

LJ Institute of Engineering and Technology, Ahmedabad.
Constitution of India(CI) Question Bank (SEM-III)

Note : This question bank is only for reference purpose. LJU Test question paper may not be completely set from this question bank.

Sr. No.	unit_ number	question_text	answer_text	marks	option1	option2	option3	option4
1	1	Under which Act, the provision for establishment of Supreme court at Calcutta was made?	a	1	Regulating Act, 1773	Pitt's India Act, 1784	Charter Act, 1833	Government of India Act, 1858
2	1	Which Act provided for the establishment of Public Service Commission?	c	1	Government of India Act, 1858	Indian Council Act, 1909	Government of India Act, 1919	Government of India Act, 1935
3	1	Which of the following Act provided for the establishment of Federal Court?	c	1	Indian Council Act, 1909	Government of India Act, 1919	Government of India Act, 1935	Indian Independence Act, 1947
4	1	Under which Act, commercial activities of East India Company was put to an end?	a	1	Charter Act, 1833	Charter Act, 1853	Indian Council Act, 1861	Indian Council Act, 1909
5	1	Who introduced the Portfolio system in India?	d	1	Lord Mountbatten	John Simon	Lord William Bentick	Lord Canning
6	1	Which of the following Act is known as "An Act for the Better Government of India"?	b	1	Charter Act, 1853	Government of India Act, 1858	Indian Council Act, 1861	Indian Council Act, 1892
7	1	Which Act is known as Morley-Minto Reforms?	a	1	Indian Council Act, 1909	Government of India Act, 1919	Government of India Act, 1935	Indian Independence Act, 1947
8	1	Government of India Act,1919 is known as:	c	1	Morley-Minto Reforms	An Act for the Better Government of India	Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms	First War of Independence
9	1	Which of the following Act introduced "Provincial Autonomy"?	c	1	Indian Council Act, 1909	Government of India Act, 1919	Government of India Act, 1935	Indian Independence Act, 1947
10	1	The trade monopoly of East India company was put to an end by:	c	1	Regulating Act, 1773	Pitt's India Act, 1784	Charter Act, 1813	Charter Act, 1833
11	1	Which of the following Act provided for the partition of India and creation of two independent dominions of India and Pakistan?	d	1	Indian Council Act, 1909	Government of India Act, 1919	Government of India Act, 1935	Indian Independence Act, 1947
12	1	Under which Act, British Government taken first step to control and Regulate the affairs of East India Company?	a	1	Regulating Act, 1773	Pitt's India Act, 1784	Charter Act, 1813	Government of India Act, 1919
13	1	The Indian Legislature was made bicameral for the first time by:	d	1	Government of India Act, 1858	Indian Council Act, 1861	Indian Council Act, 1909	Government of India Act, 1919
14	1	Under which Act, the concept of 'Separate Electorate'(Communal Representation) was introduced?	b	1	Indian Council Act, 1861	Indian Council Act, 1909	Government of India Act, 1919	Government of India Act, 1935
15	1	Which of the following statement is correct about the Government of India Act,1858?	b	1	This Act abolished the commercial activities of East India Company.	It ended the system of double Government by abolishing the Board of Control and Board of Directors.	It abolished Dyarchy in the provinces and introduced 'Provincial Autonomy' in its place .	It ended the trade monopoly of East India Company .
16	1	Which Act introduced local representation in the Indian(Central) Legislative Council for the first time?	d	1	Regulating Act, 1773	Pitt's India Act, 1784	Charter Act, 1833	Charter Act, 1853
17	1	Dyarchy was introduced under which Act:	c	1	Indian Council Act, 1909	Government of India Act, 1858	Government of India Act, 1919	Government of India Act, 1935
18	1	Government of India Act,1935 provided for the establishment of:	a	1	Federal Court	Supreme Court	Legislative Council	Public Service Commission
19	1	Consider the following: 1. The Regulating Act of 1773 was passed by British Parliament to control the territories of East India Company. 2. It provided for the establishment of Supreme Court at Calcutta. Which of the above statement is correct about Regulating Act of 1773?	c	1	Only 1	Only 2	Both 1 and 2	Neither 1 nor 2
20	1	Which of the following act ended the british rule in India and declared India as an independent and sovereign state?	d	1	Indian Council Act, 1909	Government of India Act, 1919	Government of India Act, 1935	Indian Independence Act, 1947
21	1	Under which Act, the System of double government was put to an end by abolishing the Board of Control and Court of Directors?	c	1	Charter Act, 1853	Indian Council Act, 1861	Government of India Act, 1858	Indian Council Act, 1892
22	1	To rectify the defects of the Regulating Act of 1773, the British Parliament has passed following act:	a	1	Amending Act, 1781	Pitt's India Act, 1784	Charter Act, 1813	Charter Act, 1833

23	1	Indian Council Act,1909 introduced the following system:	c	1	Dyarchy	Bicameral Legislature	Separate Electorate	Provincial Autonomy
24	1	Amending Act of 1781 is known as:	a	1	Act of Settlement	Mountbatten Plan	An Act for the Better Government of India	Sepoy Mutiny
25	1	India is a democratic republic, because	b	1	there is independence of judiciary	the Head of the State is elected by the people	the Head of the State is elected by the people	the Head of the State is elected by the people
26	1	India opted for a federal form of government because of	c	1	vast-territory	cultural integration	linguistic and regional diversity	administrative convenience
27	1	Indian Constitution is:	d	1	Quasi Federal	Unitary	Presidential	Federal
28	1	Preamble means?	d	1	the preface of a book	the head of a body	the top most portion of any thing	preface, introduction especially that of an act of Parliament stating its aims & objectives
29	1	The Preamble of the Indian Constitution serves the purpose of?	d	1	pointing out what the people expect the Government of India to accomplish	indicating that the authority of the Government is derived from the people	helping judges to interpret various provisions of the Constitution properly	All of these
30	1	Which one of the following countries does not possess a written constitution?	b	1	Switzerland	Britain	U.S.A.	Soviet Union
31	1	Which one of the following is not an essential feature of a good constitution?	d	1	Comprehensiveness	Written character	Flexibility	Independence of judiciary
32	1	An unwritten constitution is	b	1	Wholly unwritten	Mostly unwritten	Contains only some unwritten portions	Declared as unwritten by the constituent Assembly
33	1	In a country with a written constitution the constitution is	c	1	Inferior to the laws of the Parliament	Superior to the laws of the Parliament	At par with the laws of the Parliament	None of these
34	1	A constitution is known as flexible	a	1	If it can be amended by the ordinary lawmaking procedure	It the states alone can amend the constitution	If the procedure for the amendment of constitution is simple than the ordinary lawmaking procedure	If it is difficult to amend
35	1	A flexible constitution is found in	a	1	Britain	U.S.A.	India	Soviet Union
36	1	A rigid constitution	c	1	Cannot be amended	Cannot be amended	Can be amended through a special process which is difficult than the ordinary lawmaking process	Can be amended through a procedure which is easier than, the ordinary law making procedure
37	1	Which one of the followings is not a feature of constitutionalism?	b	1	Limited Government	Supremacy of individual	Supremacy of Law	Division of powers
38	1	What is the meaning of "social equality" in the Indian Constitution?	c	1	Lack of opportunities	Lack of equality	Equal opportunities for all sections of the societies	None of the following
39	1	Which of the following word has not been written in the preamble of the Indian Constitution?	d	1	Sovereign	Socialist	Democratic	Indians
40	1	What is the true meaning of "Secular"?	a	1	All religions are equal in the eyes of the government	Special importance to a religion related to minorities	One religion is promoted by the government	None of the following
41	1	The Indian Constitution is regarded as	d	1	federal	unitary	parliamentary	federal in form and unitary in spirit
42	1	Secularism means	d	1	suppression of all religions	freedom of worship to minorities	separation of religion from State	a system of political and social philosophy that does not favour any particular religious faith
43	1	In a Federal State	d	1	States are more powerful than the Centre	Centre is more powerful than States	a Presidential form of government functions	Constitution effects division of powers between the Centre and States with safeguards against transgression of jurisdiction

44	1	The Preamble of the Indian Constitution reads	d	1	We, the people of India – adopt, enact and give to India this Constitution'	We, the people of Constituent Assembly –adopt, enact and give to India this Constitution	We, the citizens of India – adopt, enact and give to ourselves this Constitution	We, the people of India – in our Constituent Assembly – adopt, enact and give to ourselves this Constitution
45	1	The Constitution of India is designed to work as a unitary government	b	1	in normal times	in times of Emergency	when the Parliament so desires	at the will of the President
46	1	Which one of the following statements regarding the Preamble is correct?	a	1	It is not enforceable in a court of law	the Supreme Court has recently ruled that it is not a part of the Constitution	It has been amended twice	All the above are correct
47	1	India opted for a federal form of government because of	c	1	vast-territory	cultural integration	linguistic and regional diversity	administrative convenience
48	1	The Indian Constitution closely follows the constitutional system of	b	1	USA	UK	Switzerland	Russia
49	1	Which of the following describes India as a Secular State?	d	1	Fundamental Rights	Ninth Schedule	Directive Principles	Preamble to the Constitution
50	1	The Preamble of the Constitution of India envisages that	d	1	The Preamble of the Constitution of India envisages that	it could be abrogated or wiped out from the Constitution	it does not acknowledge, recognise or proclaim anything about the Constitution	it has separate entity in the Constitution
51	2	The following are enshrined in the Preamble to the Constitution of India: 1. Equality of status and opportunity. 2. Liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship. 3. Justice—social, economic and political. 4. Fraternity assuring the dignity of the individual. 5. Unity and integrity of the Nation. Which one of the following is the correct order in which they appear in the Preamble?	b	1	5, 1, 2, 4, 3	3, 2, 1, 4, 5	3, 1, 2, 5, 4	1, 2, 4, 3, 5
52	2	The philosophical postulates of the Constitution of India are based on:	b	1	Nehru Report, 1928.	Objectives Resolution of Pandit Nehru, 1947.	Mahatma Gandhi's article 'Independence in Young India', 1922.	Indian National Congress's Resolution for Complete Independence, 1929.
53	2	The Preamble to the Indian Constitution is:	c	1	Not a part of the Constitution.	A part of the Constitution but it neither confers any powers nor imposes any duties nor can it be of any use in interpreting other provisions of the Constitution.	A part of the Constitution and can be of use in interpreting other provisions of the Constitution in cases of ambiguity.	A part of the Constitution and it confers powers and imposes duties as any other provisions of the Constitution.
54	2	Which one of the following statements is correct? The Preamble to the Indian Constitution declares the resolve of the people of India to secure to all its citizens:	c	1	Freedom of residence anywhere in the country.	Right to establish and administer educational institutions of choice.	Liberty of belief, faith and worship.	Right to education at primary level.
55	2	The term "economic justice" in the Preamble to the Constitution of India, is a resolution for:	a	1	Equal distribution of wealth.	Economy in the administration of justice.	Socio-economic revolution.	Cheap justice to the poor.
56	2	The text of the Preamble to the Constitution of India aims to secure:	c	1	Fundamental rights to all individuals.	Fundamental duties to citizens of India.	Dignity of the individual and unity and integrity of the nation.	Security of service to Government servants.
57	2	Which of the following terms was not included in a 'Union of Trinity' by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar in his concluding speech in the Constituent Assembly?	b	1	Liberty	Flexibility	Equality	Fraternity
58	2	The words "Socialist" and "Secular" were inserted in the Preamble by the:	c	1	Fifteenth Amendment	Thirty-ninth Amendment	Forty-second Amendment	Forty-fourth Amendment

59	2	The sequence in which the given terms are mentioned in the Preamble to the Constitution of India is:	a	1	Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic, Republic	Socialist, Secular, Sovereign, Democratic, Republic	Secular, Sovereign, Democratic, Socialist, Republic	Sovereign, Democratic, Secular, Socialist, Republic
60	2	The Preamble to the Constitution of India:	b	1	Is not a part of the Constitution.	Indicates the objectives to be achieved.	Cannot be amended by the Parliament.	Is a source of authority of the Constitution of India.
61	2	The Cabinet Mission to India was headed by	c	1	Stafford Cripps	A.V. Alexander	Lord Pethick Lawrence	Hugh Gaitskill
62	2	The Constitution of India was adopted by the	c	1	Governor General	British Parliament	Constituent Assembly	Parliament of India
63	2	The Constituent Assembly for undivided India first met on	b	1	6th December, 1946	9th December, 1946	20th February, 1947	3rd June, 1947
64	2	Who among the following was the Constitutional adviser to the Constituent Assembly of India?	a	1	Dr. B.N. Rao	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar	K.M. Munshi	M.C. Setalvad
65	2	The Constitution of India was enacted by a Constituent Assembly set up	b	1	under the Indian Independence Act, 1947	under the Cabinet Mission Plan, 1946	through a resolution of the provisional government	by the Indian National Congress
66	2	The Constituent Assembly which framed the Constitution for Independent India was set up in	b	1	1945	1946	1947	1949
67	2	Who presided over the inaugural meeting of the Constituent Assembly of India?	a	1	Sachidananda Sinha	B. R. Ambedkar	Dr. Rajendra Prasad	P. Upendra
68	2	Who among the following was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Indian Constitution?	d	1	Rajendra Prasad	Tej Bahadur Sapru	C. Rajagopalachari	B. R. Ambedkar
69	2	How long did the Constituent Assembly take to finally pass the Constitution?	d	1	about 6 months in 1949	exactly a year since Nov 26, 1948	about 2 years since Aug 15, 1947	about 3 years since Dec 9, 1946
70	2	Who was the President of the Constituent Assembly?	b	1	Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru	Dr. Rajendra Prasad	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar	C. Rajagopalachari
71	2	The most profound influence on the drafting of the Indian Constitution was exercised by the	c	1	U.S. Constitution	British Constitution	Government of India Act, 1935	French ideals of Liberty and Fraternity
72	2	The design of the National Flag was adopted by the Constituent Assembly of India in	c	1	July, 1948	July, 1950	July, 1947	August, 1947
73	2	Which one of the following Acts formally introduced the principles of elections for the first time?	a	1	Indian Councils Act, 1909	Government of India Act, 1919	Government of India Act, 1935	Indian Independence Act, 1947
74	2	The office of Governor General of India was created by	c	1	Charter Act, 1813	Charter Act, 1833	Government of India Act, 1858	Government of India Act, 1935
75	2	Who among the following is known as the Father of the Indian Constitution?	a	1	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar	Mahatma Gandhi	Jawaharlal Nehru	Vallabhbhai Patel
76	2	Who proposed the Preamble before the Drafting Committee of the Constitution?	a	1	Jawaharlal Nehru	B.R. Ambedkar	B.N. Rao	Mahatma Gandhi
77	2	The first session of the Constituent Assembly was held in	d	1	Bombay	Calcutta	Lahore	New Delhi
78	2	Consider the following statements: 1. The Parliament is empowered to alter the boundaries of any existing State of India. 2. A Bill pertaining to the alteration of the boundaries of any existing State of India can be introduced only in the Rajya Sabha and only on the recommendation of the President of India. Which one of the statements given above is/are correct?	a	1	Only 1	Only 2	Both 1 and 2	Neither 1 nor 2
79	2	Consider the following with respect to the Union of India: 1. Formation of the State of Nagaland. 2. States Reorganisation Act. 3. Formation of the State of Haryana. 4. Formation of the State of Gujarat. Which one of the following is the correct chronological order of the above?	d	1	4-2-3-1	2-4-3-1	4-2-1-3	2-4-1-3
80	2	The boundary of a State in India can be altered through the procedure laid down in:	d	1	Article 368	Article 130	Article 70	Article 3
81	2	In 1953, Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru announced the formation of a Commission to study the reorganization of states on a linguistic basis under the chairmanship of:	c	1	T.T. Krishnamachari	Vallabhbhai Patel	Fazl Ali	G.B. Pant

82	2	The Parliament of India passed the States Reorganisation Act in 1956 to create:	c	1	16 States and 3 Union Territories	15 States and 5 Union Territories	14 States and 6 Union Territories	24 States and 9 Union Territories
83	2	The States of the Indian Union can be reorganised or their boundaries altered by:	a	1	The Union Parliament by a simple majority in the ordinary process of legislation.	Two-thirds majority of both the Houses of Parliament.	Two-thirds majority of both the Houses of Parliament and the consent of the legislature of the concerned States.	An executive order of the Union Government with the consent of the concerned State Governments.
84	2	The Constitution of India divided the states of India in categories A, B, C and D in the year 1950. In this context which of the following statements is correct?	c	1	The Chief Commissioner was the executive head of category A states. The Rajpramukh was the executive head of category B states. The Governor was the executive head of categories C and D states.	The Rajpramukh was the executive head of category A states. The Chief Commissioner was the executive head of categories B and C states. The Governor was the executive head of the category D states.	The Governor was the executive head of category A states. The Rajpramukh was the executive head of category B states. The Chief Commissioner was the executive head of categories C and D states.	The Governor was the executive head of category A states. The Chief Commissioner was the executive head of category B states. The Rajpramukh was the executive head of categories C and D states.
85	2	Who among the following was the head of the Linguistic Provinces Commission appointed in the year 1948, to enquire into the desirability of linguistic provinces?	b	1	Jawaharlal Nehru	Justice S.K. Dhar	Justice Fazl Ali	Pattabhi Sitaramayya
86	2	What is the correct chronological order in which the following States of the Indian Union were created or granted full statehood? 1. Andhra Pradesh 2. Nagaland 3. Maharashtra 4. Haryana Select the correct answer using the codes given below:	c	1	1-3-4-2	3-1-2-4	1-3-2-4	3-1-4-2
87	2	Who, among the following, was not a member of the States Reorganisation Commission (SRC) appointed by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru ?	b	1	Justice Fazl Ali	Potti Sriramulu	K.M. Panikkar	Hridayanath Kunzru
88	2	Consider the following statements with reference to the linguistic reorganisation of states in independent India: 1. The separate state of Andhra for the Telugu people came into existence in 1953. 2. Jawaharlal Nehru was particularly in favour of the movement for linguistic reorganisation of states that came in the wake of the success of the Andhra movement. Which one of the statements given above is/are correct?	a	1	Only 1	Only 2	Both 1 and 2	Neither 1 nor 2
89	2	Who among the following was not a member of the Constituent Assembly?	c	1	Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel	Acharya J.B. Kriplani	Lok Nayak Jayprakash Narayan	K.M. Munshi
90	2	The first effort at drafting a Dominion Status Constitution for India was made in response to the	c	1	Minto-Morley Reforms	Montague-Chelmsford Reforms	Simon Commission	First Round Table Conference
91	2	Consider the following statements: 1. A person who was born on 26th January, 1951 in Rangoon, whose father was a citizen of India by birth at the time of his birth, is deemed to be an Indian citizen by descent. 2. A person who was born on 1st July, 1988 in Itanagar, whose mother is a citizen of India at the time of his birth but the father was not, is deemed to be a citizen of India by birth. Which one of the statements given above is/are correct?	c	1	Only 1	Only 2	Both 1 and 2	Neither 1 nor 2

92	2	Under the Citizenship Act, 1955, by which of the following ways can a person become a citizen of India? 1. By birth 2. By descent 3. By registration 4. By nationalisation 5. By incorporation of territory Select the correct answer using the codes given below:	c	1	1, 2, 3, 4 and 5	1 and 2	1, 2, 3 and 5	3, 4 and 5
93	2	Which of the following Articles of the Indian Constitution deal with citizenship in India?	c	1	Articles 333 to 337	Articles 17 to 20	Articles 5 to 11	Articles 1 to 4
94	2	In which of the following years, the Citizenship Act, 1955 has been amended? 1. 1986 2. 1992 3. 2003 4. 2005 Select the correct answer using the codes given below:	c	1	2, 3 and 4	1, 2 and 4	1, 2, 3 and 4	1, 2 and 3
95	2	Which Article of the Constitution of India deals with the rights of citizenship of certain persons of Indian origin residing outside India?	c	1	Article 7	Article 10	Article 8	Article 9
96	2	Which one among the following has the power to regulate the right of citizenship in India?	b	1	The Union Cabinet	The Parliament	The Supreme Court	The Law Commission
97	2	In which Part of the Constitution, details of citizenship are mentioned?	b	1	Part I	Part II	Part III	Part IV
98	2	According to the Citizenship Act, 1955, by which of the following ways can a person lose citizenship of India? 1. By Renunciation 2. By Termination 3. By Deprivation Select the correct answer using the codes given below:	c	1	1 and 2	2 and 3	1, 2 and 3	1 and 3
99	2	Consider the following statements: 1. Originally, the Citizenship Act (1955), also provided for the Commonwealth Citizenship. 2. The provision for Commonwealth Citizenship was repealed by the Citizenship (Amendment) Act, 2005. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?	a	1	Only 1	Only 2	Both 1 and 2	Neither 1 nor 2
100	2	Which one among the following is a fundamental duty of citizens under the Constitution of India?	c	1	To provide friendly cooperation to the people of the neighbouring countries	To protect monuments of national importance	To defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so	To know more and more about the history of India
101	3	Consider the following statements: In view of Article 20 of the Constitution of India, no person accused of an offence can be compelled to: 1. Give his signature or thumb impression for identification. 2. Give oral testimony either in or out of the court. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?	b	1	Only 1	Only 2	Both 1 and 2	Neither 1 nor 2
102	3	Consider the following statements: 1. The writ of mandamus is available not only against judicial authorities but also against administrative authorities. 2. The writ of prohibition is issued only against judicial or quasi-judicial authorities. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?	c	1	Only 1	Only 2	Both 1 and 2	Neither 1 nor 2

103	3	Consider the following statements: 1. There is no provision in the Constitution of India for reservation in the matters of promotion in the services under the state in favour of the scheduled castes and the scheduled tribes. 2. As per provisions of the Constitution of India, for getting reservation for the appointments and posts under the state, a class must be backward and should not be adequately represented in the services under the state. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?	b	1	Only 1	Only 2	Both 1 and 2	Neither 1 nor 2
104	3	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	1	Only 1	Only 2	Both 1 and 2	Neither 1 nor 2
105	3	Assertion (A): The principle of equality before law means that there should be equality of treatment under equal circumstances. Reason (R): All persons are not equal by nature, attainment or circumstances.	a	1	Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A	Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A	A is true but R is false	A is false but R is true
106	3	Which of the following are envisaged by the Right Against Exploitation in the Constitution of India? 1. Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour 2. Abolition of untouchability 3. Protection of the interests of minorities 4. Prohibition of employment of children in factories and mines Select the correct answer using the codes given below:	d	1	1 and 2	1 and 3	2, 3 and 4	1 and 4
107	3	As far as the Armed Forces are concerned, the Fundamental Rights granted under Articles 14 and 19 of Constitution are:	d	1	Not available at all	Available to the Armed Forces but not to other forces	Available only at the discretion of the Chief of the Army staff	Available only according to law made by Parliament
108	3	In Indian Constitution, the power to issue a writ of 'Habeas Corpus' is vested only in:	d	1	The Supreme Court	The High Courts	The Subordinate Courts	The Supreme Court and the High Courts
109	3	Which of the following rights is not explicitly mentioned in the Fundamental Rights but has been upheld to be so by several pronouncements of the Supreme Court?	d	1	Equity before law	Right to non-discrimination in public employment	Right to form associations or unions	Right to freedom of Press
110	3	Which of the following statements are true with regard to the Fundamental Rights of the minorities in educational matters? 1. The minority has only the right to administer the educational institutions. 2. The minority has the right to establish and administer educational institutions. 3. The right is absolute and not subject to any restriction. 4. Reasonable restrictions may be imposed to promote efficiency and prevent maladministration. Select the correct answer using the codes given below:	b	1	1, 2 and 3	2 and 4	2, 3 and 4	1 and 3
111	3	Which of the following statements is/are correct of the writ of prohibition? 1. It is an order issued by a higher court commanding a lower court to cease from proceeding in some matters not within its jurisdiction. 2. It can be claimed by an aggrieved party as a matter of right. Select the correct answer using the codes given below:	c	1	Only 1	Only 2	Both 1 and 2	Neither 1 nor 2
112	3	Under the Indian Constitution, which one of the following is not a specific ground on which the State can place restrictions on freedom of religion?	c	1	Public order	Morality	Social Justice	Health

113	3	The scope of 'life and personal liberty', as envisaged in Article 21 of the Constitution of India, has expanded considerably over the years. Which one of the following can still not be subject of this protection?	c	1	The Right to good health	The Right of a bonded labour to rehabilitation after release	The Right, under a settlement, to claim bonus or dearness allowance	The Right to livelihood by means which are not illegal, immoral or opposed to public policy
114	3	Assertion (A): Preventive Detention is included in the chapter on Fundamental Rights in the Constitution of India. Reason (R): The Constitution has vested the legislative power with regard to preventive detention in the Parliament only and the State Legislatures have no authority in this regard.	c	1	Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A	Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A	A is true but R is false	A is false but R is true
115	3	Which of the following is not included in Article 19 of the Constitution of India, pertaining to the Right to Freedom?	b	1	Right to reside and settle in any part of the territory of India	Right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions	Right to form associations or unions	Right to assemble peaceably and without arms
116	3	Consider the following statements: The 'State' under Article 12 of the Indian Constitution includes: 1. The Government and Parliament of India. 2. The Government and legislature of the states. 3. Local authorities or other authorities within the territories of India or under the control of Government of India. Which of the statements given above are correct?	a	1	1, 2 and 3	1 and 2	2 and 3	1 and 3
117	3	Which one of the following rights was described by Dr. Ambedkar as 'the heart and soul' of the Constitution?	c	1	Right to equality	Right against exploitation	Right to constitutional remedies	Right to freedom of religion
118	3	Which one of the following freedoms is not guaranteed by the Constitution of India?	a	1	Freedom to own, acquire and dispose of property	Freedom to move freely throughout the country	Freedom to assemble peaceably and without arms	Freedom to practice any trade or profession
119	3	Assertion (A): One of the fundamental principles of the Indian Constitution is the Rule of Law. Reason (R): The Constitution of India has guaranteed to every citizen the equality before law and has recognized the judiciary as the unfailing guardian of the rights of people.	a	1	Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A	Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A	A is true but R is false	A is false but R is true
120	3	Which one of the following is the correct statement? Right to privacy as a Fundamental Right is implicit in:	b	1	The Right to Freedom	The Right to Personal Liberty	The Right to Equality	The Right Against Exploitation
121	3	Assertion (A): An accused person cannot be compelled to give his thumb impression. Reason (R): An accused person cannot be compelled to be a witness against himself.	d	1	Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A	Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A	A is true but R is false	A is false but R is true
122	3	Right to Education is a fundamental right emanating from right to:	c	1	Freedom of speech and expression under Article 19	Culture and education under Articles 29 and 30	Life and personal liberty under Article 21	Equality before law and equal protection of the laws under Article 14
123	3	The State shall not make any law which takes away or abridges the fundamental rights. Which one of the following shall not be construed as law for this purpose?	d	1	Ordinance	Bye-law	Rule	Constitutional amendment
124	3	On which one of the following freedoms, can reasonable restrictions be imposed on the ground of the security of the state?	a	1	Speech and expression	Peaceful assembly	Association or union	Movement
125	3	Which of the following are mentioned under separate Articles in Part III of the Constitution of India pertaining to Fundamental Rights? 1. Abolition of untouchability 2. Abolition of titles 3. Freedom as to payment of taxes for promotion of any particular religion 4. Protection of interests of minorities Select the correct answer by using the codes given below:	d	1	1 and 2	2, 3 and 4	3 and 4	1, 2, 3 and 4
126	3	Fundamental rights guaranteed in the Indian Constitution can be suspended only by:	a	1	A proclamation of national emergency	An Act passed by the Parliament	An amendment of the Constitution	The judicial decisions of the Supreme Court

127	3	The Right to Property was converted into a legal right from a Fundamental Right, because it:	c	1	Tied the hands of the government to prevent corruption	Gave rise to litigations that made judiciary overburden	Led to severe conflict between judiciary and the Parliament	Increased public resentment
128	3	Under Article 22 of the Constitution of India, with the exception of certain provisions stated therein, what is the maximum period for detention of a person under preventive detention?	b	1	2 months	3 months	4 months	6 months
129	3	Which one of the following Fundamental Rights is guaranteed only to the citizens of India and not to the foreigners living in India?	b	1	Equality before law and equal protection of laws	Freedom of speech and expression	Right to life and liberty	Right to the freedom of religion
130	3	The Indian constitution guarantees how many categories of Fundamental Rights	b	1	5	6	7	8
131	3	Which Right was remarked by Dr B.R. Ambedkar as the "heart and soul of the Constitution"	d	1	Right to Equality	Right to Freedom	Right to Education	Right to Constitutional remedies
132	3	In which part of the Indian Constitution, the Fundamental rights are provided?	b	1	Part II	Part III	Part V	Part IV
133	3	Which of the following articles guarantees equality before law and equal protection of law for all individuals residing within the territory of India?	b	1	15	14	17	18
134	3	Which article of the Constitution abolishes Untouchability?	d	1	Article 18	Article 15	Article 14	Article 17
135	3	Which of the following is correct with respect to "Right against exploitation"?	a	1	Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour	Freedom as to payment of taxes for the promotion of any particular religion	Protection of interests of minorities	Equality before law
136	3	Which one of the following right of Indian Constitution guarantees all the fundamental rights to every resident of a country?	d	1	Right against exploitation	Right to freedom	Right to equality	Right to constitutional remedies
137	3	Which one of the following is true with respect to the Fundamental Rights of Indian Constitution?	b	1	The sovereignty of the people	Equality of opportunity for all resident	Limited government	Democracy
138	3	B. R. Ambedkar termed Article 32 of the Indian Constitution as the "Heart and Soul of the Indian Constitution". Which one of the following fundamental right it contains ?	b	1	Right to freedom	Right to constitutional remedies	Right to elementary education	Right to freedom of religion
139	3	Which of the following Articles contain the right to religious freedom?	a	1	25-28	29-30	32-35	23-24
140	3	Which of the following can a court issue for enforcement of Fundamental Rights ?	b	1	A decree	A writ	An Ordinance	A notification
141	3	Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth is a fundamental right classifiable under?	b	1	right to freedom of religion	Right to equality	Right against exploitation	None of these
142	3	The Constitution guarantees that all citizens will be equal before law. It is provided in	d	1	Article 11 of Indian Constitution	Article 12 of Indian Constitution	Article 13 of Indian Constitution	Article 14 of Indian Constitution
143	3	Civil equality means	a	1	Equality before law	Equality of opportunity	Equal distribution of wealth	Equal right to participate in the affairs of the state
144	3	Which of the following is a bulwark of personal freedom?	b	1	mandamus	Habeas Corpus	Quo Warranto	Certiorari
145	3	Part III of the Constitution of India relates to	a	1	Fundamental Rights	Directive Principles of state policy	Fundamental duties	citizenship
146	3	Which of the following is given the power to implement the Fundamental Right by the Constitution?	d	1	All courts in India	The Parliament	The President	The Supreme Court and High Courts
147	3	Which provision of the Fundamental Rights is directly relates to the exploitation of children?	d	1	Article 17	Article 19	Article 23	Article 24
148	3	Right to education to all children between the age of 6 to 14 year is	b	1	Included in the Directive Principle of State Policy	A fundamental Right	A Statutory Right	None of the above
149	3	The Word 'Hindus' in Article 25 of the Constitution of India does not include?	d	1	Buddhists	Jains	Sikhs	Parsees
150	3	The constitution of India, adopted Fundamental Duties from the constitution of _____?	c	1	America	Japan	Russia	Britain

151	3	When Fundamental Duties were added to the Constitution of India?	a	1	1976	1965	1970	1992
152	3	At present how many Fundamental Duties are in the Constitution of India?	d	1	6	7	10	11
153	3	In the Indian Constitution, Fundamental Duties are given in which article?	b	1	Article 12 to 35	Article 51A	Article 36 to 50	Article 19
154	3	'Equal pay for equal work' has been ensured in the Indian constitution as one of them?	b	1	Fundamental right	Directive principle of state policy	Fundamental duties	Economic right
155	3	Economic right	c	1	Administration of union territories	Formation of interstate councils	Fundamental duties	None of these
156	3	Under which article provisions of fundamental duties incorporated	c	1	Article 50	Article 51	Article 51A	Article 52
157	3	In which part the part of fundamental duties have been incorporated	b	1	Part 3	Part 4A	Part 4	Part 5
158	3	Which of the following is not the Fundamental Duty?	b	1	Safeguarding public	To obey the parents	To make compulsory education to children of 6 to 14 years	To spread brotherhood among the people
159	3	Which among the following does not come under Fundamental Duties of a citizen in India?	c	1	To protect and improve Natural Environment	To develop scientific temper, humanism, and spirit of inquiry and reform	To strive towards the abolition of untouchability	All are comes under fundamental duties
160	3	How many duties were in the original constitution(when the constitution was created)?	d	1	Eight	Ten	Four	Zero
161	3	By what term, The ten commandments of 42nd constitutional amendment act are called?	b	1	Fundamental rights	Fundamental duties	Directive principle of state policy	None of these
162	3	Respect for the National Flag and the National Anthem is	b	1	A fundamental right of every citizen	A fundamental duty of every citizen	A directive principle of state policy	An ordinary duty of every citizen
163	3	Which one of the following is not a fundamental duty?	c	1	To respect the National Anthem	To safeguard public property	To protect monuments and places of national importance	To protect and improve the natural environment
164	3	Which one of the following is not included as a Fundamental Duty in the Constitution of India?	c	1	To cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired our national struggle.	To develop the scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform.	To protect the minorities.	To safeguard public property and to abjure violence
165	3	Which of the following Articles of die Constitution of India relate to the protection and improvement of environment?	c	1	Article 48 A only	Article 51 A only	Both Article 48 A and Article 51 A	Neither Article 48 A nor Article 51 A
166	3	The Fundamental Duties of the Indian Citizens.	b	1	Formed a part of the original Constitution.	Were added by the Forty-Second Amendment.	Were added by the Forty-Fourth Amendment.	Were defined by the parliament through a law enacted during the emergency.
167	3	The Fundamental Duties were added to constitution because	b	1	Majority of the people wanted it.	A section of people was not fulfilling its obligation of respecting the established legal order.	The government felt this would ensure quicker progress of the country	The Supreme Court emphasised the need of incorporation of these duties in the Constitution.
168	3	Which one of the followings is not a Fundamental duty as outlined in Article 51A of the Constitution?	c	1	To abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals.	To defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so.	To work for the moral upliftment of the weaker sections of society.	To preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture.
169	3	Which one of the followings has been wrongly listed as a Fundamental duty of the Indian citizens?	b	1	To develop scientific temper, humanism and spirit of inquiry and reform.	To work for raising the prestige of the country in the international sphere.	To protect and improve the natural environment.	To strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity.

170	3	The Fundamental duties were added to the Constitution	b	1	To make the Fundamental Rights more effective.	To check anti- national, subversive and unconstitutional agitations.	To accord priority to the directive principles over fundamental rights .	To achieve all the above objectives.
171	4	Assertion (A): Article 14 of the Indian Constitution does not lay down that all laws must be of universal application. Reason (R): State has power to classify persons for legitimate purpose and on reasonable grounds.	d	1	Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A	Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A	A is true but R is false	A is false but R is true
172	4	Which of the following are the grounds on which discrimination of citizens for admission into educational institutions is constitutionally prohibited? 1. Religion and Race 2. Sex and Place of birth 3. Nationality and Colour 4. Age and Nativity Choose the correct answer from the codes given below:	b	1	1, 2, 3 and 4	1 and 2	1, 2 and 3	1, 2 and 4
173	4	Through which provisions does the Constitution of India explicitly prohibits racial discrimination in India?	c	1	Articles 14 and 17	Articles 17 and 23	Articles 15 and 16	Article 17 only
174	4	Reservation of seats in educational institutions in favour of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is governed by:	a	1	Article 15 of the Constitution	Article 16 of the Constitution	Article 29 of the Constitution	Article 14 of the Constitution
175	4	Which one of the following is the best justification for the affirmative action policies in India?	b	1	The principle of non-discrimination	The principle of equal opportunity	The principle of group disadvantage	The principle of radical redistribution
176	4	Which Article of the Constitution protects the 'Right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice'?	d	1	19	26	29	30
177	4	Which one of the following statements is not correct?	d	1	K.M. Munshi was one of the members of the drafting committee of the Constitution	The Constitution of India was adopted by the Constituent Assembly	The Pachayati Raj was recommended by Balwant Rai Mehta Committee Report-1957	The President of India is the Guardian of Fundamental Rights under the Constitution
178	4	Which of the following rights can be enforced under Article 32 of the Indian Constitution?	b	1	Constitutional Rights	Fundamental Rights	Statutory Rights	All of the above
179	4	Under the Indian Constitution who amongst the following is considered to be the guardian of the fundamental rights?	c	1	Parliament	President	Judiciary	Prime Minister
180	4	Under the Indian Constitution who is the guardian of the fundamental rights?	c	1	Parliament	President	Supreme Court	Cabinet
181	4	Which one of the following rights was described by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar as the 'Heart and Soul of the Constitution'?	d	1	Right to Freedom of Religion	Right to Property	Right to Equality	Right to Constitutional Remedies
182	4	Which one of the following is regarded as the protector of fundamental rights of citizens and Guardian of the Constitution of India?	c	1	The Parliament	The Attorney General	The Supreme Court	The President
183	4	Which one of the following writs can be issued by a High Court to secure the liberty of the individual?	c	1	Mandamus	Quo-warranto	Habeas Corpus	Prohibition
184	4	The Supreme Court of India has propounded the 'Doctrine of Basic Structure' of the Constitution in which of the following cases?	c	1	Golaknath Vs. Punjab State	Sajjan Singh Vs. Rajasthan State	Keshvanand Bharti Vs. Kerala State	Shankari Prasad Vs. Indian Union
185	4	By which of the following case Parliament got the right to amend Fundamental Rights?	a	1	Keshvanand Bharti Case	Rajnarayan Vs. Indira Gandhi Case	Golaknath's Case	Sajjan Singh Case
186	4	In accordance with the text of the Constitution, a reasonable restriction in the interest of 'sovereignty and integrity' of India can be imposed on the right to:	a	1	Freedom of speech and expression	Move freely throughout the territory of India	Reside and settle in any part of the territory	Carry on any occupation, trade or business of India
187	4	How many freedoms are guaranteed by Article 19 (Right to Freedom)?	d	1	3	4	5	6
188	4	Fundamental Rights under Article 19 of the Indian Constitution are conferred on:	a	1	Indian citizens	All persons living within Indian Territory	Foreigners also	☐ All of them
189	4	By which of the following clauses, the right to Freedom of movement is granted to Indian citizens?	d	1	Article 19(1) C	Article 19(1) B	Article 19(1) A	Article 19(1) D
190	4	Which of the following expression is/are employed under Article 19(1) (g) of the Indian Constitution?	d	1	Profession	Occupation	Trade and Business	All of them

191	4	When emergency under Article 352 of the Constitution is proclaimed, the President of India has no power to suspend the Fundamental Rights contained in which of the following Articles ?	a	1	20 and 21	19 and 20	21 and 22	19 and 21
192	4	The right to property was removed from the list of Fundamental Rights enlisted in the Constitution through which one of the following Amendments ?	c	1	73rd Amendment	23rd Amendment	44th Amendment	76th Amendment
193	4	According to the Constitution of India, which one of the following rights cannot be taken away during emergency ?	c	1	Right to speak	Right to freedom of movement	Right to life	Right to organize
194	4	Which one of the following rights conferred by the Constitution of India is also available to noncitizens?	d	1	Freedom of speech, assembly and form association	Freedom to move, reside and settle in any part of the territory of India	Freedom to carry on any occupation, trade or business	Equality before law and equal protection of laws
195	4	The Article of the Constitution which automatically becomes suspended on proclamation of emergency is :	b	1	Article 14	Article 19	Article 21	Article 32
196	4	Freedom of the press in India is :	c	1	Available to the people under the law of the Parliament	Specifically provided in the Constitution	Implied in the right to freedom of expression	Available to the people of India under executive order
197	4	Which one of the under mentioned rights is guaranteed to citizens as right to freedom under Article 19?	d	1	The right to vote	The right to citizenship	The right to contest an election	The right to assemble peaceably and without arms
198	4	Which one of the following Fundamental Rights is available to both the citizens and aliens?	d	1	The right to equality of opportunity in	The right to freedoms under Article 19 public employment	Cultural and educational rights	The right to equality before law
199	4	What is the correct sequence of the following? 1. Scheduled Castes Order 2. Untouchability Offences Act 3. Protection of Civil Rights Act 4. Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act Select the correct answer using the codes given below:	c	1	3, 4, 1, 2	4, 1, 2, 3	1, 2, 3, 4	2, 3, 4, 1
200	4	In accordance with the text of the Constitution, a reasonable restriction in the interest of 'sovereignty and integrity' of India can be imposed on the right to:	a	1	Freedom of speech and expression	Move freely throughout the territory of India	Reside and settle in any part of the territory	Carry on any occupation, trade or business of India
201	4	Which one of the following Fundamental Rights is guaranteed only to the citizens of India and not to the foreigners living in India?	b	1	Equality before law and equal protection of laws	Freedom of speech and expression	Right to life and liberty	Right to the freedom of religion
202	4	The Right to Property was converted into a legal right from a Fundamental Right, because it:	c	1	Tied the hands of the government to prevent corruption	Gave rise to litigations that made judiciary overburden	Led to severe conflict between judiciary and the Parliament	Increased public resentment
203	4	On which one of the following freedoms, can reasonable restrictions be imposed on the ground of the security of the state?	a	1	Speech and expression	Peaceful assembly	Association or union	Movement
204	4	Right to Education is a fundamental right emanating from right to:	c	1	Freedom of speech and expression under Article 19	Culture and education under Articles 29 and 30	Life and personal liberty under Article 21	Equality before law and equal protection of the laws under Article 14
205	4	Which one of the following is the correct statement? Right to privacy as a Fundamental Right is implicit in:	b	1	The Right to Freedom	The Right to Personal Liberty	The Right to Equality	The Right Against Exploitation
206	4	Which one of the following statements is not correct ?	d	1	Right to livelihood is an integral facet of the Right to life	Natural justice is implicit in Article 21	The Right to life includes the Right to health	Right to go abroad is not a Fundamental Right under Article 21
207	4	Right to life emanates from:	d	1	Article 21 and includes right to die	Article 19 and does not include right to die	Articles 19 and 20 and does include right to die	Article 21 and does not include right to die

208	4	Assertion (A): In <i>Minerva Mills v. Union of India</i> , Art.31-C as amended by the Constitution(Forty-second Amendment) Act, 1976 was held invalid. Reason (R): The amendment of Art. 31-C destroyed the basic structure of the Constitution.	a	1	Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A	Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A	A is true but R is false	A is false but R is true
209	4	Which one of the following rights cannot be inferred from Article 21 of the Constitution?	d	1	Right against inhuman treatment	Right against delayed execution	Right against solitary confinement	Right to form association
210	4	Which of the following statements about the right to freedom of religion is not correct?	d	1	The State can regulate the economic, financial, political or other secular activities which may be associated with religious practices.	Restrictions can be imposed on the right to freedom of religion on grounds of maintenance of public order, morality or health.	Every religious denomination has the right to establish and maintain institutions for religious and charitable purposes.	Funds appropriated by a religious denomination for promoting and maintaining a particular religion are taxable.
211	4	Which of the following Fundamental Rights cannot be suspended during emergency?	d	1	Freedoms under Article 19	Right to constitutional remedies under Articles 32 and 226	Rights under Articles 21 and 22	Rights under Articles 20 and 21
212	4	The Supreme Court has increased the ambit of the Right to Life (Article 21) to include which of the following? 1. Right to life includes the Right to live with dignity 2. Right to life includes the Right to livelihood 3. Right to life includes the Right to receive minimum wages 4. Right to life includes the Right to guaranteed employment for 100 days in a year Select the correct answer using the codes given below:	b	1	Only 4	1 and 2	1, 2 and 3	1, 2, 3 and 4
213	4	Assertion (A): An accused person cannot be compelled to give his thumb impression. Reason (R): An accused person cannot be compelled to be a witness against himself.	d	1	Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A	Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A	A is true but R is false	A is false but R is true
214	4	By which of the following Right to Property has been omitted?	c	1	40th Amendment of Constitution	42nd Amendment of Constitution	44th Amendment of Constitution	46th Amendment of Constitution
215	4	Right to Property is a	d	1	Fundamental Right	Natural Right	Statutory Right	Legal Right
216	4	By which amendment the Right to Property was abolished?	b	1	24th	44th	25th	42nd
217	4	When was the Fundamental Right to property abolished?	a	1	In 1978, by 44th Constitutional Amendment	In 1982, by 46th Constitutional Amendment	In 1973, by 31st Constitutional Amendment	None of the above
218	4	Right to property according to the Constitution of India is a	c	1	Fundamental Right	Directive Principle	Legal Right	Social Right
219	4	The 44th amendment to the Constitution of India removed the following right from the category of Fundamental Rights.	c	1	Freedom of Speech	Constitutional Remedies	Property	Freedom of Religion
220	4	Which one of the following is not among the six fundamental rights provided by the Constitution of India?	b	1	Right to Equality	Right to Protest	Right Against Exploitation	Right to Freedom of Religion
221	5	Which of the following statements about a uniform civil code is/are correct? 1. It is binding on the State that a uniform civil code must be made applicable to all. 2. The provision regarding a uniform civil code is contained in Part III of the Constitution. Select the correct answer using the codes given below:	d	1	Only 1	Only 2	Both 1 and 2	Neither 1 nor 2
222	5	Directive Principles of State Policy direct the State for which of the following? 1. To secure a social order for the promotion of welfare of the people 2. To separate judiciary from executive 3. To improve public health Select the correct answer using the codes given below:	d	1	1 and 2	2 and 3	1 and 3	1, 2 and 3

223	5	Consider the following statements: Directive Principles of State Policy are: 1. Directives in the nature of ideals of the state 2. Directives influencing and shaping the policy of State 3. Non-justiciable rights of the citizens Which of these statements is/are correct?	d	1	Only 1	2 and 3	Only 3	1, 2 and 3
224	5	Which of the following statements about the changes made by the forty second amendment to the Constitution relating to the Directive Principles of State Policy are correct? 1. It enabled State to provide free legal aid to its citizens. 2. It provided for the State to secure the participation of workers in the management of undertakings. 3. It required the state to minimise inequalities in income and status. Select the correct answer using the codes given below:	a	1	1 and 2	1 and 3	2 and 3	1, 2 and 3
225	5	Which one of the following is the real guiding factor for the State to meet social needs and for the establishment of new social order?	c	1	Fundamental Rights	Preamble of the Constitution	Directive Principles of State Policy	Distribution of Powers
226	5	Which one of the following is not stated as a Directive Principle of State Policy in the Constitution of India?	d	1	Organisation of village panchayats	Uniform civil code for the citizens	Separation of Judiciary from Executive	Right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions
227	5	The purpose of Directive Principles of State Policy is to?	a	1	lay down positive instructions which would guide State policy at all levels.	implement Gandhiji's idea for a decentralized state.	check the use of arbitrary powers by the government.	promote welfare of the backward section of the society
228	5	Which part of the Indian Constitution deals with the Directive Principles of State Policy?	b	1	Part III	Part IV	Part V	Part VI
229	5	The enforcement of Directive Principles depends most on?	c	1	the President	the Court	resources available to the government	Chief Justice of India
230	5	Under the directive principle of state policy, up to what age of children they are expected to be provided free and compulsory education?	a	1	14 Years	15 Years	16 Years	18 Years
231	5	The article of the constitution of India which deal with directive principle of state policy are?	c	1	26 to 41	30 to 45	36 to 51	40 to 55
232	5	The Directive Principles of State Policy in the Constitution of India have been taken from which one of the following ?	c	1	The Constitution of Canada	The Constitution of United States of America	The Constitution of Ireland	The Constitution of Australia
233	5	Which of the following Articles contain Directive Principles of State Policy?	b	1	36 to 51	30 to 49	42 to 56	28 to 48
234	5	The purpose of the inclusion of directive principle of state policy in the Indian constitution is to establish	d	1	Political democracy	Social democracy	Gandhian democracy	Social and economic democracy
235	5	Panchayati Raj System in India is laid down under	c	1	Fundamental Rights	Fundamental Duties	Directive Principles of State Policy	Election Commission Act
236	5	Which of the following is NOT included in the Directive Principles of State Policy?	d	1	Prohibition of liquor	Right to work	Equal wage for equal work	Right to information
237	5	Which one of the following Articles of the Directive Principles of State Policy deals with the promotion of international peace and security ?	d	1	41	43A	48A	51
238	5	The Directive Principle of State Policy	b	1	Were added by the Forty-Second Amendment.	Formed a part of the original Constitution.	Do not form a part of the Constitution.	Were added by the first three amendments to the Constitution.
239	5	The Directive Principles are in the nature of	b	1	Injunction to the government to refrain from doing certain things	Instructions to the government to do certain things.	Request to the government to pay attention to certain subjects.	Judicial injunction to the government to enact certain laws.

240	5	The Directive Principles were incorporated in the Constitution with a view to	c	1	Ensure a democratic government in the country.	Provided a strong central government .	Establish welfare state.	Raise the living standard of the weaker sections of society
241	5	Which one of the followings has been wrongly listed as a Directive Principle	b	1	Provision of adequate means of livelihood for all the citizens.	Provision of employment facilities to all able- bodied persons .	Protection of workers, especially children.	Securing of equal pay for equal work to both men and women.
242	5	Which one of the following Directive Principles can be described as Gandhian in Character?	d	1	Provision of equal work to both men and women.	Protection of workers, especially children.	Separation of the judiciary from the executive	Organisation of village panchayats as effective units of self – government.
243	5	Which one of the following Directive Principle is non-Gandhian?	d	1	Promotion of cottage industries in rural areas.	Prohibition of the use of intoxicants except for the medical purposes.	Prevention of slaughter of cows, calves and other milch cattle.	Provision of free and compulsory education for all the children up to the age of fourteen years.
244	5	Which one of the following is in the concurrent list in the Constitution of India?	a	1	Population control and family planning.	Public health and sanitation.	Capitation taxes.	Treasure trove
245	5	Assertion (A): The Directive Principles of State Policy contained in the Constitution of India are relevant in determining the limits of reasonable restrictions laid down in Article 19 dealing with the Fundamental Right to Freedom. Reason (R): The Fundamental Rights in Part III of the Constitution have been superseded by the Directive Principles.	c	1	Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A	Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A	A is true but R is false	A is false but R is true
246	5	Though the Directive Principles of State Policy contained in the Constitution are not enforceable by any court, yet they are:	a	1	Fundamental in the governance of the country	Binding on the State	Enforceable at the instance of the President	Superior to Fundamental Rights of India
247	5	Which of the following are included in the Directive Principles of State Policy in the Constitution of India? 1. Uniform civil code for the citizens 2. Separation of judiciary from executive 3. Protection of monuments of national importance Select the correct answer by using the codes given below:	d	1	1 and 2	2 and 3	1 and 3	1, 2 and 3
248	5	With respect to the Directive Principles of State Policy, which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched?	d	1	To secure just and humane conditions of work and maternity relief : Article 42	To organise village Panchayats as units of self government : Article 40	To secure the improvement of public health and the prohibition of intoxicating drinks and of drugs which are injurious to health : Article 47	To protect all monuments of historic interest and national importance : Article 50
249	5	Which one of the following is not a Directive Principle of State Policy?	c	1	The State shall endeavour to secure for the citizens a uniform civil code.	The State shall promote with special care the educational and economic interest of the weaker sections.	The State shall endeavour to promote adult education to eliminate illiteracy.	The State shall endeavour to protect every monument, place or object of artistic or historic interest.
250	5	Which one of the following is not the objective of the Directive Principles of State Policy?	c	1	To establish a welfare state	To ensure socio-economic justice	To establish a religious state	To establish a secular state
251	5	Assertion (A): The directive principles of state policy are not enforceable by any court. Reason (R): The directive principles are more or less fundamental in the governance of the country.	b	1	Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A	Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A	A is true but R is false	A is false but R is true

252	5	Which one of the following is a correct statement?	d	1	Primacy is given to all the directive principles contained in Part IV of the Constitution over fundamental rights.	Primacy is given to all the fundamental rights conferred by Article 14-32 of the Constitution over directive principles.	Primacy is given to all the fundamental rights conferred by Part III of the Constitution over directive principles.	Primacy is given only to directive principles in clauses (b) and (c) of Article 39 over fundamental rights conferred by Articles 14 and 19 of the Constitution.
253	5	Which one of the following Directive Principles was not originally provided for in the Constitution of India?	b	1	Citizen's right to an adequate means of livelihood	Free legal aid	Uniform civil code for the citizens	Prohibition of the slaughter of cows and calves
254	5	The term 'equal pay for equal work' is a:	a	1	Directive Principle of State Policy	Fundamental Right	Fundamental Duty	Constitutional Right
255	5	Assertion (A): Secularism is a basic feature of the Constitution of India in the sense that the State should be neutral to the different religions. Reason (R): One of the Directive Principles of State Policy states that it will be a part of the duty of the state to improve the breeds of cattle and stop the slaughter of cows and calves.	b	1	Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A	Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A	A is true but R is false	A is false but R is true
256	5	Which one of the following is not a Directive Principle of State Policy?	b	1	Organisation of Village Panchayats	Uniform Civil Code for citizens as well as non-citizens	Right to work, to education and to public assistance in certain cases	Participation of workers in management of industries
257	5	"Directive Principles of State Policy are the conscience of the Constitution which embody the social philosophy of the Constitution" was described by:	a	1	Granville Austin	A.V. Dicey	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar	K.C. Wheare
258	5	Which part of the Constitution of India refers to the responsibility of the state towards international peace and security?	b	1	Fundamental Rights	Directive Principles of State Policy	Emergency provisions	Preamble to the Constitution
259	5	Which of the following statements is/are correct? 1. 42nd Amendment to the Constitution of India gave primacy to Directive Principles over Fundamental Rights. 2. Minerva Mills case ruled that there has to be a balance between Part III and Part IV of the Constitution. 3. National Commission for Review of the Working of the Constitution has recommended that Directive Principles be made justiciable. Select the correct answer using the codes given below:	a	1	1 and 2	2 and 3	1 and 3	2 only
260	5	Assertion (A): Laws covered under Article 39 (b) and (c) have been given protective shield against some of the fundamental rights. Reason (R): The Directive Principles are also regarded relevant for considering what are reasonable restrictions under Article 19.	b	1	Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A	Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A	A is true but R is false	A is false but R is true
261	5	Which of the following is/are among Directive Principles of State Policy? 1. The State shall strive to promote science and technology for development. 2. The State shall endeavour to secure for citizens a Uniform Civil Code throughout India. 3. The State shall try to develop population policy and family planning programmes. 4. The State shall take steps to promote tourism. Select the correct answer using the codes given below:	c	1	1 and 3	2 and 4	2 only	1, 2, 3 and 4
262	5	The Directive Principles of State Policy are fundamental for the:	d	1	Upliftment of backward classes	Protection of individual rights	Administration of justice	Governance of state
263	5	Assertion (A): Any individual affected due to violation of any of the Directive Principles of State Policy, cannot move the court. Reason (R): The Directive Principles are not justiciable.	a	1	Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A	Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A	A is true but R is false	A is false but R is true

264	5	Which one of the following statements regarding the current status of the relationship between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles is correct?	d	1	Directive Principles cannot get priority over Fundamental Rights in any case.	Directive Principles always get priority over Fundamental Rights.	Fundamental Rights always get priority over Directives Principles.	In some cases Directive Principles may get priority over Fundamental Rights.
265	5	Right to work in India is a:	b	1	Fundamental right	Directive principle	Constitutional right	Constitutional duty
266	5	Assertion (A): It is the legal and Constitutional duty of the State to provide legal aid to the poor. Reason (R): No one shall be denied justice by reason of his poverty.	a	1	Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A	Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A	A is true but R is false	A is false but R is true
267	5	Consider the following statements: Directive Principles of State Policy are: 1. Not amendable 2. Not enforceable by any court 3. Fundamental in the governance of the country Which of the above statements are correct?	c	1	1 and 2	1 and 3	2 and 3	1, 2 and 3
268	5	The 'Instrument of Instructions' contained in the Government of India Act, 1935, has been incorporated in the Constitution of India in the year 1950 as:	b	1	Fundamental Rights	Directive Principles of State Policy	Fundamental Duties	Emergency provisions
269	6	Consider the following statements: 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?	b	1	Only 1	Only 2	Both 1 and 2	Neither 1 nor 2
270	6	If an amendment of the Constitution of India seeks to make any change in certain items, the amendment requires to be ratified by the Legislatures of not less than one-half of the States before the Bill making provision for such amendment is presented to the President for assent. Which of the following are those items? 1. Representation of States in Parliament 2. Any of the Lists in the Seventh Schedule 3. Manner of election of the President of India Select the correct answer using the codes given below:	d	1	1 and 2	2 and 3	1 and 3	1, 2 and 3
271	6	Restriction of the writ jurisdiction of the High Courts under Article 226 of the Constitution is possible through:	c	1	An amendment of the Constitution passed by two-third majority of members present and voting and a majority of the total membership of each House of Parliament.	An amendment of the Constitution passed by a simple majority of members present and voting in both Houses of Parliament.	An amendment of the Constitution passed by two-third majority of members present and voting, and a majority of the total membership of each House of Parliament together with the ratification of half of the State Legislatures.	An amendment of the Constitution passed by two-third majority of members present and voting and a majority of the total membership of each House of Parliament together with the ratification of three quarters of the State Legislatures.
272	6	On receipt of a Constitutional Amendment Bill, after passing by each House of Parliament, the President:	a	1	Shall give his assent	May give his assent	May withhold his assent	May return the Bill for reconsideration

273	6	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:	c	1	1, 2 and 3	1, 2 and 4	1, 3 and 4	2, 3 and 4
274	6	The constituent power of Parliament to amend the Constitution:	a	1	Includes power to amend by way of addition, variation or repeal of the provision of the Constitution	Is unrestricted by any inherent and implied limitations	Is not procedurally limited and restricted	Is extra-constituent
275	6	A change in which of the following does not require ratification by the legislatures of not less than one-half of the states by resolutions to that effect passed by those legislatures before the bill making provisions for an amendment in the Constitution of India is presented to the President for assent?	d	1	Any of the lists in the Seventh Schedule	The provisions of Article 368	Article 73 about extent of executive power of the Union	Article 161 about power of Governor to grant pardon
276	6	Which of the following features are present in the Indian Constitution? 1. Multiple procedures for amendment 2. States are not empowered to initiate amendment 3. Joint-sittings of Parliament to resolve disputes regarding constitutional amendments. Select the correct answer from the codes given below:	b	1	1 and 3	1 and 2	2 and 3	1, 2 and 3
277	6	A Constitutional amendment shall also be ratified by legislatures of not less than one-half of the States by a resolution if it is meant to make any change in:	d	1	Fundamental Rights	Directive Principles	Fundamental Duties	High Court Provisions
278	6	An amendment of the Constitution of India for the purpose of creating a new state must be passed by:	a	1	Simple majority in Parliament	A simple majority in Parliament and ratification by not less than half of the states	Two-thirds majority in Parliament and ratification by not less than two-thirds of the states	Two-thirds of the members of both houses of Parliament present and voting
279	6	The provision of Article 368 of the Constitution of India deals with:	c	1	Power of Parliament to amend the Constitution	Procedure for amendment of the constitution to be followed by Parliament	Power as well as procedure for amendment of the Constitution	Passing and ratification of amendment Bills by State Legislatures
280	6	How can an amendment in a list in the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India be initiated? If the Bill seeking amendment is passed in either House of Parliament by:	c	1	A majority of the total membership of that house.	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.	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 and the amendment shall also require to be ratified by the Legislatures of not less than one-half of the States.	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 and the amendment shall also require to be ratified by the Legislatures of not less than two-thirds of the States.

281	6	Amendment of which one of the following provisions of the Constitution requires ratification by the Legislatures of the States?	d	1	Article 157 relating to the qualifications for appointment as Governor of the State	Article 123 relating to the powers of the President to promulgate ordinances on a subject mentioned in Concurrent List during the recess of the Parliament	Article 56 relating to the term of the office of the President	Article 54 relating to the election of the President
282	6	Consider the following statements related to Article 368 of the Constitution: 1. A Constitutional Amendment Bill can be passed at a joint session of Parliament in case of deadlock between the two Houses. 2. It is obligatory for the President of India to give his assent to a Constitutional Amendment Bill passed under Article 368. 3. To amend 7th Schedule of the Constitution, ratification of more than half of the State legislatures is essential. 4. A proposal to amend the Constitution can only be introduced in the House of the People. Which of these are correct?	c	1	1 and 2	1 and 3	2 and 3	1, 2 and 3
283	6	How many methods are there to amend the Constitution of India	c	1	5	4	3	2
284	6	How many methods are there to amend the Constitution of India	c	1	Rigid	flexible	partly rigid and flexible	None of these
285	6	Which one of the following amendments to the Indian Constitution empowers the President to send back any matter for reconsideration by the Council of Ministers?	d	1	39th Amendment	40th Amendment	42nd Amendment	44th Amendment
286	6	The Ninth Schedule to the Indian Constitution was added by:	a	1	First Amendment	Eighth Amendment	Ninth Amendment	Forty Second Amendment
287	6	In which constitutional amendment act, empower the establishment of a common high court for two or more states?	a	1	7th	8th	9th	10th
288	6	Article 368, amending procedure of constitution is mentioned in which part of Indian constitution?	d	1	Part X	Part VI	Part IX	Part XX
289	6	An amendment of the constitution can be initiated only in?	c	1	Rajya Sabha Only	Lok Sabha Only	Either Rajya Sabha or Lok Sabha	Either Parliament or State Legislatures
290	6	Which of the following statement is false regarding the Constitutional Amendment bill?	d	1	It can be introduced by the minister.	It can be introduced by a private member.	Introduction of the constitutional amendment bill does not require prior permission from the president.	There is a provision for holding a joint sitting of the two houses in case of disagreement.
291	6	Which of the following amendment require only a simple majority of parliament?	b	1	Election of the president.	Emoluments, allowances, and privileges of the president.	Executive power of the Union and the states.	Representation of states in Parliament.
292	6	Constitution can be amended in threeway; 1. By the simple majority of parliament. 2. By the special majority of parliament. 3. By the special majority of parliament and ratification of half of the state legislative. Which of the above amendments come under article 368.	c	1	1 and 2 only	1 and 3 only	2 and 3 only	1, 2, and 3 only

293	7	Which of the following federal principles are not found in Indian federation? 1. Bifurcation of the judiciary between the Federal and State Governments 2. Equality of representation of the states in the upper house of the Federal Legislature 3. The Union cannot be destroyed by any state seceding from the Union at its will 4. Federal Government can redraw the map of the Indian Union by forming new States Select the correct answer using the codes given below:	c	1	1, 2 and 3	2, 3 and 4	1 and 2	3 and 4
294	7	The Constitution of India is federal in character because:	c	1	The Head of the State (the President) is elected by an electoral college consisting of the elected members of both the Houses of Parliament and the elected members of the Legislative Assemblies of the States.	The Governors of States are appointed by the President and they hold office during the pleasure of the President.	There is distribution of powers between the Union and the States.	The amendment of the Constitution can be made only by following the procedure laid down in the Constitution and in some cases the amendment requires ratification by Legislatures of the States.
295	7	Assertion (A): Article 1 of the Constitution of India describes India as a Union of States rather than a federal state. Reason (R): Indian federation is not the result of an agreement by the units; and the component units have no freedom to secede from it.	a	1	Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A	Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A	A is true but R is false	A is false but R is true
296	7	In the Constitution of India, the term 'Federal':	d	1	Figures in the Preamble	Figures in Part III of the Constitution	Figures in Article 368	Does not figure anywhere
297	7	When can the Parliament legislate on a subject in the state list?	c	1	If the Parliament passes a resolution to that effect in the national interest.	If the Supreme Court grants necessary authority to the Parliament.	If the Rajya Sabha passes a resolution by two-thirds majority declaring that the subject in the state list under consideration is of national importance.	If the President issues an ordinance transferring the subject from the state list to the union or the concurrent lists.
298	7	The quotation, "The Indian Constitution establishes, indeed, a system of government which is at the most quasi-federal, a unitary State with subsidiary federal features rather than the federal State with unitary features" is attributed to:	c	1	I. Jennings	G. Austin	K.C. Wheare	H.J. Laski
299	7	What does the term "Federation" imply?	c	1	Fusion of powers	Separation of powers	Division of powers	Devolution of powers
300	7	Assertion (A): India is a Union of States and not a Federal State. Reason (R): In the Indian Constitution, the Centre is given emergency powers which can convert the Federal State into a Unitary State.	a	1	Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A	Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A	A is true but R is false	A is false but R is true
301	7	The best form of federalism suited for countries like India is:	c	1	Centralised federalism	Bargaining federalism	Cooperative federalism	Conflicting federalism
302	7	Under the Indian Constitution, the residuary powers are vested in the:	c	1	Executive	Judiciary	Parliament	State legislatures
303	7	The structure of the Indian Constitution is:	a	1	Federal in form and unitary in spirit	Unitary	Unitary in form and federal in spirit	Pure federal
304	7	Indian Federation closely resembles:	b	1	U.S.A.	Canada	Australia	Nigeria

305	7	Assertion (A): K.C. Wheare calls Indian Constitution a quasi-federal Constitution. Reason (R): There are three lists (Union, State and Concurrent) in the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India dividing powers between the Centre and the state and giving residuary powers to the central government.	a	1	Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A	Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A	A is true but R is false	A is false but R is true
306	7	Parliament has power to legislate with respect to a matter in the State list provided it is in the:	a	1	National interest	Interest of the State concerned	Interest of the public	Interest of the minority
307	7	Which among the following is/are the feature (s) of a Federal State ? 1. The powers of the Central and the State (Constituent Unit) Governments are clearly laid down. 2. It has an unwritten constitution. Select the correct answer using the codes given below :	a	1	Only 1	Only 2	Both 1 and 2	Neither 1 nor 2
308	7	Which Schedule of the Constitution of India contains the three lists that divide powers between the Union and the states ?	c	1	Fifth Schedule	Sixth Schedule	Seventh Schedule	Eighth Schedule
309	7	Who, among the following, expressed the view that the Indian Constitution is federal in as much as it establishes what may be called a Dual Polity ?	c	1	H.M. Seervai	K.C. Wheare	B.R. Ambedkar	Ivor Jennings
310	7	Which of the following subject comes under the Central Government?	a	1	Banking	Agriculture	Prison	Public health
311	7	How many topics are currently covered in concurrent list?	d	1	100	57	61	52
312	7	Which subject comes under the concurrent list?	a	1	Newspaper	Fisheries	Market	Census
313	7	In which Part of the Indian constitution, Central-State relations are mentioned.	a	1	Part XI	Part X	Part IV	Part XII
314	7	Which schedule of the Indian Constitution divides the legislative powers between the Union and states?	b	1	6th schedule	7th schedule	8th schedule	9th schedule
315	7	In case of a conflict between directive principles and fundamental rights, which shall prevail?	a	1	Fundamental rights	DPSP	supreme court will decide	none of the above
316	7	Economic and social planning comes under which of the following?	c	1	Union List	State List	Concurrent List	None of the above
317	7	Foreign Jurisdiction comes under which of the following ?	c	1	Union List	State List	Concurrent List	None of the above
318	7	Who among the following can establish an Inter-State Council?	a	1	President	Supreme court	Prime minister	Parliament
319	7	In which of the following situations a President can establish Inter -State Council?	d	1	During an emergency	When council of Ministers recommends him / her to do so	When parliament passes a law	When it appears to him / her that it would be serving the public interest
320	7	How are the salaries and allowances of the Union Ministers determined?	b	1	By the Cabinet Secretariat	By the Parliament	By the Ministry of Finance	By the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs
321	7	The executive power of the Union is vested in the:	b	1	Union Cabinet	President of India	Prime Minister	Union Council of Ministers
322	7	In federalism, power is divided between various constituent units and:	a	1	central authority	states	both (a) and (b)	none of the above
323	7	In federal system, central government cannot order the:	c	1	principal	local government	state government	none of the above
324	7	Power to interpret the constitution is with the:	b	1	courts	judiciary	state government	none of the above
325	7	The first and major test for democratic politics in our country was	d	1	caste problem	language problem	problems related to union territories	creation of linguistic state
326	7	Who can make laws relating to the subjects mentioned in the Union list?	c	1	Local Government	State Government	Union Government	State and Union
327	7	Federations have been formed with the two kinds of:	a	1	states	routes	people	none of the above
328	7	To make India a strong federation, we need:	d	1	written constitution	rigid constitution	independent judiciary	all of the above
329	7	Major step towards decentralisation in India was taken up in	a	1	1992	1993	1991	1990
330	7	Who has special power in administering the Union Territories in India?	a	1	Central Government	Chief Minister	President	Governor
331	7	Who is the head of urban local government?	d	1	Sarpanch	Ward commissioner	Mukhiya	Mayor
332	7	Which of the following states has been given a special status?	a	1	Jammu and Kashmir	Tripura	Bihar	Haryana
333	7	In India's federal system, the state governments have the power to legislate on all those subjects which are included in the:	b	1	Union list	State list	Concurrent list	Residuary subjects

334	7	The Constitution of India	a	1	divided powers between centre and states in three lists.	divided powers between centre and states in two lists.	listed the powers of the states and left the undefined powers to the state.	Specified the powers of the states and left the residuary powers with the centre.
335	7	What is the third tier of government known as?	c	1	Village Panchayats	State government	Local self-government	Zila Parishad
336	7	Which of the following is incorrect regarding a unitary government?	d	1	There is either only one level of government or the sub-units are subordinate to the central government.	The central government can pass on orders to the provincial government.	A state government is conservable to central government.	The powers of state governments are guaranteed by the Constitution.
337	7	Which of the following subjects is not included in the Union list?	c	1	Defence	Foreign affairs	Police	Banking
338	7	Which level of government in India has the power to legislate on the 'residuary' subjects?	a	1	Union government	State government	Local self-government	Both a and b
339	7	The Union List includes subjects such as:	d	1	Education, forests, trade unions, marriages, adoption and succession.	Police, trade, commerce, agriculture and irrigation.	Residuary subjects like computer software.	Defence, foreign affairs, banking, currency, communications.
340	7	Here are three reactions to the language policy followed in India. Which of the following holds true in the case of India?	a	1	The policy of accommodation has strengthened national unity.	Language based states have divided us by making everyone conscious of their language.	The language policy has only helped to consolidate the dominance of English over all other languages.	None of the above
341	7	How many levels of government does a federation usually have?	b	1	Single	Two	Three	Multiple
342	7	In a federal system, the central government order the state government to do something?	b	1	Can	Cannot	May	A & C
343	7	State government has powers of its own for which.....	d	1	It is answerable to Central government	It is not answerable to Central government	It is answerable to the people	B & C
344	7	Different tiers of government govern the same citizens, but each tier has its own in specific matters.	b	1	Administration	Jurisdiction	Execution	Policies
345	8	Consider the following statements: 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?	d	1	Only 1	Only 2	Both 1 and 2	Neither 1 nor 2
346	8	Consider the following statements: 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	1	Only 1	Only 2	Both 1 and 2	Neither 1 nor 2
347	8	Consider the following statements: 1. Since the sums required to meet expenditure described by the Constitution of India as expenditure charged upon the Consolidated Fund of India are not submitted to the vote of Parliament, no House is competent to discuss these estimates. 2. Annual Finance Bill provides the legal authority for the withdrawal of sums from the Consolidated Fund of India. Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?	d	1	Only 1	Only 2	Both 1 and 2	Neither 1 nor 2

348	8	Consider the following statements in respect of provisions for removing deadlock between the two Houses of Parliament: After a bill has been passed by one House and transmitted to the other House, the President may notify to the Houses his intention to summon them for a joint sitting, if: 1. The Bill is rejected by the other House. 2. The Houses have finally disagreed as to the amendments to be made in the Bill. 3. More than three months have elapsed from the date of the receipt of the Bill by the other House without the Bill being passed by it. Which of the statements given above are correct?	b	1	1, 2 and 3	1 and 2 only	2 and 3 only	1 and 3 only
349	8	Which of the following statements about the reasons for separation of the Railway Budget from the General Budget are correct? 1. To introduce flexibility in railway finance management 2. To facilitate a business approach to the railway policy 3. To secure stability of the general revenues by providing an assured annual contribution from railway revenues 4. To enable the railways to keep their profits for their own development Select the correct answer using the codes given below:	d	1	2, 3 and 4 only	1 and 4 only	1, 2 and 3 only	1, 2, 3 and 4
350	8	An exceptional grant under the Constitution of India is regarded as	c	1	An advance on account of estimated expenditure for a part of any financial year pending completion of procedure for voting of grant	A grant for meeting an unexpected demand on account of indefinite character of the service which cannot be stated with details	A grant forming no part of current service of any financial year	A grant made when a need has arisen during the current financial year for additional expenditure upon some new service
351	8	The provision for the Contingency Fund of India results in:	d	1	Absolving the executive from preparing the estimates of the expenditure	Compelling the legislature to approve the expenditure	Reducing the legislative control over the executive	Providing a safety-valve to tide over a crisis
352	8	Which of the following tools of control may be adopted for raising a discussion in the House on a matter of urgent public importance?	b	1	Censure motion	Adjournment motion	Calling attention	Cut motion
353	8	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?	b	1	Only 1	Only 2	Both 1 and 2	Neither 1 nor 2
354	8	Which one of the following statements is not correct?	a	1	An Appropriation Act is not essential for passing a grant under a Vote of Credit.	Re-appropriation does not involve any additional expenditure.	The Rajya Sabha has no power to vote on the demands for grants.	No amendment can be proposed in the Appropriation Bill in either House of Parliament.
355	8	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	1	Only 1	Only 2	Both 1 and 2	Neither 1 nor 2

356	8	Assertion (A): The estimates that relate to the expenditure charged upon the Consolidate Fund of India shall not be submitted to the vote of Parliament. Reason (R): Parliament is not empowered to discuss expenditure charged upon the Consolidated Fund of India.	c	1	Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A	Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A	A is true but R is false	A is false but R is true
357	8	What does the 'Rule of Lapse' mean?	b	1	All pending bills in Parliament lapse with its prorogation.	All appropriations voted by the Parliament expire at the end of the financial year.	The demand for grants of a ministry lapses with criticism of its policy by the opposition.	The appropriation bill lapses if it is not returned by the Rajya Sabha within 14 days.
358	8	Consider the following statements: The expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of India comprises: 1. Pension payable to Judges of High Court 2. Debt charges for which the Government of India is liable 3. Salary, allowances and pension payable to Comptroller and Auditor General of India Which of the statements given above are correct?	a	1	1, 2 and 3	1 and 3 only	2 and 3 only	1 and 2 only
359	8	The object of the adjournment motion in Parliament is to:	c	1	Collect information from the ministers	Make a cut in the budget proposals	Criticise a particular policy of the Government	Topple the Government
360	8	The Rajya Sabha has exclusive jurisdiction in:	d	1	Approving a proclamation of emergency	The creation and abolition of States	The election of the Vice-President	Authorising Parliament to legislate on a subject in the State List
361	8	What is the maximum period that shall not intervene between last sitting in one session and the date appointed for first sitting in the next session for each House of Parliament?	c	1	Four months	Five months	Six months	Eight months
362	8	When Demands for Grants are introduced in Lok Sabha, the Speaker applies the guillotine:	d	1	After the demands are discussed and approved	After the demands are discussed and voted down by Lok Sabha	When the demands are discussed and reduced	When the time allotted is coming to a close
363	8	In the context of the budget, the term 'guillotine' is used with reference to:	c	1	Appropriation Bill	Consolidated Fund charges	Voting of Demands	Finance Bill
364	8	The Parliament of India consists of	b	1	Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha	President, Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha	Lok Sabha, President and Council of Ministers	Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and Council of Ministers
365	8	What is the important function of Parliament?	b	1	Governing	Law - making	Collecting taxes	Criticising Government
366	8	Who among the following can participate in proceedings of Parliament?	b	1	The Chief Election Commissioner	The Attorney General	The Governors of states	None of these
367	8	In a parliamentary system, the executive is responsible to	a	1	the legislature	the judiciary	the people	None of these
368	8	How many seats are reserved for Union Territories in the Lok Sabha?	c	1	10 seats	15 seats	20 seats	30 seats
369	8	One third of the members of Rajya Sabha retire	b	1	every year	every two years	every three years	every four years
370	8	The head of the Indian Parliament system is the	a	1	President	Prime Minister	Speaker of the Lok Sabha	Speaker of the Rajya Sabha
371	8	Lower house of the Indian Parliament is known as	a	1	Lok Sabha	Rajya Sabha	Legislative Assembly	Legislative Council
372	8	Who has the rights to convene the joint session of the two houses of Parliament in India?	b	1	The Prime Minister	The President	The Vice President	None of these
373	8	How long can a person remain a Minister in India without being in Parliament?	b	1	3 months	6 months	9 months	1 year
374	8	The Rajya Sabha member must have completed the age of	c	1	21 years	25 years	30 years	35 years
375	8	The Chairman of Rajya Sabha is	b	1	The President	The Vice - President	The Prime Minister	The Speaker of Lok Sabha
376	8	In Indian Parliament	c	1	both the houses have co-equal powers	upper house has more powers than lower house	lower house has more powers than upper house	None of these
377	8	At least how many times the Parliament should be in session in a year?	b	1	once	twice	thrice	four times
378	8	What is the present strength of the Lok Sabha?	c	1	566	520	545	500
379	8	Indian upper house is known as	b	1	The House of people	The Council of states	Parliament	None of these
380	8	In a parliamentary system the executive is responsible	b	1	to the judiciary	to the legislature	directly to the people	None of these
381	8	The first hour of every parliamentary sitting in India is allotted for	b	1	Zero Hour	Question Hour	Debate Hour	None of these
382	8	The budget is presented to the Parliament normally on	c	1	the last day of March	15th March	the last day of February	1st April

383	8	What is the maximum time gap permissible between two sessions of parliament?	b	1	3 months	6 months	9 months	1 year
384	8	Sansad Bhavan is the house of the	c	1	Uttar Pradesh Assembly	Maharashtra Assembly	Indian Parliament	Bihar Assembly
385	8	In which House Money Bill is introduced first?	a	1	Lok Sabha	Rajya Sabha	Both A and B	None
386	8	What is the tenure of the Rajya Sabha members?	d	1	three years	five years	four years	six years
387	8	The Maximum strength of the nominated members in both the houses	b	1	12	14	16	118
388	8	India is having a	c	1	Bi-party system	Single -party system	Multi-party system	None of these
389	8	Who is the Chairman of Rajya Sabha?	c	1	Governor	President	Vice-President	Prime Minister
390	8	How many seats are reserved for Scheduled Castes in the Lok Sabha in India as per Representation of People (Amendment) Act, 2008?	c	1	79	90	84	95
391	8	When was the Lok Sabha first constituted?	a	1	April 17, 1952	April 26, 1952	March 17, 1952	May 13, 1952
392	8	Which Part of the Constitution deal with Parliament?	b	1	Part IV	Part V	Part VI	Part VII
393	8	Member of Rajya Sabha may resign his seat by writing to	d	1	President	Prime Minister	Supreme Court Justice	Chairman of Rajya Sabha
394	8	Member of Lok Sabha may resign his seat by writing to	d	1	President	Prime Minister	Supreme Court Justice	Speaker of Lok Sabha
395	8	A House can declare the seat of a member vacant if he is absent from all its meetings without its permission for a period of	b	1	thirty days	sixty days	seventy days	hundered days
396	8	What is the maximum gap between two sessions of Parliament?	c	1	three weeks	three months	not more than six months	more than six months
397	8	Who is the first Women Speakers of the Lok Sabha?	a	1	Meira Kumar	Sumithra Mahajan	Fathima	None of the above
398	9	Consider the following statements: 1. No Proclamation of Emergency can be made by the President of India unless the Union Ministers of Cabinet rank, headed by the Prime Minister, recommended to him, in writing, that such a Proclamation should be issued. 2. The President of India must issue a Proclamation of Revocation of Emergency any time that the Lok Sabha passes a resolution disapproving the proclamation or its continuance. Which of the statements given above is / are correct?	c	1	1 only	2 only	Both 1 and 2	Neither 1 nor 2
399	9	Consider the following statements: If the financial emergency has been declared by the President under the Article 360, then its proclamation: 1. May be revoked or varied by a subsequent proclamation 2. Shall cease to operate at the expiration of two months, unless before the expiration of that period it has been approved by the resolution of both Houses of Parliament Which of the statements given above is/are correct?	c	1	Only 1	Only 2	Both 1 and 2	Neither 1 nor 2
400	9	Consider the following statements: 1. While a Proclamation of Emergency is in operation, Article 359 of the Constitution of India does not come into operation till an order is issued by the President specifying the rights which are suspended. 2. While a Proclamation of Emergency is in operation, Article 358 makes the restrictions imposed by Article 19 non-existent against the state. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?	c	1	Only 1	Only 2	Both 1 and 2	Neither 1 nor 2
401	9	Which of the following are not necessarily the consequences of the proclamation of the President's Rule in a State? 1. Dissolution of the State Legislative Assembly 2. The removal of the Council of Ministers in the State 3. Dissolution of the local bodies 4. Takeover of the State administration by the Union Government Choose the correct answer from the codes given below:	b	1	1, 2 and 4	1 and 3	2 and 3	1, 3 and 4

402	9	Consider the following statements: Proclamation of Emergency under Article 352 of the Constitution of India: 1. Requires written communication of the Union Cabinet to the President to that effect. 2. Can be issued for the whole of India or part thereof. 3. Lapses, if not approved by both Houses of Parliament within a month. 4. Requires a resolution, approving the proclamation passed by both Houses of Parliament only by a majority of the total membership of each House, and not less than 2/3rd members present and voting. 5. Once approved by Parliament can last for six months. Which of the statements given above are correct?	a	1	1, 2, 3, 4 and 5	2, 3 and 4	1, 4 and 5	1, 2, 3 and 5
403	9	In case of declaration of financial emergency:	d	1	All the State Governments will be dissolved and management of economy will be taken over by the Union Government	All Money Bills of the states will be considered and passed only by the Parliament	All the State Assemblies will be put under suspended animation and laws on the State List will be enacted by the Parliament	The President may give such directions to the states as may be deemed necessary for economic recovery and salaries of officials may be temporarily reduced
404	9	Law made by the Parliament with respect to any matter enumerated in State List, during a proclamation of national emergency, will cease to have effect in which one of the following conditions?	c	1	When the proclamation of emergency has ceased to operate	When it is repealed by the Parliament	On the expiration of six months after the proclamation of emergency has ceased to operate	On the expiration of one year after the proclamation of emergency has ceased to operate
405	9	Consider the following statements: The Supreme Court judgement in S.R. Bommai vs. Union of India has been interpreted to mean that the Governor can dismiss a Council of Ministers or the Chief Minister: 1. At his pleasure on his subjective estimate of the strength of the Chief Minister in the Assembly. 2. When the Legislative Assembly has expressed its want of confidence in the Council of Ministers. 3. When a measure of the Council of Ministers has been defeated on the floor of the Assembly. 4. When a censure motion against the Council of Ministers has been rejected in the Legislative Assembly. Which of the statements given above are correct?	b	1	1 and 2	2 and 3	1 and 3	3 and 4
406	9	Assertion (A): An imminent danger of war or external aggression is not enough for the proclamation of emergency. Reason (R): The Proclamation of Emergency shall cease to operate at the expiration of one month unless approved by both the Houses of Parliament.	d	1	Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A	Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A	A is true but R is false	A is false but R is true
407	9	Which of the following statements is the correct one?	d	1	War, external aggression, internal disturbance and armed rebellion are the grounds for proclaiming emergency.	Words "armed rebellion" were replaced by the word "war" by the 44th Amendment.	Actual existence of any one or more grounds mentioned in Article 352 is necessary for proclaiming emergency.	The President proclaims emergency on the basis of any ground mentioned in Article 352 or possibility thereof.
408	9	If the President of India exercises his power as provided under Article 356 of the Constitution in respect of a particular State, then:	c	1	The Assembly of the State is automatically dissolved	Article 19 is suspended in that State	Parliament assumes the power to legislate on the subjects in the State list	The President can make laws relating to that state

409	9	When a proclamation of emergency is issued by the President under Article 352 of the Constitution of India:	c	1	Fundamental Rights are automatically suspended	The freedoms under Article 19 are automatically suspended and other Fundamental Rights can be suspended by an order of the President	The freedoms under Article 19 are automatically suspended and other Fundamental Rights, except those under Articles 20 and 21, can be suspended by an order of the President	Only the freedoms under Article 19 are suspended and other Fundamental Rights cannot be
410	9	Which one of the following is the correct statement? Proclamation of Emergency in a State under Article 356 can continue beyond one year if:	c	1	The High Court of the State certifies that the situation in the State is very serious	The Governor of the State certifies that the law and order situation is not under control	The Election Commission certifies that it is difficult to hold elections to the Assembly	The President is satisfied about the grave situation in the State through independent investigation
411	9	Which of the following may be done under conditions of financial emergency? 1. Reduction in the number of districts in the country for effecting economy 2. Abolition of all State Legislative Assemblies to reduce expenditure 3. Reduction in the salaries of the judges of the High Court 4. Reservation of Money Bills of State Legislative Assemblies for the consideration of the President Choose the correct answer from the codes given below:	c	1	1, 2 and 3	2, 3 and 4	3 and 4	1 and 4
412	9	When a state fails to implement the administrative directions given by the Union under Article 256 of the Constitution of India:	c	1	Parliament may compel the state to execute the said directions	The Governor may dissolve the State Legislature	The President may presume that Constitutional machinery in the State has failed	The President may impose emergency under Article 352 of the Constitution
413	9	Proclamation of emergency by the President of India can be made on the written advice of the Cabinet only. This provision has been added:	a	1	After 44th Constitutional Amendment	After 42nd Constitutional Amendment	By the Constituent Assembly in the Constitution of India	By the Supreme Court of India in 1975
414	9	The President's Rule under Article 356 remains valid in a state for the maximum period of:	c	1	One year	Two years	Three years	Four years
415	9	Proclamation of Emergency under Article 352, when Lok Sabha stands dissolved has to be approved by:	a	1	Rajya Sabha and then it will continue till the reconstitution of new Lok Sabha, which must approve it within 30 days of its first sitting.	New Lok Sabha within six months of its constitution.	Lok Sabha in the next session after six months.	Rajya Sabha only
416	9	Assertion (A): Proclamation of Emergency can be issued by the President if there is imminent danger of war or external aggression or armed rebellion. Reason (R): The President can suspend the enforcement of all the fundamental rights during the period of Emergency.	c	1	Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A	Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A	A is true but R is false	A is false but R is true
417	9	Which one of the following is not an automatic consequence of the Proclamation of Emergency?	a	1	Suspension of the enforcement of fundamental rights except those conferred by Articles 20 and 21.	Extension of the Union's executive power to the issue of directions to any State as to the manner in which its executive power has to be exercised.	Extension of the power of Parliament to the making of legislation in regard to items of the State List	Suspension of Article 19.

418	9	Consider the following statements: Parliament may make law on a subject enumerated in State List only if the: 1. President deems it proper that such law is necessary for all the States. 2. Proclamation of Emergency under Article 352 is in operation. 3. Lok Sabha passes a resolution by 2/3rd majority of its total membership. 4. Governor of the State requests the President for such legislation. Of these statements:	b	1	1 and 4 are correct	2 alone is correct	3 alone is correct	3 and 4 are correct
419	9	The judgement in the S.R. Bommai vs. Union of India case pertained broadly to which Article of the Constitution of India?	d	1	Article 29	Article 32	Article 353	Article 356
420	9	Consider the following statements in respect of provisions as to financial emergency: 1. A proclamation of financial emergency has to be laid before each House of Parliament. 2. A proclamation of financial emergency ceases to operate at the expiration of six months, unless before the expiration of that period, it has been approved by resolutions of both Houses of Parliament. Which of the statements given above is / are correct?	a	1	Only 1	Only 2	Both 1 and 2	Neither 1 nor 2
421	9	Consider the following statements: 1. When the President of India is to be impeached for violation of the Constitution, the charge shall be preferred by either House of Parliament. 2. An election to fill a vacancy in the office of President of India occurring by reason of his death, resignation or removal or otherwise shall be held in no case later than nine months from the date of occurrence of the vacancy. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?	a	1	Only 1	Only 2	Both 1 and 2	Neither 1 nor 2
422	9	Consider the following statements: 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	1	Only 1	Only 2	Both 1 and 2	Neither 1 nor 2
423	9	Consider the following statements: 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?	c	1	Only 1	Only 2	Both 1 and 2	Neither 1 nor 2
424	9	The Executive power of the Union Government is vested in the President of India. The President shall exercise these powers:	c	1	Himself	Directly or through officers subordinate to him if he so desires	Either directly or through officers subordinate to him in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution	Only on the advice of Prime Minister
425	9	Which one of the following statements is correct?	b	1	The Chief Election Commissioner of India holds his office during the pleasure of President	The Governor of a State holds his office during the pleasure of the President	The Prime Minister can only be removed by a resolution passed by both Houses of Parliament	The speaker of the Lok Sabha can be removed at the pleasure of the President

426	9	In which of the following cases the President of India is not bound by the advice of the Council of Ministers? 1. The choice of the Prime Minister 2. The dismissal of a Government which refuses to quit, after having lost its majority in the House of the People 3. The allocation of business 4. The dissolution of the House, when appeal to the electorate becomes necessary Choose the correct answer from the codes given below:		1	1, 2 and 3	1, 2 and 4	1, 3 and 4	2, 3 and 4
427	9	Which of the following statements is not correct?	c	1	There shall be a Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister to aid and advise the President who shall act in accordance with such advice.	The President may require the Council of Ministers to reconsider such advice	The President need not act in accordance with the advice tendered after such reconsideration	The President shall act in accordance with the advice tendered after such reconsideration
428	9	Consider the following statements: 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?	b	1	2 only	1 and 3 only	1, 2 and 3	2 and 3 only
429	9	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.	b	1	Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A	Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A	A is true but R is false	A is false but R is true
430	9	In which one of the following cases, is the President of India not bound by the aid and advice of the Union Council of Ministers?	b	1	In deciding the question of removal of a Governor	In deciding the question whether a member of Lok Sabha has become disqualified to continue as a member	While exercising power to grant pardon	In dismissing a civil servant without any enquiry and hearing on the ground of security of state
431	9	Money can be advanced out of the Contingency Fund of India to meet unforeseen expenditure by the	b	1	Parliament	President	Finance Minister	Prime Minister
432	9	Consider the following statements: 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 a majority of not less than 2/3rd of the total membership of that House. Which of the statement(s) given above is / are correct?	b	1	Only 1	Only 2	Both 1 and 2	Neither 1 nor 2
433	9	The Constitution (Forty-Second Amendment) Act, 1976, made it obligatory for the President of India to act in accordance with the advice of the Council of Ministers. For the above purpose, which one of the following Articles of the Constitution of India was amended by the Constitution (Forty-Second Amendment) Act, 1976?	b	1	Article 73	Article 74	Article 75	Article 77
434	9	Assertion (A): The President of India has the power to grant pardon, reprieve, respite or remission of punishment or to suspend, remit or commute sentence. Reason (R): The President exercises not only executive functions but also judicial and legislative functions.	a	1	Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A	Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A	A is true but R is false	A is false but R is true

435	9	Which of the following is a correct statement about the President of India?	a	1	He can address both Houses of Parliament, can summon the Houses of Parliament and can send messages to either House of Parliament	He can summon the Houses of Parliament but cannot send messages to either House of Parliament	He can send messages to either House of Parliament, but cannot summon the Houses of Parliament	He cannot send messages to either House of Parliament or summon the Houses of Parliament
436	9	The President of India:	b	1	Can be a member of Parliament	Is part of Parliament	Cannot stand for election for more than two terms	Presides over joint sittings of both the Houses of Parliament
437	9	Which one of the following statements about the impeachment of the President of India is not correct?	b	1	The charge for violation of the Constitution shall be preferred by either House of Parliament.	The resolution has to be moved after at least thirty days' notice in writing.	The resolution has to be signed by not less than one-fourth of the total number of members of the House.	The resolution has to be passed by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the total membership of the House.
438	9	Which one of the following propositions is a correct description of the powers of the President of India under Article 356 of the Constitution?	a	1	If the Chief Minister in spite of commanding the confidence of the Legislative Assembly, cannot run his government in accordance with the Constitution, the President can proclaim emergency.	If the law and order in a state completely breaks-down, the President can proclaim emergency	The President can refer the matter to the Supreme Court for advice and act in accordance with such advice.	The President cannot make a proclamation of emergency if the governor refuses to make a report.
439	9	The rule of passing resolution by two-thirds majority of total number of members of the House of Parliament is applicable in case of:	c	1	Amendment of the Constitution	Approval of proclamation of emergency	Impeachment of the President	Disapproval of proclamation of emergency
440	9	Assertion (A): No public expenditure can be incurred except with the sanction of the Parliament. Reason (R): During an emergency, the President of India is empowered to authorize the expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India.	c	1	Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A	Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A	A is true but R is false	A is false but R is true
441	9	As per provisions of the Constitution of India, who makes rules for more convenient transaction of the business of the Government of India, and for allocation among Ministers of the said business?	a	1	The President	The Union Law Minister	The Attorney-General of India	The Cabinet Secretariat
442	9	Which one of the following statements is correct? On receipt of a Constitutional Amendment Bill after its passing by each House of the Parliament, the President:	a	1	Shall give his assent	May give his assent	May withhold his assent	May return the Bill for reconsideration
443	9	"The President may require the Council of Ministers to reconsider the advice tendered by the latter and shall act in accordance with the advice tendered after such reconsideration." The above provision was inserted in the Indian Constitution by the:	c	1	38th Amendment	42nd Amendment	44th Amendment	52nd Amendment
444	9	Assertion (A): The President of India can return any bill passed by Parliament for reconsideration of the Houses. Reason (R): The President cannot return money bills to the Parliament for reconsideration of the Houses.	d	1	Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A	Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A	A is true but R is false	A is false but R is true

445	9	Which one of the following is not correct about the powers of the President of India to grant pardons, reprieves, respites or remissions of punishment or to suspend, remit or commute the sentence of any person convicted of any offence?	d	1	The President can do so in all cases where the punishment or sentence is by a Court Martial.	The President may exercise such powers in all cases where punishment or sentence is for an offence against any law falling within the executive power of the Union.	The President may exercise such powers in all cases where the sentence is a sentence of death.	The President may reject a petition for mercy but he must hear a petition for mercy before rejecting.
446	9	Which one of the following statements about the executive powers of the President is incorrect?	c	1	All important appointments are made by the President on the advice of the Council of Ministers.	The Prime Minister and all Union Ministers are appointed by the President.	The President has the absolute power to appoint and remove the chairmen and the members of statutory bodies at his discretion.	The President is the supreme commander of the Armed Forces.
447	9	The President of India is elected by the 'Electoral College' consisting of	b	1	All Members of Parliament.	Elected Members of Parliament and State Legislative Assemblies.	Members of Parliament, State Legislative Assemblies and Legislative Councils.	All the Members of Parliament and State Legislative Assemblies.
448	9	How many times have the financial emergency imposed in India?	d	1	1	2	3	Never
449	9	The proclamation of emergency automatically brings to suspension the rights to	b	1	Protection against arrest and detention in certain cases	Freedom of speech	Constitutional remedies	All of these
450	9	How many times the President has declared the financial emergency?	d	1	Once	Twice	Thrice	Never
451	9	The President of India can declare emergency	b	1	on his own	written request by the Cabinet headed by the Prime Minister	on the recommendations of the Governor	on the recommendations of Parliament
452	9	Suspension of Fundamental Rights during the emergency of Indian Constitution is borrowed from?	d	1	Government of India Act, 1935	Soviet Union	Constitution of USA	Constitution of Germany
453	9	The proclamation of emergency must be placed before the Parliament for its approval	a	1	within one month	within two months	within six months	within one year
454	9	The first proclamation of National Emergency under Article 352 was made on the ground of external aggression in	b	1	1963	1962	1965	1964
455	9	The second proclamation of National Emergency under Article 352 was made on the ground of external aggression in	b	1	1970	1971	1972	1973
456	9	The third proclamation of National Emergency under Article 352 was made on the ground of internal disturbance in	d	1	1974	1973	1976	1975
457	9	Article 360 deals with	d	1	Right to property	National emergency	Right to freedom	Financial emergency
458	9	Under which Article of the Constitution emergency can be declared?	c	1	Article 350	Article 355	Article 356	Article 359
459	9	The proclamation of national emergencies ceases to operate unless approved by Parliament within	c	1	three months	six months	one month	two months
460	9	Which article deals with emergency to be imposed due to external aggression?	a	1	352	356	366	368
461	9	At the time of proclamation of Emergency, the terms of Lok Sabha can be extended by ___ year at a time?	a	1	one	two	three	can not be extended
462	9	How many types of emergencies have been envisaged by the Constitution?	b	1	4	3	2	1
463	9	The emergency in a state is declared if there is a complete breakdown of the administrative machinery in the state or if the government of the state cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution under	c	1	Article 350	Article 357	Article 356	Article 360
464	9	The maximum period of Emergency as per Article 356 can be	d	1	6 months	12 months	24 months	36 months
465	9	Which part of the Constitution contains provision for Panchayats?	c	1	Part VI	Part VII	Part IX	Part X

466	9	According to Article 352 of the Constitution, the National Emergency can be declared in which among the following circumstances?	d	1	The failure of the Constitutional machinery	Invasion	Internal disturbance	War, external aggression or armed rebellion
467	9	Which one among the following pairs of Articles relating to the Fundamental Rights cannot be suspended during the enforcement of Emergency under Article 359 of the Indian Constitution?	a	1	Articles 20 and 21	Articles 14 and 15	Articles 16 and 17	Articles 24 and 25
468	9	The term of a State Legislative Assembly can be extended during Emergency by	b	1	The President	The Parliament	The Governor of State	The State Legislature
469	9	Which one of the following is the time limit for the ratification of an Emergency period by the Parliament?	b	1	14 days	1 month	3 months	6 months
470	9	How many types of emergencies have been envisaged under the Indian Constitution?	b	1	Two	Three	Four	One
471	9	Consider the following statements regarding Article 356 of the Constitution. 1. Failure of Constitutional Machinery in States is an objective reality. 2. A Proclamation under this Article can be reviewed by Supreme Court. 3. Alongwith this Proclamation, State Legislative Assembly can be dissolved. 4. This Proclamation has to be approved by each House of Parliament within two months. Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?	a	1	Only 1, 2 and 4	Only 1, 2 and 3	Only 3 and 4	Only 2, 3 and 4
472	9	Consider the following statements in respect of financial emergency under Article 360 of the Constitution of India. 1. A Proclamation of financial emergency issued shall cease to operate at the expiration of two months, unless, before the expiration of that period, it has been approved by the resolutions of both Houses of Parliament. 2. If any Proclamation of financial emergency is in operation, it is competent for the President of India to issue directions for the reduction of salaries and allowances of all or any class of persons, serving in connection with the affairs of the Union but excluding the Judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?	a	1	Only 1	Only 2	Both 1 and 2	Neither 1 nor 2
473	9	Which one of the following Articles of the Indian Constitution has never been implemented into action?	b	1	Article 60	Article 360	Article 352	Article 356
474	9	A Proclamation of Emergency must be placed before the Parliament for its approval	a	1	Within one month	Within two months	Within six months	Within one year
475	9	Who said, "The emergency power of the President is a fraud with the Constitution"?	c	1	K.M. Munshi	B.N. Rao	K.M. Nambiar	H.N. Kuniaru
476	9	During National Emergency the term of the House of People	d	1	Cannot be extended	Can be extended till the Emergency lasts	Can be extended for one year only	Can be extended till Emergency lasts but only by one year at a time
477	10	Under Article 243-D, which one of the following categories enjoys reservation for Panchayat membership in proportion to their population?	a	1	Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	Women	Backward Classes	Physically handicapped persons
478	10	The members of a Panchayat Samiti are:	a	1	Directly elected by the people	Indirectly elected by the members of the Village Panchayat	Nominated by the Block Development Officer	Nominated by the president / chairman of the Panchayat Samiti
479	10	Which one of the following committees had recommended people's participation in community development programmes?	b	1	Ashok Mehta Committee	Balwant Rai Mehta Committee	Rural-urban Relationship Committee	L.M. Singhvi Committee
480	10	Which one of the following government documents first suggested for having elections of Panchayati Raj Institutions on political party basis?	b	1	Report of the Administrative Reforms Commission	Ashok Mehta Committee Report	Balwant Rai Mehta Committee Report	Diwakar Committee Report

481	10	Who recommends to the Governor the principles which should govern the distribution between the State and the Panchayats of the net proceeds of the taxes, tolls and fees leviable by the state which may be divided between them?	d	1	Zilla Parishad	Chief Minister	Finance Minister of the State	State Finance Commission
482	10	The basic purpose of Panchayat Raj is	b	1	to give posts for party members	democratic decentralisation	to collect taxes directly	to give employment to local people
483	10	Panchayats are given constitutional status by	b	1	72nd Amendment	73rd Amendment	74th Amendment	75th Amendment
484	10	When was the Panchayat Raj introduced in India?	b	1	1950	1959	1952	1962
485	10	Balwant Raj Mehta Committee is its report suggested	b	1	a three tier system of Panchayat Raj	a one tier system of Panchayat Raj	a four tier system of Panchayat Raj	a two tier system of Panchayat Raj
486	10	Which is the first state to establish Panchayati Raj after 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1992	a	1	Rajasthan	Gujarat	Andhra Pradesh	Karnataka
487	10	Organisation of village panchayaths are incorporated under which head in the Indian Constitution?	c	1	Fundamental rights	Citizenship	Directive Principles of the state	Fundamental duties
488	10	Which one of the following articles of the Constitution of India directs state Government to organise village panchayats?	b	1	Article 32	Article 40	Article 48	Article 51
489	10	Which of the following is matched correctly according to establishment of a three-tier panchayati raj system?	d	1	Gram panchayat - village level	Panchayat samiti - block level	Zila parishad - district level	All the above
490	10	Which Schedule of the Indian Constitution deals with Panchayati Raj?	c	1	Ninth Schedule	Tenth Schedule	Eleventh Schedule	Twelfth Schedule
491	10	Which one of the following Constitution (Amendment) Acts provided for the formation of the Metropolitan Planning Committee?	d	1	42nd Constitution (Amendment) Act	44th Constitution (Amendment) Act	73rd Constitution (Amendment) Act	74th Constitution (Amendment) Act
492	10	According to the Constitution of India, it is obligatory to constitute 'Ward Committees' in the area of a municipality. The population of such municipality should be:	c	1	One lac or more	Two lacs or more	Three lacs or more	Five lacs or more
493	10	Municipal Area means the territorial area of a Municipality as is notified by the:	a	1	Governor	Municipal Commissioner	Municipal Council	Council of Ministers
494	10	Nagar Palika bill was first introduced in Parliament during the prime ministership of	c	1	V.P. Singh	Chandrasekhar	Rajiv Gandhi	Narasimha Rao
495	10	Which of the following units of urban local self-government does not have a constitutional foundation?	a	1	Cantonment Boards	Municipal Councils	Municipal Corporations	Nagar Panchayats
496	10	The Constitutional provision of urban development exists under the	c	1	75th Constitutional Amendment Act	72nd Constitutional Amendment Act	74th Constitutional Amendment Act	76th Constitutional Amendment Act
497	10	Who can be called the father of local self government in India	d	1	Lord Minto	Lord Curzon	Lord Defferin	Lord Rippon
498	10	Which one of the following is incorrect in respect of Local Government in India?	a	1	According to the Indian Constitution, Local government is not an independent tier in the federal system.	30% of the seats in local bodies are reserved for women.	Local Government finances are to be provided by a Commission	Elections to local bodies are to be determined by a Commission.
499	10	Village' under the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act means?	b	1	a village specified by the President by public notification	a village specified by the Governor by public notification	a village specified by the Prime Minister by public notification	a village specified by the Chief Minister by public notification
500	10	Which one of the following Constitution (Amendment) Acts provided for the formation of the Metropolitan Planning Committee?	d	1	42nd Constitution Amendment Act	44th Constitution Amendment Act	73rd Constitution Amendment Act	74th Constitution Amendment Act
501	10	Who deals with matters relating to elections to the municipalities?	b	1	Election Commission of India	State Election Commission	Planning Commission	Governor
502	10	Local Government is mentioned in the State List under the _____	a	1	7th Schedule	8th Schedule	9th Schedule	10th Schedule