

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

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

# **INDIAN CONSTITUTION**

# HANDOUT - 1

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—  
 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—  
 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



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