

Fundamental Rights in the Indian Constitution are borrowed from which country's constitution?

- A) United Kingdom
- B) France
- C) United States
- D) Russia

ANSWER: C

Which part of the Indian Constitution deals with Fundamental Rights?

- A) Part I
- B) Part II
- C) Part III
- D) Part IV

ANSWER: C

Which article guarantees equality before the law and prohibits discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth?

- A) Article 14
- B) Article 19
- C) Article 21
- D) Article 24

ANSWER: A

Freedom of speech and expression is guaranteed under which article of the Indian Constitution?

- A) Article 15
- B) Article 17
- C) Article 19
- D) Article 21A

ANSWER: C

Which Fundamental Right ensures protection against arrest and detention in certain cases?

- A) Right to Equality
- B) Right to Freedom
- C) Right to Life and Personal Liberty
- D) Right to Religion

ANSWER: C

Which article grants the right to education as a Fundamental Right for children between the ages of 6 and 14 years?

- A) Article 21
- B) Article 21A
- C) Article 22
- D) Article 24

ANSWER: B

Which Fundamental Right allows citizens to move freely throughout the territory of India and reside in any part of the country?

- A) Right to Equality
- B) Right to Freedom
- C) Right to Religion
- D) Right to Constitutional Remedies

ANSWER: B

The right to form associations or unions is a part of which Fundamental Right?

- A) Right to Equality
- B) Right to Freedom

- C) Right to Religion
- D) Right to Life and Personal Liberty

ANSWER: B

Which article prohibits forced labor and ensures that no child below the age of 14 years is employed in any hazardous job?

- A) Article 21A
- B) Article 23
- C) Article 25
- D) Article 30

ANSWER: B

Which Fundamental Right is also known as the "Heart and Soul of the Constitution"?

- A) Right to Freedom
- B) Right to Equality
- C) Right to Constitutional Remedies
- D) Right against Exploitation

ANSWER: C

Fundamental Rights are suspended during a National Emergency. (True/False)

- A) True
- B) False

ANSWER: A

The right to property was removed from the list of Fundamental Rights and replaced as a legal right under which amendment to the Constitution?

- A) 42nd Amendment
- B) 44th Amendment
- C) 73rd Amendment
- D) 97th Amendment

ANSWER: B

Which Fundamental Right guarantees protection of life and personal liberty except according to a procedure established by law?

- A) Right to Equality
- B) Right to Freedom
- C) Right to Life and Personal Liberty
- D) Right against Exploitation

ANSWER: C

Which Fundamental Right ensures that no person shall be deprived of his/her property except by authority of law?

- A) Right to Equality
- B) Right to Freedom
- C) Right to Property
- D) Right against Exploitation

ANSWER: C

Which Fundamental Right guarantees protection of cultural and educational rights of religious and linguistic minorities?

- A) Right to Freedom
- B) Right to Religion
- C) Right to Education
- D) Right to Minority Rights

ANSWER: B

The Fundamental Right to protection from double jeopardy is available under which article of the Indian Constitution?

- A) Article 19
- B) Article 20
- C) Article 21
- D) Article 22

ANSWER: B

Which Fundamental Right provides protection against arrest and detention in certain cases?

- A) Right to Equality
- B) Right to Freedom
- C) Right to Life and Personal Liberty
- D) Right to Religion

ANSWER: C

Which article ensures the right to constitutional remedies for enforcing Fundamental Rights?

- A) Article 21
- B) Article 31
- C) Article 32
- D) Article 33

ANSWER: C

The Fundamental Right to practice any profession or to carry on any occupation, trade, or business is subject to reasonable restrictions in the interest of:

- A) National Security
- B) Economic Growth
- C) Social Welfare
- D) Public Order

ANSWER: D

Which Fundamental Right guarantees protection against exploitation of any kind, such as human trafficking and child labor?

- A) Right to Equality
- B) Right to Freedom
- C) Right to Life and Personal Liberty
- D) Right against Exploitation

ANSWER: D

The right to vote is NOT a Fundamental Right; it is only a statutory right given to citizens. (True/False)

- A) True
- B) False

ANSWER: B

Which Fundamental Right allows citizens to move to any part of the country, reside and settle in any part, and acquire property?

- A) Right to Equality
- B) Right to Freedom
- C) Right to Religion
- D) Right to Residence

ANSWER: D

The Fundamental Right to protection against discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth is available to:

- A) Only citizens of India

- B) All residents of India, irrespective of citizenship
- C) Only children below 18 years of age
- D) Only government officials and employees

ANSWER: B

The Constitution of India guarantees the right to free and compulsory education to children up to the age of:

- A) 10 years
- B) 12 years
- C) 14 years
- D) 16 years

ANSWER: C

Which Fundamental Right guarantees the protection and preservation of the language, script, or culture of minorities in India?

- A) Right to Freedom of Religion
- B) Right to Education
- C) Right to Cultural and Educational Rights
- D) Right to Equality

ANSWER: C

The Fundamental Right to protection against ex-post facto laws is available under which article of the Indian Constitution?

- A) Article 20
- B) Article 21
- C) Article 22
- D) Article 23

ANSWER: A

Which Fundamental Right ensures protection of the rights of the accused, including the right to be informed of the grounds of arrest?

- A) Right to Equality
- B) Right to Freedom
- C) Right to Life and Personal Liberty
- D) Right to Constitutional Remedies

ANSWER: C

The Fundamental Right to protection against compelled self-incrimination is available under which article of the Indian Constitution?

- A) Article 19
- B) Article 20
- C) Article 21
- D) Article 22

ANSWER: B

Which Fundamental Right allows citizens to assemble peacefully without arms?

- A) Right to Equality
- B) Right to Freedom
- C) Right to Religion
- D) Right to Assembly

ANSWER: D

The Fundamental Right to protection of life and personal liberty is available to both citizens and non-citizens of India. (True/False)

- A) True

B) False
ANSWER: A

Which Fundamental Right guarantees the right to protection against arrest and detention in case of violation of laws during a state of emergency?

- A) Right to Equality
- B) Right to Freedom
- C) Right to Life and Personal Liberty
- D) Right to Constitutional Remedies

ANSWER: C

The Fundamental Right to protection against trafficking and forced labor is available to:

- A) Only women and children
- B) Only citizens of India
- C) All residents of India, irrespective of citizenship
- D) Only government officials and employees

ANSWER: C

Which article of the Indian Constitution guarantees the right to protection against arbitrary arrest and detention by the police?

- A) Article 21
- B) Article 22
- C) Article 23
- D) Article 24

ANSWER: B

Which Fundamental Right allows citizens to move freely throughout the territory of India and to reside and settle in any part of the country?

- A) Right to Equality
- B) Right to Freedom
- C) Right to Religion
- D) Right to Residence

ANSWER: D

The Fundamental Right to protection against discrimination on the grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth is available to:

- A) Only citizens of India
- B) Only children below 18 years of age
- C) All residents of India, irrespective of citizenship
- D) Only government officials and employees

ANSWER: C

The Fundamental Right to protection against exploitation includes a ban on the employment of children in hazardous occupations under which article?

- A) Article 17
- B) Article 20
- C) Article 23
- D) Article 24

ANSWER: D

The Constitution of India guarantees the right to elementary education to all children between the ages of 6 and 14 years under which article?

- A) Article 19
- B) Article 21A
- C) Article 22

D) Article 25
ANSWER: B

The Fundamental Right to protection against discrimination in public employment is available to:

- A) Only women
- B) Only Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes
- C) All citizens of India
- D) Only government officials and employees

ANSWER: C

Which article guarantees the right to protection against ex-post facto laws, which means laws that apply retroactively and penalize an act that was not illegal at the time it was committed?

- A) Article 19
- B) Article 20
- C) Article 21
- D) Article 22

ANSWER: B

The Fundamental Right to protection of cultural and educational rights is available to all religious and linguistic minorities under which article?

- A) Article 27
- B) Article 29
- C) Article 31
- D) Article 34

ANSWER: B

Which Fundamental Right provides protection against exploitation of any kind and prohibits trafficking in human beings and forced labor?

- A) Right to Equality
- B) Right to Freedom
- C) Right to Life and Personal Liberty
- D) Right against Exploitation

ANSWER: D

The right to education was added as a Fundamental Right by which amendment to the Indian Constitution?

- A) 42nd Amendment
- B) 44th Amendment
- C) 86th Amendment
- D) 93rd Amendment

ANSWER: C

Which Fundamental Right guarantees protection against untouchability and forbids its practice in any form?

- A) Right to Equality
- B) Right to Freedom
- C) Right to Religion
- D) Right to Social Equality

ANSWER: D

The right to privacy is explicitly recognized as a Fundamental Right under which article of the Indian Constitution?

- A) Article 19
- B) Article 20
- C) Article 21

D) Article 24
ANSWER: C

The Fundamental Right to protection against forced labor is guaranteed under which article of the Indian Constitution?

- A) Article 21
 - B) Article 22
 - C) Article 23
 - D) Article 24
- ANSWER: C

The Fundamental Right to protection of life and personal liberty is suspended during a National Emergency. (True/False)

- A) True
 - B) False
- ANSWER: A

Which Fundamental Right guarantees the right to protection of interests of scheduled tribes to conserve their culture and heritage?

- A) Right to Equality
 - B) Right to Freedom
 - C) Right to Religion
 - D) Right to Constitutional Remedies
- ANSWER: D

The right to protection against illegal detention is a part of which Fundamental Right?

- A) Right to Equality
 - B) Right to Freedom
 - C) Right to Life and Personal Liberty
 - D) Right to Constitutional Remedies
- ANSWER: C

Which article of the Indian Constitution guarantees the right to protection against retrospective punishment for an act that was not an offense when committed?

- A) Article 19
 - B) Article 20
 - C) Article 21
 - D) Article 22
- ANSWER: B

The right to protection against discrimination on the grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth is available to non-citizens of India. (True/False)

- A) True
 - B) False
- ANSWER: A

The Fundamental Right to protection against exploitation prohibits child labor in any form up to the age of:

- A) 12 years
 - B) 14 years
 - C) 16 years
 - D) 18 years
- ANSWER: B

Which Fundamental Right guarantees the right to protection against double jeopardy, which means being

tried twice for the same offense?

- A) Right to Equality
- B) Right to Freedom
- C) Right to Life and Personal Liberty
- D) Right to Constitutional Remedies

ANSWER: D

The Fundamental Right to protection against discrimination in public places on the grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth is available to all citizens of India. (True/False)

- A) True
- B) False

ANSWER: A

Which Fundamental Right provides the right to constitutional remedies such as writs for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights?

- A) Right to Equality
- B) Right to Freedom
- C) Right to Life and Personal Liberty
- D) Right to Constitutional Remedies

ANSWER: D

The Fundamental Right to protection against forced labor applies only to employment in factories or mines. (True/False)

- A) True
- B) False

ANSWER: B

Which article of the Indian Constitution guarantees the right to protection against compelled self-incrimination?

- A) Article 19
- B) Article 20
- C) Article 21
- D) Article 22

ANSWER: B

The Fundamental Right to protection against discrimination on the grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth is available to foreigners visiting India. (True/False)

- A) True
- B) False

ANSWER: B

The right to protection against exploitation includes a ban on the employment of children below the age of 14 years in any kind of work. (True/False)

- A) True
- B) False

ANSWER: A

Which Fundamental Right ensures protection of the interests of any backward class of citizens for the advancement of socially and educationally backward classes of citizens or for SCs/STs?

- A) Right to Equality
- B) Right to Freedom
- C) Right to Religion
- D) Right to Social Equality

ANSWER: D

The Fundamental Right to protection against exploitation applies only to bonded labor and not to any other form of forced labor. (True/False)

A) True

B) False

ANSWER: B

The right to protection against exploitation includes a ban on trafficking in human beings and forced labor. (True/False)

A) True

B) False

ANSWER: A

Which Fundamental Right guarantees protection of the interests of any Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe to advance their social and educational status?

A) Right to Equality

B) Right to Freedom

C) Right to Religion

D) Right to Social Equality

ANSWER: D

The Fundamental Right to protection against untouchability is available only to Scheduled Castes. (True/False)

A) True

B) False

ANSWER: B

Which article of the Indian Constitution guarantees the right to protection against discrimination in public employment on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth?

A) Article 15

B) Article 16

C) Article 17

D) Article 18

ANSWER: B

The right to protection against exploitation includes a ban on employment of children below the age of 18 years in hazardous jobs. (True/False)

A) True

B) False

ANSWER: B

Which Fundamental Right ensures protection of the interests of minorities to conserve their distinct language, script, or culture?

A) Right to Equality

B) Right to Freedom

C) Right to Religion

D) Right to Cultural and Educational Rights

ANSWER: D

The Fundamental Right to protection against discrimination on the grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth applies to all citizens of India. (True/False)

A) True

B) False

ANSWER: A

Which article of the Indian Constitution guarantees the right to protection against exploitation of children in

factories or mines?

- A) Article 21
- B) Article 22
- C) Article 23
- D) Article 24

ANSWER: D

The right to protection against exploitation prohibits child labor in any form up to the age of 16 years.

(True/False)

- A) True
- B) False

ANSWER: B

Which Fundamental Right guarantees protection of the rights of religious and linguistic minorities to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice?

- A) Right to Equality
- B) Right to Freedom
- C) Right to Religion
- D) Right to Cultural and Educational Rights

ANSWER: D

The Fundamental Right to protection against exploitation applies only to women and children.

(True/False)

- A) True
- B) False

ANSWER: B

Which article of the Indian Constitution guarantees the right to protection against discrimination in the use of public places based on religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth?

- A) Article 13
- B) Article 15
- C) Article 17
- D) Article 19

ANSWER: C

The Fundamental Right to protection against exploitation includes a ban on employment of children below the age of 12 years in any form of work. (True/False)

- A) True
- B) False

ANSWER: B

Which Fundamental Right guarantees protection against discrimination on the grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth in access to shops, public restaurants, hotels, and places of public entertainment?

- A) Right to Equality
- B) Right to Freedom
- C) Right to Religion
- D) Right to Social Equality

ANSWER: A

The Fundamental Right to protection against exploitation includes a ban on the employment of children below the age of 16 years in any occupation. (True/False)

- A) True
- B) False

ANSWER: B

The Fundamental Right to protection against exploitation applies to both citizens and non-citizens of India. (True/False)

- A) True
- B) False

ANSWER: A

Which article of the Indian Constitution guarantees the right to protection against ex-post facto laws, which means being punished for an act that was not an offense when committed?

- A) Article 19
- B) Article 20
- C) Article 21
- D) Article 22

ANSWER: B

The right to protection against exploitation prohibits child labor in any form up to the age of 16 years. (True/False)

- A) True
- B) False

ANSWER: B

Which Fundamental Right guarantees protection against discrimination in the matter of public appointments on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth?

- A) Right to Equality
- B) Right to Freedom
- C) Right to Religion
- D) Right to Social Equality

ANSWER: A

The Fundamental Right to protection against exploitation applies only to women and children. (True/False)

- A) True
- B) False

ANSWER: B

Which article of the Indian Constitution guarantees the right to protection against retrospective punishment for an act that was not an offense when committed?

- A) Article 19
- B) Article 20
- C) Article 21
- D) Article 22

ANSWER: B

The right to protection against exploitation includes a ban on the employment of children below the age of 18 years in hazardous jobs. (True/False)

- A) True
- B) False

ANSWER: B

Which Fundamental Right ensures protection of the rights of religious and linguistic minorities to conserve their distinct language, script, or culture?

- A) Right to Equality
- B) Right to Freedom
- C) Right to Religion
- D) Right to Cultural and Educational Rights

ANSWER: D

The Fundamental Right to protection against discrimination on the grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth is available to all citizens of India. (True/False)

- A) True
- B) False

ANSWER: A

Which Fundamental Right guarantees the right to protection of the interests of any Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe to advance their social and educational status?

- A) Right to Equality
- B) Right to Freedom
- C) Right to Religion
- D) Right to Social Equality

ANSWER: D

The Fundamental Right to protection against untouchability is available only to Scheduled Castes. (True/False)

- A) True
- B) False

ANSWER: B

Which article of the Indian Constitution guarantees the right to protection against discrimination in public employment on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth?

- A) Article 15
- B) Article 16
- C) Article 17
- D) Article 18

ANSWER: B

The right to protection against exploitation includes a ban on employment of children below the age of 18 years in hazardous jobs. (True/False)

- A) True
- B) False

ANSWER: B

Which Fundamental Right ensures protection of the interests of minorities to conserve their distinct language, script, or culture?

- A) Right to Equality
- B) Right to Freedom
- C) Right to Religion
- D) Right to Cultural and Educational Rights

ANSWER: D

The Fundamental Right to protection against discrimination on the grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth applies to all citizens of India. (True/False)

- A) True
- B) False

ANSWER: A

The Fundamental Right to protection against exploitation includes a ban on forced labor or compulsory service for public purposes. (True/False)

- A) True
- B) False

ANSWER: A

Which Fundamental Right guarantees the right to protection against discrimination in the use of wells, tanks, bathing ghats, roads, and places of public resort maintained by the government?

- A) Right to Equality
- B) Right to Freedom
- C) Right to Religion
- D) Right to Social Equality

ANSWER: A

The Fundamental Right to protection against exploitation is available to both citizens and non-citizens of India. (True/False)

- A) True
- B) False

ANSWER: A

Which article of the Indian Constitution guarantees the right to protection against conviction for offenses that were not punishable when they were committed?

- A) Article 19
- B) Article 20
- C) Article 21
- D) Article 22

ANSWER: B

The right to protection against exploitation prohibits child labor in any form up to the age of 12 years. (True/False)

- A) True
- B) False

ANSWER: B

Which Fundamental Right ensures protection of the rights of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice?

- A) Right to Equality
- B) Right to Freedom
- C) Right to Religion
- D) Right to Cultural and Educational Rights

ANSWER: D

The Fundamental Right to protection against discrimination in public employment applies to both the Union government and the State governments. (True/False)

- A) True
- B) False

ANSWER: A

Which article of the Indian Constitution guarantees the right to protection against retrospective punishment for an act that was not an offense when committed?

- A) Article 19
- B) Article 20
- C) Article 21
- D) Article 22

ANSWER: B

The right to protection against exploitation includes a ban on the employment of children below the age of 18 years in hazardous jobs. (True/False)

- A) True
- B) False

ANSWER: B

Which Fundamental Right guarantees the right to protection of the interests of any Scheduled Tribe to conserve their culture and heritage?

- A) Right to Equality
- B) Right to Freedom
- C) Right to Religion
- D) Right to Constitutional Remedies

ANSWER: D

The Fundamental Right to protection against exploitation prohibits child labor in any form up to the age of 16 years. (True/False)

- A) True
- B) False

ANSWER: B

Which article of the Indian Constitution guarantees the right to protection against discrimination in the matter of access to shops, public restaurants, hotels, and places of public entertainment on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth?

- A) Article 15
- B) Article 16
- C) Article 17
- D) Article 19

ANSWER: A

The Fundamental Right to protection against exploitation includes a ban on the employment of children below the age of 16 years in any occupation. (True/False)

- A) True
- B) False

ANSWER: B

Which Fundamental Right guarantees the right to protection of the interests of any Scheduled Caste to advance their social and educational status?

- A) Right to Equality
- B) Right to Freedom
- C) Right to Religion
- D) Right to Social Equality

ANSWER: D

The Fundamental Right to protection against untouchability is available only to Scheduled Castes. (True/False)

- A) True
- B) False

ANSWER: B

Which Fundamental Right guarantees the right to protection against discrimination in employment or appointment to any office under the State on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth?

- A) Right to Equality
- B) Right to Freedom
- C) Right to Religion
- D) Right to Social Equality

ANSWER: A

The Fundamental Right to protection against exploitation includes a ban on the employment of children below the age of 14 years in factories or mines. (True/False)

A) True
B) False
ANSWER: A

Which article of the Indian Constitution guarantees the right to protection against conviction for any offense except for violation of a law in force at the time of the act?

A) Article 19
B) Article 20
C) Article 21
D) Article 22
ANSWER: C

The right to protection against exploitation applies only to children below the age of 16 years. (True/False)

A) True
B) False
ANSWER: B

Which Fundamental Right ensures protection of the rights of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice without discrimination?

A) Right to Equality
B) Right to Freedom
C) Right to Religion
D) Right to Cultural and Educational Rights
ANSWER: D

The Fundamental Right to protection against discrimination in public employment is applicable only to the Union government and not to State governments. (True/False)

A) True
B) False
ANSWER: B

Which article of the Indian Constitution guarantees the right to protection against retrospective punishment for an act that was not an offense when committed?

A) Article 19
B) Article 20
C) Article 21
D) Article 22
ANSWER: B

The right to protection against exploitation includes a ban on child labor in any form up to the age of 18 years. (True/False)

A) True
B) False
ANSWER: B

Which Fundamental Right guarantees the right to protection of the interests of any Scheduled Tribe to conserve their culture and heritage?

A) Right to Equality
B) Right to Freedom
C) Right to Religion
D) Right to Constitutional Remedies
ANSWER: D

The Fundamental Right to protection against exploitation prohibits child labor in any form up to the age of

18 years. (True/False)

A) True

B) False

ANSWER: B

Which article of the Indian Constitution guarantees the right to protection against discrimination in access to shops, public restaurants, hotels, and places of public entertainment on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth?

A) Article 15

B) Article 16

C) Article 17

D) Article 19

ANSWER: A

The Fundamental Right to protection against exploitation includes a ban on the employment of children below the age of 18 years in any occupation. (True/False)

A) True

B) False

ANSWER: B

Which Fundamental Right guarantees the right to protection of the interests of any Scheduled Caste to advance their social and educational status?

A) Right to Equality

B) Right to Freedom

C) Right to Religion

D) Right to Social Equality

ANSWER: D

The Fundamental Right to protection against untouchability is available to all citizens of India. (True/False)

A) True

B) False

ANSWER: A

Which article of the Indian Constitution guarantees the right to protection against conviction for any act that was not an offense when committed, and no person shall be punished twice for the same offense?

A) Article 19

B) Article 20

C) Article 21

D) Article 22

ANSWER: B

Which Fundamental Right guarantees protection of the interests of any backward class of citizens for the advancement of socially and educationally backward classes of citizens or for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

A) Right to Equality

B) Right to Freedom

C) Right to Religion

D) Right to Social Equality

ANSWER: D

The Fundamental Right to protection against exploitation includes a ban on child labor in any form up to the age of 16 years. (True/False)

A) True

B) False

ANSWER: B

Which article of the Indian Constitution guarantees the right to protection against deprivation of personal liberty except according to the procedure established by law?

- A) Article 19
- B) Article 20
- C) Article 21
- D) Article 22

ANSWER: C

The right to protection against exploitation applies only to children below the age of 12 years.

(True/False)

- A) True
- B) False

ANSWER: B

Which Fundamental Right ensures protection of the rights of religious and linguistic minorities to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice without discrimination?

- A) Right to Equality
- B) Right to Freedom
- C) Right to Religion
- D) Right to Cultural and Educational Rights

ANSWER: D

The Fundamental Right to protection against discrimination in public employment is applicable only to the State governments and not to the Union government. (True/False)

- A) True
- B) False

ANSWER: B

Which article of the Indian Constitution guarantees the right to protection against conviction for any act that was not an offense when committed, and no person shall be punished twice for the same offense?

- A) Article 19
- B) Article 20
- C) Article 21
- D) Article 22

ANSWER: B

The right to protection against exploitation includes a ban on child labor in any form up to the age of 18 years. (True/False)

- A) True
- B) False

ANSWER: B

Which Fundamental Right guarantees the right to protection of the interests of any Scheduled Tribe to conserve their culture and heritage?

- A) Right to Equality
- B) Right to Freedom
- C) Right to Religion
- D) Right to Constitutional Remedies

ANSWER: D

The Fundamental Right to protection against exploitation prohibits child labor in any form up to the age of 12 years. (True/False)

- A) True

B) False
ANSWER: B

Which article of the Indian Constitution guarantees the right to protection against discrimination in access to wells, tanks, bathing ghats, roads, and places of public resort maintained by the government?

A) Article 15
B) Article 16
C) Article 17
D) Article 19
ANSWER: A

The Fundamental Right to protection against exploitation includes a ban on the employment of children below the age of 18 years in any occupation. (True/False)

A) True
B) False
ANSWER: B

Which Fundamental Right guarantees the right to protection of the interests of any Scheduled Caste to advance their social and educational status?

A) Right to Equality
B) Right to Freedom
C) Right to Religion
D) Right to Social Equality
ANSWER: D

The Fundamental Right to protection against untouchability is available to all residents of India, irrespective of caste. (True/False)

A) True
B) False
ANSWER: A

Which article of the Indian Constitution guarantees the right to protection against conviction for any act that was not an offense when committed, and no person shall be punished twice for the same offense?

A) Article 19
B) Article 20
C) Article 21
D) Article 22
ANSWER: B

The Preamble of the Indian Constitution is based on the ideology of:

A) Socialism
B) Secularism
C) Sovereignty
D) Justice
ANSWER: D

The Preamble of the Indian Constitution begins with the words:

A) "We, the People of India..."
B) "In the name of God..."
C) "India, my country..."
D) "Liberty, Equality, Fraternity..."
ANSWER: A

The Preamble declares India to be a:

A) Federal Republic

- B) Parliamentary Democracy
- C) Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic
- D) Socialist Welfare State

ANSWER: C

The term "Socialist" in the Preamble was added by which Constitutional Amendment?

- A) 42nd Amendment
- B) 44th Amendment
- C) 76th Amendment
- D) 86th Amendment

ANSWER: A

The objective of "Fraternity" in the Preamble means:

- A) Providing free education to all
- B) Promoting a sense of unity and brotherhood among the people of India
- C) Ensuring equal distribution of resources
- D) Establishing a welfare state

ANSWER: B

The Preamble was adopted by the Constituent Assembly on:

- A) 26th January 1950
- B) 15th August 1947
- C) 26th November 1949
- D) 30th January 1948

ANSWER: C

The Preamble of the Indian Constitution is not enforceable in courts of law. (True/False)

- A) True
- B) False

ANSWER: A

The Preamble declares India to be a democratic country to ensure:

- A) Economic prosperity
- B) Religious freedom
- C) Political and social justice
- D) Technological advancement

ANSWER: C

The idea of "Unity of the Nation" in the Preamble signifies:

- A) The unity of all political parties
- B) The unity of the three branches of government
- C) The unity of all states and union territories
- D) The unity of the people of India

ANSWER: D

The Preamble serves as the guiding spirit and philosophy of the Indian Constitution. (True/False)

- A) True
- B) False

ANSWER: A

The Preamble declares India to be a secular country to ensure:

- A) Freedom of speech and expression
- B) Freedom of religion and conscience
- C) Equality before the law
- D) Protection of cultural heritage

ANSWER: B

The Preamble emphasizes the importance of "Justice" in three aspects. Which of the following is NOT one of them?

- A) Social justice
- B) Economic justice
- C) Political justice
- D) Gender justice

ANSWER: D

The Preamble was incorporated into the Indian Constitution on the recommendation of the:

- A) Cabinet Committee on Preamble
- B) Constituent Assembly's drafting committee
- C) British Parliament
- D) United Nations

ANSWER: B

The Preamble of the Indian Constitution can be amended by:

- A) A simple majority in the Parliament
- B) A special majority in the Parliament and ratification by half of the state legislatures
- C) A special majority in the Parliament and ratification by two-thirds of the state legislatures
- D) Presidential ordinance

ANSWER: B

The Preamble of the Indian Constitution was inspired by the Preamble of the Constitution of which country?

- A) United States of America
- B) United Kingdom
- C) France
- D) Australia

ANSWER: A

The term "Secular" in the Preamble of the Indian Constitution means:

- A) Freedom of religion
- B) Separation of religion and state
- C) Promotion of religious practices
- D) Abolition of all religions

ANSWER: B

The Preamble of the Indian Constitution was enacted as a part of the Constitution on:

- A) 15th August 1947
- B) 26th January 1950
- C) 26th November 1949
- D) 9th December 1946

ANSWER: C

The Preamble declares India to be a sovereign country to ensure:

- A) Economic independence
- B) Political independence
- C) Social equality
- D) Religious freedom

ANSWER: B

The Preamble of the Indian Constitution declares that the source of authority and power is derived from:

- A) The President

- B) The Prime Minister
- C) The people of India
- D) The judiciary

ANSWER: C

The Preamble declares India to be a democratic country to ensure:

- A) Equal distribution of wealth
- B) Political representation
- C) Technological advancement
- D) Cultural diversity

ANSWER: B

The objectives of the Preamble are:

- A) Justiciable and enforceable
- B) Non-justiciable and unenforceable
- C) Justiciable but unenforceable
- D) Non-justiciable but enforceable

ANSWER: B

The Preamble declares India to be a socialist country to ensure:

- A) Equality of opportunity
- B) Equitable distribution of resources
- C) Technological advancement
- D) Promotion of private enterprises

ANSWER: B

The Preamble of the Indian Constitution does not mention:

- A) Liberty
- B) Equality
- C) Sovereignty
- D) Fraternity

ANSWER: D

The Preamble of the Indian Constitution represents the aspirations and objectives of the people of India.
(True/False)

- A) True
- B) False

ANSWER: A

The Preamble of the Indian Constitution was influenced by the philosophy of which prominent Indian leader?

- A) Mahatma Gandhi
- B) Jawaharlal Nehru
- C) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
- D) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

ANSWER: A

The Preamble of the Indian Constitution was adopted without any amendment. (True/False)

- A) True
- B) False

ANSWER: A

The term "Justice" in the Preamble signifies the need for:

- A) Equality before the law
- B) Equal distribution of resources

- C) Judicial review of laws
- D) Freedom of speech

ANSWER: A

The Preamble of the Indian Constitution is the introductory statement that explains the aims and objectives of the Constitution. (True/False)

- A) True
- B) False

ANSWER: A

The Preamble declares India to be a federal country to ensure:

- A) Division of powers between the center and the states
- B) Dominance of the central government
- C) Sovereignty of the President
- D) Autonomy of the judiciary

ANSWER: A

The Indian Constitution was adopted on:

- A) 26th January 1949
- B) 26th November 1949
- C) 15th August 1947
- D) 9th December 1946

ANSWER: B

The Indian Constitution is classified as:

- A) Federal
- B) Unitary
- C) Quasi-federal
- D) Confederal

ANSWER: C

The preamble of the Indian Constitution declares India to be a:

- A) Parliamentary Democracy
- B) Socialist State
- C) Federal Republic
- D) Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic

ANSWER: D

The Indian Constitution borrowed the idea of the Directive Principles of State Policy from which country?

- A) United States of America
- B) Ireland
- C) France
- D) United Kingdom

ANSWER: B

The Indian Constitution is the longest written constitution in the world, consisting of how many articles?

- A) 366
- B) 396
- C) 426
- D) 446

ANSWER: A

The Constitution of India provides for a _____ form of government.

- A) Parliamentary

- B) Presidential
 - C) Monarchical
 - D) Oligarchic
- ANSWER: A

The Indian Constitution has how many Schedules that contain lists and other important information?

- A) 10
- B) 12
- C) 22
- D) 26

ANSWER: C

The concept of "Basic Structure" of the Constitution was established by the Supreme Court in which landmark case?

- A) Golak Nath vs. State of Punjab
- B) Keshavananda Bharati vs. State of Kerala
- C) Indira Gandhi vs. Raj Narain
- D) Minerva Mills Ltd. vs. Union of India

ANSWER: B

The Indian Constitution provides for the establishment of a _____ system at the state level.

- A) Bicameral
- B) Unicameral
- C) Tricameral
- D) Quadricameral

ANSWER: A

The Constitution of India grants special autonomous status to which state?

- A) Maharashtra
- B) Gujarat
- C) Tamil Nadu
- D) Jammu and Kashmir

ANSWER: D

The Indian Constitution guarantees Fundamental Rights under Part:

- A) I
- B) II
- C) III
- D) IV

ANSWER: C

The Indian Constitution provides for the establishment of Panchayats and Municipalities under:

- A) Directive Principles of State Policy
- B) Fundamental Rights
- C) Union List
- D) Concurrent List

ANSWER: A

The President of India is the head of the state, while the Prime Minister is the head of the government.

(True/False)

- A) True
- B) False

ANSWER: A

The Indian Constitution provides for the establishment of an independent judiciary, headed by the:

- A) Chief Justice of India
- B) President of India
- C) Prime Minister of India
- D) Vice President of India

ANSWER: A

The Indian Constitution was drafted and adopted by the:

- A) Indian National Congress
- B) British Parliament
- C) Constituent Assembly of India
- D) United Nations

ANSWER: C

The Indian Constitution provides for the establishment of which type of government at the center?

- A) Parliamentary
- B) Presidential
- C) Monarchical
- D) Oligarchic

ANSWER: A

The Indian Constitution follows which system of law?

- A) Common Law System
- B) Civil Law System
- C) Socialist Law System
- D) Religious Law System

ANSWER: A

The Constitution of India divides the powers between the central government and state governments under which scheme?

- A) Three Lists Scheme
- B) Two Lists Scheme
- C) Four Lists Scheme
- D) Five Lists Scheme

ANSWER: A

The concept of "Judicial Review" allows the judiciary to review the constitutionality of laws and executive actions. (True/False)

- A) True
- B) False

ANSWER: A

The Indian Constitution provides for the establishment of the Supreme Court of India as the highest court of the country. How many judges are there in the Supreme Court?

- A) 25
- B) 31
- C) 36
- D) It varies as per the requirement

ANSWER: D

The Indian Constitution provides for the establishment of which body to safeguard the rights of citizens and act as the custodian of the Constitution?

- A) Election Commission of India
- B) Reserve Bank of India
- C) Supreme Court of India

D) National Human Rights Commission

ANSWER: C

The Constitution of India originally had how many Fundamental Duties that citizens are expected to follow?

- A) 5
- B) 10
- C) 15
- D) 20

ANSWER: A

The Indian Constitution provides for the establishment of a single citizenship for the entire country. (True/False)

- A) True
- B) False

ANSWER: A

The President of India is elected by an electoral college consisting of:

- A) Members of Parliament (Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha) only
- B) Members of Parliament (Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha) and State Legislative Assemblies
- C) Members of Parliament (Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha) and State Legislative Councils
- D) Members of State Legislative Assemblies only

ANSWER: B

The Indian Constitution provides for the establishment of a Planning Commission to formulate and assess economic plans. (True/False)

- A) True
- B) False

ANSWER: B

The Indian Constitution provides for the establishment of an Election Commission to conduct and supervise elections. (True/False)

- A) True
- B) False

ANSWER: A

The Indian Constitution provides for the establishment of a Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) to audit and report on government finances. (True/False)

- A) True
- B) False

ANSWER: A

The Indian Constitution prohibits the practice of untouchability. (True/False)

- A) True
- B) False

ANSWER: A

The Indian Constitution provides for the establishment of an All India Services system to ensure administrative efficiency. (True/False)

- A) True
- B) False

ANSWER: A

The Indian Constitution recognizes which language as the official language of the Union?

- A) Hindi

- B) English
 - C) Bengali
 - D) Sanskrit
- ANSWER: B

The Indian Constitution provides for the establishment of which institution to safeguard and promote the rights of minorities in India?

- A) Minority Commission of India
- B) National Commission for Minorities
- C) National Human Rights Commission
- D) National Commission for Women

ANSWER: B

The Indian Constitution guarantees the right to education as a:

- A) Fundamental Right
- B) Directive Principle of State Policy
- C) Legal Right
- D) Social Right

ANSWER: B

The Indian Constitution provides for the establishment of which institution to investigate and examine complaints of corruption against public servants?

- A) Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI)
- B) Central Vigilance Commission (CVC)
- C) Central Information Commission (CIC)
- D) National Investigation Agency (NIA)

ANSWER: B

The Indian Constitution provides for the appointment of which authority to inquire into the conduct of the President and other Union government officials?

- A) Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI)
- B) Central Vigilance Commission (CVC)
- C) Lokpal
- D) Election Commission of India

ANSWER: C

The Indian Constitution provides for the establishment of a Finance Commission to determine the distribution of financial resources between the Union and the States. (True/False)

- A) True
- B) False

ANSWER: A

The Indian Constitution provides for the establishment of a National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) to protect and promote human rights in the country. (True/False)

- A) True
- B) False

ANSWER: A

The Indian Constitution guarantees the right to freedom of speech and expression under Article:

- A) 14
- B) 19
- C) 21
- D) 25

ANSWER: B

The Indian Constitution provides for the establishment of a Public Service Commission in each state to conduct examinations for appointments to civil services. (True/False)

A) True

B) False

ANSWER: A

The Indian Constitution guarantees the right to life and personal liberty under Article:

A) 14

B) 19

C) 21

D) 25

ANSWER: C

The Indian Constitution provides for the establishment of a National Commission for Women (NCW) to safeguard the rights and interests of women in India. (True/False)

Answer: True

The Indian Constitution guarantees the right to freedom of religion under Article:

A) 14

B) 19

C) 21

D) 25

ANSWER: B

The Indian Constitution provides for the establishment of a National Green Tribunal (NGT) to handle cases related to environmental protection and conservation. (True/False)

A) True

B) False

ANSWER: A

The Indian Constitution guarantees the right to constitutional remedies under Article:

A) 14

B) 19

C) 21

D) 32

ANSWER: D

The Indian Constitution provides for the establishment of a Central Information Commission (CIC) to promote transparency and accountability in the working of government offices. (True/False)

A) True

B) False

ANSWER: A

The Indian Constitution provides for the establishment of which authority to protect the interests of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and promote their social, educational, and economic development?

A) National Commission for Scheduled Castes

B) National Commission for Scheduled Tribes

C) Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment

D) Ministry of Tribal Affairs

ANSWER: A

The Indian Constitution guarantees the right to protection against discrimination on the grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth under Article:

A) 14

- B) 15
- C) 19
- D) 21

ANSWER: B

The Indian Constitution provides for the establishment of which institution to protect the linguistic minorities and their rights in India?

- A) National Commission for Linguistic Minorities
- B) National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)
- C) National Commission for Women (NCW)
- D) National Green Tribunal (NGT)

ANSWER: A

The Indian Constitution guarantees the right to protection against exploitation, including the prohibition of forced labor, under Article:

- A) 23
- B) 24
- C) 25
- D) 26

ANSWER: A

The Indian Constitution provides for the establishment of which institution to protect and promote the rights of children and ensure their well-being?

- A) Ministry of Women and Child Development
- B) National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR)
- C) Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA)
- D) National Commission for Women (NCW)

ANSWER: B

The Indian Constitution guarantees the right to protection against untouchability and the prohibition of its practice under Article:

- A) 14
- B) 15
- C) 17
- D) 21

ANSWER: C

The Indian Constitution provides for the establishment of which institution to investigate and inquire into complaints of corruption against public functionaries?

- A) Central Vigilance Commission (CVC)
- B) Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI)
- C) Lokpal
- D) Election Commission of India

ANSWER: C

The Indian Constitution guarantees the right to protection of cultural and educational rights for minorities under Article:

- A) 29
- B) 30
- C) 31
- D) 32

ANSWER: B

The Indian Constitution provides for the establishment of which institution to safeguard and promote the rights of tribal communities in India?

- A) National Commission for Scheduled Castes
- B) National Commission for Scheduled Tribes
- C) Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment
- D) Ministry of Tribal Affairs

ANSWER: B

The Indian Constitution guarantees the right to protection of life and personal liberty against arbitrary arrest and detention under Article:

- A) 19
- B) 20
- C) 21
- D) 22

ANSWER: C

The Indian Constitution provides for the establishment of which authority to inquire into grievances and complaints against administrative actions and decisions?

- A) Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI)
- B) Election Commission of India
- C) Central Information Commission (CIC)
- D) Central Administrative Tribunal (CAT)

ANSWER: D

The Indian Constitution guarantees the right to protection of the interests of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice under Article:

- A) 29
- B) 30
- C) 31
- D) 32

ANSWER: B

The Indian Constitution provides for the establishment of which institution to investigate and inquire into complaints of corruption in the armed forces?

- A) Central Vigilance Commission (CVC)
- B) Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI)
- C) Lokpal
- D) Chief of Defense Staff

ANSWER: D

The Indian Constitution guarantees the right to protection of personal liberty and habeas corpus under Article:

- A) 20
- B) 21
- C) 22
- D) 23

ANSWER: C

The Indian Constitution provides for the establishment of which institution to promote and protect the rights of consumers in India?

- A) National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)
- B) National Green Tribunal (NGT)
- C) Central Vigilance Commission (CVC)
- D) National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission (NCDRC)

ANSWER: D

Which of the following article empower for “National Emergency”?

- A) Article 352
- B) Article 356
- C) Article 360
- D) Article 363

ANSWER: A

Which of the following is not the basis for the proclamation of “National Emergency”?

- A) War
- B) External Aggression
- C) Armed rebellion
- D) Internal disturbance

ANSWER: D

Which of the following constitutional amendment act made the declaration of National Emergency immune from Judicial review?

- A) 38th Amendment Act (1975)
- B) 42nd Amendment Act (1976)
- C) 44th Amendment Act (1978)
- D) 101st Amendment Act (2016)

ANSWER: A

Proclamation of emergency must be approved by both the houses of parliament within?

- A) 1 month
- B) 2 months
- C) 6 months
- D) 1 year

ANSWER: A

Which type of Majority is needed to pass the emergency resolution in Parliament?

- A) Simple Majority
- B) Special Majority [majority of total membership and 2/3rd of the members of the present and voting;
- C) Special majority and approval by half of the states' assembly
- D) Absolute majority

ANSWER: B

National emergency was not declared in which of the following year?

- A) 1962
- B) 1971
- C) 1975
- D) 1999

ANSWER: D

Which of the following is/are true? 1) Part 20 deals with emergency provisions. 2) An Emergency, converts the federal structure into a unitary one without a formal amendment of the Constitution.

- A) Only 1
- B) Only 2
- C) Both 1 and 2
- D) None of the above

ANSWER: B

Which of the following was proposed by the Supreme Court in the Bommai Case (1994)? 1) The burden lies on the Centre to prove that relevant reasons exist to justify the imposition of the President's Rule. 2) The state legislative assembly should be dissolved only after the Parliament has approved the presidential proclamation. 3) A state government pursuing anti-secular politics is liable to action under

Article 356.

- A) 1, 3
- B) 1, 2
- C) 2, 3
- D) All of the above

ANSWER: D

Which of the following is/are true? 1) Critics claim that emergency provisions undermine the Fundamental Rights. 2) President becomes dictator by emergency provisions as per the critics.

- A) Only 1
- B) Only 2
- C) Both 1 and 2
- D) Neither 1 nor 2

ANSWER: B

National emergency remains in operation with approval of the Parliament for -

- A) Maximum period of four months
- B) Maximum one year
- C) Maximum period of six months
- D) Indefinite period

ANSWER: C

In case of declaration of financial emergency -

- A) All money bills of state compulsorily will be considered and passed only by the parliament
- B) All the state governments will dissolve and management of the economy will be taken over the union government
- C) It can be passed by a simple majority
- D) All the state assemblies will be put under suspension and laws on the state list will be enacted by parliament

ANSWER: C

Which of the following is/are true? 1) Maximum period for President's Rule is 3 years. 2) President's Rule doesn't affect Fundamental Rights of citizens as opposed to National Emergency.

- A) Only 1
- B) Only 2
- C) Both 1 and 2
- D) None of the above

ANSWER: C

Which of the following state has had the President' Rule imposed for a maximum number of times?

- A) Kerala
- B) Punjab
- C) Bihar
- D) Manipur

ANSWER: A

Which of the following is/are true? 1) President can declare internal emergency on grounds of internal disturbance. 2) The President can proclaim a national emergency only after receiving a written recommendation from the cabinet. 3) The 42nd Amendment Act of 1976 enabled the president to limit the operation of a National Emergency to a specified part of India 4) President can declare a national emergency even before the actual occurrence of war or external aggression.

- A) 1, 3, 4
- B) 2, 3, 4
- C) 1, 2, 4
- D) 1, 2, 3

ANSWER:B

Which of the following sentence/sentences is/are correct? 1) Article 359 does not actually suspend the Fundamental Rights. 2) Article 20 and Article 21 can be restricted only during National Emergency on grounds of war or external aggression.

- A) Only 1
- B) Only 2
- C) Both 1 and 2
- D) Neither 1 nor 2

ANSWER:A

Which of the following sentence/sentences is/are correct? 1) During National Emergency, life of the Lok Sabha may be extended for one year at a time. 2) Fundamental Rights under Article 19 can be suspended only when the National Emergency is declared on the ground of war.

- A) Only 1
- B) Only 2
- C) Both 1 and 2
- D) Neither 1 nor 2

ANSWER:C

Which of the following is/are true regarding effects of National Emergency on Centre-State relations? 1) During normal times the President has power to give directions to the states on all the matters. 2) During emergency, legislative power of state legislature is suspendedD) 3) During emergency, the President can issue ordinances on the state subjects. 4) During emergency, President may modify distribution of financial resources between the center and the state.

- A) 1, 3
- B) 2, 3, 4
- C) 1, 3, 4
- D) 1, 2

ANSWER: C

If president of India exercises his power under article 356 of the constitution in the respect of a particular state, then -

- A) Article 19 is suspended in that state.
- B) Assembly of that state is dissolved automatically.
- C) The president can also get powers of the state high courts.
- D) Parliament assumes the power to legislate on subject in the state list.

ANSWER: d

Which of the following constitutional amendments equipped President to impose National Emergency on any particular part of India?

- A) 38th
- B) 40th
- C) 42nd
- D) 62nd

ANSWER: C

When was the word "armed rebellion" added to the Constitution to declare a National Emergency?

- A) After 44th Constitution Amendment Act
- B) After 42nd Constitution Amendment Act
- C) After 40th Constitution Amendment Act
- D) After 38th Constitution Amendment Act

ANSWER: A

How soon imposition of National Emergency should be approved by the Parliament?

- A) 1 month
 - B) 2 months
 - C) 6 months
 - D) 3 months
- ANSWER: A

If the announcement of the National Emergency has been approved by both Houses of Parliament, how long will it be effective?

- A) 1 month
 - B) 2 months
 - C) 6 months
 - D) 3 months
- ANSWER: C

Which kind of emergency will be imposed in the case of war, external aggression and armed rebellion?

- A) 356
 - B) 352
 - C) 360
 - D) None of the following
- ANSWER: B

How many times have the financial emergency imposed in India?

- A) 1
 - B) 2
 - C) 3
 - D) Never
- ANSWER: D

Which of the following Fundamental Rights do not get abolished automatically during National Emergency?

- A) Article 19
 - B) Article 20
 - C) Article 21
 - D) Both b and c
- ANSWER: D

Which of the following statements is not true?

- A) The Fundamental Rights of Article 19 are suspended automatically during National Emergency declared on the basis of war or external aggression .
- B) The Fundamental Rights of Article 19 can not be suspended in the case of National Emergency declared on the basis of armed rebellion.
- C) Article 19 automatically revives when the National Emergency is over.
- D) When a National Emergency is enforced, the Fundamental Rights of Article 19 are repealed after the President's order.

ANSWER: D

How many times have the National Emergency been implemented in India?

- A) 2
 - B) 3
 - C) 4
 - D) 5
- ANSWER: B

Which of the following is a synonym of emergency?

- A) President's Rule

- B) State emergency
- C) Constitutional emergency
- D) All

ANSWER: D

Consider the following statement in context Emergency provisions. (1) Emergency due to war, external aggression or armed rebellion that popularly known as National Emergency comes under Art. 356. (2) An Emergency due to the failure of the constitutional Machinery in the states comes under Article 360. (3) Financial Emergency due to a threat to the financial stability or credit of India that popularly known as President Rule in the country comes under Article 352.

Which of the statement given above is / are correct.

- A) 1 & 2 only
- B) 1, 2 & 3 only
- C) 3 only
- D) None of the above

ANSWER: D

Consider the following statement. (1) The 42nd Amendment Act of 1976 enabled the President of limit the operation of a National Emergency to a specified part of India (2) 44th Amendment Act of 1978 substituted the word 'armed Rebellion' for internal disturbance. (3) When a National emergency is declared on the ground of war or external aggression it is known as 'External Emergency'. (4) When National emergency declared on the ground of 'armed rebellion' it is known as 'Internal Emergency'.

Which of the statement given above is / are correct.

- A) 1, 3 & 4 only
- B) 2 & 4 only
- C) 1, 2 & 3 only
- D) All of the above

ANSWER: D

Consider the following statement on context of Emergency provisions. 1) The proclamation of Emergency must be approved by both the house of parliament within 15 days from the date of its issue. 2) The period allowed for approval by the Parliament was two months before the 44th Amendment Act of 1978. 3) If approved by both the house of Parliament the emergency continues for six months and can be extended to an indefinite period with an approval of the parliament for every six months. 4) its continuance must be passed by both house of parliament by a special majority. Which of the statement given above is / are correct.

- A) 1 & 2 only
- B) 1, 2 & 4 only
- C) 2, 3 & 4 only
- D) All of the above

ANSWER: C

Consider the following statements: 1) The Rajya Sabha alone has the power to declare that it would be in national interest for the parliament to legislate with respect to a matter in the state list. 2) Resolution approving the proclamation of Emergency are passed only by the Lok Sabha.

Which of the statements given above is / are correct.

- A) 1 only
- B) 2 only
- C) Both 1 & 2
- D) Neither 1 nor 2

ANSWER: A

Emergency power are influenced from constitution of which country

- A) Australia
- B) USSR

- C) UK
 - D) Germany
- ANSWER:D

Constitution handles emergencies related to

- A) National
- B) Constitutional
- C) Financial
- D) All

ANSWER:D

National emergency can be declared due to?

- A) Armed rebellion
- B) War
- C) External aggression
- D) All

ANSWER:D

Which is true regarding proclamation declaring emergency?

- A) A proclamation can be issued by the president for different grounds.
- B) It can be issued when an already existing proclamation is in force too.
- C) It can apply to entire country or a part.
- D) all

ANSWER:D

Which is true regarding President's proclamation declaring National emergency?

- A) The president can declare this only after written recommendation of the entire cabinet
- B) A proclamation can be subject to judicial review.
- C) A proclamation must be approved by both houses within one month by a special majority.
- D) all

ANSWER:C

Which is true regarding revocation of President's proclamation?

- A) A proclamation can be revoked by president anytime.
- B) doesn't need parliament ratification
- C) Lok Sabha can force a revocation by disapproving it with a simple majority
- D) all

ANSWER:D

Effects of national emergency

- A) Centre can issue executive directions to states on any matters.
- B) parliament can make laws on matters in the state list
- C) both a and b
- D) none

ANSWER:C

Which is true regarding the effect of national emergency on Fundamental rights

- A) Right to Freedom, are automatically suspended
- B) a presidential order can be passed disallowing people from seeking judicial remedy to enforce other fundamental rights
- C) both
- D) none

ANSWER:C

Which is true regarding Constitutional emergencies

- A) When the constitutional machinery breaks down in a state, the president rule is imposed by centre.
- B) This can be proclaimed if the president is satisfied that the governance of a state can't be carried in accordance with the constitution.
- C) both
- D) none

ANSWER:C

What is true regarding declaration of constitutional emergency?

- A) president can act with or without the governor's report
- B) when a state doesn't follow any directive from the centre, president's rule can be imposed
- C) both
- D) none

ANSWER:C

Beyond the first year, president's rule can be extended 6 months at a time only if

- A) national emergency is proclaimed in the country or any part of the state.
- B) Election commission certifies that elections can't be held in the state
- C) both
- D) none

ANSWER:C

Which is true with regards to the revocation of president's rule?

- A) President's proclamation can be revoked by president anytime
- B) Parliament on its own can't revoke president's rule.
- C) both
- D) none

ANSWER:A

Which is applicable to financial emergency

- A) Such a proclamation has to be approved by a simple majority in both houses.
- B) financial stability or credit of India or any part of the state is in danger
- C) His satisfaction is subject to judicial review.
- D) all

ANSWER:D

Effect of the Financial Emergency

- A) Once approved it continues indefinitely
- B) President can revoke this proclamation anytime; this doesn't need parliament's approval.
- C) both
- D) none

ANSWER:C

Which is true regarding financial emergency

- A) centre can ask states to observe canons of financial propriety.
- B) It can direct that money bills or financial bills of state should need president's assent.
- C) both
- D) none

ANSWER:C

Which of the following is/are true regarding constitutional position of Governor of the state? 1)

Reservation of a bill for the consideration of the President is by discretion of the Governor. 2)

Recommendation of the imposition of the President's Rule in the state is not as per the discretion of the Governor. 3) Ministerial advice is not binding on the Governor.

- A) 1
- B) 1, 3

C) 2, 3

D) 2

ANSWER: B

Which of the following is/are true regarding special responsibilities of the Governor? 1) Regarding Assam it is with respect to the administration of tribal areas. 2) Regarding Arunachal Pradesh it is with respect to law and order in the state. 3) Regarding Nagaland it is with respect to development of tribal areas. 4) Regarding Karnataka it is with respect to law and order related to formation of Telangana.

A) 1, 2

B) 1, 2, 4

C) 2,3

D) All

ANSWER: A

What is/are true regarding term of Governor's office? 1) Governor has no security of tenure. 2) Governor holds office for a term of five years.

A) Only 1

B) Only 2

C) Both 1 and 2

D) Neither 1 nor 2

ANSWER: C

Which of the following is/are true regarding conditions of office of the Governor? 1) For Governor of two states the emoluments are divided amongst the states as decided by the President. 2) Governor, during his term, cannot be arrested or imprisonment for criminal proceedings. 3) The oath of office to the Governor is administered by the Chief Justice of the concerned State High Court.

A) 1,3

B) 1,2

C) 2,3

D) All

ANSWER: D

Which statements are true regarding legislative powers of the Governor? 1) Governor can reserve bill for Presidents consideration when it opposes a Directive Principle of State Policy. 2) Governor calls for joint sitting of both the houses of state legislature (in case of bi-cameral legislature). 3) He nominates 1 Anglo-Indian to the state legislative assembly.

A) 1, 2

B) 1, 3

C) 2

D) All

ANSWER: B

What are executive, financial and judicial powers of the Governor? 1) Governor cannot remove members of State Public Service Commission. 2) President consults him while appointing the judges of the concerned State High Court. 3) Governor appoints people to the judicial service of the state.

A) 2

B) 1

C) 2, 3

D) All

ANSWER: D

Which of the following is/are true regarding the appointment of the Governor? 1) Feature of appointing the Governor has been taken from the Irish Constitution. 2) Constitution provides only 2 qualifications for a person who can be appointed as a Governor.

A) Only 1

- B) Only 2
- C) Both 1 and 2
- D) Neither 1 nor 2

ANSWER: B

Which of the following is/are true regarding the President and the Governor? 1) President and Governor can pardon a death sentence. 2) Governor always needs instructions from the President for issuing ordinances.

- A) Only 1
- B) Only 2
- C) Both 1 and 2
- D) Neither 1 nor 2

ANSWER: D

Under which of the following Article of Indian Constitution the Governor may reserve a Bill for the consideration of the President?

- A) Article 169
- B) Article 200
- C) Article 201
- D) Article 202

ANSWER: B

Who remains in office as long as the President of India wishes?

- A) Governor
- B) Election Commissioner
- C) Judges of Supreme Court
- D) Speaker of Lok Sabha

ANSWER: A

The Constitution of India does not contain any provision for the impeachment of _____.

- A) The President
- B) The Governor of a State
- C) The Chief Justice of India
- D) The Vice-President of India

ANSWER: B

Who is the Constitutional Head of the State Governments?

- A) Chief Minister
- B) Governor
- C) Speaker
- D) High Court Judge

ANSWER: B

The first lady to become Governor of a State in India?

- A) Raj Kumari Amrit Kaur
- B) Padmaja Naidu
- C) Sarojini Naidu
- D) Serla Grewal

ANSWER: C

Who appoints the Lt. Governor of Jammu and Kashmir?

- A) The Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir
- B) The Chief Justice of High Court of Jammu and Kashmir
- C) The Prime Minister of India
- D) The President of India

ANSWER: D

Who amongst the following administers the oath of office to the Governor?

- A) President of India
- B) Chief Justice of Supreme Court
- C) Chief Justice of High Court
- D) Outgoing Governor of the concerned State

ANSWER: C

Which one of the following statements about the Governor of an Indian State is not true?

- A) He is appointed by the President of India
- B) He can be Governor of more than one State
- C) He holds office for a term of five years
- D) He can be removed earlier if the Legislature of the concerned State passes a resolution for his removal

ANSWER: D

Who among the following is not appointed by the State Governor?

- A) Chief Minister
- B) Members, State Public Service Commission
- C) Judges of High Court
- D) Advocate General

ANSWER: C

Which one of the following statements is correct?

- A) In India, the same person cannot be appointed as Governor for two or more states at the same time
- B) The Judges of the High Court of the States in India are appointed by the Governor of the State just as the Judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by the President
- C) No procedure has been laid down in the Constitution of India for the removal of a Governor from his/her post
- D) In the case of the Union Territory having a Legislative set up the Chief Minister is appointed by the Lt. Governor on the basis of majority support

ANSWER: C

The governor of the state, may act independently from the consultation of the Legislative Assembly when (1) The Government has to prove its majority in the session of Legislative Assembly. (2) To terminate the Chief Minister. (3) To reserve any bill for the consideration of the President of India (4) To send back a bill to Legislative Assembly for reconsideration. (5) To seek the consultation with High Court. Choose the correct answer from the following code.

- A) 1, 2, 3 and 4
- B) 2, 3, 4 and 5
- C) 1, 2, 4 and 5
- D) All

ANSWER: A

The approval of ordinance promulgated by Governor is necessary _____.

- A) By President
- B) By the State Legislature
- C) By the Ministers of Council of State
- D) None

ANSWER: B

Consider the following statements in relation to the Governor of a State in India (1) He must be a citizen of India by birth. (2) Must have completed the age of 35 years. (3) He must be eligible to be a member of the Lok Sabha (4) He may be appointed as Governor for two or more states. Which of these is/are

correct?

- A) 1 and 2 are correct
- B) 1, 2, and 3 are correct
- C) 1, 2, and 4 are correct
- D) 2 and 4 are correct

ANSWER: D

State Governor is appointed by _____.

- A) Central Cabinet
- B) Chief Justice of Supreme Court
- C) Speaker of Lok Sabha
- D) President of India

ANSWER: D

Consider the following and select the correct answer by using the code given below. (1) The Governor shall take oath or affirmation before entering upon his office. (2) The format of oath or affirmation is given in the Third Schedule of the Indian Constitution. (3) The Governor shall make and subscribe the oath or affirmation in the presence of the Chief Justice of the High Court or in his absence senior-most Judge of that Court. (4) The process of oath and affirmation is given in Article 159 of Indian Constitution.

- A) 1, 2 and 3
- B) 1, 3 and 4
- C) 1, 2 and 4
- D) 1, 2, 3 and 4

ANSWER: B

Consider the following statements and select your answer from the codes given below. (1) The Governor does not have the power to appoint the judge of a state High Court. (2) He is not a part of the Legislature. (3) He has the power to nominate some members in the Legislative Council. (4) He has no judicial powers.

- A) 1 and 2 are correct
- B) 1 and 3 are correct
- C) 2 and 4 are correct
- D) All are correct

ANSWER: B

Which one of the following Statements about the State Governors is not true?

- A) He is a part of the State Legislature
- B) He can pardon a sentence of death
- C) He does not appoint Judges of the State High Court
- D) He has no Emergency powers

ANSWER: B

Which of the following are the discretionary powers given to the Governor of a State? (1) Sending a report to the President of India for imposing the President's Rule. (2) Appointing the Ministers. (3) Reserving certain bills passed by the State Legislature for consideration of the President of India (4) Making rules to conduct the business of the State Government. Select the correct answer using the codes given below.

- A) Only 1 and 2
- B) Only 1 and 3
- C) Only 2, 3 and 4
- D) 1, 2, 3 and 4

ANSWER: B

The Governor of a State (1) Is appointed by the President. (2) Holds office during the pleasure of the President. (3) Is the head of the State's Executive Power. (4) Normally holds office for five years. Select the correct answer from the codes given below.

- A) 1 and 2
- B) 1, 2 and 3
- C) 1, 2 and 4
- D) All

ANSWER: D

To whom is the Governor of a State responsible?

- A) Prime Minister
- B) President
- C) Legislative Assembly
- D) Chief Minister

ANSWER: B

Given below are two statement, one is labeled as Assertion (A) and other is labeled as Reason (R). Choose the correct answer from code given below. Assertion (A): "The President or a Governor cannot be sued in a Court of law for any act". Reason (R): "The President can be impeached and the Governors may be dismissed for unconstitutional acts done". Select the correct answer using the code 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

ANSWER: B

Which article of Indian constitution deals with constitutional amendments?

- A) Article 332
- B) Article 386
- C) Article 368
- D) None of the above

ANSWER: C

In which Constitutional Amendment Act, Goa was made a full fledged State with a State assembly?

- A) 43rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1977
- B) 44th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1978
- C) 56th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1987
- D) 57th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1987

ANSWER: C

In which Constitutional Amendment Act An authoritative text of the Constitution in Hindi was provided to the people of India by the President?

- A) 57th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1987
- B) 58th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1987
- C) 59th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1988
- D) 61st Constitutional Amendment Act, 1988

ANSWER: B

Which Constitutional Amendment Act, provided reservation in admissions in private unaided educational institutions for students belonging to scheduled castes/tribes and other backward classes?

- A) 93rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 2005
- B) 92nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 2003
- C) 94th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2006
- D) 95th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2009

ANSWER: A

Which constitutional amendment reduced the voting rights from 21 years to 18 years?

- A) 54th

- B) 36th
- C) 62th
- D) 61st

ANSWER: D

Under which constitutional amendment Bill, four languages: Bodo, Dogri, Maithali and Santhali are added in the 8th schedule of the Indian constitution.

- A) 89th
- B) 92nd
- C) 90th
- D) 95th

ANSWER: B

Which of the following amendment was passed during the emergency?

- A) 45th Amendment
- B) 50th Amendment
- C) 47th Amendment
- D) 42nd Amendment

ANSWER: D

In which of the following amendment the term of Lok Sabha increased from 5 to 6 years?

- A) 40th Amendment
- B) 42nd Amendment
- C) 44th Amendment
- D) 46th Amendment

ANSWER: B

Which of the following is true about the constitution (42nd amendment) Act, 1976.

- A) Precedence to directive principles over fundamental rights
- B) Fundamental duties are included
- C) Constitutional amendment should not be questioned in any court
- D) All

ANSWER: D

Which of the following amendment Act makes the right to education as the fundamental right to all the children under the age of 6-14 years by inserting Article 21A to the constitution.

- A) 87th amendment, 2003
- B) 86th amendment, 2002
- C) 88th Amendment, 2003
- D) 89th Amendment, 2003

ANSWER: B

Which of the following words were added to the Indian constitution by 42nd amendment –

- A) federal
- B) socialist secular
- C) democratic
- D) republic

ANSWER: B

Which of the following articles deals with the amendment to our constitutions –

- A) 356
- B) 368
- C) 370
- D) 372

ANSWER: B

Indian constitution was amended for the first time in –

- A) 1950
- B) 1951
- C) 1953
- D) 1952

ANSWER: B

The 44th amendment modifies or nullifies a number of provisions of which amendment –

- A) 43rd
- B) 42nd
- C) 41st
- D) 40th

ANSWER: B

Of all the amendments in the Indian constitution the most comprehensive and controversial amendment was –

- A) 42nd
- B) 43rd
- C) 44th
- D) 45th

ANSWER: A

Which amendment bill is proposed to grant statehood to Delhi –

- A) 44th
- B) 70th
- C) 69th
- D) 77th

ANSWER: C

By which amendment did the Parliament lower the voting age from 21 to 18 years –

- A) 42nd
- B) 44th
- C) 61st
- D) 73rd

ANSWER: C

The Panchayati raj system was adopted to –

- A) make people aware of politics
- B) decentralise the power of democracy
- C) educate the peasants
- D) none

ANSWER: B

The historic panchayati raj bill was adopted by the Parliament in 1992 as which amendment –

- A) 70th
- B) 72nd
- C) 73rd
- D) 68th

ANSWER: C

Which of the following is not a source of revenue to the village panchayats –

- A) property tax
- B) house tax
- C) land tax

D) vehicles tax

ANSWER: D

In which constitutional amendment, the ninth Schedule was added to protect the land reform law from Judicial Review?

A) 1st

B) 8th

C) 9th

D) 10th

ANSWER: A

In which constitutional amendment act, four categories(Part A, B, C, D) of states were abolished and recognized 14 states and 6 Union?

A) 7th

B) 8th

C) 9th

D) 10th

ANSWER: A

In which constitutional amendment act, empower the establishment of a common high court for two or more states?

A) 7th

B) 8th

C) 9th

D) 10th

ANSWER: A

Which of the following Constitutional Amendment Acts made it compulsory for the president to give his assent to a constitutional amendment bill?

A) 24th CAA(1971)

B) 26th CAA(1971)

C) 27th CAA(1972)

D) 28th CAA(1972)

ANSWER: A

Which constitutional amendment act raised the retirement age of the State Public Service Commission and joint public service commission from 60 to 62

A) 41st CAA (1976)

B) 42nd CAA (1976)

C) 43rd CAA (1977)

D) 44th CAA (1978)

ANSWER: A

Anti-defection law was made in which constitutional amendment act?

A) 52nd CAA 1985

B) 61st CAA 1989

C) 71st CAA 1992

D) 73rd CAA 1992

ANSWER: A

Which constitutional act made elementary education a fundamental right?

A) 86th CAA 2002

B) 87th CAA 2003

C) 91st CAA 2003

D) 92nd CAA 2003

ANSWER: A

Which of the following constitutional amendment is related to Goods and Services Tax(GST):

- A) 100th CAA 2015
- B) 101 st CAA 2016
- C) 102nd CAA 2018
- D) 103rd CAA 2019

ANSWER: B

Consider the following statements regarding Article 368 of the Constitutional amendment bill; 1. Constitutional amendment bills can be initiated only in Lokasabha; not in Rajya Sabha. 2. The bill can be introduced either by the minister or by a private member. 3. The bill does not require prior permission from President. 4. The bill must be passed in each house with a special majority means 50 % of the total membership of the house and 2/3rd of the member of the house present and voting. Which of the above statements is correct;

- A) 1 and 2 only
- B) 1,2, and 3 only
- C) 2,3, and 4 only
- D) 1,2,3, and 4 only

ANSWER: C

A simple majority requires more votes in favor than against among the members present and voting. Constitution can be amended in three way; 1. By the simple majority of parliament. 2. By the special majority of parliament. 3. By the special majority of parliament and ratification of half of the state legislative. Which of the above amendments comes under Article 368.

- A) 1and 2 only
- B) 1 and 3 only
- C) 2 and 3 only
- D) 1, 2, and 3 only

ANSWER: C

Procedure laid down for amendment of the Indian constitution is based on which constitution of the world?

- A) the UK
- B) the USA
- C) Synthesis of UK and USA
- D) Japan

ANSWER: C

Article 368, amending procedure of constitution is mentioned in which part of the Indian constitution?

- A) Part X
- B) Part VI
- C) Part IX
- D) Part XX

ANSWER: D

An amendment of the constitution can be initiated only in?

- A) Rajya Sabha Only
- B) Lok Sabha Only
- C) Either Rajya Sabha or Lok Sabha
- D) Either Parliament or State Legislatures

ANSWER: C

Which of the following statement is false regarding the Constitutional Amendment bill?

- A) It can be introduced by the minister.

- B) Introduction of the constitutional amendment bill does not require prior permission from the president.
C) There is a provision for holding a joint sitting of the two houses in case of disagreement.

ANSWER: C

Which of the following amendment require only a simple majority of parliament?

- A) Election of the president.
B) Emoluments, allowances, and privileges of the president.
C) Executive power of the Union and the states.
D) Representation of states in Parliament.

ANSWER: B

Which of the following statements regarding the 74th Amendment to the Constitution of India are correct?

1. It provides the insertion of a new Schedule to the constitution. 2. It restructures the working of Municipalities 3. It provides the reservation of seats for women in Municipalities 4. It is applicable only to some specified states. Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

- A) 1,2, and 3 are correct
B) 1,2, and 4 are correct
C) 1,3, and 4 are correct
D) 2,3, and 4 are correct

ANSWER: A

By which constitutional amendment act the number of Central Ministers has been limited to 15% of the total number of members of the Lok Sabha?

- A) 91st Amendment
B) 92nd Amendment
C) 90th Amendment
D) None

ANSWER: A

Which Article in the Indian Constitution deals with the topic of state legislature?

- A) Article 22
B) Article 168
C) Article 380
D) Article 25

ANSWER: B

How many Indian States have a bicameral legislature

- A) 7
B) 6
C) 5
D) 3

ANSWER: B

Which of the following states does not have a legislative assembly?

- A) Andhra Pradesh
B) Telangana
C) Jammu
D) Uttar Pradesh

ANSWER: C

What does special majority mean in state legislatures?

- A) Two-thirds of present and voting members must vote yes, and this number must also constitute the majority of the total capacity of membership of that House
B) Two-thirds of present and voting members must vote yes
C) Two-thirds of present and voting members must vote yes, and there should also be two-thirds majority

of the total capacity of membership of that House

D) All

ANSWER: A

Which is the smallest legislative assembly (capacity) in India?

A) Goa

B) Telangana

C) Chattisgarh

D) Sikkim

ANSWER: A

Which state has the largest legislative assembly capacity wise in India?

A) Maharashtra

B) Uttar Pradesh

C) Madhya Pradesh

D) Karnataka

ANSWER: B

What is the minimum age for the membership of the state legislative assembly?

A) 25

B) 30

C) 35

D) 20

ANSWER: A

Who decides on the disqualification of the members of the legislative assembly?

A) Speaker of legislative assembly

B) Governor

C) Chief Minister

D) None of the above

ANSWER: A

What must be the maximum gap in the two sessions of the state legislature?

A) 6 months

B) 9 months

C) 3 months

D) 4 months

ANSWER: A

If the legislative assembly dissolves while any bill is pending, then what becomes of the bill?

A) Bill lapses

B) Bill remains till another session

C) The Bill is sent to legislative council

D) None

ANSWER: A

Which is the Upper Chamber of State Legislature in India?

A) Legislative Council

B) Legislative Assembly

C) Governor's Office

D) None of the above

ANSWER: A

How many members are nominated in the Legislative Council of Uttar Pradesh by the State Governor?

A) 1/10 of the total members

- B) 1/8 of the total members
- C) 1/7 of the total members
- D) 1/6 of the total members

ANSWER: D

Which one of the following is the period for the Legislative Council to detain the ordinary bills?

- A) 3 months
- B) 4 months
- C) 6 months
- D) 14 days

ANSWER: B

Which one of the following cannot be dissolved but can be abolished?

- A) Lok Sabha
- B) Rajya Sabha
- C) State Legislative Assemblies
- D) State Legislative Councils

ANSWER: D

Which one of the following statements about the Chief Minister is not correct?

- A) He is normally selected by the Governor
- B) He is formally appointed by the Governor
- C) He is chosen by the members of the majority party in the Legislative Assembly
- D) His continuance in office depends upon many factors

ANSWER: A

Which one of the following states of India does not have a Legislative Council so far even though the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act, 1956 provides for it?

- A) Maharashtra
- B) Bihar
- C) Karnataka
- D) Madhya Pradesh

ANSWER: D

According to which Article of the Constitution of India, the Chief Minister is appointed by the Governor of a State?

- A) Article 163
- B) Article 164
- C) Article 165
- D) Article 166

ANSWER: B

Which of the following States does not have Bi-cameral Legislature?

- A) Tamil Nadu
- B) Uttar Pradesh
- C) Karnataka
- D) Bihar

ANSWER: A

In which assembly of States, money Bills are proposed?

- A) Any one of the two
- B) Together in both
- C) Only in Legislative Assembly
- D) Only in upper chamber

ANSWER: C

In which of the following States Legislative councils does not exist?

- A) Bihar
- B) Maharashtra
- C) Rajasthan
- D) Karnataka

ANSWER: C

No money Bill can be introduced in the Assembly of a State, except on the recommendations of

- _____.
- A) The Parliament
 - B) The Governor of the State
 - C) The President of India
 - D) A special Committee of Ministers

ANSWER: B

Which one of the following States does not have a bi-cameral legislature?

- A) U.P.
- B) M.P.
- C) Bihar
- D) Karnataka

ANSWER: B

Which Article of the Indian Constitution provides the provision of Vidhan Parishad in the State?

- A) Article 170
- B) Article 171
- C) Article 172
- D) Article 173

ANSWER: B

Which of the following Articles of Indian Constitution consists the provision of the election of Legislative Assemblies of States?

- A) Article 170
- B) Article 176
- C) Article 178
- D) None of these

ANSWER: A

What is the right method to establish or cancel the second chamber in the States?

- A) Proposal in House of People with simple majority
- B) Proposal in Legislative Assembly with simple majority
- C) Proposal in Legislative Assembly with full majority along with law passed by Parliament
- D) Proposal in House of People with full majority

ANSWER: C

The provisions for creation and abolition of Legislative Councils in any State is included in Indian Constitution under _____.

- A) Article 170
- B) Article 169
- C) Article 168
- D) Article 167

ANSWER: B

What can be the maximum number of members in the Legislative Assembly of a State in India?

- A) 400

- B) 450
- C) 500
- D) 550

ANSWER: C

Which one of the following legislative houses can be abolished?

- A) Rajya Sabha
- B) Vidhan Sabha
- C) Lok Sabha
- D) Vidhan Parishad

ANSWER: D

Who conducts the State Assembly Elections?

- A) Chief Justice of High Court
- B) State Election Commission
- C) Election Commission of India
- D) Governor of the State

ANSWER: C

In any State of India, Legislative Council can be created or can be abolished by _____.

- A) The President on the recommendation of the Governor of the State
- B) The Parliament
- C) The Parliament as per Resolution passed by the Legislative Assembly of the State
- D) The Governor on the recommendation of the Council of Ministers

ANSWER: C

Which state among the following has the maximum number of members in the Legislative Assembly?

- A) Andhra Pradesh
- B) West Bengal
- C) Maharashtra
- D) Uttar Pradesh

ANSWER: D

Under which one of the following Articles of the Indian Constitution, the Legislative Assembly is allowed to resolve for the creation of the Legislative Council?

- A) 168
- B) 169
- C) 170
- D) 171

ANSWER: B

Who among the following is the final authority to decide any question relating to disqualification of a Member of a House of Legislature of a State?

- A) Governor
- B) Speaker of the Legislative Assembly
- C) Chief Minister
- D) High Court

ANSWER: A

What are DPSPs in the Indian Constitution?

- A) Fundamental Rights guaranteed to citizens
- B) Directives given to the President by the Prime Minister
- C) Guidelines for the governance of the country
- D) Directives given to the Supreme Court by the Parliament

ANSWER: C

Which part of the Indian Constitution contains DPSPs?

- A) Part I
- B) Part II
- C) Part III
- D) Part IV

ANSWER: D

DPSPs are inspired by which country's constitution?

- A) United States
- B) France
- C) Germany
- D) Ireland

ANSWER: D

DPSPs are enforceable in a court of law.

- A) True
- B) False

ANSWER: B

Which article of the Indian Constitution deals with the implementation of DPSPs?

- A) Article 36
- B) Article 42
- C) Article 48
- D) Article 51

ANSWER: A

DPSPs primarily aim to promote the welfare of which group?

- A) Women
- B) Children
- C) Weaker sections of society
- D) All

ANSWER: D

Which amendment to the Constitution added the 42nd Amendment, significantly altering DPSPs?

- A) 42nd Amendment
- B) 44th Amendment
- C) 52nd Amendment
- D) 73rd Amendment

ANSWER: B

Which of the following is NOT one of the main principles outlined in DPSPs?

- A) Promotion of international peace and security
- B) Protection of monuments and places of national importance
- C) Provision of free and compulsory education for children
- D) None

ANSWER: D

DPSPs are primarily the responsibility of which level of government in India?

- A) Central government
- B) State governments
- C) Local governments
- D) All

ANSWER: D

DPSPs can be enforced by the courts in certain circumstances.

- A) True
- B) False

ANSWER: B

The DPSPs are primarily drawn from which section of the Indian Constitution?

- A) Part III - Fundamental Rights
- B) Part IV - Directive Principles of State Policy
- C) Part VI - The States in the B Part of the First Schedule
- D) Part IX - The Panchayats

ANSWER: B

According to DPSPs, what should be the duty of the State towards raising the level of nutrition and the standard of living of its people?

- A) To provide free healthcare to all citizens
- B) To promote tourism
- C) To organize agricultural reforms
- D) To secure a social order for the promotion of welfare of the people

ANSWER: D

Which Directive Principle promotes the separation of the judiciary from the executive in the public services of the State?

- A) Article 39A
- B) Article 43A
- C) Article 50
- D) Article 52

ANSWER: C

DPSPs are legally enforceable and can be used to challenge unconstitutional laws.

- A) True
- B) False

ANSWER: B

What are DPSPs in the Indian Constitution?

- A) Fundamental Rights guaranteed to citizens
- B) Directives given to the President by the Prime Minister
- C) Guidelines for the governance of the country
- D) Directives given to the Supreme Court by the Parliament

ANSWER: C

DPSPs are enforceable in a court of law.

- A) True
- B) False

ANSWER: B

Which article of the Indian Constitution deals with the implementation of DPSPs?

- A) Article 36 to 51
- B) Article 42
- C) Article 48

D) Article 51
ANSWER: A

Which of the following is NOT one of the main principles outlined in DPSPs?

- A) Promotion of international peace and security
- B) Protection of monuments and places of national importance
- C) Provision of free and compulsory education for children
- D) Protection of the environment and wildlife

ANSWER: B

The Directive Principles of State Policy in the Indian Constitution are based on the philosophy of which Indian leader?

- A) Jawaharlal Nehru
- B) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- C) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
- D) Mahatma Gandhi

ANSWER: D

Which of the following is NOT a category of Directive Principles of State Policy in the Indian Constitution?

- A) Social and Economic Welfare
- B) Environmental Protection
- C) Gandhian Principles
- D) Foreign Policy Directives

ANSWER: D

DPSPs are applicable only to the Indian government and do not influence the functioning of private individuals or organizations.

- A) True
- B) False

ANSWER: A

Which Directive Principle emphasizes securing opportunities for healthy development and a just childhood for children?

- A) Article 39
- B) Article 45
- C) Article 48A
- D) Article 50

ANSWER: B

DPSPs aim to promote the educational and economic interests of which of the following groups?

- A) Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes
- B) Upper-class citizens
- C) Foreign investors
- D) Religious minorities

ANSWER: A

According to DPSPs, what should the State endeavour to do in relation to agriculture and animal husbandry?

- A) Encourage large-scale commercial farming
- B) Promote small-scale industries in rural areas
- C) Ensure that rural credit is easily available
- D) Organize village Panchayats

ANSWER: A

Which Directive Principle aims to protect and improve the environment and safeguard forests and

wildlife?

- A) Article 47
- B) Article 48
- C) Article 48A
- D) Article 51A

ANSWER: C

DPSPs are considered less important than Fundamental Rights in the Indian Constitution.

- A) True
- B) False

ANSWER: B

Which amendment to the Indian Constitution added a new Directive Principle related to the promotion of international peace and security?

- A) 42nd Amendment
- B) 44th Amendment
- C) 76th Amendment
- D) 97th Amendment

ANSWER: A

According to DPSPs, what should the State do to promote the educational and economic interests of weaker sections of society, especially Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

- A) Provide reservation in public employment and education
- B) Provide tax benefits to multinational corporations
- C) Establish state-funded religious institutions
- D) Ban child labor completely

ANSWER: A

Which Directive Principle emphasizes the separation of the judiciary from the executive for the proper functioning of the justice system?

- A) Article 36
- B) Article 44
- C) Article 50
- D) Article 51A

ANSWER: C

DPSPs are applicable only to the central government and do not extend to state governments.

- A) True
- B) False

ANSWER: B

The DPSPs are directly justiciable, and citizens can approach the courts if they are not implemented by the government.

- A) True
- B) False

ANSWER: B

Which Directive Principle aims to protect and improve public health and prohibit the consumption of intoxicating drinks and drugs that are injurious to health?

- A) Article 38
- B) Article 42
- C) Article 47
- D) Article 51A

ANSWER: C

The idea of a welfare state in DPSPs was added during which amendment to the Indian Constitution?

- A) 24th Amendment
- B) 42nd Amendment
- C) 73rd Amendment
- D) 97th Amendment

ANSWER: B

According to DPSPs, what should the State do to promote cottage industries on an individual or cooperative basis in rural areas?

- A) Impose heavy taxes on large industries
- B) Establish export-oriented units in rural areas
- C) Encourage technical and scientific research
- D) Secure that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment

ANSWER: D

According to DPSPs, what should the State do to promote the educational and economic interests of weaker sections of society, especially Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

- A) Provide reservation in public employment and education
- B) Provide tax benefits to multinational corporations
- C) Establish state-funded religious institutions
- D) Ban child labor completely

ANSWER: A

According to DPSPs, what should the State do to promote equal justice and free legal aid for economically weaker sections of society?

- A) Establish an independent judiciary
- B) Make primary education compulsory and free
- C) Provide financial assistance to large industries
- D) Organize village panchayats

ANSWER: a

DPSPs are only applicable to citizens of India and do not extend to non-citizens.

- A) True
- B) False

ANSWER: A

DPSPs aim to establish an egalitarian society in India by promoting economic and social democracy.

- A) True
- B) False

ANSWER: A

Which Article of the Indian Constitution says that there shall be a President of India?

- A) 61
- B) 62
- C) 52
- D) 74

ANSWER: C

Who among the following holds office during the pleasure of the President ?

- A) Governor
- B) Election Commissioner
- C) Speaker of Lok Sabha
- D) Prime Minister

ANSWER:A

Which of the following is not true regarding the payment of the emoluments of the President

- A) They can be reduced during a Financial Emergency.
- B) They are shown separately in the budget.
- C) They are charged on the Contingency Fund of India.
- D) They do not require any parliament sanction. ?

ANSWER: C

What qualifications should be to become a President?

- A) i) 35 years of age
- B) ii) He should be eligible to be elected as a member of Rajya Sabha.
- C) iii) Must be an Indian citizen
- D) iv) Only i and iii

ANSWER: D

How can the post of President be vacant?

- A) i) On expiry of his tenure
- B) ii) By his resignation
- C) iii) Only on the commencement of impeachment in Rajya Sabha
- D) iv) Only i and ii

ANSWER: D

Which of the following statements is not correct?

- A) President is the head of military forces of India
- B) President can appoint a commission to investigate into the conditions of SCs and STs.
- C) President can declare any area as scheduled area
- D) President of India the chairman of the Finance Commission

ANSWER: D

The executive actions of the government are carried out under whose name?

- A) i) Cabinet
- B) ii) Prime Minister
- C) iii) President
- D) iv) Both (i) and (iii)

ANSWER: C

What are the maximum number of terms that a person can hold for the office of President?

- A) two terms
- B) No limit
- C) Single term
- D) three terms

ANSWER: B

Who appoints the chief of Army, Navy, and Air Force?

- A) Prime Minister
- B) Defence Minister
- C) Foreign Minister
- D) President

ANSWER: D

What does "respite" mean in terms of the powers granted to the President?

- A) the basic punishment remains the same but the duration is shortened
- B) in presence of a special circumstance, like physical disability, the President can award a lesser sentence than the one that was originally granted
- C) The President can substitute one harsher punishment with some lighter form, like changing a death

sentence to a life sentence

D) completely absolves the person from all types punishments and disqualifications

ANSWER: B

Which among the following Veto powers is NOT granted to the President?

A) Absolute Veto

B) Pocket Veto

C) Qualified Veto

D) Suspensive Veto

ANSWER: C

The President gives his resignation to the

A) Chief Justice

B) Parliament

C) Vice President

D) Prime Minister

ANSWER: C

In case a President dies while in office, the vice President can act as President for a maximum period of

A) 1 years

B) 3 months

C) 6 months

D) 2 years

ANSWER: C

Who administers the oath of office to the President of India ?

A) Chief Justice of India

B) Speaker

C) Vice President

D) Prime Minister

ANSWER: A

The five year term of the President is calculated from the

A) First day of the month following the month he assumes charge

B) Date of his election result

C) Day he assumes charge

D) First day of the month he assumes charge

ANSWER: C

Who acts as the President of India when neither the President nor the Vice President is available?

A) Senior most Governor of a State

B) Chief Justice of India

C) Speaker of Lok Sabha

D) Auditor General of India

ANSWER: B

The Constitution of India adopted Fundamental Duties from the Constitution of _____

A) America

B) Japan

C) Russia

D) Britain

ANSWER: C

When Fundamental Duties were added in the Constitution of India?

- A) 1976
- B) 1965
- C) 1970
- D) 1992

ANSWER: A

At present how many Fundamental Duties are in the Constitution of India?

- A) 6
- B) 7
- C) 10
- D) 11

ANSWER: d

In the Indian Constitution, Fundamental Duties are given in which article?

- A) Article 12 to 35
- B) Article 51A
- C) Article 36 to 50
- D) Article 19

ANSWER: B

Which of the following statements is false?

- A) Fundamental Duties are given in Part IV of the Constitution
- B) After the 42nd constitutional amendment Fundamental Duties have been added to the Constitution of India.
- C) In 2002, after the 82nd Constitution Amendment Act, another Fundamental Duty was added.
- D) Public Representation Act, Built in 1951.

ANSWER: C

Which of the following committee advocated the Fundamental Duties in the Indian constitution?

- A) Verma Committee
- B) Sarkaria Committee
- C) Balwantraji Mehta Committee
- D) Swaran Singh Committee

ANSWER: D

Which of the following is not the Fundamental Duty?

- A) Safeguarding public property
- B) To obey the parents
- C) To make compulsory education to children of 6 to 14 years
- D) To spread brotherhood among the people

ANSWER: B

Which Constitutional Amendment Act was passed to provide compulsory education to children between 6 and 14 years?

- A) 82nd
- B) 83rd
- C) 86th
- D) 84th

ANSWER: C

When was the 'Prevention of Insults to National Honour Act' passed?

- A) 1976
- B) 1972
- C) 1974
- D) 1971

ANSWER: D

What is the minimum age for holding office in the Lok Sabha?

- A) 18 Years
- B) 21 years
- C) 25 Years
- D) 30 years

ANSWER: C

A motion of no confidence against the Government can be introduced in:

- A) i) Rajya Sabha
- B) ii) Lok Sabha
- C) iii) Both i & ii
- D) iv) Neither i nor ii

ANSWER: B

How many sessions of the Lok Sabha take place in a year?

- A) 2
- B) 3
- C) 4
- D) 5

ANSWER: B

Which of the following are not sessions of the Lok Sabha?

- A) Budget Session
- B) Monsoon Session
- C) Summer Session
- D) Winter Session

ANSWER: C

The budget is also known as:

- A) Annual Financial Statement
- B) Monthly Financial Statement
- C) Receipt and Expenditure Statement
- D) Taxation Statement

ANSWER: A

The Parliament of India consists of the following:

- A) President
- B) Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha
- C) Both A and B
- D) None of the above

ANSWER: C

Who decides whether a bill is a Money Bill or not?

- A) President
- B) Prime Minister
- C) Speaker of the Lok Sabha
- D) Finance Minister

ANSWER: C

The Federal structure of the Government of India provides:

- A) Two-tier system
- B) Three-tier system
- C) Four-tier system

D) None of the above

ANSWER: B

Indian Parliamentary System is based on which model?

A) i) Westminster model

B) ii) Welfare State model

C) iii) Both i & ii

D) iv) Neither i nor ii

ANSWER: A

How many members are there in the Lok Sabha, the lower house of the Indian Parliament?

A) 245

B) 545

C) 552

D) 732

ANSWER: B

What is the name of the upper house of the Indian Parliament?

A) Lok Sabha

B) Rajya Sabha

C) Vidhan Sabha

D) State Legislative Council

ANSWER: B

Which among the following can be said to be a part of the Parliament of India?

A) President

B) Lok Sabha

C) Rajya Sabha

D) All

ANSWER: D

Which among the following statements is/are true?

1. The maximum strength of Rajya Sabha is fixed at 278

2. In USA, the states are given proportional representation in the Senate according to their population

3. The American Senate has a fixed quota of 12 nominated senate members, just like India

4. Both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha can pass a motion of no-confidence against the government

A) Only 1 and 3

B) Only 3

C) Only 2 and 4

D) None

ANSWER: D

Which among the following statements is/are true?

1. Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha both follow the method of Proportional Representation for electing members

2. Rajya Sabha members are elected by the elected members of the state legislative assemblies

3. Maximum strength of Lok Sabha is fixed at 552

4. The voting age was reduced from 21 to 18 by the 61st Constitutional Amendment Act, 1988.

A) Only 1 and 3

B) Only 2 and 3

C) Only 1,3, and 4

D) Only 2,3, and 4

ANSWER: d

Which among the following statements is/are false?

1. For qualifying to the Lok Sabha, a person must be at least 25 years of age
2. A person can be a member of both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha at the same time
3. A person belonging to Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe can contest elections from a general seat also, and not just the reserved seat
4. If a member of either of the Houses votes against the directions given by his party, he can be deemed to be disqualified

- A) Only 1
- B) Only 2 and 4
- C) Only 3
- D) Only 2

ANSWER: D

What is NOT true about the tenure of the Speaker of the Lok Sabha?

- A) he is no longer a Speaker if he ceases to be a member of the Lok Sabha due to any reason
- B) When the Lok Sabha dissolves, the Speaker vacates his position simultaneously
- C) The Speaker is the head of the Lok Sabha and also its representative
- D) When there's a deadlock in vote, the Speaker can cast his casting vote to break the deadlock

ANSWER: B

Which among the following statements is/are NOT true?

1. The Chairman of the Rajya Sabha is the one who presides over a joint sitting of both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
2. The Chairman of Rajya Sabha and the Speaker of Lok Sabha both have the authority to decide whether a bill is a money bill or not
3. The President of India is the ex-officio chairman of Rajya Sabha
4. The Chairman of Rajya Sabha is also considered to be a member of Rajya Sabha, in the same way that the Speaker of Lok Sabha is a member of Lok Sabha too

- A) 2,3 and 4
- B) 1,3 and 4
- C) 2 and 3
- D) All of the above

ANSWER: D

Which among the following statements is/are NOT true about the 'Leader of the House'?

- A) In Lok Sabha, generally, the 'Leader of the House' is the Prime Minister
- B) The same functionary in USA is known as the 'majority leader'
- C) In USA, the analogous title given for this post is 'majority leader'
- D) The President nominates the 'Leader of the House' for the Rajya Sabha

ANSWER: D

What is the meaning of the word Quorum?

- A) Minimum number of members required to be present in the House before it can transact any type of business
- B) Maximum number of members allowed in any given session
- C) The discipline of maintaining the decorum in the House
- D) Quorum means approval of the majority members present during the sitting

ANSWER: A

Which among the following statements is/are true?

1. A minister belonging to Lok Sabha can take part in proceedings in Rajya Sabha
2. A minister belonging to Rajya Sabha can take part in proceedings in Lok Sabha
3. A minister belonging to Lok Sabha can take part in voting process in Rajya Sabha
4. A minister belonging to Rajya Sabha can take part in voting process in Lok Sabha

- A) Only 3 and 4
- B) Only 1 and 2

- C) Only 2 and 4
 - D) Only 1 and 3
- ANSWER: B

What are the three types of questions asked in the Question Hour?

- A) Starred, Unstarred, Short notice
- B) Very very important, very important, important
- C) Starred, Unstarred, Emergency
- D) Expert, Professional, Detailed

ANSWER: A

Which among the following statements is/are NOT true about the No-Confidence motion?

- A) There's no need to state the reasons for its adoption in the Lok Sabha
- B) Once passed, it leads to the resignation of the entire council of ministers
- C) It can also be moved against an individual minister
- D) No-Confidence motion needs the support of 50 members to get admitted in the House

ANSWER: C

Which among the following statements is/are NOT true about the Public Bill?

- A) Generally, it has a better chance of approval than the Private Bill
- B) Public Bill is introduced by a minister in the Parliament
- C) Notice period for introduction of Bill is one month
- D) A Public Bill demonstrates the policies of the ruling party government

ANSWER: C

Which among the following statements is/are true about the Money Bill?

- 1. Money Bill can be introduced only in the Lok Sabha
- 2. The Speaker of the Lok Sabha carries the final decision-making authority on whether a Bill is a Money Bill or not
- 3. Rajya Sabha can only made recommendations to the Money Bill, it cannot change it or reject it
- 4. Money Bill can be introduced only after the recommendation of the President

- A) Only 1, 2 and 3
- B) Only 2 and 4
- C) Only 2
- D) All are true

ANSWER: D

Which among the following statements is/are true about Financial Bills?

- 1. All Money Bills are Financial Bills but not all Financial Bills are Money Bills
- 2. Some types of Financial Bills can be changed or rejected by the Rajya Sabha
- 3. Some types of Financial Bills can be introduced in either of the Houses- Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha
- 4. All types of Financial Bills can only be introduced in the Lok Sabha

- A) Only 1 and 3
- B) Only 2 and 4
- C) Only 1, 2, and 4
- D) Only 1, 2 and 3

ANSWER: D

Which among the following statements is/are true about Joint Sitting of Two Houses (Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha) ?

- 1. The joint sitting takes place according to the rules of Lok Sabha and not Rajya Sabha
- 2. The quorum of a joint sitting is one-tenth of the total members of both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
- 3. So far there have only been three joint sittings of both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
- 4. The Speaker of the Lok Sabha presides over the joint sitting of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha

A) 1, 3, and 4

- B) 2,3 and 4
 - C) 1 and 2
 - D) All are true
- ANSWER: D

Which of the following is/are true regarding the appointment of the Prime Minister (PM)?

- 1) Article 75 provides procedure for selection and appointment of the PM.
 - 2) A person not belonging to any house of the Parliament can become the PM.
- A) Only 1
 - B) Only 2
 - C) Both 1 and 2
 - D) Neither 1 nor 2
- ANSWER: D

Which articles deal with the relationship between the President and the PM?

- A) Article 74
 - B) Article 75 (a)
 - C) Article 78
 - D) All
- ANSWER: D

Which of the following is/are true?

- 1) PM is the chairman of the Planning Commission.
 - 2) PM is the principal channel of communication between the President and the council of Ministers.
 - 3) He advises the president with regard to the appointment of chairman of UPSC.
- A) 2, 3
 - B) 1, 3
 - C) 1, 2
 - D) All of the above
- ANSWER: D

The total number of members nominated by the President to the Lok Sabha and the Rajya ' Sabha is

- A) 16
 - B) 18
 - C) 14
 - D) 12
- ANSWER: C

Which one of the following does not constitute the electoral college for electing the President of India ?

- A) Elected members of Lok Sabha
 - B) Elected members of the Legislative Assembly of each state.
 - C) Elected members of the Legislative Council
 - D) Elected members of Rajya Sabha
- ANSWER: C

Council of Ministers in a Parliamentary type of Government can remain in 'office till it enjoys the support of the-

- A) Majority of members of the Upper House of Parliament
 - B) Majority of the members of the Upper House of parliament
 - C) Minority of members o f the Lower House
 - D) Majority of the members of the Lower House of Parliament
- ANSWER: D

Which of the following appointments is not made by the President of India?

- A) Chief of the Army

- B) Speaker of the Lok Sabha
- C) Chief Justice of India
- D) Chief of the Air Force

ANSWER: B

Who appoints the Prime Minister of India ?

- A) Lok Sabha
- B) President
- C) Parliament
- D) Citizens of India

ANSWER: B

The charge of impeachment against the President of India for his removal can be preferred by

- A) Both Houses of Parliament
- B) Speaker of Lok Sabha and Chairman of Rajya Sabha
- C) Rajya Sabha
- D) Lok Sabha

ANSWER: A

Who was the first Prime Minister of India ?

- A) Jawaharlal Nehru
- B) Mrs. Indira Gandhi
- C) Dr . Rajendra Prasad
- D) Mahatma Gandhi

ANSWER: A

The Union Council of Ministers consists of

- A) Cabinet Ministers, Minister of State and Deputy Ministers
- B) Cabinet Ministers and Chief Ministers of the States
- C) Prime Minister
- D) Cabinet Ministers

ANSWER: A

Who administers the oath of office to the President of India before he enters upon the office ?

- A) Chief Justice
- B) Speaker
- C) Vice President
- D) Prime Minister

ANSWER: A

A person who is not a member of Parliament can be appointed as a Minister by the President for a maximum period of

- A) 9 months
- B) 3 months
- C) 12 months
- D) 6 months

ANSWER: D

When can a President use his discretion in appointing the Prime Minister ?

- A) When no political party enjoys a clear majority in the Lok Sabha.
- B) Only when the Lok Sabha has been dissolved.
- C) In all circumstances
- D) In no. circumstances

ANSWER: A

If in a country, there happens to be the office of monarchy as well as a Parliamentary form of government this monarch will be called.

- A) Head of the State
- B) Head of the Cabinet
- C) Head of the government
- D) Both Head of the government and State

ANSWER: A

The President nominates 12 members of the Rajya Sabha according to

- A) Their performance as office bearers of cultural societies.
- B) The recommendations made by the Vice President.
- C) Their role played in political set up of the country.
- D) Their distinction in the field of science, art, literature and social service.

ANSWER: D

Who can initiate impeachment proceedings against the President of India ?

- A) Either House of Parliament
- B) Any Vidhan Sabha
- C) Only Lok Sabha
- D) Rajya Sabha

ANSWER: A

Who among the following is directly responsible to Parliament for all matters concerning the Defence Services of India?

- A) President
- B) Prime Minister
- C) Defence Minister
- D) Cabinet Committee on Political Affairs

ANSWER: C

Is the Prime Minister bound to advise the President on matters on which his advice is sought

- A) If the Council of Ministers so desires.
- B) Yes
- C) No
- D) It is discretionary

ANSWER: B

Who among the following can attend meetings of the Union Cabinet ?

- A) President
- B) cabinet Ministers
- C) Ministers of State
- D) Deputy Ministers

ANSWER: B

Who acts as the President of India when neither the President nor the Vice President is available ?

- A) Senior Governor of a State
- B) Chief Justice of India
- C) Speaker of Lok Sabha
- D) Auditor General of India

ANSWER: B

The Union Council of Ministers is appointed by the

- A) President of India according to his discretion
- B) President of India on the advice of the Prime Minister
- C) Prime Minister of India

D) Parliament

ANSWER: B

The President can proclaim emergency on the written advice of the

A) Speaker of Lok Sabha

B) Prime Minister

C) Chief Justice of India

D) Union Cabinet

ANSWER: B

The Union Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to

A) Rajya Sabha

B) President

C) House of the People

D) Prime Minister

ANSWER: C

Is the Prime Minister bound to advise as sought ?

A) Yes, if the Council of Ministers so desires

B) Yes

C) No

ANSWER: B

Who is the ex- officio Chairman of the Council of States ?

A) Vice- President

B) Leader of the opposition

C) President

D) Speaker

ANSWER: A

When Parliament is not in session, the President can promulgate an ordinance which is to be ratified by the Parliament within

A) 6 weeks from the reassembly of Parliament

B) 6 months from the reassembly of the Parliament

C) 6 weeks from the date of issue of ordinance.

D) 3 months from the date of issue of the ordinance.

ANSWER: A

The President may for violation of the Constitution be removed from the office by

A) The Prime Minister

B) The Electoral College consisting of members of Parliament and the State Legislatures.

C) Impeachment

D) A no- confidence vote.

ANSWER: C

In which of the following situations does the President act in his own discretion?

A) In returning a proposal to the Council of Ministers for reconsideration

B) None of the Above

C) In appointing the Prime Minister

D) Both of these

ANSWER: A

The Prime Minister, Union Cabinet Minister, Chief Minister and Council of Ministers are all members of

A) National Development Council

B) Regional Council

- C) Planning Commission
- D) Zonal Council

ANSWER: A

The President can make laws through ordinances

- A) Only on subjects contained in the concurrent list
- B) Under no circumstances
- C) On certain subjects even when Parliament is in session.
- D) During the recess of the Parliament

ANSWER: D

If the President returns a Bill sent to him for his assent and the Parliament once again passes the Bill in its original form, then the President

- A) Can seek the opinion of the Supreme Court on the bill
- B) Gives assent to the bill
- C) Can once again return the bill for further reconsideration
- D) Can ask for a referendum on the bill

ANSWER: B

If a Minister loses a no- confidence motion. then

- A) Lok Sabha is dissolved
- B) Only Prime Minister and that Minister resigns.
- C) The whole Council of Ministers resigns
- D) The Minister resigns

ANSWER: C

The control of the preparation of electoral rolls for parliament and legislature vests with the

- A) President
- B) Election Commission
- C) Cabinet
- D) Prime Minister

ANSWER: B

The Vice President is elected by an Electoral College consisting of members of

- A) Both Houses of Parliament and state legislative
- B) Both Houses of Parliament
- C) Lok Sabha
- D) Rajya Sabha

ANSWER: B

The maximum age prescribed for election as president is

- A) No such Limit
- B) 62 years
- C) 58 years
- D) 60 years

ANSWER: A

The power to decide an election petition is vested in the

- A) High Court
- B) Election Commission
- C) Parliament
- D) Supreme Court

ANSWER: B

To elect the President of India, which one of the following election procedures is used ?

- A) System of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote
- B) Secondary voting system
- C) Proportional representation through list system
- D) Collective Voting system

ANSWER: A

In which year were the first general election held in India ?

- A) 1950-51
- B) 1948-49
- C) 1953-52
- D) 1947-48

ANSWER: A

Election to the house of the people and the Legislative Assemblies of States in India are conducted on the basis of

- A) Single Transferable vote
- B) Proportional Representation
- C) Limited suffrage
- D) Adult Franchise

ANSWER: D

Who appoint the Chief Election Commissioner of India?

- A) Chief Justice of India
- B) President
- C) Prime Minister
- D) Parliament

ANSWER: B

Which is the highest judicial authority in India whose decisions are binding on all courts?

- A) Supreme Court
- B) Parliament
- C) Law Minister
- D) Lok Sabha

ANSWER: A

How many judges are there in the Supreme Court?

- A) 26 judges including the Chief Justice of India
- B) 30 judges including the Chief Justice of India
- C) 31 judges including the Chief Justice of India
- D) 49 judges including the Chief Justice of India

ANSWER: C

Who appoints the judges of the Supreme Court?

- A) Prime Minister
- B) Chief Justice of India
- C) Lok Sabha
- D) President

ANSWER: D

Which among the following is NOT a criteria for being eligible to be a judge of the Supreme Court?

- A) judge of one high court or more (continuously), for at least five years
- B) an advocate of Supreme Court for at least ten years
- C) a distinguished jurist in the opinion of the president
- D) above 40 years of age

ANSWER: D

Who is appointed as the Chief Justice of India?

- A) The President appoints the Chief Justice of India on his sole discretion
- B) The senior-most judge of the Supreme Court is appointed as the Chief Justice of India
- C) The panel of judges of Supreme Court elect a Chief Justice of India from amongst themselves
- D) The Chief Justice of India is elected by the voting of Lok Sabha members

ANSWER: B

What among the following statements is NOT true about the procedure to remove the judge of a Supreme Court of India?

- 1. The judge of the Supreme Court may be removed from his current office by an order of the President
- 2. There are only two grounds of removal : incapacity or proved misbehavior
- 3. So far, no judge of the Supreme Court has been removed by impeachment
- 4. The procedure for the removal of the judges is regulated by the Judges Enquiry Act (1968)

- A) Only 1
- B) Only 2
- C) Only 2 and 4
- D) All are true

ANSWER: D

Where is the declared seat of the Supreme Court situated?

- A) Delhi
- B) Mumbai
- C) Chandigarh
- D) Allahabad

ANSWER: A

Which among the following statements is/are NOT true?

- 1. Supreme Courts can issue writs that relate with only the Fundamental Rights of citizens
- 2. High Courts can issue writs on issues that relate with the Fundamental Rights of citizens as well as for other reasons
- 3. The jurisdiction with regards to writs is wider for the High Courts as compared to Supreme Court of India
- 4. The writ jurisdiction of the Supreme Court can be extended by the Parliament, but never decreased

- A) Only 1
- B) Only 1, 2 and 3
- C) Only 4
- D) All are true

ANSWER: D

Supreme court of India was inaugurated in the year?

- A) 1948
- B) 1949
- C) 1950
- D) 1951

ANSWER: C

Which of the following is not the requisite qualification of Supreme court judges?

- A) He should be a citizen of India.
- B) He should have been a high court judge for five years or should have been a high court advocate for ten years.
- C) He should be a distinguished jurist in the opinion of the president.
- D) He should be a minimum of 35 years old.

ANSWER: D

In the removal of judges process, the speaker or chairmen of Lok Sabha/ Rajya Sabha constitute a three-member committee to investigate the charges of misbehaviour or incapacity of judges, which of the following is not a member of the committee?

- A) Chief justice or Judges of the Supreme Court
- B) Chief Justice of the High Court
- C) Distinguished Jurist
- D) Leader of the opposition of the Lok Sabha

ANSWER: D

Which of the following dispute not come under the Original Jurisdiction of the Supreme court?

- A) Inter-State Water dispute
- B) Dispute between Centre and one or more states
- C) Dispute between the centre and one or more states on one side and other states on another side.
- D) Dispute between two or more states.

ANSWER: A

Doctrine of Judicial review originated from which country?

- A) the UK
- B) France
- C) the USA
- D) Russia

ANSWER: C

Concept of Judicial Activism originated from which country?

- A) the UK
- B) France
- C) the USA
- D) Russia

ANSWER: C

The Concept of Public Interest Litigation (PIL) originated from which country?

- A) the UK
- B) France
- C) the USA
- D) Russia

ANSWER: C

Which of the following are included in the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court?

1. A dispute between the Government of India and one or more States.
2. A dispute regarding elections to either the House of the Parliament or that of the Legislature of a State.
3. A dispute between the Government of India and a Union Territory.
4. A dispute between two or more States.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- A) 1 and 2
- B) 2 and 3
- C) 1 and 4
- D) 3 and 4

ANSWER: C

What is the provision to safeguard the autonomy of the Supreme Court of India? (UPSC 2012)

1. While appointing the Supreme Court Judges, the President of India has to consult the Chief Justice of India.
2. The Supreme Court Judges can be removed by the Chief Justice of India only.
3. The salaries of the Judges are charged to the Consolidated Fund of India to which the legislature does not have to vote.

4. All appointments of officers and staff of the Supreme Court of India are made by the Government only after consulting the Chief Justice of India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A) 1 and 3 only
- B) 3 and 4 only
- C) 4 only
- D) 1, 2, 3 and 4

ANSWER: A

The power of the Supreme Court of India to decide disputes between the Centre and the States falls under its

- A) advisory jurisdiction
- B) appellate jurisdiction
- C) original jurisdiction
- D) writ jurisdiction

ANSWER: C

The power to increase the number of judges in the Supreme Court of India is vested in

- A) The President of India
- B) the Parliament
- C) The Chief Justice of India
- D) the Law Commission

ANSWER: b

Who/Which of the following is the custodian of the Constitution of India?

- A) The President of India
- B) The Prime Minister of India
- C) The Lok Sabha Secretariat
- D) The Supreme Court of India

ANSWER: D

In India, Judicial Review implies

- A) the power of the Judiciary to pronounce upon the constitutionality of laws and executive orders.
- B) the power of the Judiciary to question the wisdom of the laws enacted by the Legislature.
- C) the power of the Judiciary to review all the legislative enactments before they are assented to by the President.
- D) the power of the Judiciary to review its own judgements given earlier in similar or different cases.

ANSWER: A

Consider the following statements

1. The 44th Amendment to the Constitution of India introduced an Article placing the election of the Prime Minister beyond judicial review.
2. The Supreme Court of India struck down the 99th Amendment to the Constitution of India as being violative of the independence of the judiciary.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A) 1 only
- B) 2 only
- C) Both 1 and 2
- D) Neither 1 nor 2

ANSWER: B

Given below are two statements

Assertion [A]: The scope of judicial review is limited in India.

The reason [R]: The Indian constitution has some borrowed items.

Select the right answer from the code given below :

- A) Both [A] and [R] are correct and [R] is the right explanation of [A]
- B) Both [A] and [R] are correct but [R] is not the correct explanation of [A]
- C) [A] is correct, but [R] is wrong.
- D) [A] is wrong, but [R] is correct.

ANSWER: B

A judge of the Supreme Court may resign his office by writing a letter to (UPPSC 2014)

- A) the Chief Justice
- B) the President
- C) the Prime Minister
- D) the Law Minister

ANSWER: B

Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion A) and the other as Reason (R).

AssertionA) : The supreme court of India has exclusive jurisdiction regarding the constitutional validity of central laws.

Reason(R): The supreme court is the Guardian of the Indian Constitution.

Select the correct 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.

ANSWER: D

Which one of the following is directly related to the Appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India?

- A) Appeals made in civil, criminal and constitutional cases
- B) Appeals made in constitutional cases only
- C) Adjudication of disputes between the Union and the States
- D) Adjudication of disputes between the States

ANSWER: A

How can the number of judges in the Supreme Court of India be Increased?

- A) By a Representation from the Supreme Court
- B) By a Parliamentary Act
- C) By an Amendment of the Constitution of India
- D) By a Presidential notification

ANSWER: B

Which of the following categories of disputes is excluded from the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court?

- A) Between the Government of India and one or more States
- B) Between the Government of India and one or more states on one side and one or more other States on the other
- C) Between two or more States inter se
- D) Between residents of two or more states

ANSWER: D

Which one of the following statements is not correct?

- A) Supreme Court may issue writs for the enforcement of any legal right within the territory of India
- B) Supreme Court has the power to punish any person for its contempt
- C) Salary of judges of the Supreme Court is not subject to vote of the legislature
- D) A retired judge of Supreme Court is prohibited from appearing and pleading in any court within the territory of India

ANSWER: A

The Supreme Court of India is different from its counterpart in the U.S.A.:

- A) In its role as the supreme authority in the judicial fields in the country
- B) In its role as the guardian of the Constitution
- C) In its advisory role
- D) In its writ jurisdiction

ANSWER: C

Which one of the following statements is correct?

- A) The original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is unlimited
- B) The Supreme Court must admit appeal from any judgement or order made by any court
- C) All courts including the Supreme Court are bound by a Supreme Court decision
- D) A dispute between one State and another can only be dealt with by the Supreme Court

ANSWER: D

Judicial Review in the Indian Constitution is based on:

- A) Rule of Law
- B) Procedure established by law
- C) Due process of Law
- D) Precedents and conventions

ANSWER: B