

HU1002-1
CONSTITUTION OF INDIA



QUESTION BANK

UNIT II: STRUCTURE OF GOVERNMENT

Department of Humanities



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NMAM INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY		
DEPARTMENT OF HUMANITIES		
HU1002-1 : Constitution of India		
Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)		
2023-24		
Q. No.		CO
Unit – II		
Structure of Government		
01.	Which Article of the Indian Constitution deals with the Presidential elections in India?	CO1
	a) Article 54	
	b) Article 58	
	c) Article 71	
	d) Article 77	
02.	How is the President elected in India?	CO1
	a) By Indirect Election	
	b) Directly	
	c) By Rajya Sabha Members	
	d) By Lok Sabha Members	
03.	In India, the President is elected by	CO1
	a) Single Transferable Vote System	
	b) Direct Election	
	c) Proportional Vote System	
	d) Open Ballot System	
04.	The President of India is elected by	CO1
	a) The Elected Members of Rajya Sabha, Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies.	
	b) Only the members of Rajya Sabha	
	c) Only the members of Lok Sabha	
	d) Only the Members of State Legislative Assemblies and Lok Sabha	
05.	Who among the following do NOT participate in the election of the President of India?	CO1
	a) Nominated members of the Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha	
	b) Elected members of the Rajya Sabha	

	c)	Elected members of the Lok Sabha	
	d)	Elected members of the State Legislative Assembly	
06.	Under the Constitution of India the President of India enjoys emergency powers oftypes.		CO1
	a)	Three	
	b)	Five	
	c)	Four	
	d)	Two	
07.	Who is regarded as the head of the Indian state?		CO1
	a)	President	
	b)	Prime Minister	
	c)	Chief Justice of India	
	d)	None of these	
08.	A bill cannot become an act of Parliament, unless and until?		CO1
	a)	it gets assent from President	
	b)	it is passed by Lok Sabha	
	c)	it is passed by Rajya Sabha	
	d)	it is passed by both Rajya and Lok Sabha	
09.	When a Constitutional amendment bill goes to the President, he:		CO1
	a)	is bound to give his assent	
	b)	can withhold his assent	
	c)	can return it to the Parliament for reconsideration	
	d)	can delay it for not more than six months	
10.	The executive actions of the government are carried out under whose name?		CO1
	a)	President	
	b)	Prime Minister	
	c)	Cabinet	
	d)	Chief Election Commissioner	
11.	What is the minimum age to contest Presidential elections in India?		CO1
	a)	35	
	b)	30	

	c)	25	
	d)	21	
12.	What is the official term of the President's office?		CO1
	a)	5 Years	
	b)	10 Years	
	c)	3 Years	
	d)	4 Years	
13.	The nomination of a candidate for election to the office of President must be subscribed by at least:		CO1
	a)	50 proposers, 50 seconders	
	b)	25 proposers, 25 seconders	
	c)	20 proposers, 20 seconders	
	d)	50 proposers, 20 seconders	
14.	Who appoints the chief of Army, Navy, and Air Force?		CO5
	a)	President	
	b)	Prime Minister	
	c)	Foreign Minister	
	d)	Defense Minister	
15.	On whose behalf are the International treaties conducted?		CO1
	a)	President	
	b)	Prime Minister	
	c)	Foreign Affairs Minister	
	d)	Defense Minister	
16.	What is the maximum age limit prescribed for the post of the President of India?		CO1
	a)	No such Limit	
	b)	58 Years	
	c)	60 Years	
	d)	62 Years	
17.	Who administers the oath of office to the person who is to take over as President in India?		CO1
	a)	The Chief Justice of India	

	b)	The Chief Election Commissioner	
	c)	The Outgoing President	
	d)	The Vice-President	
18.	When the offices of both the President and the Vice-President are vacant, who performs their functions?		CO1
	a)	Chief Justice of India	
	b)	Prime Minister	
	c)	Home Minister	
	d)	Lok Sabha Speaker	
19.	Who decides on doubts and disputes arising out of or in connection with the election of President or Vice-President?		CO1
	a)	Supreme Court	
	b)	The Parliament	
	c)	Chief Election Commissioner	
	d)	Vice-President or President	
20.	Rashtrapati Bhawan was designed by		CO4
	a)	Edwin Lutyens	
	b)	Edward Stone	
	c)	Le Corbusier	
	d)	Tarun Dutta	
21.	The President should:		CO1
	a)	Not be a member of either House of Parliament	
	b)	Be a member of either House of Parliament	
	c)	Be elected to the Parliament within six months of his election	
	d)	The Constitution is silent on the issue of his being member of any House of the Parliament	
22.	Who of the following does not submit his resignation to the President of India?		CO1
	a)	Speaker of the Lok Sabha	
	b)	Governor of a State	
	c)	Judge of the Supreme Court	
	d)	Judge of the High Court	

23.	Which Article of the Indian Constitution says that there shall be a President of India?		CO1
	a)	Article 52	
	b)	Article 61	
	c)	Article 62	
	d)	Article 74	
24.	Annual Budget of the Central Government is presented before the Lok Sabha by the Union Finance Minister only with the permission of the		CO1
	a)	President	
	b)	Prime Minister	
	c)	Vice President	
	d)	Council of Ministers	
25.	To whom does the President of India address his resignation?		CO1
	a)	Vice President	
	b)	Prime Minister	
	c)	Chief Justice	
	d)	Parliament	
26.	Money can be advanced out of the Contingency Fund of India to meet unforeseen expenditure by the		CO1
	a)	President	
	b)	Prime Minister	
	c)	Finance Minister	
	d)	Parliament	
27.	Which of the following is not an essential qualification for the candidature of President?		CO1
	a)	Educated	
	b)	Completion of 35 years	
	c)	Citizen of India	
	d)	Qualified for election as a member of the House of the People	
28.	The President of India can be removed from office by:		CO1
	a)	The Parliament through impeachment	
	b)	The Lok Sabha by passing a resolution	

	c)	The Chief Justice of India	
	d)	The Prime Minister	
29.	The procedure of impeachment of the President as laid down in the Indian Constitution has been borrowed from		CO1
	a)	United States of America	
	b)	United Kingdom	
	c)	France	
	d)	Japan	
30.	By which House of Parliament, impeachment may be imposed on President?		CO1
	a)	By any House of Parliament	
	b)	House of People	
	c)	Council of States	
	d)	None of these	
31.	At least how many days of prior notice is required for the impeachment of the President of India?		CO1
	a)	14 days	
	b)	7 days	
	c)	21 days	
	d)	30 days	
32.	Under which one of the following Articles, the procedure for removal of the President of India through the process of impeachment has been laid down?		CO1
	a)	Article 61	
	b)	Article 74	
	c)	Article 53	
	d)	Article 13	
33.	When President of India dies while in office, the Vice President can act as President for a maximum period of?		CO1
	a)	6 months	
	b)	3 months	
	c)	9 months	
	d)	1 year	

34.	Who addresses the Parliament after the commencement of the first session after each general election?		CO1
	a)	President	
	b)	Vice President	
	c)	Prime Minister	
	d)	Chief Justice of India	
35.	Who was the first woman President of India?		CO5
	a)	Pratibha Devisingh Patil	
	b)	Lakshmi Sahgal	
	c)	Indira Gandhi	
	d)	Ambika Soni	
36.	Who was the first President of India to be elected unanimously?		CO4
	a)	Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy	
	b)	Dr. Rajendra Prasad	
	c)	Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam	
	d)	Pranab Mukherjee	
37.	Who is the only President to have been elected for two consecutive terms?		CO4
	a)	Dr. Rajendra Prasad	
	b)	Dr. Zakir Hussain	
	c)	Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam	
	d)	Pratibha Devisingh Patil	
38.	Who among the following President died during his term at the office?		CO4
	a)	Dr. Zakir Hussain	
	b)	Dr. Rajendra Prasad	
	c)	V.V. Giri	
	d)	Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan	
39.	The President's Rule in a state means that the state is ruled by:		CO2
	a)	The Governor of the State	
	b)	A caretaker government	
	c)	The Chief Minister nominated by the President	

	d)	The President directly	
40.	The President can proclaim a state of emergency in case of:		CO2
	a)	All of these	
	b)	Failure of Constitutional machinery in a particular state	
	c)	Threat to financial stability of the country	
	d)	External aggression or internal disturbances threatening the security of the country	
41.	The President can proclaim emergency on the written advice of the		CO2
	a)	Union Cabinet headed by the Prime Minister	
	b)	Speaker of Lok Sabha	
	c)	Vice President	
	d)	Chief Justice of India	
42.	The President's Rule in a State can be continued for a maximum period of:		CO2
	a)	6 months	
	b)	1 year	
	c)	2 years	
	d)	2½ years	
43.	Who was the first Vice-President of India?		CO4
	a)	Dr. S. Radhakrishnan	
	b)	G.S. Pathak	
	c)	B.D. Jatti	
	d)	Krishna Kant	
44.	Who is the ex-officio chairman of Rajya Sabha?		CO1
	a)	Vice-President	
	b)	President	
	c)	Prime Minister	
	d)	Chief Justice of India	
45.	Vice President of India draws salary in the designation of		CO1
	a)	Chairman of Rajya Sabha	
	b)	Vice President of India	

	c)	President of India	
	d)	None of these	
46.	The Chairman of the Rajya Sabha is elected by:		CO1
	a)	All members of Parliament	
	b)	Elected members of Parliament	
	c)	All members of Rajya Sabha	
	d)	Elected members of Rajya Sabha	
47.	The Upper house of Indian Parliament is known as		CO1
	a)	Rajya Sabha	
	b)	Lok Sabha	
	c)	The National Assembly	
	d)	The Indian Parliament	
48.	The Montague-Chelmsford report led to the formation of :		CO4
	a)	Rajya Sabha	
	b)	Lok Sabha	
	c)	Parliament of India	
	d)	Cabinet	
49.	The quorum requirement in the Rajya Sabha is:		CO1
	a)	25	
	b)	50	
	c)	100	
	d)	126	
50.	Rajya Sabha has equal powers with Lok Sabha:		CO1
	a)	In amending the Constitution	
	b)	In the matter of creating new All-India Services	
	c)	In the removal of the Government	
	d)	In making cut motions	
51.	Who elects the Prime Minister in India?		CO1
	a)	Members of Lok Sabha	
	b)	Members of both the houses of Parliament	
	c)	The Council of Ministers	
	d)	The Chief Ministers	

52.	Who of the following was the first Prime Minister to present the Union Budget?	
	a)	Jawahar Lal Nehru
	b)	Indira Gandhi
	c)	P.V Narasimha Rao
	d)	Manmohan Singh
53.	Which Prime Minister's autobiography is titled "Matters of Discretion: An Autobiography"?	
	a)	I.K. Gujral
	b)	Indira Gandhi
	c)	H.D. Deve Gowda
	d)	Manmohan Singh
54.	Who administered the oath of office to the first Prime Minister of India?	
	a)	Lord Mountbatten
	b)	C. Rajagopalachari
	c)	Rajendra Prasad
	d)	Justice HL Kania
55.	Who was the only Prime Minister of India to be awarded the Nishan-e-Pakistan, Pakistan's highest civilian honor?	
	a)	Morarji Desai
	b)	Atal Bihari Vajpayee
	c)	Indira Gandhi
	d)	P.V Narasimha Rao
56.	Which schedule to the Constitution of India carries the form of oath or affirmation for the Prime Minister of India?	
	a)	Third
	b)	Second
	c)	Fourth
	d)	Fifth
57.	Which of the following is the official residence of the Prime Minister of India?	

	a)	No. 7 Race Course Road	
	b)	No. 1 Safdarjung Road	
	c)	No. 10 Janpath	
	d)	No. 1 Akbar Road	
58.	Which Indian Prime Minister was the first to be awarded the Bharat Ratna posthumously?		CO4
	a)	Lal Bahadur Shastri	
	b)	Indira Gandhi	
	c)	Rajiv Gandhi	
	d)	Morarjee Desai	
59.	Birth anniversary of which Prime Minister is observed as Sadbhawna Diwas?		CO1
	a)	Rajiv Gandhi	
	b)	Indira Gandhi	
	c)	Lal Bahadur Shastri	
	d)	P.V Narasimha Rao	
60.	Which Prime Minister was also known as "champion of peasants?"		CO1
	a)	Chaudhary Charan Singh	
	b)	Morarji Desai	
	c)	Indira Gandhi	
	d)	Sardar Vallabhai Patel	
61.	Which one of the following article deals with the appointment of the Prime Minister and other ministers?		CO1
	a)	Article 75	
	b)	Article 72	
	c)	Article 74	
	d)	Article 76	
62.	Who administers oath to the Prime Minister of India?		CO1
	a)	President	
	b)	Attorney General of India	
	c)	Vice President	
	d)	Chief Justice of India	

63.	Who among the following shall communicate to the President all the decisions of the Council of ministers under Article 78?		CO1
	a)	Prime Minister	
	b)	Home Minister	
	c)	Attorney General	
	d)	Finance Minister	
64.	Who was India's shortest tenure Prime Minister?		CO1
	a)	Atal Bihari Vajpayee	
	b)	Chaudhary Charan Singh	
	c)	Chandra Shekhar	
	d)	H. D. Deve Gowda	
65.	Who can be said to be the leader of the Lok Sabha?		CO1
	a)	Prime Minister	
	b)	Speaker of Lok Sabha	
	c)	President	
	d)	None of these	
66.	Who exercises the actual Executive power under the Parliamentary form of Government?		CO1
	a)	Prime Minister	
	b)	Parliament	
	c)	Bureaucracy	
	d)	President	
67.	Which Prime Minister had coined the term, 'Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan' (Hail soldier, Hail Farmer)?		CO4
	a)	Lal Bahadur Shastri	
	b)	H.D Deve Gowda	
	c)	Jawahar Lal Nehru	
	d)	Indira Gandhi	
68.	Who was the first woman to be the Prime Minister of India?		CO4
	a)	Indira Gandhi	
	b)	Pratibha Devisingh Patil	
	c)	Sarojini Naidu	
	d)	Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit	

69.	Which of the following is / are parts of Union Executive?		CO1
	1) Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister		
	2) President of India		
	3) Central Secretariat		
	4) Vice President		
	a)	Only 1 & 2	
	b)	Only 1	
	c)	Only 1, 2 & 3	
	d)	1, 2, 3 & 4	
70.	The total number of ministers including the Prime ministers shall not exceed:		CO1
	a)	15% members of the Lok sabha	
	b)	10% members of the Lok sabha	
	c)	20% members of the Lok sabha	
	d)	25% members of the Lok sabha	
71.	Who allocates and reshuffles various portfolios among the ministers?		CO1
	a)	Prime Minister	
	b)	Parliament	
	c)	Lok Sabha	
	d)	Cabinet	
72.	Who decides the salary and allowances of the Prime Minister?		CO1
	a)	Parliament	
	b)	Lok Sabha	
	c)	Rajya Sabha	
	d)	Council of Ministers	
73.	What is the term of Prime Minister as mentioned in the Constitution of India?		CO1
	a)	No Fixed term	
	b)	5 Years	
	c)	6 Years	
	d)	None of these	

74.	Which among the following statements is correct about the Prime Minister of India?		CO1
	a)	Prime Minister is the real head of the Council of Ministers	
	b)	Prime Minister is the nominal head of the Council of Ministers	
	c)	Prime Minister is responsible to the Parliament	
	d)	Prime Minister cannot dismiss any of his ministers	
75.	Whose resignation means the resignation of the entire Council of Ministers?		CO1
	a)	Prime Minister	
	b)	State Legislative Assembly	
	c)	Vice President	
	d)	President	
76.	According to Article 74 of the Constitution, which of the following statements relating to the advice tendered by Ministers to the President would be correct?		CO1
	a)	It shall not be inquired into in any court.	
	b)	It can be inquired into in the Supreme Court.	
	c)	It can be inquired into in all the courts.	
	d)	It cannot be inquired into in the High Courts.	
77.	How are the salaries and allowances of the Union Ministers determined?		CO1
	a)	By the Parliament	
	b)	By the Cabinet Secretariat	
	c)	By the Ministry of Finance	
	d)	By the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs	
78.	Which of the following Constitutional Amendment Acts has / have made the decisions of the Council of Ministers binding on the President of India?		CO1
	a)	42nd and 44th Amendment Acts	
	b)	43 rd Amendment Act	
	c)	40 th Amendment Act	
	d)	40 th and 41 st Amendment Acts	

79.	Which of the Articles of the Constitution of India are relevant to analyze the constitutional provisions that deal with the relationship of the President with the Council of Ministers?		CO1
	a)	Articles 74, 75 and 78	
	b)	Articles 71, 75 and 78	
	c)	Articles 73, 76 and 78	
	d)	Articles 72, 73 and 76	
80.	The accountability or responsibility of the Prime Minister and Cabinet to the Lok Sabha is:		CO1
	a)	Direct, continuous and collective	
	b)	Intermittent	
	c)	Indirect	
	d)	At the time of elections	
81.	<p>“There shall be a Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister at the head to aid and advice the President who shall in the exercise of his functions act in accordance with such advice”.</p> <p>This provision in the Constitution has been laid down by which one of the following Constitutional Amendment Act?</p>		CO1
	a)	42nd Amendment	
	b)	41 st Amendment	
	c)	43 rd Amendment	
	d)	72 nd Amendment	
82.	Article 74 of the Constitution provides that:		CO1
	a)	There shall be a Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister at the head, to aid and advise the President, who shall in exercise of his functions act in accordance with such advice provided that the President may require the Council of Ministers to reconsider such advice, either generally or otherwise and the President shall act in accordance with the advice tendered after such reconsideration	
	b)	There shall be a Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister at the head, to aid and advise the President in exercise of his functions.	
	c)	There shall be a Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister at the head, to aid and advise the President, who shall in exercise of his functions, act in accordance with such advice.	

	d)	There shall be a Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister at the head, to aid and advise the President, who shall in exercise of his functions, act in accordance with such advice or otherwise on his own.	
83.	According to the Constitution of India, if the President so requires, it shall be the duty of the Prime Minister to submit for the consideration of the Council of Ministers any matter on which a decision has been taken by a Minister, but which has not been considered by the Council. This ensures:		CO1
	a)	Collective responsibility	
	b)	The status of the Prime Minister as the first among the equals	
	c)	The power of the President to nullify the decision of the Minister	
	d)	The inherent power of the Minister to take a decision independent of the Council of Ministers	
84.	Which one among the following features of the Constitution of India is indicative of the fact that the real executive power is vested in the Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister?		CO1
	a)	Parliamentary democracy	
	b)	Universal adult franchise	
	c)	Representative legislature	
	d)	Federalism	
85.	Which one of the following is not correct in relation to the Council of Ministers?		CO1
	a)	Its working is as per the provisions in the Constitution	
	b)	It is recognized by the Constitution	
	c)	The number of its members is not specified in the Constitution	
	d)	Its members and their ranks are decided by the Prime Minister	
86.	Whenever the Constitution requires the 'satisfaction' of the President for the exercise of any power or function by him, it means:		CO1
	a)	The satisfaction of the Council of Ministers	
	b)	The personal satisfaction of the President	
	c)	The satisfaction of the Members of the Parliament	
	d)	None of these	

87.	According to Indian Constitution, the Union Ministers hold office during the pleasure:		CO1
	a)	The President	
	b)	The Prime Minister	
	c)	The Speaker of the Lok Sabha	
	d)	The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of India	
88.	The Council of Ministers of Indian Union is collectively responsible to the		CO1
	a)	Lok Sabha	
	b)	President	
	c)	Prime Minister	
	d)	Rajya Sabha	
89.	The Union cabinet is personally responsible to		CO1
	a)	The President of India	
	b)	The Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha	
	c)	The Lok Sabha only	
	d)	The electorate	
90.	The Council of Ministers does not include:		CO1
	a)	Cabinet Secretary	
	b)	Cabinet Ministers	
	c)	Ministers of State	
	d)	Ministers without Portfolio	
91.	If the Finance Minister fails to get the Annual Budget passed in the Lok Sabha, the Prime Minister is expected to:		CO1
	a)	Submit the resignation of his/ her cabinet	
	b)	Compel the Finance Minister to resign	
	c)	Refer it to the joint session of both the Houses of Parliament	
	d)	Form another cabinet with different members	
92.	Among the following, whose term of office is the longest?		CO1
	a)	Member of the Rajya Sabha	
	b)	President	
	c)	Vice President	
	d)	Member of the Lok Sabha	

93.	Who presides over the Lok Sabha when the offices of both the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker are vacant?	
	a)	Any member of the House as the President may appoint
	b)	Minister of Parliamentary Affairs
	c)	Any member of the House as may be determined by the House
	d)	Attorney General of India
94.	The Speaker of the Lok Sabha is elected by	
	a)	All Members of Lok Sabha
	b)	Members of both Houses of Parliament
	c)	Prime Minister
	d)	President
95.	The minimum age for the member of Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha respectively is:	
	a)	30 years and 25 years
	b)	30 years and 35 years
	c)	25 years and 30 years
	d)	35 years and 30 years
96.	Reshuffling of Cabinet is the prerogative of :	
	a)	The Prime minister
	b)	The President
	c)	The Speaker
	d)	None of these
97.	Who directs, controls and supervises the Lok Sabha Secretariat?	
	a)	Speaker
	b)	Prime Minister
	c)	President
	d)	Chief Secretary
98.	Who elects the Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha?	
	a)	Rajya Sabha
	b)	Lok Sabha
	c)	Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
	d)	Nominated by the Vice President

99.	The Rajya Sabha which is the upper house of the Indian Parliament :	
	a)	is a permanent body
	b)	has a life of six years
	c)	has a life of five years
	d)	has a life of four years
100.	The total number of members nominated by the President to the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha is	
	a)	14
	b)	12
	c)	16
	d)	18
101.	Who of the following is considered the Custodian of Lok Sabha?	
	a)	the leader of the Opposition
	b)	the Speaker
	c)	the Prime Minister
	d)	the Chief Whip of the ruling party
102.	According to our Constitution, the Rajya Sabha:	
	a)	is not subject of dissolution
	b)	is dissolved once in two years
	c)	is dissolved every five years
	d)	is dissolved every six years
103.	The defeat of government in Rajya Sabha leads to	
	a)	None of these
	b)	its dismissal by the President
	c)	resignation of the Prime Minister
	d)	advice by the President to the Prime Minister to relinquish office
104.	Who presides over the meetings of the Council of Ministers?	
	a)	Prime Minister
	b)	President
	c)	Speaker of Lok Sabha
	d)	Vice President

105.	The power of Judicial review in India lies with the		CO1
	a)	High Courts and Supreme Court	
	b)	Supreme Court only	
	c)	High Courts only	
	d)	Lower courts only	
106.	Which article makes Supreme Court a Court of Record?		CO1
	a)	Article 129	
	b)	Article 126	
	c)	Article 128	
	d)	Article 131	
107.	Which among the following is the final interpreter & guardian of Indian Constitution?		CO1
	a)	Supreme Court	
	b)	President	
	c)	Council of Ministers	
	d)	Parliament	
108.	Which among the following is the correct age of retirement of Judge of Supreme Court?		CO1
	a)	65 years	
	b)	58 years	
	c)	60 years	
	d)	62 years	
109.	The Supreme Court of India tenders legal advice to president of India when		CO1
	a)	President needs it	
	b)	Cabinet recommends it	
	c)	Council of Minister recommends it	
	d)	Supreme Court wants to tender the advice	
110.	The age [in years] for retirement of judges from supreme courts and high courts are respectively.		CO1
	a)	65 & 62	
	b)	65 & 60	
	c)	65 for both	

	d)	65 & 63	
111.	An appeal can be made in the Supreme Court of India in		CO1
	a)	Civil, Criminal & Constitutional Matters	
	b)	Civil & Criminal Matters	
	c)	Criminal & Constitutional Matters	
	d)	Constitutional and Criminal Matters	
112.	Who can remove the Chief Justice of Supreme Court?		CO1
	a)	President on a resolution by Parliament	
	b)	Parliament by resolution	
	c)	Judges of supreme court by Majority	
	d)	President on his/ her own discretion	
113.	To be appointed as a judge of Supreme Court a person should have been an advocate of a High Court for at leastyears?		CO1
	a)	10	
	b)	5	
	c)	15	
	d)	20	
114.	What is the minimum number of the judges to decide an issue involving the interpretation of the constitution or any presidential reference?		CO1
	a)	5	
	b)	7	
	c)	10	
	d)	15	
115.	The power to decide an election petition in India is vested in the		CO1
	a)	High Courts	
	b)	Parliament	
	c)	Supreme Court	
	d)	President	
116.	On which date, Supreme Court of India started operations in Independent India?		CO1

	a)	28 January, 1950	
	b)	25 January, 1950	
	c)	4 June, 1951	
	d)	27 October, 1949	
117.	Appeals in Supreme Court regarding Constitution, Civil and Criminal matters come under which kind of jurisdiction?		CO1
	a)	Appellate Jurisdiction	
	b)	Advisory Jurisdiction	
	c)	Miscellaneous Powers	
	d)	None of the above	
118.	Who among the following can be appointed as adhoc Judges of Supreme Court?		CO1
	a)	Only those qualified for appointed as judge of Supreme Court	
	b)	Only Retired Judges of Supreme Court	
	c)	Only Retired Judges of High Courts	
	d)	District judges	
119.	If the post of both the President and the Vice-President falls vacant, the Chief Justice of India discharges the functions of the President. For how many times this has happened in India.		CO1
	a)	One time only	
	b)	Two Times	
	c)	Three times	
	d)	Zero times	
120.	The Supreme Court of India at present contains the following number of Judges.		CO1
	a)	31 judges	
	b)	30 judges	
	c)	25 judges	
	d)	20 judges	
121.	Who among the following appoints the Chief Justice and other Judges of the Supreme Court?		CO1
	a)	President	
	b)	Prime Minister	

	c)	Vice President	
	d)	Home Minister	
122.	Which of the following are the powers of the Supreme Court?		CO1
	a)	All of these	
	b)	Original and Appellate Jurisdiction	
	c)	Appointment of ad-hoc judges	
	d)	Judicial review	
123.	Which article of the constitution of India provides the composition and jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India?		CO1
	a)	Article 124	
	b)	Article 126	
	c)	Article 144	
	d)	Article 137-141	
124.	What is the current salary of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court?		CO1
	a)	Rs. 2.8 lakh p.m.	
	b)	Rs. 1 lakh p.m.	
	c)	Rs. 1.1 lakh p.m.	
	d)	Rs. 1.25 lakh p.m.	
125.	The Executive power of the state is vested in		CO1
	a)	The Chief Minister	
	b)	The Governor	
	c)	The State Legislature	
	d)	None of these	
126.	What is the term of Chief Minister of a state fixed by the Constitution of India?		CO1
	a)	None of these	
	b)	3 years	
	c)	5 years	
	d)	6 years	
127.	Who administers oath of office and secrecy to the Chief Minister?		CO1
	a)	Governor	
	b)	President	

	c)	Chief Justice of India	
	d)	Chief Justice of concerned High Court	
128.	Which of the following statements is not correct about the Chief Minister?		CO1
	a)	Article 154 states that the Governor will appoint the Chief Minister.	
	b)	The Council of Ministers shall be collectively responsible to the Legislative Assembly of the State.	
	c)	The Governor is free to appoint any person as Chief Minister.	
	d)	A Minister who for any period of six consecutive months is not a member of the Legislature of the State shall at the expiration of that period cease to be a Minister.	
129.	What is the minimum age to be appointed as the Chief Minister of a state?		CO1
	a)	25 years	
	b)	30 years	
	c)	35 years	
	d)	18 years	
130.	Which of the following post is held by the Chief Minister?		CO1
	a)	All of these	
	b)	Chairman of the State Planning Board	
	c)	Member of National Development Council	
	d)	Chief Spokesperson of the State Government	
131.	Who determines the salary and allowances of the Chief Minister?		CO1
	a)	State Legislature	
	b)	Governor	
	c)	Parliament	
	d)	President	
132.	Which of the following powers is not enjoyed by the Chief Minister?		CO1
	a)	Chief Minister appoints judges of the state's high court.	
	b)	The Governor appoints ministers only to those people who are recommended by the Chief Minister.	
	c)	Chief Minister shifts all the ministers' departments.	

	d)	Chief Minister can ask the governor to disassociate the Legislative assembly.	
133.	Who provides oath to other ministers of the state other than the Chief Minister?		CO1
	a)	Governor	
	b)	Chief Minister	
	c)	Speaker of the assembly	
	d)	Chief Justice of the High Court	
134.	Which article of the Indian Constitution provides for a Governor for each state?		CO1
	a)	Article 153	
	b)	Article 152	
	c)	Article 154	
	d)	Article 156	
135.	The Governor of a State is appointed by the President on the advice of the		CO1
	a)	Prime Minister	
	b)	Vice President	
	c)	Chief Minister	
	d)	Chief Justice	
136.	The first woman Governor of a state in free India was		CO4
	a)	Mrs. Sarojini Naidu	
	b)	Mrs. Indira Gandhi	
	c)	Mrs. Vijaya Laxmi Pandit	
	d)	Mrs. Sucheta Kripalani	
137.	What is the minimum age for appointment as a Governor?		CO1
	a)	35 years	
	b)	25 years	
	c)	30 years	
	d)	40 years	
138.	When a State Governor dies or resigns, who normally exercises his functions until a new Governor is appointed?		CO1

	a)	Chief Justice of the High Court	
	b)	Advocate General of the State	
	c)	Secretary General of the Governor	
	d)	A person designated by State Cabinet	
139.	Which of the following is correct regarding the Governor of a State?		CO1
	a)	All of the above	
	b)	He can recommend to the President to impose President\'s Rule in the State.	
	c)	No money bill can be introduced in the State Legislature without his prior permission.	
	d)	He has the power of issuing ordinances when the legislature is not in session.	
140.	The local level of government is called in India.		CO1
	a)	Panchayati Raj	
	b)	Gram Sabha	
	c)	Gram Panchayat	
	d)	Nyaya Panchayat	
141.	The three organs of government at the village level are ____, ____, and ____.		CO1
	a)	Gram Panchayat, Gram Sabha, Nyaya Panchayat	
	b)	District, Block, Village	
	c)	Central, State, Local	
	d)	Executive, Judiciary, Legislature	
142.	The Panchayati Raj System was constitutionalized in the system		CO1
	a)	1992	
	b)	1990	
	c)	1993	
	d)	1995	
143.	Under the 73 rd Amendment Act, the duration of Panchayats was set at		CO1
	a)	5 years	
	b)	2 years	

	c)	3 years	
	d)	6 years	
144.	A municipality works in		CO1
	a)	Metropolitan Cities	
	b)	Villages	
	c)	Cities	
	d)	All of these	
145.	Zila Parishad is at the		CO1
	a)	District level	
	b)	Village Level	
	c)	Block Level	
	d)	None of these	
146.	At the village level, we have:		CO1
	a)	Gram Panchayat	
	b)	Zila Parishad	
	c)	Panchayat Samiti	
	d)	None of these	
147.	One must be at leastyears-old to contest election for a seat in the Gram Panchayat.		CO1
	a)	21	
	b)	18	
	c)	25	
	d)	35	
148.	Which of the following is a function of the panchayat?		CO1
	a)	All of these	
	b)	Construction of wells	
	c)	Repair of street lights	
	d)	Ensuring supply of clean drinking water	
149.	The Panchayati Raj is a tier system.		CO1
	a)	Three	
	b)	Two	
	c)	Four	

	d)	Five	
150.	An important link between the Gram Panchayat and Zila Parishad is the		CO1
	a)	Block Samiti	
	b)	Gram Sabha	
	c)	Lok Sabha	
	d)	Nyaya Panchayat	