

# **ROY'S INSTITUTE OF COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION**

## **RRB NTPC GRADUATE & UNDER GRADUATE CBT-1**

# **INDIAN CONSTITUTION**

# HANDOUT - 2

1. Which is at the apex of the three tier system of Panchayati Raj?  
a) Gram Sabha                    b) Gram Panchayat                    c) Zila Parishad                    d) Panchayat Samiti
  2. Mandal Panchayats were recommended by –  
a) Balwant Rai Mehta Committee **1957**                    b) Narasimhan Committee  
c) Ashok Mehta Committee **1977**                    d) Vengal Rao Committee
  3. Who is to conduct the elections to the Panchayats and Municipalities? **Art. 243ZA**  
a) State Government                    b) Central Government  
c) State Election Commission                    d) Central Election Commission
  4. The local self-governing institution for a town with a population of twelve thousand and above is known as –  
a) Municipal Corporation                    b) National Area Committee  
c) Municipal Committee                    d) Zila Parishad
  5. Which one of the following Articles of the Constitution of India makes a specific mention of Village Panchayats –  
a) Article 19                    b) Article 21                    c) Article 40                    d) Article 246
  6. The Mayor to the Municipal Corporation is elected by – **DPSP,**  
a) all the elected representatives of the Corporation **Mayor - in - Council**  
b) the elected representatives together with Elder-men who are elected by these representatives  
c) the voters of all the constituencies in the city directly  
d) elected representatives of the Corporation and the elected members of State Legislative Assemblies
  7. The tenure of Gram Panchayat and Nagarpalika shall be for –  
a) three years                    b) four years  
c) five years, unless dissolved earlier                    **1st**                    d) co-extensive with the term of Legislative Assembly
  8. The Panchayats are authorised –  
a) to levy taxes, duties, levy and appropriate the same  
b) the Panchayats have no power to levy taxes  
c) the Panchayats are entitled to only grants from the Government  
d) to levy, collect and appropriate such taxes, duties tolls and fees as they are authorised by the Governments

9. Which state was the first to establish the Panchayati Raj system?
- a) Madhya Pradesh      b) Andhra Pradesh      c) Bihar      **d) Rajasthan**  
**2nd Oct | 1959**
10. In 1986, the Rajiv Gandhi Government appointed a Committee on "Revitalisation of Panchayati Raj Institutions for Democracy and Development" under the Chairmanship of –
- a) L. M. Singhvi**      b) G. V. K. Rao      c) V. N. Gadgil      d) Ashok Mehta
11. The Comptroller and Auditor General can be removed from office – **Constitutional**
- a) in the same way as the President can be removed  
**b) in the same manner as that prescribed for the removal of a Supreme Court Judge**  
c) by the President on a report by the Supreme Court      **Guardian of Public**  
d) in none of the above ways
12. The members of UPSC hold the office –
- a) during the pleasure of President  
b) as long as they enjoy confidence in Parliament  
c) for life or till they attain the age of 70 years  
**d) for the term of six years or till they attain the age of 65 years**
13. The members of a State Public Service Commission can be removed by the –
- a) Governor on a report by the Supreme Court      b) Governor on a resolution passed by Parliament  
**c) President on a report by the Supreme Court** **Art. 317**      d) President on a resolution passed by Parliament
14. The duties of the CAG is determined by the –
- a) President      b) Prime Minister      **c) Parliament**      d) None of these
15. The salary and allowances of the CAG is drawn from –
- a) Consolidated Fund of State      **b) Consolidated Fund of India**  
c) Contingency Fund of India      d) Contingency Fund of State
16. The members of the National Commission for SC and ST are appointed by the –
- a) Prime Minister      **b) President**      c) Governor      d) Supreme Court
17. All India Services can be created by the – **Art. 312, Ifos (1966)**
- a) President      b) U.P.S.C.      **c) Parliament**      d) Prime Minister
18. The functions of the UPSC are mentioned under –
- a) Article 320**      b) Article 325      c) Article 321      d) Article 322
19. Duration of the members of UPSC is –
- a) 4 years      b) 5 years      **c) 6 years**      d) None of these

20. A Joint Public Service Commission for two or more States can be established by –  
a) The concerned States  
b) An Act of Parliament  
c) The Union Public Service Commission  
d) The Government of India

21. The chairman and members of Joint Public Service Commission are appointed by the –  
a) President  
b) Governor  
c) Prime Minister  
d) None of these

22. Kakasaheb Kalelkar Commission submitted its report to the Government in –  
a) 1955 Estd. 1953  
b) 1956  
c) 1957  
d) 1960

23. The members of State PSC can stay in their offices for a maximum period of –  
a) 4 years  
b) 6 years  
c) upto the age of 65 years  
d) All of these

24. The retirement age of the members of UPSC is –  
a) 60 years  
b) 61 years  
c) 62 years  
d) 65 years

25. The members of the UPSC enjoy a rank like –  
a) Chief Justice of Supreme Court  
b) Chief Justice of High Court  
c) Ordinary Judge of High Court  
d) Ordinary Judge of Supreme Court

26. Which of the following States has highest seat reserved for scheduled caste in the Lok Sabha?  
a) Jharkhand  
b) Chhattisgarh  
c) Madhya Pradesh  
d) Uttar Pradesh

27. 27% OBC reservation is given for –  
a) All OBCs  
b) Creamy Layer OBCs  
c) Non Creamy Layer OBCs  
d) Those which will be determined by the President

28. Special provision with respect to educational grants for the benefit of Anglo Indian community has been made under which of the following Articles?  
a) 305  
b) 315  
c) 336  
d) 337

29. The claims of SCs and STs are to be taken in to consideration while making appointments to services and posts in connection with the affairs of the Union or of a State - This has been stated under –  
a) Article 330  
b) Article 334  
c) Article 335  
d) Article 341

30. The CAG audits the accounts of –  
a) State Governments only  
b) Union Government only  
c) Union and State Governments  
d) Municipal Corporations only

31. Which of the following is not audited by the CAG?  
a) Indian Railways  
b) Local bodies (Panchayats and Municipalities)  
c) Public sector companies  
d) Private companies

32. Which constitutional principle is protected by the role of the CAG?  
a) Parliamentary supremacy  
b) Judicial review  
c) Separation of powers  
d) Accountability of the executive to the legislature

33. Under which Article is the Union Public Service Commission established?
- a) Article 315      b) Article 320      c) Article 324      d) Article 330
34. National Commission for Backward Classes has been accorded as Constitutional status by –
- a) 101st CAA      b) 102nd CAA **Art. 338B**      c) 103rd CAA      d) 104th CAA
35. National Commission for SCs is a –
- a) Constitutional Body **Art. 338**      b) Extra Constitutional Body  
c) Statutory Body      d) Non-Statutory Body
36. In 1989 which committee recommended constitutional recognition for the local government bodies?
- a) Vasudev Committee      b) PK Thungon Committee  
c) Vaghul Committee      d) AK Mathur Committee
37. The three-tier system of Panchayati Raj was first recommended by the \_\_\_\_\_ in 1957.
- a) Ashok Mehta Committee      b) Balwant Rai Mehta Committee  
c) GKV Rao Committee      d) LM Singhvi Committee
38. Which was the first state to implement a 10% reservation in government jobs and higher education for the Economically Weaker Section?
- a) Uttar Pradesh      b) Maharashtra      c) Madhya Pradesh      d) Gujarat
39. In which of the following elections are one-third of the seats reserved for women?
- a) Rajya Sabha      b) Panchayati Raj      c) State Legislative Council      d) All of these
40. In which year was the Panchayats (Extension to the Scheduled Areas) Act (PESA act) passed in India?
- a) 1996      b) 1990      c) 1992      d) 1994
41. Which of the following types of government is the closest to the common people?
- a) Central Government      b) Police Administration      c) Local Government      d) State Government
42. According to the Constitution of India, the minimum age requirement for being a member of Panchayats is –
- a) 18 years      b) 28 years      c) 24 years      d) 21 years
43. Who among the following exercises the Constitutional powers and duties in relation to the accounts of the Union and the State Governments?
- a) The Vice President of India b) The Prime Minister of India  
c) The Comptroller and Auditor General of India      d) The President of India
44. Which of the following is NOT a body of the urban local body administration?
- a) Municipality      b) Nagar Panchayat      c) Municipal Corporation      d) Zila panchayat
45. The Chairman of the Block Panchayat Samiti is elected by the –
- a) Village Pradhan      b) Members of the Zila Panchayat  
c) Members of the Samiti      d) Members of the State Legislative Assembly

46. Which of the following has the authority to create a municipality, municipal corporation, or panchayat in a given area?
- a) Divisional Commissioner   b) District Collector   c) State Government   d) Central Government
47. The 73rd Amendment of the Constitution of India enables the States with a population of less than 20 lakhs to have a minimum \_\_\_\_\_ structure in the local governance of the State.
- a) union rule   b) three-tier   c) two-tier   d) one-tier
48. When was K Sanjay Murthy sworn in as the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India by the president of India?
- a) February 2025   b) December 2024   c) November 2024   d) April 2025
49. Which of the following Articles of the Indian Constitution provides for the power of the President to specify the Scheduled Tribes under the Constitution?
- a) Article 336   b) Article 343   c) Article 340   d) Article 342
50. The UPSC can be consulted on –
- a) Disciplinary matters affecting a person serving under the Government of India  
b) Matters related to the conduct of elections  
c) Financial matters  
d) Legal disputes between states