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Union Government

Union Legislature

- . 1 Any amendment in the Constitution of India, in regard to which of the following subjects, needs only simple majority of the parliament? **[CDS-2017]**

1. Directive principles of state policy.
2. Election of the President and its manner
3. Quorum in the Parliament
4. Creation of the Legislative Council in a State

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (a) 1 and 2 only
 - (b) 2 and 3 only
 - (c) 3 and 4 only
 - (d) 1 and 4 only
- . 2 Which of the following are matters on which a constitutional amendment is possible only with the ratification of the legislature of not less than one half of the states?
1. Election of the president
 2. Representation of the states in parliament
 3. Any of the lists in the 7th schedule
 4. Abolition of the Legislative Council of a State.
- (a) 1, 2 and 3 only
 - (b) 1, 2 and 4 only
 - (c) 1, 3 and 4 only
 - (d) 2, 3 and 4 only
- . 3 Which of the following are/is stated in the Constitution of India?
1. The President shall not be a member of either House of Parliament.

2. The Parliament shall consist of the President and two Houses.

Choose the correct answer from the codes give below:

- (a) 1 only
- (b) Both 1 and 2
- (c) 2 only
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

4. The Parliament can make any law for the whole or any part of India for implementing international treaties?

- (a) With the consent of all the states
- (b) With the consent of majority of states
- (c) With the consent of state concerned
- (d) Without the consent of any state.

5. In what way does the Indian Parliament exercise control over the administration?

- (a) Through Parliamentary Committee
- (b) Through Consultative Committee of various ministers
- (c) By making the administration send periodic reports
- (d) By compelling the executives to issue writs

6. Consider the following statements regarding Constitutional Amendments.

- 1. In Article 368, two methods of Constitutional Amendment are mentioned.
- 2. Constitutional Amendment Bill can be initiated only in Lok Sabha.
- 3. In case of any dispute between two Houses of Parliament on Constitutional Amendment Bill, Joint sitting of both houses can be summoned.
- 4. The President cannot veto a Constitutional Amendment Bill.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

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

7. The States of the Indian Union can be reorganised or their boundaries altered by:

- (a) The Union Parliament by a simple majority in the ordinary process of legislation.
- (b) Two-thirds majority of both the Houses of Parliament.
- (c) Two-thirds majority of both the Houses of Parliament and the consent of the legislature of the concerned States.
- (d) An executive order of the Union Government with the consent of the concerned State Governments.

8. Consider the following statements:

- 1. A Constitutional amendment inserting a regulation in the Ninth Schedule can be challenged on the ground of violation of basic structure of the Constitution.
- 2. Any legislation enacted by Parliament cannot be successfully challenged for affecting the basic structure of the Constitution.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 2
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

9. Consider the following statements : **[NDA-2017]**

- 1. An amendment of the Constitution of India can be initiated by the introduction of a Bill only in the Lok Sabha.
- 2. The Bill for amendment of the Constitution of India has to be passed in each House by a majority of the total membership of that House and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members of that House Present and voting.

Which of the statements given above is / are correct?

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 2
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

10. Which of the following are matters on which the Parliament has the power to modify provisions of the Constitution by a simple majority ?

- 1. Alteration of names, boundaries and areas of States.
- 2. Appointment of additional judges

3. Abolition of the second chamber of a State Legislature
4. Administration of Scheduled Areas

Select the correct answer using the codes given below :

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

11. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below :

Assertion (a) : By amendment, Parliament cannot destroy the basic features of the Constitution.

Reason (R) : The power to amend does not include the power to abrogate the Constitution.

Codes:

- (a) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are individually 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.

12. Consider the following statements :

1. There was a special provision for the Anglo-Indian community in certain services.
2. The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act was passed in 1955.
3. The Untouchability (Offences) Act, was renamed as the Protection of Civil Rights Act.

Which of the statements given above are correct ?

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

13. Rajya Sabha can delay the Finance bill sent for its consideration by the Lok Sabha for a maximum period of

- (a) One month
- (b) One Year

- (c) Seven days
- (d) Fourteen days
- 14. In which of the following houses the chairperson is not the member of that house?
 - (a) Lok Sabha
 - (b) Rajya Sabha
 - (c) Legislative Assembly
 - (d) Legislative council
- 15. Who amongst the following is not entitled to take part in the activities of Lok Sabha?
 - (a) The Comptroller and Auditor General of India
 - (b) The Attorney General of India
 - (c) The Solicitor General
 - (d) The Secretary to President of India
- 16. The state wise allocation of seats in Lok Sabha is based on the 1971 census. Up to which year does this remain intact?
 - (a) 2031
 - (b) 2026
 - (c) 2021
 - (d) 2011
- 17. How many members are nominated by the president in the Rajya Sabha
 - (a) 2
 - (b) 10
 - (c) 12
 - (d) 15
- 18. A bill presented in Parliament becomes an Act after
 - (a) It is passed by both the Houses.
 - (b) The president has given his assent
 - (c) The Prime Minister has signed it
 - (d) The Supreme Court has declared it to be within the competence of the Union Parliament
- 19. According to our Constitution, the Rajya Sabha
 - (a) is dissolved once in two years.
 - (b) is dissolved every five years.
 - (c) is dissolved every six years.

- (d) is not subject of dissolution
20. As a non-member who can participate in the proceedings of either House of Parliament
- (a) Vice President
 - (b) Chief Justice
 - (c) Attorney General
 - (d) Chief Election Commissioner
21. In which house is the presiding officer not a member of that house?
- (a) Lok Sabha
 - (b) Rajya Sabha
 - (c) Vidhan-Sabha
 - (d) Vidhan parishad
22. Which one of the following statements about the Parliament of India is not correct?
- (a) The Constitution provides for a parliamentary form of government
 - (b) The foremost function of the parliament is to provide a cabinet
 - (c) The membership of the cabinet is restricted to the lower house
 - (d) The cabinet has to enjoy the confidence of the majority in the popular chamber
23. The first speaker against whom a motion of non-confidence was moved in the Lok Sabha was
- (a) Balram Jakhar
 - (b) G.V. Mavalankar
 - (c) Hukum Singh
 - (d) K.S. Hegde
24. Indian Parliament consists of
- (a) Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
 - (b) Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and Prime Minister
 - (c) Speaker and Lok Sabha
 - (d) President and both the Houses
25. Money bill is introduced in
- (a) Lok Sabha
 - (b) Rajya Sabha
 - (c) Joint sitting of both the Houses

- (d) None of the above
- 26. The Parliament can legislate on a subject in the state list
 - (a) by the wish of the president
 - (b) if the Rajya Sabha passes such a resolution
 - (c) under any circumstances
 - (d) by asking the legislature of the concerned state
- 27. The function of the pro-tem in the absence of Speaker is to
 - (a) conduct the proceedings of the House in the absence of speakers.
 - (b) officiate as speaker when the speaker is to be elected
 - (c) only check if the election certificates of the members are in order
 - (d) None of the above
- 28. Which of the following is the most appropriate tool to raise the issue of Naxalism activities in the Lok Sabha?
 - (a) Calling attention motion
 - (b) Discussion under Rule 377
 - (c) Censure motion
 - (d) Short duration discussion
- 29. What is the maximum time interval permissible between two successive sessions of the parliament?

[NDA-2017]

- (a) 4 months
- (b) 5 months
- (c) 6 months
- (d) 3 months
- 30. Who is the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha?
 - (a) The President

- (b) The Vice-President
 - (c) The Prime Minister
 - (d) The Speaker
31. Who is competent to dissolve the Rajya Sabha?
- (a) The Chairman of Rajya Sabha
 - (b) The President
 - (c) The joint session of Parliament
 - (d) None of these
32. The speaker's vote in the Lok Sabha is called
- (a) Casting vote
 - (b) Sound vote
 - (c) Direct vote
 - (d) Indirect vote
33. The chairman of the Lok Sabha is designated as
- (a) Chairman
 - (b) Speaker
 - (c) Vice President
 - (d) President
34. Who decides whether a Bill is a money Bill or not?
- (a) Speaker of the Lok Sabha
 - (b) The President
 - (c) The Prime Minister
 - (d) The Parliamentary Select Committee
35. In order to be recognised as an official opposition group in the Parliament
- (a) 1/3rd of the total strength
 - (b) 1/4th of the total strength
 - (c) 1/6th of the total strength
 - (d) 1/10th of the total strength
36. Rajya Sabha enjoys more power than the Lok Sabha in the case of
- (a) Money bills
 - (b) Non-money bills
 - (c) Setting up of new All India Services
 - (d) Amendment of the Constitution

37. The speaker of the Lok Sabha can resign his office by addressing his resignation to
- (a) The President
 - (b) The Prime Minister
 - (c) The Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha
 - (d) The Chief Justice of India
38. The bill of which of the following categories can be initiated only in Lok Sabha?
- (a) ordinary Bill
 - (b) Private members Bill
 - (c) Money Bill
 - (d) Constitution Amendment Bill
39. Which of the following appointments is not made by the President of India?
- (a) Speakers of the Lok Sabha
 - (b) Chief Justice of India
 - (c) Chief of Air Staff
 - (d) Chief of Army
40. The most important feature of the Indian Parliament is that
- (a) It is the Union Legislature in India
 - (b) It also comprises of the President
 - (c) It is bicameral in nature
 - (d) The Upper House of the Parliament is never dissolved
41. The allocation of seats in the present Lok Sabha is based on which one of the following census?
- (a) 1971
 - (b) 1981
 - (c) 1991
 - (d) 2001
42. Who among the following was not elected for two terms as the Speaker of Lok Sabha?
- (a) G.M.C. Balayogi
 - (b) N. Sanjiva Reddy
 - (c) Balram Jakhar
 - (d) Baliram Bhagat
43. 'Zero Hour' in political jargon refers to **[CDS-2017]**

- (a) Suspended motion
 - (b) Question hour
 - (c) Adjourned time
 - (d) Question-answer session
44. What is the term of a Member of the Rajya Sabha?
- (a) Three years
 - (b) Four years
 - (c) Five years
 - (d) Six years
45. Which among the following was NOT constituted as per mandate of Constitution of India?
- (a) Election Commission
 - (b) NITI Aayog
 - (c) Finance Commission
 - (d) Inter State Council
46. In terms of Parliamentary terminology, What do we call a rule of legislative procedure under which a further debate on a motion can be stopped?
- (a) Closure
 - (b) Gullitone
 - (c) Expunction
 - (d) Recess
47. The Government Bill means a bill introduced by a
- (a) Member of the Treasury bench in the Lok Sabha
 - (b) Member of the Parliament who is not a Minister
 - (c) Minister in the Lok Sabha
 - (d) Minister in any House of the Parliament.
48. When an ordinary Bill is referred to a joint sitting of both the Houses of Indian Parliament, it has to be passed by a
- (a) simple majority of the total number of members of both the Houses present and voting
 - (b) two-third majority of the total number of members of both the Houses
 - (c) simple majority of the total number of members of both the Houses

- (d) two-third majority of the total number of members of both the Houses present and voting
49. Joint Parliamentary Sessions in India are chaired by the
- (a) President of India
 - (b) Vice-President of India who is the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha
 - (c) Speaker of the Lok Sabha
 - (d) Prime Minister of India
50. The members of the Lok Sabha from the Union Territories of India are:
- (a) Nominated by the President
 - (b) Elected by the members of local bodies of the Union Territories.
 - (c) Chosen by direct election
 - (d) Chosen by direct election in Puducherry whereas nominated by the president in other territories.
51. The first reading of the Bill in a House of Parliament refers to :
[CDS-2017]
- (a) The motion for leave to introduce a Bill in the House
 - (b) The general discussion on the Bill as whole where only the principle underlying the Bill is discussed and not the details of the bill.
 - (c) The general discussion on the Bill where the bill is discussed in details.
 - (d) The state when the Bill is referred either to select committee of the House or to the joint committee of the two houses.
52. Consider the following statements :
- 1. Ministers are liable for the official acts done by the President or the governor on their advice.
 - 2. The ministers can be sued for crimes as well as torts in ordinary courts like common citizen.
- Which of the following statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 only
 - (b) 2 only
 - (c) Both 1 and 2
 - (d) Neither 1 nor 2
53. Which of the following Bills requires prior assent of the President before presenting in the Parliament?

1. A Bill for the formation of boundaries of a state
 2. A money Bill
 3. A Bill which involved expenditures from the consolidated fund of India
 4. A Bill affecting taxation in which the interest of states is vested
- (a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 2, 3 and 4 only
(c) 3 and 4 only
(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4
54. Though the Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha are constituent part of Parliament, on some subject they have unequal powers which of the following matters depict the difference of powers between these two houses?
1. No confidence motion
 2. Power to vote on Demand for Grants
 3. Impeachment of judges of the High Court
 4. Passing of laws in the national interest on the subject enumerated in state list
 5. Creation of all India services.

Select the correct answer by using the codes given below:

- (a) 1, 3 and 4 only
(b) 2, 3 and 5 only
(c) 1, 2, 4 and 5 only
(d) 1, 2 and 5 only
55. Which among the following have the right to vote in the elections to both the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha?
1. Elected members of the Lower House of the Parliament
 2. Elected members of the Upper House of the Parliament
 3. Elected members of the Upper House of the State Legislature.
 4. Elected members of the Lower House of the State Legislature.
- (a) 1 and 2 only
(b) 1, 2 and 3 only
(c) 3 and 4 only
(d) 4 only
56. The speaker can ask a member of the House to stop speaking and let another member speak. This phenomenon is known as?

- (a) Decorum
 - (b) Crossing the floor
 - (c) Interpolation
 - (d) Yielding the floor
57. The term of the Lok Sabha
- (a) Can't be extended under any circumstances
 - (b) Can be extended by six months at a time
 - (c) Can be extended by one year at a time during the proclamation of emergency
 - (d) Can be extended for two years at a time during the proclamation of emergency
58. Which one of the following statements is correct?
- (a) Only the Rajya Sabha and not the Lok Sabha can have nominated members
 - (b) There is a constitutional provision for nominating two members belonging to the Anglo-Indian Community to the Rajya Sabha.
 - (c) There is no constitutional bar for nominated members to be appointed as a Union Minister
 - (d) A nominated member can vote both in the Presidential and Vice Presidential elections
59. Which of the following statements is not correct?
- (a) In Lok Sabha, a no-confidence motion has to set out the grounds on which it is based.
 - (b) In the case of a no-confidence motion in Lok Sabha, no conditions of admissibility have been laid down in the rules.
 - (c) A motion of no-confidence once admitted has to be taken up within ten days of leave being granted.
 - (d) Rajya Sabha is not empowered to entertain a motion of no-confidence.
60. 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. Resolutions approving the proclamation of emergency are passed only by the Lok Sabha.

Which of the statements given is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

61. Which one of the following Bills must be passed by each House of the Indian parliament separately, by special majority.

- (a) ordinary Bill
- (b) Money Bill
- (c) Finance Bill
- (d) Constitution Amendment Bill

62. Consider the following statements regarding 'No confidence motion'

1. Only a motion expressing want of confidence in the council of ministers as a whole is admitted and one expressing lack of confidence in an individual minister is out of order
2. A no confidence motion needs to set out grounds on which it is based.
3. Any no confidence motion once moved can't be withdrawn
4. Rajya Sabha is not empowered to entertain a motion of no confidence

Which of the following given above are not correct?

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

63. In both the Houses of Parliament under the automotive vote recorder system each member casts his vote from the seat allotted to him. Consider the following:

1. Green button represents AYES
2. Red button represents ABSTAIN
3. Black button represent NOES

Which of the above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 1 and 2 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only

(d) 1 and 3 only

64. Which of the following is/are correct regarding effect of motions or resolutions adopted by the Houses of Parliament? **[NDA-2017]**

1. The resolution expressing merely an opinion of the Houses is not binding on the government.
2. The resolutions adopted by the Houses on matters concerning its own proceeding are not binding.
3. Resolutions having a statutory effect, if adopted, are binding on the government.

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 only

(c) 2 and 3 only

(d) 1 and 3 only

65. When the House of people clearly and conclusively determines that the government does not command its support, the government has to resign. By which of the ways parliamentary confidence in the government may be expressed by the House of People?

1. Defeating the government on a major issue of policy.
2. Passing an adjournment motion
3. Defeating the government on finance issues
4. Passing a motion of no confidence in the council of ministers.

(a) 1 and 3 only

(b) 2, 3 and 4 only

(c) 2 and 3 only

(d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

66. Consider the following statements related to women members of 15th Lok Sabha

1. They are less than 10% of the total members of the Lok Sabha.
2. The maximum women members are from Indian National Congress.
3. Three women members are elected from Rajasthan.
4. The maximum women members are elected from Uttar Pradesh.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

(a) 1, 2 and 3 only

(b) 1, 3 and 4 only

(c) 2, 3 and 4 only

(d) 1, 2 and 4 only

67. Which of the following statements are correct about Indian Government?

1. Rajya Sabha represents the local interests of the States.

2. A member of Rajya Sabha must be a resident of the State from which he is elected.

3. Number of seats allotted to a State has to be proportionate to its population.

4. The term of a member of Rajya Sabha is same as that of Senator in the US.

Codes:

(a) 2, 3 and 4

(b) 1, 2 and 3

(c) 1, 3 and 4

(d) 1 and 2

68. Consider the following statements :

1. For the Parliament to make laws with respect to any matter enumerated in the State List, a resolution must be passed in both the Houses of the Parliament.

2. A resolution passed as stated above can be extended beyond one year.

Which of the statements given above is / are correct ?

(a) Only 1

(b) Only 2

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

69. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below :

Assertion (a) : The President of India can return any bill passed by Parliament of reconsideration of the Houses.

Reason (R) : The President cannot return money bills to the Parliament for reconsideration of the Houses.

Codes :

- (a) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are individually 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

70. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below :

Assertion (a) : The President is part of the Parliament.

Reason (R) : A bill passed by the two Houses of Parliament cannot become law without the assent of the President.

Codes :

- (a) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are individually 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.

71. Consider the following statement :

- 1. A bill pending in the Rajya Sabha which has not been passed by the Lok Sabha shall lapse on dissolution of the Lok Sabha.
- 2. A bill pending in Parliament shall lapse by reason of the prorogation of the Houses.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 2
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

72. Consider the following statement :

- 1. The Chairman of the Council of States or Speaker of the House of the People, or person acting as such, shall not vote at any sitting of either House of Parliament or joint sitting of the House in the first instance, but shall have and exercise a casting vote in the case of an equality of votes.

2. A person is qualified to fill a seat in the Council of States or House of the People if he is not less than twenty-five years of age.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 2
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

73. Consider the following statements relating to the procedure of the election of the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha:

- 1. The election of a Speaker shall be held on such date as the Prime Minister may fix and the Secretary General shall send to every member notice of this date.
- 2. The election of a Deputy Speaker shall be held on such date as the Speaker may fix and the Secretary General shall send to every member notice of this date.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 2
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

74. Consider the following statements :

- 1. The nature of a Bill, if it is certified by the Speaker of the House of People as a Money Bill, is not open to question in a Court of Law.
- 2. The President of India has the power to question the nature of a Bill to be taken as a Money Bill even if it is certified to be so by the Speaker of the House of People.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct ?

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 2
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

75. Which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched?

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	State		No. of members in the Rajya Sabha
(a)	Maharashtra	–	19
(b)	Tamil Nadu	–	18
(c)	Bihar	–	18 – 16
(d)	West Bengal	–	16

76. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below :

Assertion (a) : After a Money Bill is passed by the Lok Sabha and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha, the recommendations of the Rajya Sabha have to be accepted by the Lok Sabha within 14 days from receipt of the recommendations and then get them incorporated in the Bill.

Reason (R) : A Money Bill cannot be introduced in the Rajya Sabha.

Codes :

- (a) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are individually 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

77. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below :

Assertion (a) : Money bills originate only in the Lower House of Parliament.

Reason (R) : The Lower House of the Parliament is a popularly elected body.

Codes :

- (a) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are individually 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

78. Which of the following is/are correct in respect of 'Zero Hour' discussion?

[NDA-2017]

1. It is not directed against individual Minister.

2. It covers questions raised over matters of public importance.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

(a) Only 1

(b) Only 2

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

79. Which of the following regarding the Rajya Sabha are correct?

1. It is not subject to dissolution.

2. It has a term of six years.

3. One-third of its members retire after every two years.

4. Its members shall not be less than 25 year of age.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

(a) 1, 2 and 3

(b) 2, 3 and 4

(c) 1 and 3

(d) 2 and 4

80. Who is responsible to make changes in names and boundaries of the states?

(a) Prime Minister

(b) Parliament

(c) Rajya Sabha

(d) Governor

81. Govt. decided to add four new tribes, Abuj Maria, Korba, Hill Korba and Kodaku into the list of scheduled tribes. Which of the following is/are correct in regard to granting the status of scheduled tribe to a tribe?

1. President has the authority to include or exclude a tribe from the list of schedule tribes.

2. The criterion for a community to be recognized as scheduled tribe is not spelled out in the constitution

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

82. A Member of Lok Sabha does not become disqualified to continue as a Member of the House if the Member

(CDS 2016-I)

- (a) voluntarily gives up his / her membership of the political party from which he /she was elected
- (b) is expelled by the political party from which he / she had been elected to the House
- (c) Joins a political party after being elected as an independent candidate
- (d) abstains from voting contrary to the direction by his / her political party

83. Which of the following statements regarding Rajya Sabha is / are correct ?
(CDS 2016-I)

- 1. The maximum Permissible strength of Rajya Sabha is 250
- 2. In Rajya Sabha, 238 members are elected indirectly from the States and Union Territories.
- 3. It shares legislative powers equally with Lok Sabha in matters such as creation of All India Services

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

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

84. A Bill is deemed to be a 'Money Bill' if it has any provisions dealing with
(CDS 2015-II)

- 1. imposition, abolition, remission, alteration or regulation of any tax
- 2. appropriation of money from the Consolidated Fund of India
- 3. imposition of fines or other pecuniary penalties
- 4. payment of fee for licences or fee for service rendered

Select the correct answer using the code given below.

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 1, 3 and 4

(c) 1, 2 and 3

(d) 2 only

85. After the general elections, the Protem Speaker is

(CDS 2015-II)

(a) elected by the Lok Sabha

(b) appointed by the President of India

(c) appointed by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court

(d) the senior most member of the Lok Sabha

86. Which one of the following statements about the process of the Parliament to make new States is not correct?

(CDS 2015-II)

(a) The Parliament may by law form a new State and alter the boundaries or names of existing States.

(b) A Bill to this effect cannot be introduced in the Parliament except on the recommendation of the President.

(c) A Bill to this effect may be referred by the President to the Legislature of the affected State.

(d) Such a law will fall under the purview of Article 368.

87. Consider the following statements **[NDA 2007-I]**

1. A Money Bill cannot be introduced in the Council of States.

2. The Council of States cannot reject a Money Bill nor amend it.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) Only 1

(b) Only 2

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

88. Consider the following statements **[NDA 2007-II]**

1. The Annual Appropriation Bill is passed by the Lok Sabha in the same manner as any other Bill.

2. An amendment to the Constitution of India can be initiated by an introduction of a Bill in either Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) Only 1

(b) Only 2

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

89. Who among the following was the first Speaker of the Lok Sabha?
[NDA 2009-I]

- (a) M A Ayyangar
- (b) G V Mavalankar
- (c) Sardar Hukam Singh
- (d) N Sanjiva Reddy

90. The quorum for Joint Sitting of the Indian Parliament is
[NDA 2009-II]

- (a) One- twelveth of the total number of members of the House
- (b) One-sixth of the total numbers of members of the House
- (c) One-tenth of the total number of members of the House
- (d) Two-third of the total number of members of the House

91. Identify the correct sequence of passing a Budget in the Parliament
[NDA 2009-II]

- (a) Vote on Account, Finance Bill, Appropriation Bill Discussion on Budget
- (b) Finance Bill, Appropriation Bill, Discussion on Budget, Vote on Accounts
- (c) Discussion on Budget, Vote on Account, Finance Bill, Appropriation Bill
- (d) Discussion on Budget, Appropriation Bill, Finance Bill, Vote on Account

92. The function of a Protem Speaker is to **[NDA 2009-II]**

- (a) conduct the proceeding of the House in the absence of the Speaker
- (b) officiate as Speaker when the Speaker is to be elected
- (c) swear members and hold charge till a regular Speaker is elected
- (d) scrutinize the authenticity of the election certificates of members

93. Consider the following statements **[NDA 2010-I]**

1. The total elective membership of the Lok Sabha is distributed among the States on the basis of the population and the area of the State.
2. The 84th Amendment Act of the Constitution of India lifted the freeze on the delimitation of constituencies imposed by the 42nd Amendment.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 2
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

94. With reference to the conduct of government business in the Parliament of India, the term 'closure' refers to **[NDA 2012-I]**

- (a) suspension of debate at the termination of a day's sitting of the Parliament
- (b) a rule of legislative procedure under which further debate on a motion can be halted
- (c) the termination of a Parliamentary session
- (d) refusal on the part of the Government to have the opposition look at important documents

95. With regard to the powers of the Rajya Sabha, which one among the following statements is not correct? **[2012-I]**

- (a) A money bill cannot be introduced in the Rajya Sabha
- (b) The Rajya Sabha has no power either to reject or amend a money bill
- (c) The Rajya Sabha cannot discuss the Annual Financial Statement
- (d) The Rajya Sabha has no power to vote on the Demands for Grants

96. Suppose a Legislation was passed by the Parliament imposing certain restrictions on newspapers. These included page ceiling, price and advertisements. The legislation is included in the Ninth Schedule to the Constitution of India. In this context, which one among the following statements is correct? **[2012-I]**

- (a) The legislation is invalid as it violates the Freedom of Press
- (b) The legislation is valid by virtue of Article 31 B
- (c) The legislation is invalid as it imposes unreasonable restrictions under Article 19 (2) of the Constitution
- (d) The legislation is valid as the Press is not a citizen under Article 19 of the Constitution

97. In the Rajya Sabha, the states have been given seats **[2012-II]**

- (a) in accordance with their population
- (b) equally
- (c) on the basis of population and economic position
- (d) on the basis of present economic status

98. The Speaker of the Lok Sabha may be removed from office by **[2012-II]**

- (a) the majority party in the house adopting a no-confidence motion
- (b) a resolution passed by not less than half of the total membership of the house
- (c) a resolution passed by at least two-thirds of the total membership of the house
- (d) a resolution passed by a majority of all the members of the house

99. Consider the following statements relating to the procedure of the election of the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha **[NDA 2012-II]**

1. The election of a Speaker shall be held on such date as the Prime Minister may fix and the Secretary General shall send to every member . notice of this date.
2. The election of a Deputy Speaker shall be held on such date as the Speaker may fix and the Secretary General shall send to every member notice of this date.
3. At anytime before noon on the day preceding the date so fixed, any member may give notice in writing of a motion that another member be chosen as the Deputy Speaker of the House.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

- (a) 2 and 3
- (b) Only 2
- (c) 1 and 3
- (d) All of these

100. Besides representation, the Parliament of India is also a deliberative body with diverse functions. **[NDA 2013-I]**

Which one among the following is not a function of the Parliament of India?

- (a) Ventilating the grievances of the people
- (b) Executing major policy decisions

- (c) Holding the government accountable for its actions and expenditure
- (d) Amending the Constitution

101. Which of the following statements is not correct?

[NDA 2013-II]

- (a) A Money Bill shall not be introduced in the Council of States
- (b) The Council of States has no power to reject or amend a Money Bill
- (c) the Council of Ministers is responsible to the House of the People and not to the Council of States
- (d) The House of the People has special powers with respect to the State List compared to the Council of States

102. The subject matter of an adjournment motion in the Parliament

[NDA 2014-I]

1. must be directly related to the conduct of the Union Government.
2. may involve failure of the Government of India to perform its duties in accordance with the Constitution.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 2
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

103. Which of the statements relating to the Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha is/are correct? **[NDA 2014-I]**

1. The office of the Deputy Speaker acquired a more prominent position after the enforcement of the Constitution of India in 1950.
2. He/She is elected from amongst the members.
3. He/She holds office until he/she ceases to be a member of the House.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

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

104. After a Bill has been passed by the Houses of the Parliament, it is presented to the President who may either give assent to the Bill or with hold his assent. The President may

[NDA 2014-I]

- (a) assent within six months
- (b) assent or reject the Bill as soon as possible
- (c) return the Bill as soon as possible after the Bill is presented to him with a message requesting the House to reconsider the Bill
- (d) with hold his assent even if the Bill is passed again by the Houses

105. Which of the following principles is/are taken into consideration by the Speaker while recognising a parliamentary party or group?**[NDA 2014-I]**

- 1. An association of members who have an organisation both inside and outside the House
- 2. An association of members who shall have at least one-third of the total number of members of the House
- 3. An association of members who have a distinct programme of parliamentary work

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

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

106. There are provisions in the Constitution of India which empower the Parliament to modify or annul the operation of certain provisions of the Constitution without actually amending them.

[NDA 2014-I]

They include

- 1. any law made under Article 2 (relating to admission or establishment of new states)
- 2. any law made under Article 3 (relating to formation of new states)
- 3. amendment of First Schedule and Fourth Schedule

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

- (a) 1 and 2

- (b) 2 and 3
- (c) 2 and 3
- (d) None of these

107. Which of the following statements in the context of structure of the Parliament is/are correct? **[NDA 2014-I]**

1. The Parliament of India consists of the President, the Council of States and the House of the People.
2. The President of India is directly elected by an electoral college consisting of the elected members of both the Houses of the Parliament only.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 2
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

108. The legislative power of the Parliament includes making laws **[NDA 2014-I]**

1. on matters not enumerated in the Concurrent List and State List.
2. in respect of entries in the State List if two or more State Legislatures consider it desirable
3. for implementing any treaty agreement or convention with any country even if it falls in the State List.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

- (a) Only 2
- (b) 1 and 2
- (c) 1 and 3
- (d) All of these

109. Which one of the following statements regarding the Departmental Committee of the Parliament of India on the empowerment of women is correct? **[NDA 2014-I]**

- (a) The Committee will consist of members of the Lok Sabha only
- (b) A Cabinet Minister can be a member of the Committees
- (c) The term of office of the members of the Committee shall not exceed two years
- (d) It reports on the working of welfare programmes for the women

110. Which of the following statements are correct regarding Joint Session of the Houses of the Parliament in India?

[NDA 2014-I]

1. It is an enabling provision, empowering the President to take steps for resolving deadlock between the two Houses.
2. It is not obligatory upon the President to summon the Houses to meet in a joint sitting.
3. It is being notified by the President.
4. It is frequently resorted to establish the supremacy of the Lok Sabha.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

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

111. Certain Bills can not be introduced or proceeded with unless the recommendation of the President is received. However, no recommendation is required in some other cases. In which one of the following cases such recommendation is not required?

[NDA 2014-I]

- (a) For introduction of Bills and for moving amendments relating to financial matters
- (b) For introduction of a Bill relating to formation of new states or of alternation of areas of existing states
- (c) For moving of an amendment making provision for the reduction or abolition of any tax
- (d) For introduction of a Bill or moving of an amendment affecting taxation in which states are interested

112. When martial law is imposed, Parliament cannot make law in respect of which one of following matters ?

[NDA 2015-I]

- (a) Indemnify any person in respect of any act done by him in connection with the maintenance of order in the area where martial law was in force
- (b) Parliament can by law validate any sentence passed when martial law was in force in the area

- (c) A law of Parliament can validate forfeiture ordered when martial law was in force in the area
- (d) Any act done under martial law can be validated by Parliament by law

113. Which one of the following statements about Money Bill is correct ?
[NDA/NA-2016-II]

- (a) A Bill shall be deemed to be a Money Bill only if it Provides for imposition of fines or penalties
- (b) A Money Bill shall be introduced in the Rajya Sabha
- (c) The Rajya Sabha can reject the Money Bill.
- (d) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha finally decides if it is a Money Bill, should any dispute about it arise

114. Joint sittings of the two Houses of Indian Parliament are held to
[NDA/NA 2014-II]

- (a) elect the President of India
- (b) elect the Vice President of India
- (c) adopt a Constitution Amendment Bill
- (d) consider and pass a Bill on which the two Houses disagree

115. The Union Parliament can also legislate on a subject of State List.
[UP-PCS 2009]

- 1. to give effect to international agreement.
- 2. with the consent of the State concerned.
- 3. during President's rule in the State.
- 4. in the national interest, when Rajya Sabha passes a resolution to this effect by a 2/3rd majority.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below :

Codes:

- (a) 1, 2 and 3
- (b) 2, 3 and 4
- (c) 1, 2 and 4
- (d) All the four

116. The cardinal features of political system in India are
[UP-PCS 2009]

- 1. It is a democratic republic.
- 2. It has a Parliamentary form of government.
- 3. The Supreme Power vests in the people of India.

4. It provides for a unified authority.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below :

Codes:

- (a) 1 and 2
- (b) 1, 2 and 3
- (c) 2, 3 and 4
- (d) All the four

117. The Provision for the Calling Attention Notices has restricted the scope of which of the following?

[UP-PCS 2010]

- (a) Short duration discussion
- (b) Question hour
- (c) Adjournment motion
- (d) Zero hour

118. Which one of the following statements about the Parliament of India is NOT correct? **[UP-PCS 2011]**

- (a) The Constitution provides for a Parliamentary form of Government
- (b) The foremost function of the Parliament is to provide a Cabinet
- (c) The membership of the Cabinet is restricted to the Lower House
- (d) The Cabinet has to enjoy the confidence of the majority in the popular Chamber.

119. The Parliament can legislate on a subject in the State list

[UP-PCS 2012]

- (a) by the wish of the President
- (b) if the Rajya Sabha passes such a resolution
- (c) under any circumstances
- (d) by asking the legislature of the concerned state

120. No money bill can be introduced in the Legislative Assembly of the a State, except on the recommendations of **[UP-PCS 2012]**

- (a) the Parliament
- (b) the Governor of the State
- (c) the president of India
- (d) a Special Committee of Ministers

121. Which of the following are correct about the Rajya Sabha? **[UP-PCS 2014]**

1. It is not subject to dissolution
2. It has a term of five years
3. One third of its members retire after every two year
4. Its member shall not be less then 25 years of age

Select the correct answer using the codes given below :

Codes :

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

122. Who nominates the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee of Indian Parliament? **[UP-PCS 2014]**

- (a) The Speaker of Lok Sabha
- (b) The Prime Minister
- (c) The President
- (d) The Chairman of Rajya Sabha

123. Who among the following was the member of Lok Sabha during his Prime Ministership? **[UP-PCS 2015]**

- (a) Deva Gowda
- (b) I.K.Gujral
- (c) Chandrasheker
- (d) Dr. Manmohan Singh

124. Who among the following was the first Tribal speaker of Lok Sabha? **[UP-PCS 2015]**

- (a) G. V. Mavalankar
- (b) G. M. C. Balayogi
- (c) Manohar Joshi
- (d) P. A. Sangma

125. Which of the following is/are the common feature(s) between the Indian political system and the US political system? **[UGC 2016]**

- (a) Residuary powers belong to the centre.
- (b) Residuary powers are with the states.
- (c) Presidents have the power of pocket veto.

(d) Upper houses have some nominated members.
Select the correct answer from the codes given below :

- (a) (a), (c) and (d)
- (b) (b), (c) and (d)
- (c) (c) and (d)
- (d) C only

126. Which of the following Houses has had the longest speeches by the members? **[UGC 2016]**

- (a) House of Lords
- (b) Lok Sabha
- (c) US Senate
- (d) Swiss Council of States

127. Which one of the following is the correct breakup of the composition of Lok Sabha Constituencies? **[UGC 2016]**

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Total Constituencies	545	543	543	545
General Constituencies	423	423	425	427
Schedule Caste Constituencies	80	79	78	79
Constituencies	42	41	40	39

128. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below : **[UGC 2016]**

- I. Subject to legislation by Parliament, the power to declare any area as a 'Scheduled area ' is given to the President.
- II. The 5th Schedule of the Constitution deals with administration of 'Scheduled Areas' in Assam, Meghalaya and Tripura.
- III. The Government of the states having 'Scheduled Areas' have to submit reports to the President regarding the administration of such 'Areas'.
- IV. The executive power of the Union Shall extend to giving directions to the respective states regarding administration of the 'Scheduled Areas'.

Which of the above statements are correct?

Codes :

- (a) Only I and III
- (b) Only I and IV
- (c) Only I and II
- (d) Only II and III

129. Which one of the following is correctly matched about the outcome of the XVI Lok Sabha elections? **[UGC 2016]**

- (a) National Democratic Alliance — 336 seats and 35 percent vote share.
- (b) United Progressive Alliance — 54 seats and 23 per cent vote share.
- (c) Left Front — 10 seats and 4.8 per cent vote share.
- (d) Congress — 44 seats and 17 per cent vote share.

130. The number of Rajya Sabha members from Uttarakhand is **[UK-PSC/FR 2015]**

- (a) one
- (b) two
- (c) three
- (d) five

131. Which of the following may be considered a Pressure Group? **[MP-PSC 2017]**

- (a) Members of the Lok Sabha
- (b) Member of a Panchayat
- (c) Members of the cabinet
- (d) Members of a trade union

132. Consider the following statements –

1. The Rajya Sabha alone has the power to declare that it would be in the national interest for the Parliament to legislate with respect to a matter in the state list.
2. Resolutions approving in 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 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

133. Consider the following —

1. Elected members of the Lok Sabha.
2. Nominated members of Lok Sabha.
3. Elected members of Rajya Sabha.
4. Nominated members of Rajya Sabha.

Who among the above complete the electoral college of the Vice-president?

- (a) 1 and 2
- (b) 1, 3 and 4
- (c) 2, 3 and 4
- (d) All of the above

134. A seat of a M. P. can be declared vacant if he absents himself from the house for a continuous period of —

[BPSC 2017]

- (a) Six months
- (b) Two months
- (c) Three months
- (d) None of the above / More than one of the above

135. The privileges enjoyed by members of a parliament are:

- I. Freedom from arrest with certain riders.
- II. Exemption from attendance as jurors and witnesses.
- III. Freedom of Speech.

- (a) Only III
- (b) I and III
- (c) I and II
- (d) I, II and III

136. The purpose of an adjournment motion is to —

[UGC-II 2016]

- (a) seek the leave of the House to introduce a bill
- (b) censure the Government
- (c) propose a reduction in the budget
- (d) Draw the attention of the House to a matter of urgent public importance

137. Members of Parliament enjoy the Privilege of freedom from arrest in —

- (a) Criminal Cases

- (b) Civil Cases
 - (c) Preventive detention
 - (d) All types of cases
138. How many members of Lok Sabha are elected from Uttarakhand?
[UK-PSC 2016]
- (a) 4
 - (b) 5
 - (c) 6
 - (d) 7
139. Who among the following doesn't take oath of the office?
[Chhatisgarsh-PSC 2016]
- (a) President
 - (b) Vice President
 - (c) Prime minister
 - (d) Speaker
140. The Tenure of which Lok Sabha was about 6 years?
[Chhatisgarsh-PSC 2016]
- (a) 5th Lok Sabha
 - (b) 7th Lok Sabha
 - (c) 9th Lok Sabha
 - (d) 11th Lok Sabha
141. Sitting of Lok Sabha can be terminated by of the house.
- (a) Adjournment since die
 - (b) Prorogation
 - (c) Dissolution
 - (d) All of the above
142. Who declare the Rajya Sabha adjourned sine die?
- (a) President of India
 - (b) Chairperson of the Rajya Sabha
 - (c) Speaker of the Lok sabha
 - (d) Union Cabinet
143. The Parliament of India exercises control over the functions of the Council of Ministers through.
- 1. Adjournment motion
 - 2. Question hour
 - 3. Supplementary questions

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

144. With reference to the Parliament of India, consider the following statements:

1. A private member's bill is a bill presented by a Member of Parliament who is not elected but only nominated by the President of India.
2. Recently, a private member's bill has been passed in the Parliament of India for the first time in its history.

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

Union Executive

145. The form of oath of office for a minister for the union of India is enshrined in the

- (a) first schedule
- (b) second schedule
- (c) third schedule
- (d) fourth schedule

146. The Constitution of India vests the executive powers of the Indian Union in which of the following ?

- (a) The prime minister
- (b) The president
- (c) The council of ministers
- (d) The parliament

147. The President can be impeached on the grounds of violating the Constitution by

- (a) The Chief Justice of India
- (b) The Vice-President of India
- (c) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha

(d) The two Houses of Parliament

148. All the executive powers in Indian Constitution are vested with

- (a) Prime Minister
- (b) Council of Ministers
- (c) President
- (d) Parliament

149. Before entering upon his office the President of India has to make and subscribe to an oath or affirmation. In this oath or affirmation he swears:

1. To faithfully execute the office
2. To preserve, protect and defend the constitution and the law
3. To devote himself to the service and well-being of the people of India.

Which one of the contents of the oath or affirmation given above is correct?

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

150. The President of India has no power to

1. Proclaim a financial emergency in the state
2. Proclaim the future of the constitutional machinery in the state.

Which of the statement(s) given above regarding the special constitutional status of Jammu and Kashmir is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

151. Consider the following statements :

When a president is to be impeached for violation of the Constitution, no charge can be preferred by either House of Parliament unless

1. A resolution containing proposal is moved after seven days notice in writing signed by not less than one fourth of total number of members of that house.

2. The resolution is passed by the majority of not less than 2/3 rd of the total membership of that house.

Which of the statement given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

152. Consider the following statement :

- 1. On the expiry of the term of five years by the President of India, the outgoing President must continue to hold office until his successor enters upon his office.
- 2. The Electoral College for the President's election consists of the elected members of the Legislative Assemblies of Delhi and Puducherry also.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 2
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

153. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below:

List-I (Power of President)	List-II (Relevant Provision)
A. Power to grant pardon	1. Article 76
B. Executive power of the Union	2. Article 75
C. Power to appoint Prime Minister	3. Article 53
D. Appointment of Attorney-General	4. Article 72

Codes :

	A	B	C	D
(a)	4	2	3	1

(b)	4	3	2	1
(c)	1	2	3	4
(d)	1	3	2	4

154. Which of the following are not mentioned in the Constitution of India ?
[NDA-2017]

1. Council of Ministers
2. Collective Responsibility
3. Resignation of Ministers
4. Office of the Deputy Prime Minister

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

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

155. Consider the following statement :

1. The President cannot function without the Union Council of Ministers.
2. The Solicitor-General is the highest legal authority of the Union Government.
3. The Union Council of Ministers can function for sometime even after death or resignation of the Prime minister.
4. In the absence of the Prime Minister, only the Home Minister can preside over emergency meetings of the Union Council of Ministers.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

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

156. Which one of the following is not a department in the Ministry of Human Resource Development?

- (a) Department of Elementary Education and Literacy
- (b) Department of Secondary Education and Higher Education
- (c) Department of Technical Education
- (d) Department of women and child development

157. Who decides the office of profit?
- (a) President and Governor
 - (b) Union Parliament
 - (c) Supreme Court
 - (d) Union Public Service Commission
158. The vacancy of the office of the President of India must be filled up within
- (a) 90 days
 - (b) 6 months
 - (c) One year
 - (d) within the period decided by the Parliament
159. Who has the right to seek advisory opinion of the Supreme Court of India, on any question of law?
- (a) Prime Minister
 - (b) President
 - (c) Any of the high courts
 - (d) All of the above
160. By which of the following can the President of India be impeached?
- (a) The Lok Sabha
 - (b) The Parliament
 - (c) The Chief Justice of India
 - (d) The Prime Minister
161. The Prime Minister of India is the head of the
- (a) State government
 - (b) Central government
 - (c) Both the state and Central government
 - (d) None of them
162. If the position of President and Vice-President are vacant, who officiates as the President of India?
- (a) The Prime Minister
 - (b) The Chief Justice of India
 - (c) The Speaker of Lok Sabha
 - (d) None of these
163. Who of the following Presidents of India was associated with trade union movement?

- (a) V.V. Giri
 - (b) N. Sanjiva Reddy
 - (c) K.R. Narayanan
 - (d) Zakir Hussain
164. The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to which of the following? **[CDS-2017]**
- (a) Prime Minister
 - (b) President
 - (c) Rajya Sabha
 - (d) Lok Sabha
165. The Council of Ministers has to resign if no-confidence motion is passed by a majority of members of
- (a) Lok Sabha
 - (b) Rajya Sabha
 - (c) Both the Houses separately
 - (d) Both the Houses in joint sitting
166. Which of the following statements is not correct in relation to Dr. Manmohan Singh?
- (a) Former Finance Minister
 - (b) Former Governor of RBI
 - (c) Former Representative of India in International Monetary Fund
 - (d) Member of Rajya Sabha
167. The office of the President does not characterize the combination of governmental systems of
- (a) Parliamentary and Federal
 - (b) Republican and Parliamentary
 - (c) Presidential and Republican
 - (d) Democratic and Republican
168. The President of India enjoys emergency powers of
- (a) Two types
 - (b) Three types
 - (c) Four types
 - (d) Five types
169. How many times can the President of India seek re-election to his post?
- (a) Once

- (b) 2 times
 - (c) 3 times
 - (d) Any numbers of time
170. Who held the office of the Vice-President of India for two consecutive terms?
- (a) Dr. Radhakrishnan
 - (b) Mr. R. Venkataraman
 - (c) Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma
 - (d) Mr. V.V. Giri
171. In India, the Prime Minister remains in office so long as he enjoys the
- (a) Support of armed forces
 - (b) Confidence of Rajya Sabha
 - (c) Confidence of Lok Sabha
 - (d) Support of the people
172. The proposal relating to dismissal of the Vice-President can be presented in
- (a) any House of the Parliament
 - (b) the Rajya Sabha
 - (c) The Lok Sabha
 - (d) None of these
- 173.. In case the President wishes to resign, to whom is he to address his resignation letter?
- (a) Chief Justice of India
 - (b) Secretary of Lok Sabha
 - (c) Vice President
 - (d) Prime Minister
174. Who among the following Indian Prime Ministers resigned before facing a vote of no-confidence in the Lok Sabha?
- (a) Chandra Shekhar
 - (b) Morarji Desai
 - (c) Chaudhary Charan Singh
 - (d) V.P. Singh
175. The Union Executive of India consists of:
- (a) The President; Vice-President, Lok Sabha Speaker and the Council of Ministers

- (b) The President, Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha, Lok Sabha Speaker and the Prime Minister
- (c) The President and the Council of Ministers only
- (d) The President, Vice-President and the Council of Ministers only

176. Vice-President of India is elected by an electoral college consisting of

- (a) members of both Houses of Parliament
- (b) members of Rajya Sabha only
- (c) elected members of both Houses of Parliament
- (d) elected members of Lok Sabha only

177. Which of the following bodies of India are headed by the Prime Minister?

1. National Development Council
2. Interstate Council
3. National Water Resource Council
4. National Integration Council

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

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

178. Consider the following statements in regard to the Union Council of Ministers

1. Parliamentary secretaries are the members of the council of Ministers.
2. The cabinet is superior to the council of Ministers.

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

179. Department of official languages is subordinate office of which ministry?

- (a) Ministry of social justice and Empowerment
- (b) Ministry of Home Affairs
- (c) Ministry of Rural Development

(d) Ministry of Culture

180. With regard to union government, consider the following statements:

1. The ministries /departments of government of India are created by the PM on the advice of counsel of Ministers.
2. Each of the Ministries is assigned to a minister by the president on the advice of PM.
3. The administrative head of the cabinet secretariat is also the ex-officio chairman of the civil services Board

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

181. Consider the following statements regarding censure motion:

1. It need not state the ground on which it is based
2. It can be moved only against the council of ministers and not against an individual minister.
3. No leave of house is required to move this motion
4. It is in the discretion of the government to find time and fix a date for its discussion.

Which of the statements given above are not correct?

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

182. Which one of the following is part of the Electoral College for the election of the president of India but does not form part of the forum for his impeachment? **[NDA-2017]**

- (a) Lok Sabha
- (b) Rajya Sabha
- (c) State Legislative Councils
- (d) State legislative Assemblies

183. If the PM belonged to the upper House of Parliament?

- (a) He will not be able to vote in his favour in the event of a no-confidence motion.

- (b) He will not be able to speak on the budget in the Lower House.
- (c) He can make statements only in the Upper House.
- (d) He has to become a member of the Lower House within six months after swearing in as the PM.

184. With reference to India polity, which one of the following statements is correct?

- (a) Planning commission is accountable to parliament.
- (b) President can make ordinance only when either of the two houses of parliament is not in session.
- (c) The minimum age prescribed for appointment as a judge of the Supreme Court is 40 years.
- (d) NDC is constituted of Union Finance Minister and the Chief Ministers of all the states.

185. Consider the following statements;

In the electoral college for Presidential election in India

1. The value of the vote of an electoral member of Legislative Assembly equals.

$$\frac{\text{State population}}{\text{No. of elected MLAs of the state}} \times 100$$

2. The value of the vote of an electing member of parliament equals.

$$\frac{\text{Total value of the votes of all elected MLAs}}{\text{Total no. of elected MPs}}$$

3. There were more than 5000 members in the latest elections. Which of these statements is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2
- (b) 2 only
- (c) 1 and 3
- (d) 3 only

186. Consider the following statements given below:

1. J. L. Nehru was in his fourth term as the PM of India at the time of his death.
2. J.L. Nehru represented Rae Bareilly constituency as a Member of Parliament.

3. The first non-congress PM of India assumed the office in the year 1977.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 3 only
- (c) 1 only
- (d) 1 and 3 only

187. Who among the following have held the office of the Vice President of India?

- (1) Mohd. Hidayatullah
- (2) Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed
- (3) Neelam Sanjiva Reddy
- (4) Shankar Dayal Sharma

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

188. Department of Border management is a department of which one of the following Union Ministers ?

- (a) Ministry of Defense
- (b) Ministry of Home Affairs.
- (c) Ministry of Shipping, Road Transport and Highways
- (d) Ministry of Environment and Forest.

189. With reference to Union Government consider the following statements :

- 1. The constitution of India provides that all cabinet ministers shall be compulsorily the sitting members of Lok Sabha only.
- 2. The Union cabinet secretariat operates under the direction of the ministry of Parliamentary Affairs.

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

190. With reference to Union Government consider the following statements:

1. The ministries/Departments of the government of India are created by the PM on the advice of the cabinet secretary.
2. Each of the ministries is assigned to a minister by the president of India on the advice of the PM.

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

191. Consider the List-I and List-II and choose the correct code given below.

List - I		List - II	
A.	National Front	1.	1996-98
B.	United Front	2.	1998-2004
C.	National Democratic Alliance	3.	1989-90
D.	United Progressive Alliance	4.	2004-14

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	3	1	2	4
(b)	1	3	2	4
(c)	1	2	3	4
(d)	1	2	4	3

192. Which of the following pairs of Constitutional authority and procedure of appointment is/are correctly matched?

1. President: Elected by an electoral college consisting of elected MLAs and MPs.
2. Vice-president: Elected by an electoral college consisting of MLAs and MPs.
3. Speaker: The House of People chooses after its first sitting.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

193. Which of the following are the principles on the basis of which the Parliamentary system of government in India operates ?

1. Nominal Executive Head
2. Vice-President as the Chairman of the Upper House
3. Real executive authority with the Council of Ministers.
4. Executive responsibility to the Lower House

Choose the correct answer from the codes given below :

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

194. Consider the following statement :

1. The President nominates twelve members of the Rajya Sabha on the advice of the Council of Ministers.
2. The President has absolute power to appoint and remove the Chairman and members of statutory bodies at his discretion.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 2
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

195. Consider the following statement :

1. The President can commute death sentence to life imprisonment.

2. The Governor cannot commute death sentence to life imprisonment.
3. The President's power to pardon extends to punishments or sentences by court martial.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

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

196. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below :

Assertion (A) : President of India is the Chief Executive of Government of India.

Reason (R) : President of India is elected by the elected members of Parliament and elected members of state legislative assemblies.

Codes :

- (a) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are individually 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

197. Consider the following statement :

The charge of violation of the Constitution by the President of India for his impeachment cannot be preferred by a House unless:

1. A resolution containing the proposal is moved after a seven days notice in writing signed by not less than 1/4th of the total number of the members of that House.
2. The resolution is passed by the majority of not less than 2/3rd of the total membership of that House.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 2
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

198. Consider the following statements relating to the President of India :

1. He may resign by writing to the Vice-President.
2. He shall continue, notwithstanding the expiration of his term, to hold office until his successor enters upon his office.
3. His is not entitled to hold the office for more than two terms.

Which of the statements given above are correct ?

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

199. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below :

Assertion (a) : The President of India occupies almost the same position as the King or Queen of England.

Reason (R) : The President is ultimately bound to act in accordance with the advice given by the Council of Ministers.

Codes :

- (a) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are individually 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.

200. Which of the following bodies are headed by the Prime Minister ?

1. National Integration Council
2. National Water Resources Council
3. National Development Council
4. Inter-State Council
5. Zonal Council

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

- (a) 1, 3, 4 and 5
- (b) 3, 4 and 5
- (c) 1, 2, 3 and 4

(d) 2, 3 and 4

201. Who of the following became Prime Minister after being Chief Ministers ?

1. P.V. Narasimha Rao
2. Charan Singh
3. H.D. Deve Gowda
4. V.P. Singh
5. Morarji Desai

Select the correct answer from the codes given below :

- (a) 2, 3, 4 and 5
- (b) 1, 2 and 4
- (c) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5
- (d) 2, 3 and 4

202. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below :

Assertion (a) : Collective responsibility of the Cabinet signifies unity and coordination among members of the Council of Ministers.

Reason (R) : It is the prerogative of the Prime Minister to select or drop a member of the Cabinet.

Codes :

- (a) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are individually 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

203. Consider the following Vice-Presidents of India:

1. V.V. Giri
2. M. Hidayatullah
3. B.D. Jatti
4. G.S. Pathak

Which one of the following is the correct chronology of their tenures?

- (a) 1-4-3-2
- (b) 2-1-3-4
- (c) 3-2-1-4

(d) 4-1-3-2

204. Which one of the following Union ministries implements the Cartagena Protocol on biosafety?

- (a) Ministry of Science and Technology
- (b) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
- (c) Ministry of Environment and Forests
- (d) Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers

205. India started Visa on Arrival (VOA) facility for Pakistan. Consider the following statements regarding this VOA facility.

- 1. The visas are valid for Pakistan senior citizens only.
- 2. This visa will be given at Attari/Wagah checkpoint for 45 days.
- 3. It will be a multiple entry visa.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

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

206. Which of the following statements is not correct regarding recent guidelines issued by the Union Home Ministry for regulating surrogacy?

- (a) Surrogacy should be recognized in the country of the foreign couple who intended to have an Indian surrogate.
- (b) Single foreigners as well as gay couples would not be eligible for Indian surrogate.
- (c) Only these foreign men and women, who are married for at least two years, would be granted the visas.
- (d) Foreign couples who intended to have an Indian surrogate should provide a letter from the Foreign Ministry of their country certifying that a child has the rights to enter the home country as a biological child.

207. Consider the following statements about the President of India.

(CDS 2016-I)

- 1. The President has the right to address and send message to The Council of Ministers to elicit specific information
- 2. The President can call for information relating to proposals for legislation

3. All decisions of the Council of Ministers relating to administration of the Union must be communicated to the President

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

208. Who among the following Prime Ministers of India were defeated by a vote of No Confidence ? **(CDS 2016-I)**

- 1. Morarji Desai
- 2. Viswanath Pratap Singh
- 3. H.D. Deve Gowda
- 4. Atal Bihari Vajpayee

Select the correct answer using the code given below :

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

209. Which of the following statements relating to the office of the President of India are correct? **(CDS 2016-I)**

- 1. The President has the power to grant pardon to a criminal in special case
- 2. The President can promulgate ordinances even when the Parliament is in session
- 3. The President can dissolve the Rajya Sabha during emergency.
- 4. The President has the power to nominate two member in the Lok Sabha from the Anglo Indian community

Select the correct answer using the code given below :

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

210. Who was the President of India at the time of proclamation of emergency in the year 1976? **[NDA 2007-I]**

- (a) V.V Giri
- (b) Giani Zail Singh

(c) Fakhr-ud-din Ali Ahmad

(d) Shankar Dayal Sharma

211. Who among the following was never a Deputy Prime Minister of India?
[NDA 2007-II]

(a) Devi Lal

(b) GL Nanda

(c) LK Advani

(d) YB Chavan

212. Consider the following statements **[NDA 2007-II]**

1. When the Vice-President of India acts as the President of India, he performs simultaneously the functions of the Chairman of Rajya Sabha.

2. The President, of India can promulgate ordinances at any time except when both Houses of Parliament are in session.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) Only 1

(b) Only 2

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

213. Consider the following statements **[NDA 2008-I]**

1. The Union Executive consists of the President and the Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister as the head.

2. The President may, by writing under his hand addressed to the Vice-President, resign his office.

3. Executive power of the Union is vested in the Prime Minister.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 and 3

(b) 2 and 3

(c) 1, 2 and 3

(d) Only 2

214. Who among the following was the first Law Minister of India?
[NDA 2008-I]

(a) Jawaharlal Nehru

(b) Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad

(c) Dr BR Ambedkar

(d) T Krishnamachari

215. Who among the following was the Finance Minister of India in the Interim Government during 1946-1947?

[NDA 2008-II]

- (a) R K Shanmukham Chetty
- (b) John Mathai
- (c) Liaquat Ali Khan
- (d) Chintamanrao Deshmukh

216. Department of Official Language (Raj Bhasha Vibhag) comes under which one of the following Ministries?

[NDA 2008-II]

- (a) Ministry of Culture
- (b) Ministry of Home Affairs
- (c) Ministry of Human Resource Development
- (d) Ministry of Information and Broadcasting

217. Consider the following statements **[NDA 2009-I]**

1. The Ministries Departments of the Union Government are created by the Prime Minister.
2. The Cabinet Secretary is the Ex-officio Chairman of the Civil Services Board.

Which of the statement given above is/are correct?

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 2
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

218. In which one of the following Minsitries the census organisation has been functioning on a permanent footing since 1961? **[NDA 2009-I]**

- (a) Health and Family Welfare
- (b) Home Affairs
- (c) Social Justice and Empowerment
- (d) Human Resource Development

219. Consider the following Vice-Presidents of India

[NDA 2009-I]

1. V.V Giri
2. M Hidayatullah
3. BD Jatti

4. GS Pathak

Which one of the following is the correct chronology of their tenures?

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

220. In India the Supreme Command of the Armed Forces is, vested in the President. This means that in the exercise of this power

[NDA 2009-II]

- (a) he/she cannot be regulated by law
- (b) he/she shall be regulated by law
- (c) during war, the President seeks advice only from the Chiefs of the Armed Forces
- (d) during war the President can suspended the Fundamental Rights of citizens

221. Who among the following Indian Prime Ministers could not vote for himself during the 'Vote of Confidence' that he was seeking from the Lok Sabha?

[NDA 2009-II]

- (a) VP Singh
- (b) PV Narasimha Rao
- (c) Chandra Sekhar
- (d) Manmohan Singh

222. Who among the following was elected President of India unopposed?

[NDA 2009-II]

- (a) Dr Rajendra Prasad
- (b) Dr S Radhakrishnan
- (c) Dr Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy
- (d) K R Narayanan

223. If the Prime Minister is a member of the Rajya Sabha

[NDA 2009-II]

- (a) He/she has to get elected to the Lok Sabha within 6 months
- (b) He/she can declare the government's policies only in the Rajya Sabha
- (c) He/she cannot take part in the voting when a vote of no confidence is under consideration

(d) He/she cannot take part in the budget deliberation in the Lok Sabha

224. Who among the following Indian Prime Ministers resigned before facing a vote of no-confidence in the Lok Sabha?
[NDA 2010-I]

- (a) Chandra Shekhar
- (b) Morarji Desai
- (c) Chaudhary Charan Singh
- (d) VP Singh

225. The impeachment of the President of India can be initiated in
[NDA 2010-II]

- (a) either house of the Parliament
- (b) a joint sitting of both houses of the Parliament
- (c) the Lok Sabha alone
- (d) the Rajya Sabha alone

226. The President of India is elected by a proportional representation system through single transferable vote. This implies that
[NDA 2011-I]

- (a) each elected MP or MLA has an equal number of votes
- (b) MPs and MLAs of a State have the same number of votes
- (c) all MPs and MLAs have one vote each
- (d) MPs and MLAs of different States have different numbers of votes

227. Consider the following statements about the powers of the President of India
[NDA 2012-I]

1. The President can direct that any matter on which decision has been taken by a Minister should be placed before the Council of Ministers.
2. The President can call all information relating to proposals for legislation.
3. The President has the right to address and send messages to either House of the Parliament.
4. All decisions of the Council of Ministers relating to the administration of the Union must be communicated to the President.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

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

228. Which of the following pairs of constitutional authority and procedure of appointment is/are correctly matched?

[NDA 2013-II]

1. President : Elected by an electoral college consisting of elected MLAs and MPs
 2. Vice-President: Elected by an electoral college consisting of MLAs and MPs
 3. Speaker : The House of People chooses after its first sitting
- Select the correct answer using the codes given below

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

229. The principle of “collective responsibility” under parliamentary democracy implies that **[NDA 2014-I]**

1. a motion of no-confidence can be moved against the Council of Ministers as a whole as well as an individual minister.
2. no person shall be nominated to the cabinet except on the advice of the Prime Minister.
3. no person shall be retained as a member of the Cabinet if the Prime minister says that he shall be dismissed.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 2
- (c) Only 3
- (d) 2 and 3

230. The Annual Financial Statement of the Government of India in respect of each financial year shall be presented to the House on such day as the **[NDA 2014-I]**

- (a) Speaker may direct
- (b) President of India may direct
- (c) Parliament may decide

(d) Finance Minister may decide

231. Which of the following is/are department(s) in Ministry of Defence ?
[NDA 2014-II]

1. Department of Defence
2. Department of Defence Research and Development
3. Department of Defence Production
4. Department of Defence Finance

Select the correct answer using the code given below :

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

232. Notification regarding commencement on cessation of a state of war is the responsibility of **[NDA 2015-I]**

- (a) Ministry of Home Affairs
- (b) Ministry of Defence
- (c) Ministry of External Affairs
- (d) None of the above

233. Which one of the following statements is not correct ?

[NDA 2015-I]

- (a) The President cannot pardon a person sentenced by a Court Martial.
- (b) The supreme command of the defence forces of the Union vests in the President, but its exercise has to be regulated by law.
- (c) A person awarded rigorous imprisonment cannot be compelled to do hard work as this would amount to violation of Article 23 of the Constitution of India.
- (d) The Armed Forces Tribunal Act, 2007 excludes the powers of the High Courts under Article 226 of the Constitution of India in relation to service matters of persons in the armed forces.

234. Which one of the following statements about the Union Executive in India is correct ? **[NDA/NA 2016-II]**

- (a) According to the Constitution of India, the total number of member of the Council of Ministers cannot exceed 20% of the total number of Members of the house of the People

- (b) The rank of different Ministers is determined by the president
- (c) The Ministers is appointed by the president on the advice of the Prime Minister
- (d) Only a member of either House of Paliament can be appointed as a Minister.

235. Which one of the following powers of the Prime Minister of India is codified in the Constitution of India itself?

[NDA/NA 2016-II]

- (a) The power of advising the president as regards the appointment of other Ministers
- (b) The power to allocate business amonst the Ministers
- (c) The power of summon the meeting of the cabinet
- (d) The power of transfer of Minister from one Department to another department

236. Which of the following statements relating to election as the President of India is/are correct? **[NDA/NA 2016-I]**

1. A person above the age of thirty-five years is eligible for election as the President of India.
2. The President of India is eligible for re-election for more than one term.
3. A person is not eligible for election as the President of India if the person holds an office of profit.

Select the correct answer using the code given below:

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

237. The Council of Ministers has to resign if a no - confidence motion is passed by a majority of members of

[UP-PCS 2012]

- (a) Lok Sabha
- (b) Rajya Sabha
- (c) Both the Houses separately
- (d) Both the House in joint sitting

238. State Governor is appointed by

[UP-PCS 2012]

- (a) Central cabinet

- (b) Chief Justice of Supreme Court
- (c) Speaker of Lok Sabha
- (d) President of India

239. The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to which of the following? **[UP-PCS 2012]**

- (a) Prime Minister
- (b) President
- (c) Rajya Sabha
- (d) Lok Sabha

240. Who amongst the following elects the Vice President of India? **[UP-PCS 2012]**

Select the correct answer from the codes given below :

- 1. Members of Lok Sabha
- 2. Members of Rajya Sabha
- 3. Members Legislative Assemblies
- 4. Members of Legislative Councils

Codes :

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

241. Who has the right under the Constitution to seek the opinion of the Supreme Court on Question of law?

[UP-PCS 2012]

- (a) President
- (b) Any High Court
- (c) Prime Minister
- (d) All the above

242. At least how many days of prior notice is required for the impeachment to the President of India? **[UP-PCS 2014]**

- (a) 7 days
- (b) 14 days
- (c) 21 days
- (d) 30 days

243. In the absence of both the President of India and the Vice President of India who shall act as the President of India?

- (a) Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
 - (b) Speaker of the Lok Sabha
 - (c) Vice Chairman of Rajya Sabha
 - (d) A person elected by the Lok Sabha with two third majority
244. Which one of the following types of bureaucracy exhibits a bias towards party interests? **[UGC 2016]**

- (a) Guardian bureaucracy
- (b) Caste bureaucracy
- (c) Patronage bureaucracy
- (d) Merit bureaucracy

245. Which of the following are true of presidential system of government? **[UGC 2016]**

- (a) President is both Head of the State and Head of the Government.
- (b) It is based on separation of powers.
- (c) President's term of office is fixed.
- (d) Secretaries are responsible to the President as well as to the Senate.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

- (a) (a), (b) and (c)
- (b) (a), (b), (c), and (d)
- (c) (a), (b), and (d)
- (d) (a), (c), and (d)

246. Which of the following statements are correct about the Vice - Presidents of India and America? **[UGC 2016]**

- (1) Both the Vice-Presidents are elected for a fixed term.
- (2) They are the presiding officers of the upper house.
- (3) They appoint the committees of the house.
- (4) They have a casting vote in case of a tie.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below :

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

247. Match List – I with List – II and select the correct answer from the codes given below : **[UGC 2016]**

List – I (Presidents of India)		List – II (Tenure)	
(a)	Varahgiri Venkatgiri	1.	July 1987 — July 1992
(b)	Dr. Zakir Hussain	2.	July 1977 — July 1982
(c)	R. Venkatraman	3.	August 1969 — August 1974
(d)	Neelam Sanjiva Reddy	4.	May 1967 — May 1969

Codes:

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
(a)	3	1	4	2
(b)	3	4	1	2
(c)	2	2	4	1
(d)	1	2	3	4

248. The President of India, who granted his consent, to the Bill of Creation of Uttarakhand State was –

[UK-PSC/FR 2015]

- (a) R. Venkatraman
- (b) K. R. Narayanan
- (c) Shankar Dayal Sharma
- (d) A. P. J. Abdul Kalam

249. Which of the following is not a constitutional prerogative of the President of India?

[UK-PSC/FR 2015]

- (a) Returning back an ordinary bill for reconsideration
- (b) Returning back a money bill for reconsideration
- (c) Dissolution of Lok Sabha
- (d) Summoning of the session of the Rajya Sabha

250. The States and the Central Government derive power from—

[MP-PSC 2017]

- (a) the Constitution of India
- (b) the President of India
- (c) the Prime Minister of India

(d) the Parliament of India

251. President of India exercises his powers – **[BPSC 2017]**

(a) either directly or through officers subordinate to him

(b) through Ministers

(c) through Prime Ministers

(d) through Cabinet

(e) None of the above / More than one of the above

252. In case a President dies while in office, the Vice - President can act as President for a maximum period of –

(a) 1 year

(b) 3 months

(c) 6 months

(d) 2 years

253. Who among the following is not appointed by the President of India?

(a) The Attorney General of India

(b) The Solicitor General of India

(c) Special officer for linguistic minorities

(d) Comptroller and Auditor General of India

254. As per the constitutional provisions. The President of India enjoys the power of absolute veto, suspensive veto and pocket veto. However none of these can be applied on case of giving assent to –

(a) Money Bill

(b) Bill related to declaration of emergency in a part or whole of the country

(c) Bill related to suspension of any of the fundamental rights

(d) All of the above

255. Consider the following statements in the context of Indian Constitution : **[UGC-II 2016]**

1. The Union Council of Ministers shall be collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha.

2. Union Ministers shall hold office during the pleasure of the Prime Minister.

Of these :

(a) Only 1 is correct

- (b) Both 1 and 2 are correct
- (c) Neither 1 nor 2 is correct
- (d) Only 2 is correct

256. Which of the following doesn't consist in the power To Pardon' of President?

- (i) Pardon
- (ii) Commutation
- (iii) Remission
- (iv) Respite
- (v) Reprieve
- (vi) Detention
- (vii) Continuation

- (a) (i)
- (b) (ii), (iii)
- (c) (iv), (v)
- (d) (vi), (vii)

257. Consider the following facts about the election of President of India.

- I. All elected MPs of both the houses and MLAs of legislative assemblies, including Delhi and Puducherry are part of electoral college of the President.
- II. Unlike in voting by elected representatives in Legislative Assemblies and Parliament, Party whips cannot be issued in voting for presidential elections.

Which of the above statements is correct?

- (a) Only I
- (b) Only II
- (c) Both I and II
- (d) Neither I nor II

258. Consider the following statements in relation to the election of president of India.

Statements:

- I. The total value of votes in president's election is about 10,98,903 votes with each MP carrying a vote value of 708. The vote weight of an MLA depends on the population of the state he or she represents.

II. For the purpose of calculation of value of votes of MPs / MLAs in President's Election, the population of Census 1971 is considered.

Which of the following is correct?

- (a) Only I
- (b) Only II
- (c) Both I and II
- (d) Neither I nor II

259. The value of votes of electors (voters) of elector college of the president is basically determined on the basis of population of the states, as per the census data of –

- (a) Census of India 1971
- (b) Census of India 1981
- (c) Census of India 1991
- (d) Census of India 2001

260. Which of the following formulae is being used to calculate the value of a vote of an MLA of the state?

- (a)
$$\frac{\text{Population of the state as per census 1971}}{\text{No. of Assembly Seats} \times 100}$$
- (b)
$$\frac{\text{Total Number of votes in the last election for the Legislative Assembly}}{\text{No. of Assembly seats} \times 100}$$
- (c)
$$\frac{\text{Total Number of votes in the last election for the Legislative Assembly}}{\text{No. of Assembly seats} \times 100}$$
- (d)
$$\frac{\text{Population of the state as per last census}}{\text{No. of Assembly seats} \times 100}$$

261. Who votes in the election of Vice President of India?

- (a) All the members of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha

- (b) All the Members of Parliament and members of legislative assemblies
 - (c) Elected MPs and MLAs
 - (d) All of the MPs, MLAs and MLCs
262. If the election of the President of India is declared void by the Supreme Court, the acts performed by President incumbent before the date of such decision of court remain—

[CDS-2017]

- (a) Valid
 - (b) Invalid
 - (c) Valid Subject to the judicial review
 - (d) Valid Subject to the approval of the parliament
263. Which of the following ministers can attend the meetings of the cabinet?
- I. Cabinet Minister
 - II. Minister of State independent charge
 - III. Minister of State
 - IV. Deputy Minister
- (a) Only I
 - (b) Only I and II
 - (c) I, II and III
 - (d) I, II, III and IV
264. Which of the following is/are part of electoral college of the President of India?
- I. Elected members of the Rajya Sabha (upper house of the Parliament of India).
 - II. Elected members of the Lok Sabha (lower house of the Parliament of India).
 - III. Elected members of each state Vidhan Sabha (lower house of the state legislature).
 - IV. Elected members of each union territory possessing an assembly (i.e., Delhi and Pudducherry).
 - V. Elected members of each state Vidhan Parishad (upper house of the state legislature).
- (a) I, II, III and IV
 - (b) I, II and III

- (c) I and II
(d) All of the above
265. The main advantage of the parliamentary form of government is that **[IAS-2017]**
- (a) the executive and legislature work independently.
(b) it provides continuity of policy and is more efficient.
(c) the executive remains responsible to the legislature.
(d) the head of the government cannot be changed without election.
266. Out of the following statements, choose the one that brings out the principle underlying the Cabinet form of Government: **[IAS-2017]**
- (a) An arrangement for minimizing the criticism against the Government whose responsibilities are complex and hard to carry out to the satisfaction of all.
(b) A mechanism for speeding up the activities of the Government whose responsibilities are increasing day by day.
(c) A mechanism of parliamentary democracy for ensuring collective responsibility of the Government to the people.
(d) A device for strengthening the hands of the head of the Government whose hold over the people is in a state of decline.

Union Judiciary

267. The guardian of fundamental rights is
- (a) Judiciary
(b) Executive
(c) Parliament
(d) None of above
268. Which article of the Constitution permits the Supreme Court to review its own judgment or order?
- (a) Article 137
(b) Article 130
(c) Article 139
(c) Article 138
269. Consider the following functionaries
1. Cabinet Secretary

2. Chief Election Commissioner
3. Union Cabinet Minister
4. Chief Justice of India

Their correct sequence, in the order of precedence is

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

270. How is legislative excess of Parliament and State Assemblies checked?

- (a) Intervention from President/Governor
- (b) No- confidence motions
- (c) Judicial review
- (d) General elections

271. Match list I with list II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the lists :

List I (Functionaries)		List II (Oaths or affirmations)	
A.	President of India	1.	Secrecy of Information
B.	Judges of Supreme Court	2.	Faithful discharge of duties
C.	Members of Parliament	3.	Faith and Allegiance to the constitution of India
D.	Minister for the Union	4.	Upholding the constitution and the law

Codes:

	A	B	C	D
(a)	3	4	1	2

(b)	4	3	2	1
(c)	3	4	2	1
(d)	4	3	1	2

272. Which of the following constitutional provisions facilitate Union control over States ?

1. All-India services
2. Grants-in-aid
3. Inter-State Councils

Select the correct answer using the codes given below :

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

273. What does the 'Judicial Review' function of the Supreme Court mean?

- (a) Review its own judgment
- (b) Review the functioning of judiciary in the country
- (c) Examine the constitutional validity of the constitution
- (d) Examine the judicial amendments

274. The disputes regarding the election of the President and Vice-President of India are decided by the-

- (a) Parliament
- (b) Election Commission
- (c) Supreme Court
- (d) High Court

275. How many types of writs can be issued by the Supreme Court?

- (a) 2
- (b) 3
- (c) 5
- (d) 6

276. The Supreme Court of India enjoys

- (a) original jurisdiction
- (b) Advisory jurisdiction
- (c) Appellate and advisory jurisdictions
- (d) original, appellate and advisory jurisdictions.

277. What makes the judiciary the guardian of the constitution?
- (a) Independence
 - (b) Service conditions
 - (c) Salary
 - (d) Judicial Review
278. On which of the following grounds can a judge of the Supreme Court be impeached? **[NDA-2017]**
- (a) Violation of constitution
 - (b) Proved misbehaviours
 - (c) Incapacity to act as a judge
 - (d) (b) & (c) both
279. Public Interest Litigation (PIL) may be linked with
- (a) judicial review
 - (b) judicial activism
 - (c) judicial intervention
 - (d) judicial sanctity
280. Who held the power to increase the number of judges in the Supreme Court?
- (a) Prime Minister
 - (b) President
 - (c) Parliament
 - (d) Ministry of Law
281. Acting Chief Justice of the Supreme Court in India is appointed by the
- (a) Chief Justice of Supreme Court
 - (b) Prime Minister
 - (c) President
 - (d) Law Minister
282. Who has the right to seek advisory opinion of the Supreme Court of India, on any question of law?
- (a) Prime Minister
 - (b) President
 - (c) Any judge of the High Court
 - (d) All of the above
283. The power of the Supreme Court of India to decide disputes between the Centre and the State falls under its _____

- (a) Advisory Jurisdiction
- (b) Appellate Jurisdiction
- (c) Constitutional Jurisdiction
- (d) original Jurisdiction

284. Sovereignty of Indian Parliament is restricted by:

- (a) Powers of the President of India
- (b) Judicial Review
- (c) Powers of the Prime Minister of India
- (d) Leader of the opposition

285. Who of the following Chief Justice of India acted as the President of India also?

- (a) Justice M. Hidayatullah
- (b) Justice P.N. Bhagwati
- (c) Justice Mehar Chand Mahajan
- (d) Justice B.K. Mukherjee

286. The Indian Constitution provides for the appointment of Adhoc judges in:

- (a) Supreme Court
- (b) High Court
- (c) District and Session Court
- (d) All of these

287. Salaries of the judges of the Supreme Court are determined by:

- (a) Pay Commission appointed by the President
- (b) Law Commission
- (c) Parliament
- (d) Council of Ministers

288. Which of the following courts in India is/are known as the court(s) of Records?

- (a) The High Court only
- (b) The Supreme Court only
- (c) The High Court and Supreme Court
- (d) The District Court

289. The system of Judicial Review exists in

- (a) India only
- (b) U.K. only
- (c) U.S.A. only

(d) India and U.S.A.

290. Which article of the Constitution permits the Supreme Court to review its own judgement or order?

(a) Article 137

(b) Article 138

(c) Article 139

(d) Article 140

291. Who is the custodian of Indian Constitution?

(a) President

(b) Parliament

(c) Council Court

(d) Supreme Court

292. Who has the right to transfer any case anywhere in India?

(a) President

(b) Supreme Court

(c) High Court

(d) None of these

293. Who is the final authority to interpret the Constitution?

(a) The President

(b) The Parliament

(c) The Lok Sabha

(d) The Supreme Court

294. Who was the Chief Justice of India when public Interest Litigation (PIL) was introduced to the Indian judicial system?

(a) M. Hidayatullah

(b) A.M. Ahmadi

(c) P.N. Bhagwati

(d) A.S. Anand

295. Judicial Review's Doctrine of Partial Annulment is related to which article of the Constitution?

(a) Article 13

(b) Article 32

(c) Article 141

(d) Article 246

296. Original jurisdiction of Supreme Court is mentioned in which of the following articles of Indian Constitution?

- (a) Article 131
 - (b) Article 132
 - (c) Article 143
 - (d) Article 148
297. Which article of Indian Constitution provides an advisory jurisdiction to the Supreme Court? **[NDA-2017]**
- (a) Article 129
 - (b) Article 132
 - (c) Article 143
 - (d) Article 32
298. Reasonable restrictions under Article 19(2) can be imposed on the ground of
- (a) Defection
 - (b) Contempt of court
 - (c) Death of the PM
 - (d) Signing of a trade treaty with a country
299. In Indian Constitution the power to issue a writ of 'Habeas corpus' is vested only in-
- (a) The Supreme Court
 - (b) The High Court
 - (c) The Supreme Court and the High Court
 - (d) Lower Courts
300. The Federal court of India was established in
- (a) 1947
 - (b) 1946
 - (c) 1935
 - (d) 1937
301. Judicial Review signifies that the Supreme Court
- (a) has final authority in overall cases
 - (b) can declare a state law as unconstitutional
 - (c) can review cases whose decisions have been given by High Court
 - (d) None of the above
302. Judicial Review in the Indian Constitution is based on which of the following ?
- (a) Rule of law

- (b) Due process of Law
 - (c) Procedure established by law
 - (d) Conventions
303. The Provisions concerning the powers of the Union judiciary in the constitution can be amended by
- (a) Simple majority of the Parliament
 - (b) Two-third majority of the Parliament
 - (c) Two-third majority of the Parliament and the majority of states
 - (d) None of the above
304. Justice is essentially a
- (a) Moral concept
 - (b) Social concept
 - (c) Legal concept
 - (d) Complex concept combining all the above concepts
305. The Supreme Court of India declares by issuing a writ that “respondent was not entitled to an office he was holding or a privilege he was exercising”. Which writ is that?
- (a) Habeas Corpus
 - (b) Quo Warranto
 - (c) Prohibition
 - (d) Certiorari
306. What is the objective advocated for appointment of the National Judicial Commission?
- (a) Training of the judges
 - (b) Reforms in legal system
 - (c) Bringing about transparency and impartiality in the appointment of judges of the highest level.
 - (d) To examine the working period of the judges.
307. How can the number of judges in the Supreme Court in India be increased ?
- (a) Representation from the Supreme Court
 - (b) By amendment of the Constitution
 - (c) By a Parliamentary Act
 - (d) By Presidential notification
308. **Assertion (a)** : A Habeas Corpus writ petition dismissed by the Supreme Court can be admitted by the High Court under article

226 of the Constitution.

Reason (R) : In exercising writ jurisdiction, the powers of the Supreme Court and High Court are concurrent.

- (a) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are individually 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

309. To be eligible to be appointed as a Judge of Supreme Court of India, how long a person should have practised in a High Court?

- (a) 10 Years
- (b) 15 Years
- (c) 12 Years
- (d) 5 Years

310. The number of judges can be modified in the Supreme Court by

- (a) Presidential Order
- (b) Supreme Court by Notification
- (c) Parliament by Law
- (d) Central Government by notification

311. In which year Supreme Court of India came into being?

- (a) 1937 January 28
- (b) 1947 January 28
- (c) 1950 January 28
- (d) 1949 January 28

312. Consider the following statements:

- (a) A tenant can be evicted for abuse or threat to landlord or landlady.
- (b) A father neglected by his son is legally entitled to execute a will bequeathing his property in favour of his relatives.

Which of following sentence (S) is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

313. The Supreme Courts of India enjoys

- (a) original jurisdiction
 - (b) original, appellate and advisory jurisdiction
 - (c) Advisory jurisdiction
 - (d) Appellate and advisory jurisdiction
314. 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) constitutional Jurisdiction
 - (d) original Jurisdiction
315. Which one of the following is correct about the Supreme Court regarding its judgement? **[CDS-2017]**
- (a) It cannot change the judgement
 - (b) Only the Chief Justice of India can change the judgement
 - (c) It can change the judgement
 - (d) Only the Ministry of Law can change the judgement.
316. Which one of the following subjects comes under the common jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and the High Court?
- (a) Protection of the Fundamental Rights
 - (b) Mutual disputes among the states
 - (c) Disputes between Centre and States
 - (d) Protection from the violation of the Constitution
317. All proceedings in the Supreme Court and in every High Court will be in:
- (a) Hindi
 - (b) English
 - (c) Hindi and English
 - (d) Hindi or English
318. The minimum number of judges to sit on the Constitutional Bench or on Bench which gives its advisory opinion on the reference by the President must be:
- (a) One half of the total strength of the Supreme Court
 - (b) Seven
 - (c) Three
 - (d) One-third of the total strength of the court
319. Which is not a correct statement? The Supreme Court:

- (a) is a watch-dog of citizen's liberty
- (b) settles electoral disputes of the President and Vice-President of India
- (c) interprets the Constitution
- (d) protects the Directive Principles of State Policy

320. The main sources of law in India are:

- I. The Constitution
- II. Statutes
- III. Customary law
- IV. Judicial decisions of superior courts

Choose the answer from the code:

- (a) I and II
- (b) I, II and IV
- (c) II and IV
- (d) I, II, III and IV

321. The Constitution allows preventive detention but stipulates:

- (a) that no one should be detained beyond three months unless an Advisory Board authorises detention beyond that period
- (b) that the grounds for detention should be conveyed to the detenu before arresting him
- (c) that the detenu must be produced before the nearest magistrate within a period of 24 hours of his arrest
- (d) All of the above

322. Which of the following articles makes the Supreme Court a Court of Record?

- (a) 127
- (b) 128
- (c) 129
- (d) 130

323. What is the number of Judges (including Chief Justice) in the Supreme Court of India as provided in the Constitution of India?

- (a) 20
- (b) 24
- (c) 26
- (d) 28

324. On which of the following grounds can a Judge of the Supreme Court or a High Court be impeached?

1. Violation of the Constitution
2. Proved misbehaviour
3. Incapacity

Select the correct answer using the codes given below:

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

325. Public Interest Litigation (PIL) may be linked with

- (a) judicial review
- (b) judicial activism
- (c) judicial intervention
- (d) judicial sanctity

326. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer:

1. The original jurisdiction of Supreme Court extends only to any dispute between the government of India and one or more States.
2. The Supreme Court also has an appellate jurisdiction over all courts and tribunals in India
3. The Supreme Court has special advisory jurisdiction in matters which may specifically be referred to it by the president of India

Codes:

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 1 and 3 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) All the above

327. In the following cases, the Supreme Court has no adjudicatory jurisdiction to change the award

- (a) Inter state river water disputes
- (b) Delimitation of constitution
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) Neither (a) nor (b)

328. The minimum number of judges who are to sit for the purpose of deciding any case involving any substantial question of law for the purpose of hearing any reference under Art 143 shall be

- (a) Five
- (b) Seven
- (c) Nine
- (d) Eleven

329. Supreme Court has exclusive jurisdiction under the following article in relation to

- 1. Constitutional cases
- 2. Federal cases
- 3. Cases related to directive principles of state policy
- 4. River water disputes.

Codes:

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

330. Special leave petition power of the Supreme Court does not extend to the following judgements, decrees etc.

- 1. interim order
- 2. Any court or tribunal constituted by or under any law relating to the Armed forces
- 3. Criminal cases.

- (a) 1 and 3 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 3 only
- (d) 2 only

331. Among the three types of alternative dispute resolutions- arbitration, conciliation and mediation, the award is binding in the following

- (a) Arbitration
- (b) Conciliation
- (c) Mediation
- (d) None of these

332. 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) Constitutional jurisdiction
333. The power to enlarge the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India with respect to any matter included in the Union list of legislative powers rests with:
- (a) The President of India
 - (b) The Chief Justice of India
 - (c) The Parliament
 - (d) The Union Ministry of Law
334. The original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India does not extend to which of the following matters?
- (a) between the Government of India and one or more States
 - (b) between the Government of India and any State or States on one side and one or more other States on the other
 - (c) between two or more States, if and in so far as the dispute involves any question (whether of law or fact) on which the existence or extent of a legal right depends
 - (d) dispute arising out of any treaty, agreement, covenant, engagement, sand or other similar instrument
335. Recently the Supreme Court of India issued certain guidelines to put a halt to eve-teasing. In this regard consider the following statements:
1. women cops, in civil uniform, should be deputed at the public places
 2. The court also ordered the states and the UTs to form a uniform law
 3. The eve-teasing can lead to violation of the fundamental rights.
- Which of the following statement given above are correct?
- (a) 1and 2 only
 - (b) 1 and 3 only
 - (c) 2 and 3 only
 - (d) 1, 2 and 3

336. Article 136 of Indian Constitution authorizes the Supreme Court to grant special leave to appeal. Which of the following statement is not correct with respect to 'Appeal by Special Leave'?

[NDA-2017]

- (a) It is a discretionary power of the Supreme Court
- (b) It can be granted against any court or tribunal including the military court
- (c) It can be related to any matter
- (d) None of these

337. Consider the following statements:

1. There is no provision in the Constitution of India for the impeachment of a judge of the High Court or Supreme Court.
2. The parliament is not empowered to discuss the conduct of any judge of the Supreme Court or a High Court and the protection in this regard is applied to his judicial duties as well as his private conduct.

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

338. Consider the following regarding death penalty

1. Indian law permits execution only in the cases of 'rarest of rare' crimes.
2. In India pardoning power of the president with respect to death sentence is decided by the president as per recommendations of the Union Home Ministry.
3. Recently, China, Pakistan, voted against a UN resolution on calling for a ban on capital punishment while India supported the resolution.

Which of the following given statements is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 1 and 2 only
- (c) 2 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 nor 3

339. Which of the following statements are correct regarding the Fast Track Courts (FTCs) in India?

1. The FTCs were started by the Central government pursuant to the observations of the First National Judicial Pay Commission, 1999, the 120th Report of the Law Commission on Manpower Planning in the judiciary,
2. The FTCs are established to expeditiously dispose of long pending cases in the Sessions Courts and long pending cases of undertrial prisoners.
3. When judges were appointed to the FTCs, their service conditions were settled by the framing of rules which were done in consultation with the High Courts of the States.

Select the answer from the code given below:

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) 1 and 2
- (d) All of the above

340. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below :

Assertion (a) : The Supreme Court is a Court of Record.

Reason (R) : Once a Court is made a Court of Record, its power to punish for its contempt necessarily follows from that position.

Codes :

- (a) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are individually 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

341. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below :

Assertion (a) : Judicial Review is a process to restrain the executive or the legislature from exercising power which may not be sanctioned by the Constitution.

Reason (R) : The source of the power of judicial review is Article 13 of the Constitution.

Codes :

- (a) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are individually 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

342. Consider the following statements and select the correct answer from the codes given below :

Assertion (a) : The rule-making power of the Supreme Court is not subject to any law made by the Parliament of India.

Reason (R) : Only an impartial and independent judiciary can protect the rights of the individual without fear or favour.

Codes :

- (a) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A
- (b) Both A and R are individually 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

343. Which of the following statements regarding Supreme Court of India are correct ?

1. It has the power to entertain appeal from any court or tribunal within India.
2. It has the power to deliver advisory opinion on any question of fact or law referred to it by the President.
3. Salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court are subject to vote by the Parliament.
4. Its jurisdiction is binding on all other courts within India.

Select the correct answer from the codes given below :

- (a) 1 and 3
- (b) 2 and 4

(c) 2, 3 and 4

(d) 1, 2 and 4

344. Which of the statement given below is / are correct?

(CDS 2016-I)

1. The ideal of a common civil code is set forth in Article 44 of the Constitution of India
2. In certain respects, the High Courts in India have been given more extensive power than the Supreme Court
3. The Supreme Court of India, the first fully independent Court for the country was set up under the Constitution of India in 1950

Select the correct answer using the code given below :

(a) 1, 2 and 3

(b) 2 and 3 only

(c) 1 only

(d) 3 only

345. Consider the following statements **[NDA 2007-II]**

1. The maximum number of the Judges of the Supreme Court of India is prescribed in the Constitution of India.
2. The maximum number of the Members of the Union Public Service Commission is prescribed in the Constitution of India.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) Only 1

(b) Only 2

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

346. Which one of the following jurisdictions of the Indian judiciary covers Public Interest Litigation?

[NDA 2009-II]

(a) original Jurisdiction

(b) Appellate Jurisdiction

(c) Epistolary Jurisdiction

(d) Advisory Jurisdiction

347. The original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India extends to **[NDA 2011-I]**

(a) treaties and agreements signed by the Government of India

- (b) disputes between the Government of India and one or more States
- (c) disputes relating to implementation of the Directive Principles of State Policy
- (d) a bill passed by the Parliament which is violative of the Constitution

348. Which of the following statements with respect to the judiciary in India is/are correct? **[NDA 2012-I]**

- 1. Unlike in the United States, India has not provided for a double system of courts.
- 2. Under the Constitution of India, there is a single integrated system of courts for the Union as well as the states.
- 3. The organisation of the subordinate judiciary varies slightly from state to state.

Select the correct answer using the codes given below

- (a) Only 1
- (b) 1 and 2
- (c) 2 and 3
- (d) All of these

349. Under which law it is prescribed that all proceedings in the Supreme Court of India shall be in English language?

[NDA 2012-I]

- (a) The Supreme Court Rules, 1966
- (b) A Legislation made by the Parliament
- (c) Article 145 of the Constitution of India
- (d) Article 348 of the Constitution of India

350. Consider the following statements regarding e-courts, launched recently in India **[NDA 2013-I]**

- 1. They will facilitate hearing of cases via video conferencing.
- 2. They will follow the same procedures that are laid out for the bench for hearing appeals in an open court.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

- (a) Only 1
- (b) Only 2
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

351. Power of the Supreme Court of India to decide the dispute between centre and state falls under **[NDA 2013-II]**
- (a) advisory jurisdiction
 - (b) original jurisdiction
 - (c) appellate jurisdiction
 - (d) constitutional jurisdiction
352. Electoral disputes arising out of Presidential and Vice-Presidential Elections are settled by **[NDA 2013-II]**
- (a) Election Commission of India
 - (b) Joint Committee of Parliament
 - (c) Supreme Court of India
 - (d) Speaker of Lok Sabha
353. Which of the following statements about Indian Judiciary is not correct ? **[NDA 2014-II]**
- (a) The Constitution of India has not provided for double system of courts as in the United States
 - (b) The organization of the subordinate judiciary in India varies slightly from State to State
 - (c) Every State in India has separate High Court
 - (d) The Supreme Court has issued direction to constitute an All India Judicial Service to bring about uniformity in designation of officers in criminal and civil side
354. The Supreme Court of India is a 'Court Record'. It implies that **[UP-PCS 2008]**
- (a) It has to keep a record of its decisions.
 - (b) All its decisions have evidentiary value and cannot be questioned in any court
 - (c) It has the power to punish for its contempt
 - (d) No appeal can be made against its decisions.
355. The minimum number of Judges of the Supreme Court required for hearing any case involving interpretation of the Constitution is **[UP-PCS 2012]**
- (a) ten
 - (b) nine
 - (c) seven
 - (d) five

356. A judge of the Supreme Court may resign his office by written a letter to
[UP-PCS 2014]
- (a) the Chief Justice
 - (b) the President
 - (c) the Prime Minister
 - (d) the Law Minister
357. Who among the following shall have the right of audience in all courts in the territory of India in performance of his duties?
[UP-PCS 2015]
- (a) Advocate General
 - (b) Attorney General
 - (c) Additional Advocate General
 - (d) None of the above
358. Chief Justice of a High Court is appointed by the –
- (a) Chief Justice of India
 - (b) President of India
 - (c) Union Public Service Commission
 - (d) A collegium
359. Upto what age, can the judges of Supreme Court serve?
[UK-PSC/FR 2015]
- (a) 62 years
 - (b) 68 years
 - (c) 65 years
 - (d) 70 years
360. Consider the following statements –
1. The oath of the Judges of High Court is administered by the Governor of the State.
 2. The oath of the judges of Supreme Court is administered by the President of India.
- Which of the above statements(s) is/are correct?
- (a) 1 only
 - (b) 2 only
 - (c) Both 1 and 2
 - (d) None of the above
361. In which year was the Collegium System for the appointment of Judges adopted by the Supreme Court of India

?

[UK-PSC 2016]

- (a) 1993
- (b) 1996
- (c) 2000
- (d) 2004

362. Match it –

[Chhatisgarsh-PSC 2016]

- (a) Habeas Corpus
- (b) Mandamces
- (c) Prohibition
- (d) Certiorary
- (e) Quo - Warranto
- (i) Be more fully informed
- (ii) By which authority
- (iii) We command
- (iv) Let us have the body
- (v) Writto Subordinate Courts

	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)
(a)	(ii)	(iv)	(v)	(iii)	(i)
(b)	(iv)	(iii)	(v)	(ii)	(i)
(c)	(iv)	(iii)	(v)	(i)	(ii)
(d)	(iv)	(v)	(iii)	(i)	(ii)

363. Power of Judicial review rests with –

- (a) The Supreme Court of India
- (b) The High Courts
- (c) Law Commission
- (d) Both (a) and (b)

364. In India, Judicial Review implies

[IAS 2017]

- (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 Legislatures.
- (c) the power of the Judiciary to review all the legislative enactments before they are assented to by the President.