of state legislature
 (b) **must be a member of either house of state legislature**
 (c) must possess the qualifications to be elected as member. of state legislature but not be a member of the legislature
 (d) should be a member of the legislative council only
455. Who of the following is regarded the head of the state council of ministers?
 (a) **the Chief Minister**
 (b) the Governor
 (c) the Speaker
 (d) none of the above
456. A member of the council of ministers can hold office without being a member of the state legislature for a maximum period of (a) three months (b) **six months**
 (c) one year (d) two years
-

458. The salaries and allowances of the members of the council of ministers in a state are determined by 5~
 ~a) **the state legislature**
 (b) the Governor in consultation with President
 (c) the Parliament
 (d) the Governor in consultation with the state legislature.
459. Who presides over the meetings of the council of ministers in a state
 (a) the Governor

- (b) **the Chief Minister**
 - (c) Speaker of legislative assembly
 - (d) none of the above
460. Who among the following enjoys the distinction of being the first woman Dalit Chief Minister of a state?
- (a) Nandani Satpati (b) Padmaja Naidu
 - (c) **Mayawati** (d) Sarojani Naidu
461. In the event of the death or resignation of a Chief Minister
- (a) the senior most member of the council of ministers takes over as the Chief Minister
 - (b) the Chief Justice of the High Court assumes the duties of Chief Minister
 - (c) **the council of ministers automatically stands dissolved**
 - (d) the Governor immediately appoints a new Chief Minister
462. The council of ministers of an Indian state is collectively responsible to
- (a) **the legislative assembly**
 - (b) the legislative council
 - (c) both the houses of the state legislature (d) the Governor
463. Who among the following was not a member of the state legislature at the time of appointment; as Chief Minister of the state? (a) Bansi Lal in Haryana
- (b) ND Tewari in Uttar Pradesh
 - (c) SB Chavan in Maharashtra
 - (d) **all the above**
464. Who among the following enjoys the distinction of serving as the Chief Minister of a state in India for the longest period?
- (a) BD Jatti (b) **Jyoti Basu**
 - (c) Sharad Pawar (d) Bhajan Lal
465. The Chief Minister of a state can be removed if
1. a no-confidence motion is passed by the legislative assembly
 2. a no-confidence motion is passed by both the houses of the state legislature
 3. a resolution is passed by two-third of the members of the legislative council or the Rajya Sabha
 4. in the opinion of the Governor, there is a break down of constitutional machinery in the state
- Choose the correct answer from the following codes:
- (a) 1 and 2 (b) 2 and 3
 - (c) 1, 2 and 4 (d) **1 and 4**
466. Who administers the oath of office to the members of council of ministers in a state? (a) **the Governor**
- (b) the Chief Justice of the State High Court (c) the Attorney General of the state
 - (d) none of the above
467. The Chief Minister of a state can get rid of any member of his council of ministers by (a) asking him to tender his resignation (b) getting him dismissed through the Governor
- (c) dropping him from the council by reshuffling the same
 - (d) **all the above methods**

468. Some of the Indian states have bi-cameral legislatures. The names of the two houses of state legislature are

- (a) **Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council**
- (b) Sabha and Samiti
- (c) Lok Sabha and Legislative Council
- (d) the Legislative Assembly and Senate

469. In which of the following states was the legislative council abolished on the recommendations of the state legislative assembly

- (a) Tamil Nadu
- (b) Bihar
- (c) Andhra Pradesh
- (d) **both (a) and (c)**

470. The legislative council in a state can be abolished by the Parliament on the recommendation of

- (a) the Governor
- (b) **the state legislative assembly**
- (c) the President
- (d) none for the above

471. The membership of the legislative assembly of a state varies between

- (a) **60 and 500**
- (b) 100 and 300
- (c) 150 and 450
- (d) 100 and 400

472. The members of the legislative assembly are (a) **elected by the people**

- (b) elected by the local bodies
- (c) nominated by the Governor
- (d) returned through all three methods

473. The members of the legislative assembly are elected for a term of

- (a) three years
- (b) four years
- (c) **five years**
- (d) six years

474. Which of the following states/union territory has a legislative assembly consisting of only 30 members?

- (a) Pondicherry
- (b) Mizoram
- (c) Goa
- (d) **all the above**

475. Money bills can be introduced in the state legislature with the prior consent of

- (a) the Speaker
- (b) the Chief Minister
- (c) **the Governor**
- (d) the President

476. Members of the state legislature can focus the attention of the government on matters of public importance through

- (a) no-confidence motion
- (b) censure motion
- (c) . cut motion
- (d) **adjournment motion**

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477. A money bill can be introduced in the state

- (a) in either house of the state legislature
- (b) **only in the legislative assembly**
- (c) only in the legislative council
- (d) in both the houses at a joint sitting

478. Which of the following state legislative assemblies recommended the restoration of the legislative council

- (a) Bihar
- (b) Maharashtra
- (c) **Andhra Pradesh**
- (d) Uttar Pradesh

479. The maximum strength of the elected members in a state legislative assembly can be

- (a) 250
- (b) 300
- (c) 450
- (d) **500**

480. The strength of the legislative council of a state cannot exceed _ of the membership of the legislative assembly.
 (a) one-half (b) **one-third**
 (c) one-fourth (d) one-fifth
- 481 The legislative council of a state is
 (a) elected for a term of four years
 (b) elected for a term of five years
 (c) **a permanent house, and is not subject to dissolution**
 (d) elected for a term of six years
- 482 The chairman of the legislative council is
 (a) appointed by the governor
 (b) **elected by the members of legislative council**
 (c) an *ex-officio* presiding officer
 (d) appointed by the speaker of legislative assembly
483. The members of the state legislative assembly participate in the election of
 (a) **the President**
 (b) the Vice-President
 (c) Members of the legislative council
 (d) both (a) and (c)
484. Usually each state has a High Court, but a common High Court for two or more states or for two or more states and union territories can be established by
 (a) **the Parliament** (b) the President (c) the Chief Justice of India
 (d) all the above jointly.
485. Generally, the High Court of a state consists of a Chief Justice and
 (a) nine other judges
 (b) 11 other judges
 (c) such other judges as may be determined by the Parliament
 (d) **such other judges as may be determined by the President**
486. Which of the following states/union territories have a common High Court? (a) Uttar Pradesh and Bihar
 (b) Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir,
 (c) **Punjab, Haryana and Chandigarh**
 (d) Assam and Bengal
487. The Chief Justice of a High Court is appointed by
 (a) **the President**
 (b) the Governor of the state
 (c) the Chief Justice of India
 (d) the President in consultation with the Chief Justice of India and the Governor of the state
488. The judges of the High Court are appointed by the President in consultation with
 (a) the Chief Justice of the High Court (b) the Chief Justice of India
 (c) the Governor of the state
 (d) **all the above**
489. The Chief Justice and other judges of the High Court retire at the age of
 (a) 60 years (b) **62 years**
 (c) 65 years (d) 70 years
490. Judges of the High Court can be removed from office before expiry of their term by the President
 (a) at his discretion

- (b) on the recommendation of the Chief Justice of the High Court
 (c) on the recommendation of the Chief Minister of the state
 (d) **on a request of Parliament made through a resolution passed by a two third majority of its members**
491. The Chief Justice of a High Court receives °a monthly salary of
 (a) 15,000 (b) 20,000
 (c) 25,000 (d) **30,000**
492. The ordinary Judges of High Courts receive a monthly salary of
 (a) Rs 15,000 (b) Rs 25,000
 (c) **Rs 26,000** (d) Rs 30,000
493. The salaries and allowances of the High Court judges are charged to
 (a) **the Consolidated Fund of the State**
 (b) the Consolidated Fund of India
 (c) the Contingency Fund of India
 (d) the Consolidated Fund of India and the Consolidated Fund of the State in equal proportion
494. The pension of the judges of the High Court is charged to
 (a) the Consolidated Fund of the State where he last served
 (b) the Contingency Fund of India (c) **the Consolidated Fund of India** (d) none of the above funds
495. The jurisdiction of the High Court can be extended or restricted by
 (a) the President
 (b) the Parliament
 (c) **the Chief Justice of India**
 (d) the legislature of the concerned state
496. The High Courts are empowered to issue writs for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights under
 (a) Article 225 (b) **Article 226**
 (c) Article 227 (d) Article 228
497. Under which of the following writs can the High Court direct public official or the government not to enforce a law which is unconstitutional ?
 (a) *Certiorari* (b) *Quo Warranto*
 (c) *Mandamus* (d) ***Prohibition***
498. The High Court of a State i's directly under
 (a) the President
 (b) **the Supreme Court of India**
 (c) the Governor of the state
 (d) the Chief Justice of India
499. The number of judges of High Courtil determined by
 (a) the Chief Justice of India . 51
 (b) **the President of India**
 (c) the Governor of the state
 (d) the Parliament
500. On what ground can a judge of a High Coon be removed?
 (a) **proved misbehaviour or incapacity**
 (b) insolvency
 (c) insanity
 (d) all the above
501. The Constitution of India describes India31
 (a) **a Union of States**
 (b) a Federation (c) a Confederation (d) a Quasi-Federal

502. The Indian federal system is modelled on the federal system of
 (a) USA (b) **Canada**
 (c) Australia (d) New Zealand
503. A government is classified as federal or unitary on the basis of
 (a) **relations between Centre and States**
 (b) relations between the executive and the legislature
 (c) relations between three organs or government
 (d) none of the above
504. Which- one of the following statements regarding distribution of powers between the Centre and the States is correct?
 (a) **powers have been divided into three lists**
 (b) powers of the Centre have been specified and the remaining powers have been allotted to the States
 (c) powers of the States have been specified in the Constitution and the remaining powers belong to the Centre
 (d) powers have been divided into two lists
505. The Union Government has exclusive powers on subjects in
 (a) **the union list**
 (b) the concurrent list
 (c) state list
 (d) both (a) and (b)
506. The states enjoy exclusive jurisdiction on subjects in the
 (a) concurrent list (b) **state list**
 (c) both (a) and (b) (d) None of the above .
507. The Constitution of India vests the residuary powers in
 (a) **the Union Government**
 (b) the states
 (c) the Union and State govt. jointly (d) None of the above
508. The union list contains:
 (a) 66 items (b) 97 items
 (c) 47 items (d) **99 items**
509. The state list contains
 (a) **61 items** (b) 66 items
 (c) 47 items (d) 99 items
510. The concurrent list contains
 (a) 47 items (b) **52 items**
 (c) 66 items (d) 97 items
511. In case of conflict between the central and state law on a subject in the concurrent list (a) the law which was passed first prevails (b) the law of the state prevails
 (c) **the law of the centre prevails**
 (d) both laws stand nullified
512. A law passed by a state on a concurrent subject gets precedence over the law of the centre
 (a) if it was passed earlier than the central law
 (b) **if it was passed by the state legislature and approved by the President before enactment of the central law** (c) if the Supreme Court so decides (d) if the majority of state legislatures so decide
513. The Constitution of India has created
 (a) a very weak centre
 (b) **a very strong centre**

- (c) a Centre which is weak during normal times but very strong during emergencies
 - (d) none of the above
514. The Parliament can legislate on any subject in the state list
- (a) if the Rajya Sabha declares by a two third majority resolution that it is expedient to do so in national interest
 - (b) for the implementation of international treaties or agreements
 - (c) if two or more states make a request to Parliament to do so
 - (d) in all the abgye cases
515. The central government can issue directions to the state with regard to subjects in
- (a) the union list
 - (b) the state list
 - (c) the concurrent list
 - (d) all these lists
516. The central government can assign any function to the state with the consent of
- (a) the President
 - (b) the Chief Justice of India
 - (c) the Parliament
 - (d) the state government
517. The Constitution has vested the 'residuary powers' with the Centre. But the final authority to decide whether a matter falls under residuary powers or not rests with
- (a) the Parliament
 - (b) the President
 - (c) the Rajya Sabha
 - (d) the Supreme Court
518. The finances are distributed between the Centre and the States on the basis of recommendations of the
- (a) Planning Commission
 - (b) Public Accounts Committee
 - (c) Finance Commission
 - (d) National Development Council
519. The Centre provides grants-in-aid to the states
- (a) to maintain friendly relations between the centre and the states
 - (b) for use in centrally sponsored schemes (c) to cover gaps on revenue accounts so that states can undertake various beneficial activities

101. Freedom of speech under the Indian Constitution is subject to reasonable restrictions on the grounds of protection of (a) **sovereignty and integrity of the country** (b) the dignity of the office of the Prime Minister
(c) the dignity of the council of ministers (d) all the above
102. At present, right to property is a
(a) **Legal Right**
(b) Human Right
(c) Fundamental Right
(d) Natural Right
103. The main objective of the cultural and educational rights granted to the citizens is
(a) to preserve the rich cultural heritage of India
(b) to evolve a single integrated India culture
(c) **to help the minorities to conserve their culture**
(d) all the above
104. Under the Indian Constitution, the responsibility for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights rests with
(a) the High Courts
(b) all the courts
(c) the Supreme Court
(d) **both (a) and (c)**
105. A person can move the Supreme Court directly in the event of violation of Fundamental Rights under
(b) Article 19 (b) **Article 32** (c) Article 34 (d) none of the above
106. The Fundamental Rights of a citizen can be suspended
(a) by the Parliament through a law enacted by two-thirds majority
(b) **by the President during a national emergency** (c) by the Supreme Court (d) none of the above.
107. For the enforcement of Fundamental Rights, the courts can issue
(a) a decree (b) an ordinance
(c) **a writ** (d) a notification
108. Which Fundamental Right granted by the Constitution prohibits traffic in human beings?
(a) right to equality
(b) **right against exploitation**
(c) right to freedom
(d) none of the above.
109. Legal equality under the Indian Constitution implies that
(a) **the state cannot enact different laws for different groups of people**
(b) **every body is equal before law** ??????
(c) to an inferior court to stop proceedings in a particular case
(d) to the lower court to transfer a case pending before it to the superior court for trial
110. Right to property was eliminated from the list of Fundamental Rights during the tenure of
(a) Indira Gandhi (b) Charan Singh (c) Rajiv Gandhi (d) **Morarji Desai**
111. Which authority can a citizen approach for securing right of personal freedom?
(a) the Parliament
(b) the President

(c) Supreme Court alone

(d) **both Supreme Court and High Courts**

112. Which one of the following rights is available only to the citizens within the territory of India?

1. freedom of speech
2. right to form associations or unions
3. equality before law
4. freedom to assemble peacefully without arms

Select the correct answer using the code given below

(a) 1, 2 and 4

(c) 2, 3, and 4

113. The Constitution provides special protection against exploitation to

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Children | 2. Women |
| 3. Tribals | 4. Dalits |

Select the correct answer using the following codes:

(a) **1 and 2**

(b) 1 and 3

(c) **1,2** and 3

(d) 2,3 and 4

114. Writs can be issued for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights by

- (a) the Parliament
- (b) the President
- (c) **the Supreme Court**
- (d) all the above

115. Which one of the following is a bulwark of personal freedom?

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------|
| (a) <i>Mandamus</i> | (b) <i>Habeas Corpus</i> |
| (c) <i>Quo Warranto</i> | (d) <i>Certiorari</i> |

116. Who of the following can amend the Fundamental Rights granted by the Constitution?

- (a) the President
- (b) the Supreme Court
- (c) **the Parliament**
- (d) None of the above

117. The main objective of the Fundamental Rights is to

- (a) ensure independence of judiciary
- (b) promote a socialist pattern of society
- (c) **ensure individual liberty**
- (d) ensure all the above

118. Under the Indian Constitution, a citizen

- (a) cannot be deprived of his life and liberty under any condition
- (b) can be deprived of life and liberty by the President during emergency
- (c) **can be deprived of life and liberty only in accordance with the procedure established by law**
- (d) None of the above

119. The writ of *Habeas Corpus* is issued

- (a) by a superior court to the lower court directing it to transfer the record of proceedings in a case for its review
- (b) **in the form of an order calling upon a person who has detained another person to bring that person before court and show authority for such detention**
- (c) by a superior court to do something in the nature of his allotted duty
- (d) in the form of an order to stop proceedings in a certain case

120. The writ of *Quo Warranto* is an order from a superior court

- (a) **whereby it can call upon a person to show under what authority he is holding the office**
- (b) to produce a person detained by an official before the nearest court within 24 hours

- (c) to an inferior court to stop proceedings in a particular case
 - (d) to the lower court to transfer a case pending before it to the superior court for trial.
121. The writ of *Mandamus* is issued by a superior court
- (a) **to command a person or public authority to do something in the nature of public duty**
 - (b) to produce an illegally detained person before a court within 24 hours
 - (c) to command a person or public authority to stop proceedings in a case in national interest
 - (d) in all the above cases
122. The writ of *Certiorari* is issued by a superior court
- (a) to an inferior court to stop further proceedings in a particular case
 - (b) **to an inferior court to transfer the record of proceedings in a case for its review**
 - (c) to an officer to show his right to hold a particular office
 - (d) to a public authority to produce a person detained by it before the court within 24 hours
123. Which of the following writs literally means 'you may have the body'?
- (a) ***Habeas Corpus***
 - (b) *Mandamus*
 - (c) *Quo Warranto*
 - (d) *Certiorari*
124. A writ of *Prohibition* is issued by a superior court
- (a) **to prevent an inferior court or tribunal from exceeding its jurisdiction or acting contrary to the rules of natural justice**
 - (b) to an inferior court of body exercising judicial or quasi-judicial functions to transfer the record of proceedings in a case for its review
 - (c) whereby it can call upon a person to show under what authority he is holding the office
 - (d) to an authority to produce an illegal detained person before the court for
125. Which one of the following writs literally means 'what is your authority'?
- (a) *Habeas Corpus*
 - (b) *Certiorari*
 - (c) ***Quo Warranto***
 - (d) *Prohibition*
126. Fundamental Duties of the Indian citizen, were
- (a) enshrined in the original Constitution
 - (b) **added to the Constitution by the 42 amendment**
 - (c) added to the Constitution by the 44th Amendment
 - (d) added to the Constitution in the wake of the Supreme Court judgment *Keshavananda Bharati* case, with consent of all the political parties
127. The Fundamental Duties of citizens
- (a) lie scattered throughout the Constitution, (b) **are contained in Part IV-A of Constitution**
 - (c) are contained in Schedule IX of Constitution
 - (d) are contained in the Presidential Order issued in 1979
128. Which one of the following has wrongly listed as a duty of Indian citizens
- (a) To uphold and protect the sovereign unity and integrity of the country
 - (b) to promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood among the people of India
 - (c) **to practice family planning and control population**
 - (d) to protect and preserve the natural environment
129. The Fundamental Duties of Indian citizen were incorporated in the Constitution in
- (a) 1952
 - (b) **1976**
 - (c) 1979
 - (d) 1981
130. Fundamental Duties were incorporated in the Constitution to
- (a) prevent misuse of Fundamental Rights
 - (b) **curb subversive and unconstitutional activities**
 - (c) curb the growing power of the executive

- (d) make the Fundamental Rights more meaningful
131. What is the main sanction behind the Fundamental Duties?
- (a) **legal** (b) social
(c) moral (d) all the above
132. The Directive Principles of State Policy are contained in
- (a) Part III of the Constitution
(b) **Part IV of the Constitution**
(c) Schedule VII of the Constitution
(d) in all the above parts
133. The Directive Principles aim at
- (a) ensuring individual liberty
(b) ensuring strengthening of the country's independence
(c) **providing a social and economic base for a genuine democracy in the country**
(d) achieving all the above objectives
134. The Directive Principles are
- (a) **positive instructions to the government to work for the attainment of set objectives**
(b) negative injunctions to the government to refrain from encroaching on the freedom of the people
(c) directives to the state to enhance the international prestige of the country
(d) directives to the government to pursue a policy of non-alignment
135. Which one of the following amendments accorded precedence to the Directive Principles over Fundamental Rights?
- (a) 24th Amendment
(b) 39th Amendment
(c) **42nd Amendment**
(d) 44th Amendment
136. In which part of the Constitution does the concept of welfare state find elaboration?
- (a) Preamble
(b) Fundamental Rights
(c) **Directive Principles of State Policy** (d) all the above
137. The Directive Principles of State Policy are (a) justiciable
(b) **non-justiciable**
(c) only some Directive Principles are justiciable
(d) None of the above
138. Who said in the Constituent Assembly that the Directive Principles of State Policy are like a 'cheque on a bank payable at the convenience of the bank'?
- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru (b) **K T Shah**???\n(c) B R Ambedkar (d) K M Munshi
139. Under the Directive Principles of State Policy, the state is expected to provide free and compulsory education to all children up to the age of
- (a) **14 years** (b) 18 years
(c) 15 years (d) 16 years
140. Which one of the following is a Directive Principle of State Policy?
- (a) The state shall not deny to any person equality before law.
(b) The state shall not discriminate against any person on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth.
(c) Untouchability is abolished and its practice in any form shall be punishable by law.
(c) **The state shall endeavour to protect and improve the environment.**
141. The 42nd Amendment made additions to the Directive Principles with regard to the following three matters
1. Participation of workers in the management of industry.
 2. Minimising inequality in income and status.

3. Protection of the environment.

4. Free legal aid to the poor.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

(a) **1,3, and 4** (b) 1,2, and 3

(c) 1,2, and 4 (d) 2,3, and 4

142. Article 40 of the Constitution of India states that "The State shall take steps to organise X and endow them with such powers and authority, as may be necessary to enable them to function as units of self government." In this statement 'X' stands for

(a) **Village Panchayats**

(b) Zilla Parishads

(c) Inter-State Council

(d) none of the above

143. The Directive Principles of State Policy seek

(a) to establish the supremacy of the Constitution

(b) to curb the authoritarian rule

(c) to strengthen judiciary

(d) **to make the Constitution an instrument of social change.**

144. The enforcement of the Directive Principles of State Policy depends on

(a) the resources available with the government

(b) **the will of the government in power** (c) the judiciary

(d) all the above

145. Which one of the following wanted the Directive Principles of State Policy to be the basis of all future legislation?

(a) **B R Ambedkar**

(b) Jawaharlal Nehru

(c) K M Munshi

(d) B N Rau

146. In the event of non-enforcement of the Directive Principles of State Policy by the government, the citizen can approach

(a) the High Court

(b) the Supreme Court

(c) any court of his choice

(d) **none of these**

147. Two statements, one labelled the 'Assertion' (A) and the other labelled the 'Reason' (R), are given below. Examine these statements carefully and decide if the Assertion (A) and the Reason (R) are individually true and if so, whether the Reason is a correct explanation of the Assertion.

Assertion (A): The Directive Principles of State Policy enshrined in the Constitution aim at providing the social and economic base of a genuine democracy.

Reason (R): The Directive Principles are merely directives which the government has to keep in mind while framing policy and are not enforceable through courts.

Select your answer to these assertions from the codes given below

(a) both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A

(b) **both A and R are true but R is not a correct explanation of A**

(c) A is true but R is false

(d) A is false but R is true

148. Consider the following statements regarding the Directive Principles of State Policy.

1. The framers of the Constitution borrowed the Directive Principles from the Government of India Act, 1935.

2. The Directive Principles aim at realising the high ideals of justice, liberty, equality and fraternity enshrined in the Preamble to the Constitution.
3. The Directive Principles have to be kept in mind by the government while formulating policy and framing laws.
4. The Directive Principles are justiciable.

Of these statements

- (a) 1, 3 and 4 are correct (b) 2, 3 and 4 are correct
 (c) **2, and 3 are correct** (d) 2 and 4 are correct

149. Which amendment of the Constitution sought to enhance the importance of the Directive Principles by providing that no law passed to give effect to Directive Principles of State Policy contained in Articles 39 (b) and (c) shall be deemed to be void on the ground that it abridges the rights conferred by Articles 14 and 19?

- (a) 24th Amendment (b) **25th Amendment** (c) 42nd Amendment (d) 44th Amendment

150. Which amendment of the Constitution accorded precedence to the Directive Principles of State Policy over Fundamental Rights?

- (a) 39th Amendment (b) **42nd Amendment** (c) 44th Amendment (d) none of the above.

151. In which case did the Supreme Court strike down the provisions of the Constitution that accorded primacy to Directive Principles over Fundamental Rights?

- (a) Sajjan Singh case
 (b) Golak Nath case
 (c) Keshavananda Bharati case
 (d) **Minerva Mills case**

152. Which one of the following courts can a citizen move for the enforcement of Directive Principles of State Policy?

- (a) the Supreme Court
 (b) the High Court
 (c) both (a) and (b)
 (d) **None of the above**

153. Which one of the following factors has been responsible for the slow implementation of the Directive Principles?

- (a) Lack of resources with the government (b) **Lack of political will**
 (c) vastness of the country
 (d) all the above factors

154. Which one of the following Directive Principles are based on Gandhian principles?

1. organisation of village panchayats
2. compulsory education for all children up to the age of 14 years
3. prohibition on use of intoxicating drinks except for medicinal purposes
4. to work for the development of weaker or backward section of the society

- (a) 1 and 2 (b) 2, 3 and 4
 (c) **1, 3 and 4** (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

155. Which one of the following Directive Principles reflects socialist ideology?

- (a) to provide adequate means of livelihood to all
 (b) to prevent concentration of wealth and means of production and to ensure equitable distribution of wealth and material resources
 (c) to ensure a decent standard of living and leisure for all workers
 (d) **all the above**

156. Which one of the following has been wrongly listed as a Directive Principle based on 'liberal principles'?

- (a) **separation of judiciary and executive** ?????
 (b) provision of a uniform civil code for the country

- (c) protection of monuments and places of artistic or historical importance
 - (d) none of the above has been wrongly listed .
157. Which one of the following Directive Principles did not form part of the original Constitution and was added subsequently through constitutional amendments?
- (a) to minimise inequality in income, status, facilities and opportunities amongst individuals and groups
 - (b) to protect and improve the environment and to safeguard forests and wild life
 - (c) right of the workers to participate in the management of industries
 - (d) **all the above**
158. Which one of the following distinctions between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy has been wrongly listed?
- (a) Directive Principles are positive instructions to government, while Fundamental Rights are negative injunctions to the government to refrain from doing certain things
 - (b) Directive Principles are non-justiciable, while Fundamental Rights are justiciable
 - (c) in case of conflict between Directive Principles and Fundamental Rights, the latter get precedence
 - (d) **none of the above**
159. In which case did the Supreme Court take the view that the Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles are complementary to each other and there was no need to sacrifice one for the other?
- (a) Golak Nath case
 - (b) Keshavananda Bharati case
 - (c) **Minerva Mills case**
 - (d) all the above cases
160. The Constitution has vested the executive power of the Union government in
- (a) **the President**
 - (b) the Prime Minister
 - (c) the Council of Ministers
 - (d) all the above three
161. The President of India is
- (a) **the head of the state**
 - (b) the head of the government
 - (c) the head of the state as well as government
 - (d) none of the above
162. The President of India is
- (a) directly elected by the people
 - (b) elected by the two houses of Parliament at a joint sitting
 - (c) **elected through an electoral college consisting of the elected members of Parliament and state legislative assemblies**
 - (d) elected by the elected members of Lok Sabha
163. Which one of the following does not take part in the election of the President?
- (a) elected members of Lok Sabha
 - (b) elected members of Rajya Sabha
 - (c) members of the legislative councils
 - (d) **none of the above**
164. The name of the candidate for the office of the President of India has to be proposed by
- (a) any 50 citizens
 - (b) any five members of the Electoral College
 - (c) any five members of Parliament
 - (d) **any 50 members of the Electoral College**
165. The election to the office of the President is conducted by

- (a) the Speaker of Lok Sabha
 - (b) the Prime Minister's Office
 - (c) **the Election Commission of India** (d) the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs
166. To be eligible for election as President, a candidate must be
- (a) **over 35 years of age** (b) over 60 years of age (c) over 55 years of age
 - (d) there is no age limit prescribed by the Constitution
167. The President holds office for a term of five years
- (a) from the date on which he is elected (b) **from the date on which he enters office** (c) from the date determined by the Parliament
 - (d) from the date notified by the Election Commission
168. Which one of the following Presidents held office for two consecutive terms?
- (a) **Dr Rajendra Prasad**
 - (b) Dr S Radhakrishnan
 - (c) Dr Zakir Hussain
 - (d) both (a) and (b)
169. Who was the second President of the Indian Republic?
- (a) Dr Zakir Hussain
 - (b) **Dr S Radhakrishnan**
 - (c) Dr V V Giri
 - (d) Dr Rajendra Prasad
170. Who decides the disputes regarding election of the President?
- (a) **the Supreme Court**
 - (b) the Election Commission
 - (c) the Parliament
 - (d) both Supreme Court and High Courts
171. If the President wishes to tender his resignation before the expiry of his normal term, he has to address the same to
- (a) **the Vice-President of India**
 - (b) the Speaker of Lok Sabha
 - (c) the Chief Justice of India
 - (d) the Election Commission
172. Who among the following got the Bharat Ratna Award before becoming the President of India?
- (a) **Dr Zakir Hussain**
 - (b) Dr Rajendra Prasad
 - (c) V V Giri
 - (d) S Radhakrishnan
173. What is the maximum age for election to the office of the President?
- (a) 65 (b) 70
 - (c) 75 (d) **no limit**
174. Impeachment proceedings against the President of India can be initiated
- (a) by the Supreme Court
 - (b) only in the Lok Sabha
 - (c) **in either House of Parliament**
 - (d) only in a joint sitting of the two Houses of Parliament

175. In the event of the death or resignation of the President, the Vice-President discharges the duties of the office of President
- (a) for the rest of the term
 - (b) for a maximum period of one year
 - (c) **for a maximum period of six months**
 - (d) for a maximum period of four months
176. Which one of the following official discharges the duties of the office of the president, if both the President and VicePresident are not available?
- (a) the Speaker of Lok Sabha
 - (b) **the Chief Justice of India**
 - (c) Chairman of the Union Public Service Commission
 - (d) the Prime Minister
177. If the office of the President falls vacant, the same must be filled within
- (a) **six months**
 - (b) three months
 - (c) one year
 - (d) 18 months
178. What is the age of retirement of the President?
- (a) 70
 - (b) 75
 - (c) 80
 - (d) **there is no age limit for retirement**
179. Which one of the following Chief Justice of India enjoys the distinction of having acted as President of India?
- (a) Justice Mehar Chand Mahajan
 - (b) **Justice M Hidayatullah**
 - (c) Justice P N Bhagwati
 - (d) none of the above
180. Who is legally competent to declare war or conclude peace?
- (a) **the President**
 - (b) the Parliament
 - (c) the Council of Ministers
 - (d) Prime Minister
181. The final authority to make a proclamation of emergency rests with
- (a) the Parliament
 - (b) **the President**
 - (c) Council of Ministers
 - (d) the Prime Minister
182. How many members of the Anglo-Indian community can be nominated by the President to the Parliament?
- (a) **2**
 - (b) 12
 - (c) 10
 - (d) unspecified number, which is decided by the Council of Ministers
- 1/S.i. How many members of the Rajya Sabha can be nominated by the President from amongst persons who have distinguished themselves in art, literature, social service, etc.
- (a) 2
 - (b) 10
 - (c) **12**
 - (d) none
184. After a bill is passed by the Parliament and sent to the President for his consideration, he can
- (a) refuse to sign it
 - (b) sleep over it
 - (c) change certain clauses of the bill
 - (d) **send back the bill to Parliament for reconsideration**
185. The President can make laws through ordinances
- (a) **during the recess of the Parliament**
 - (b) on certain subjects even when Parliament is in session
 - (c) only on subjects contained in the concurrent list

- (d) under no circumstances
186. The President can grant pardon in
- (a) all cases of punishment by Court Martial
 - (b) all offences against laws in the union and concurrent list
 - (c) all cases involving death sentence
 - (d) **all the above cases**
187. Which one of the following financial powers is enjoyed by the President?
- (a) money bills can be introduced in the Parliament only on the recommendation of the President
 - (b) the President can advance money out of the Contingency Fund of India
 - (c) the President appoints a Finance Commission to recommend the distribution of taxes between the Union and the State governments
 - (d) **all the above**
188. Which one of the following emergencies can be declared by the President on his own?
- (a) emergency due to external aggression or internal disturbances
 - (b) emergency due to failure of the constitutional machinery in a state
 - (c) emergency due to threat to the financial stability or credit of India
 - (d) **None of the above**
189. In the appointment of which one of the following officials has the President no say!
- (a) judges of the Supreme Court
 - (b) judges of High Courts
 - (c) **judges of District and Session Courts**
 - (d) Attorney General of India
190. How many types of emergencies have been envisaged by the Constitution?
- (a) only one
 - (b) two
 - (c) **three**
 - (d) four
191. National emergency can be declared by the President
- (a) on his own
 - (b) **on the recommendation of the Council of Ministers?????**
 - (c) **on the recommendation of the Prime Minister???????**
 - (d) on the recommendation of the Parliament
192. The President can declare national emergency
- (a) only in the event of foreign invasion
 - (b) only in the event of armed rebellion
 - (c) **in both (a) and (b)**
 - (d) in none of the above cases
193. How many times has the President declared national emergency so far?
- (a) only once
 - (b) twice
 - (c) **thrice**
 - (d) never
194. the Proclamation of National Emergency ceases to operate unless approved by the Parliament within
- (a) **one month**
 - (b) two months
 - (c) three months
 - (d) six months
195. If state fails to comply with the directives of the Central Government, the President can
- (a) **declare break-down of constitutional machinery in the state and assume responsibility for its governance**
 - (b) send reserve police force to secure compliance with directions
 - (c) dissolve the state legislature and order fresh elections
 - (d) can do either (a) or (b)
196. The President can declare constitutional emergency in state
- (a) only on the recommendation of the Union Council of Ministers
 - (b) only on the recommendation of the governor
 - (c) only on the recommendation of the council of ministers of the state

(d) **if he is satisfied that a situation has arisen in which the government of the state cannot be carried on in accordance with the Constitution**

197. Which one of the following three types of emergencies has been declared by the President maximum number of times?

- (a) national emergency
- (b) **constitutional emergency**
- (c) financial emergency
- (d) all the three emergencies have been declared equal number of times

198. A national emergency remains in operation, with the approval of the Parliament, for (a) a maximum period of three years

- (b) **a maximum period of one year**
- (c) a maximum period of six months
- (d) an indefinite period

199. The President can declare financial emergency

- (a) **if there is a threat to the financial stability or credit of India**
- (b) to meet the extraordinary expenses of conducting a war
- (c) on the recommendation of the Comptroller and Auditor General
- (d) if the majority of the state legislatures so recommend

200. During financial emergency, the President can

- (a) order the reduction of salaries of Supreme Court and High Court Judges
- (b) order the reduction of salaries and allowances of all central and state civil servants
 - c) ask states to reserve the money or financial bills passed by the state legislature for his consideration
- (d) **do all these things**