

ROY'S INSTITUTE OF COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION

RRB NTPC GRADUATE & UNDER GRADUATE CBT-1

INDIAN CONSTITUTION

HANDOUT - 1

- The maximum strength of the Legislative Assembly of a State is —
 a) 400 b) 450 c) 500 Art. 170 d) 550
- The Governor holds office during— Art. 156(1)
 a) 5 years b) Pleasure of the President c) 6 years d) 4 years
- The minimum age for becoming Governor is—
 a) 25 years b) 30 years c) 35 years d) 40 years
- The Supreme Court of India consists of—
 a) 1 Chief Justice and 20 Judges Structure will be determined by - b) 1 Chief Justice and 33 Judges c) 1 Chief Justice and 10 Judges d) 1 Chief Justice and 15 Judges
- The High Court of a State is established under—
 a) Article 214 b) Article 215 C.O.R c) Article 216 d) Article 217
- Advocate General of a State is appointed by— WB - Kishore Dutta
 a) Chief Minister b) Governor c) President d) Speaker
- The Attorney General of India is appointed under—
 a) Article 74 b) Article 76 c) Article 78 d) Article 80
- The Governor can reserve a bill for consideration of— Art. 200
 a) Prime Minister b) Chief Minister c) President d) Parliament
- The High Court can issue writs under— 5 types
 a) Article 32 SCI b) Article 226 c) Article 214 d) Article 136
- The Legislative Council is a—
 a) Permanent House b) Temporary House c) Joint House d) None of these
- Which of the following is NOT a writ?
 a) Mandamus b) Certiorari c) Habeas Corpus d) Curia Regis

12. The Attorney General of India can—
 a) Vote in Parliament **b) Speak in Parliament** c) Contest elections d) Head Judiciary
13. The Chief Justice of High Court is appointed by—
 a) Governor **b) President** c) Prime Minister d) Chief Minister
14. Governor submits his resignation to—
 a) Chief Minister **b) President** c) Prime Minister d) Vice President
15. Who is the highest law officer of a State?
 a) Chief Secretary **b) Advocate General** c) Law Minister d) Legal Advisor
16. Who can remove the Attorney General of India?
a) President b) Prime Minister c) Chief Justice d) Parliament
17. The number of High Courts in India (2025) is—
 a) 22 **b) 25** c) 28 d) 20
18. Legislative Council in a State can be abolished by— **Art. 169**
a) Parliament b) Governor c) Chief Minister d) State Assembly
19. The Supreme Court is the guardian of—
 a) Directive Principles **b) Constitution**
 c) Fundamental Duties d) Fundamental Rights only
20. A Judge of the Supreme Court can resign by addressing resignation to—
a) President b) Prime Minister c) Chief Justice d) Speaker
21. The first woman Judge of the Supreme Court was—
a) Fatima Beevi b) Leila Seth c) Anna Chandy d) Sujata Manohar
22. Impeachment of a Supreme Court judge requires— **Removal**
 a) Simple majority **b) 2/3rd majority** c) Absolute majority d) None of these
23. The power of judicial review is vested in— **USA To check the constitutional**
 a) Parliament **b) Supreme Court** c) President d) Prime Minister
24. Which Article provides for the Supreme Court of India?
 a) Article 123 **b) Article 124** c) Article 125 d) Article 126
25. The highest court in a State is—
 a) District Court b) Sessions Court **c) High Court** d) Supreme Court
26. The Governor must take an oath before entering office administered by—
 a) President **b) Chief Justice of High Court**
 c) Chief Minister d) Speaker

27. How many types of writs can a High Court issue?
a) 4 **b) 5** c) 6 d) 3
28. The term of a member of Legislative Council is— **Vidhan**
a) 3 years b) 5 years **c) 6 years** d) 7 years
29. Which court has original jurisdiction in disputes between Centre and States?
a) High Court **b) Supreme Court** **Art. 131** c) District Court d) Civil Court
30. Who is known as the “First Law Officer of India”?
a) Chief Justice **b) Attorney General** c) Law Minister d) Solicitor General
31. The retirement age of High Court Judge is—
a) 60 **b) 62** c) 65 d) 58
32. The Governor can appoint—
a) Advocate General b) Attorney General c) Supreme Court Judge d) President’s Secretary
33. The power to pardon death sentence lies with—
a) Governor **b) President** **Art. 72** c) Supreme Court d) Law Minister
34. Which writ means “To have the body of”?
a) Mandamus **b) Habeas Corpus** c) Certiorari d) Quo Warranto
35. Who can extend the jurisdiction of a High Court? **Union List**
a) Parliament b) President c) Governor d) Supreme Court
36. A State Bill becomes law after— **Art. 200**
a) Governor signs b) Speaker signs c) Chief Minister signs d) Advocate General signs
37. Governor can promulgate ordinance when— **Art. 213**
a) Assembly is in session **b) Assembly not in session** c) At any time d) On CM’s request
38. Which of the following is NOT a function of the Governor?
a) To summon the Legislature b) To dissolve the Legislative Assembly
c) To appoint the Chief Justice of High Court d) To address the State Legislature
39. The salary of a High Court Judge is charged on—
a) Consolidated Fund of India **b) Consolidated Fund of the State**
c) Contingency Fund of India d) State Budget
40. Who was the first Attorney General of India?
a) M. C. Setalvad b) C. K. Daphtary c) Niren De d) Soli Sorabjee
41. The first woman Governor of an Indian State was—
a) Sarojini Naidu **UP** b) Vijayalakshmi Pandit c) Sucheta Kriplani d) Indira Gandhi

42. Who administers the oath of office to the Chief Justice of India?
a) Prime Minister **b) President** c) Vice President d) Senior-most Judge
43. The Advocate General holds office—
a) For 5 years **b) During the pleasure of the Governor**
c) For 6 years d) Till age 65
44. The Governor's discretionary power does NOT include— **Art. 163(1)**
a) Reserving a Bill for President **b) Dissolving Assembly**
c) Giving assent to Money Bill d) Recommending President's Rule
45. The Attorney General cannot—
a) Attend Parliament **b) Vote in Parliament**
c) Give legal advice d) Represent the Union Government
46. Who has the final authority to interpret the Constitution?
a) Parliament **b) Supreme Court** c) President d) Law Commission
47. Who is the custodian of the Contingency Fund of the State? **Art. 267(2)**
a) Finance Minister **b) Governor** c) Chief Secretary d) Comptroller
48. The Chief Justice of India is removed by—
a) President after Parliamentary procedure b) Prime Minister
c) Chief Minister d) Parliament by simple majority
49. The Governor is authorised to promulgate an ordinance under the—
a) Article 123 **b) Article 213** c) Article 163 d) Article 164
50. The judges of the Supreme Court should have experienced as a judge of any High Court at least for –
a) 5 years b) 10 years c) 15 years d) 20 years