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| The tenure of the Council of Ministers lasts:   1. As long as it enjoys the support of the electorate 2. As long as it enjoys the support of the majority of the members of the Parliament 3. Six years 4. Five year and As long as it enjoys the support of the majority of the members of the Parliament |
| Which one of the following is the popularly elected House of the Parliament?   1. Lok Sabha 2. Rajya Sabha 3. Lok Sabha as well as Rajya Sabha 4. None of the options |
| The seat of a Member of Parliament can be declared vacant if he absents himself from the House without permission fora period of:   1. 60 days 2. Two years 3. Six months 4. One year |
| The maximum strength of the Rajya Sabha is:  (a) 250  (b) 245  (c) 240  (d) 200 |
| In order to be elected a member of Council of States a person must not be less than:   1. 30 years. 2. 25 years 3. 21 years 4. 35 years |
| The Estimates Committee of the Parliament consists of members of only:   1. Rajya Sabha 2. Lok Sabha 3. Both the Houses 4. None of the above |
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| The Governor of a State is appointed by:   1. The Prime Minister 2. The President 3. The President on the recommendation of the Central Council of Ministers headed by Prime Minister 4. The President on the advice of the Chief Minister of the State |
| Who in empowered to suspend the operation of the Fundamental Rights?   1. Supreme Court 2. President 3. The Cabinet 4. Parliament |
| The normal term of the Governor’s office:   1. Depends on the tenure of the State Legislature 2. Is 3 years 3. Is 4 years 4. Is 5 years |
| The President can dissolve Lok Sabha at the advice/request of whom of the following before the completion of the tenure?   1. At the written request of the members 2. At the advice of the Prime Minister 3. At the written request of the Speaker of the Lok Sabha 4. At the advice of the Vice-President |
| The minimum age limit for a Governor is:   1. 30 years 2. 32 years 3. 35 years 4. 45 years |
| President of India can be impeached for  a) Violation of Constitution of India  b) Violation of International Obligation  c) Violation of Legal Rights  d) All of the options |
| Which one of the following is not a qualification for election as president?  1) He must have completed the age of 35 years  2) He must be qualified for election as a member of house of people  3) He must not be more than age of 65 years  4) He mut not be an acting minister either for union or for any state  Choose the correct one:  a) 1,2  b) 3,4  c) 2,4  d) 1,4 |
| The Governor of a State is appointed by the President on the advice of the  (a) Prime Minister (b) Vice- President (c) Chief Minister (d) Chief Justice |
| Which of the following statements is correct with regard to the structure of the Union Government?   1. It is Unitary 2. It is Federal 3. It is Federal in peace times and Unitary in the Emergencies 4. It is Unitary in peace times and Federal in Emergencies |
| What is the age at which an Indian can become a candidate for Presidentship?   1. 45 2. 65 3. 60 4. 35 |
| Who appoints the Prime Minister of India?  (a) Lok Sabha  (b) President  (c) Parliament  (d) Citizens of India |
| In India, a citizen who has attained the age of has a right to vote irrespective of his religion, race, caste, colour, creed, sex, place of birth, etc.   1. 21 years 2. 20 years 3. 18 years   18 years for girls and 21 years for boys |
| Chief Minister of a State is responsible to  (a) Prime Minister (b) Rajya Sabha (c) Legislative Assembly (d) Governor |
| The Governor of a State is:   1. Head of State for which he is appointed as Governor 2. Head of Government 3. President's agent 4. Non-political figure |
| Judicial Review function of the Supreme Court means the power to  (a) Review the functioning of judiciary in the country  (b) Undertake periodic review of the Constitution.  (c) Examine the constitutional validity of the laws  (d) None of the options |
| The Chief Justice and other Judges of the High Court are appointed by the  (a) Chief Justice of the Supreme Court  (b) Chief Minister of the concerned state  (c) Governor of the concerned state  (d) President |
| Which is the highest court of appeal in India?  (a) Supreme Court (b) President (c) High Court (d) Privy Council |
| Formally all the executive powers of the Union Government are vested in   1. The President of India 2. The Cabinet Ministers only 3. The Prime Minister of India 4. The Union Council of Ministers |
| Indian Constitution provides for a \_\_\_\_\_\_ system.   1. Presidential 2. Unicameral 3. Parliamentary 4. Unitary |
| Which of the following is not a prescribed qualification for appointment as a Judge of the Supreme Court?   1. He should have worked as a Judge of a High Court for a minimum period of five years 2. He should not be more than 55 years of age 3. He should have worked as an advocate in any High Court for a minimum period of ten years 4. He should be an eminent jurist in the opinion of the President |
| If the Parliament passes a law which is against the Constitution, it can be declared as unconstitutional by the   1. Election Commission 2. Chief Justice of India 3. President   Supreme Court |
| The final authority to interpret the constitution   1. Parliament 2. Supreme Court 3. Attorney General 4. High Court |
| When a President is to be impeached for violation of the Constitution, the charges shall be preferred by\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of Parliament.  a) Lok Sabha b) Rajya Sabha c) Either House d) None of them |
| Judges of High Courts are appointed by the   1. President. 2. Governor. 3. Chief Justice of India 4. Prime minister on the advice of Council of ministers |
| When the President is unable to discharge his functions owing to absence, illness or any other cause, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ shall discharge his functions until the date on which the President resumes his duties.  a) Speaker  b) Vice President  c) Chief Justice of Supreme Court  d) Prime Minister |
| Who administers the oath of office to the President?   1. The Prime Minister 2. The Vice-President 3. The Chief Election Commissioner 4. The Chief-Justice of India |
| The President shall be elected by the members of an elec­toral college consisting of:  a) The elected members of both Houses of Parliament  b) The elected members of the Legislative Assemblies of the States  c) The members of State legislative Assemblies, councils and All M.P.’s  d) Both (A) and (B) |
| It the President wants to resign; he has to address the letter of resignation to the:   1. Prime Minister 2. Vice-President 3. Speaker 4. Chief Justice of India |
| How many members of Rajya Sabha are nominated by President of India?  a) 2  b) 12  c) 10  d) 15 |
| The Parliament of India is consisted of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_:  a) Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha  b) Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and President  c) Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, President and Prime Minister  d) Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and Council of Ministers |
| Which of the following is not a qualification for being a member of Parliament?  a)  Must be a graduate with 55% of marks  b) Must be an Indian citizen  c) Must be minimum of 25 years of age  d) Must not hold any office of profit |
| Which of the following is a mandatory qualification for being a member of Parliament of House of People?  a) Must be a graduate with 55% of marks  b) Must be 25 years of age  c) Must hold a office of profit  d) None of the options |
| Which of the following is a ground of disqualification for member of Parliament?  a) If he defects and commits an offence under anti-defection law  b)  If he acquires shares in a private company  c) If he earns money from selling of any books  d)  None of the options |
| Which of the following is not a ground for disqualifying a member of Parliament ?  a) If he is convicted and sentenced for 10 years imprisonment  b) If he holds an office of profit  c) If he voluntarily gives up the citizenship of India  d) If he earns money from selling of any books |
| In case of disqualification of a member of Parliament, the President shall consult whom ?  a) Prime Minister  b) Council of Minister  c) Chief Justice of India  d) Election Commission of India |
| The ordinance may be promulgated by the President of India when  a) The National Emergency is in force  b) There is armed rebellion  c) The houses of Parliament is not in session  d) None of the options |
| The President of India under do what under his pardoning power:  a) Pardon  b) Remit any sentence  c) Commute any sentence  d) All of the options. |
| Who is the ex-officio chairman of the Council of State?  a) President of India  b) Vice-President of India  c) Prime Minister  d) Minister for Parliamentary affairs |
| The Indian President is  a)  Head of the State  b) Head of the Government  c) De facto Head of the Parliament  d) De facto Head of the Coast Guard |
| Which of the following statement with respect to the office of Governor is true ?  a) The Governor is the Vice-Chancellor of all State Universities  b) The Governor can impose National emergency  c) The Govern can issue pardon  d)  None of the options |
| Which of the following statement with respect to the office of Governor is true?  a) The Governor need to be minimum of 65 years of age  b) The Governor can be impeached by the Parliament  c) The Governor may be transferred or removed by the President  d) The Governor needs to be a PhD holder |
| How many Presidents have been impeached in India ?  a)   1  b) 2  c) 3  d) 0 |
| How many Judges of the Supreme Court of India have been impeached?  a)   1  b) 2  c) 3  d) 0 |
| Who is the current (14th ) President of India ?  a)  Ram Nath Govind  b) Pranab Mukherjee  c) Pratibha Patil  d) KR Narayanan |
| Who was the first President of India ?  a) Dr. BR Ambedkar  b) Dr. Rajendra Prasad  c) VV Giri  d) Dr. S. Radhakrishnan |
| What is the strength of the Supreme Court of India ?  a) 30 Judges and 1 Chief Justice  b) 29 Judges and 1 Chief Justice  c) 6 Judges and 1 Chief Justice  d) 127 Judges and 1 Chief Justice |
| Who is the current (48th)  Chief Justice of India ?  a) NV Ramana  b)  Rajan Gogoi  c) Dipak Misra  d)  JS Khehar |

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| the Directive Principles contrast from the Fundamental Rights in which of the following aspects?  a) Courts cannot enforce Directives and neither do the directives grant any rights to individuals.  b) The Directives require to be implemented by legisla­tion, and so long as there is no law carrying out the policy laid down in a Directive, neither the state nor an individual can violate any existing law or legal right under the color of following a Directive  c) Directives aren’t automatically implemented and need a legislation for that purpose.  d) All of them |
| Article 38 in Part IV of the Indian Constitution mentions which of the following kinds of justice?  a) Social b) Utilitarian c) Both a and b d) None of these |
| According to Article 39 of the Indian Constitution the State shall, in particular, direct its policy towards securing:  I. That the citizens, men and women equally, have the right to an adequate means of livelihood.  II. That there is equal pay for equal work for men, women and children  III. That the ownership and control of the material resources of the community are so distributed as best to subserve the common good.  a) I and II b) I, II and III c) I and III d) II and III |
| Which of the following directives has been given by the Su­preme Court for the welfare of the children according to clauses (e), (f) of Article 39 of the Indian Constitution?  a) The Children should not be employed in hazardous jobs in factories for manufacture of match boxes and fire works  b) Positive steps should be taken for the welfare of such children as well as for improving the quality of their life  c) The employer of children below 14 years must comply with the provisions of the child labour Act providing for compensation, employment of their parents/ guardians and their education  d) All of them |
| ‘Right to work, to education and to public assistance in certain cases’ is an essence of which of the following Ar­ticles of the Indian Constitution?  a) Article 41 b) Article 44 c) Article 37 d) Article 24 |
| Living, wage etc. for workers have been mentioned in Ar­ticle of Indian Constitution.  a) 38 b) 43A c) 43 d) 42 |
| ‘Uniform Civil code for the citizens’ is mentioned in which of the following Articles of the Indian Constitution?  a) Article 43 b) Article 44 c) Article 45 d) Article 49 |
| Which of the following Articles says “The State shall endeavor to provide early childhood care and education for all children until they complete the age of six years”?  a) Article 44 b) Article 45 c) Article 43A d) Article 46 |
| According to Article 47 of the Indian Constitution, it is the duty of the state to raise the level of nutrition and the stan­dard of living and to improve public health. Which of the following statements regarding public health is/are correct?  I. Article 47 makes improvement of public health a primary duty of the State.  II. In case of need, the local authority should approach the State Government to grant loan or aid, and the latter should supply the money required in view of primary duty of the ‘State’ under Article 47.  a) I and II b) Only II c) Only I d) None |
| Which of the following Articles is associated with Funda­mental Duties?  a) Article 50 b) Article 51 c) Article 49 d) Article 51A |
| Fundamental Duties have been added in the Constitution by which of the following Amendment Acts?  a) 40th Amendment Act b) 42nd Amendment Act c) 48th Amendment Act  d) 44th Amendment Act |
| The Fundamental Rights as given in the Constitution are:   1. Subject to reasonable restrictions 2. Absolute 3. Inalienable 4. None of the options |
| The right to constitutional remedies for enforcement of Fundamental Rights is given in:   1. Article 13 2. Article 14 3. Article 19d 4. Article 32 |
| A boy, aged 11 years, has been compelled to work in a factory making match boxes. Which Fundamental Right is violated in this case?   1. Right to Equality 2. Right against Exploitation 3. Right to Freedom 4. Right to Freedom of Religion. |
| The Right to Freedom of Religion is included in:   1. Articles 25 to 27 2. Articles 25 to 28 3. Articles 26 to 29 4. Articles 22 to 28 |
| The concept of Directive Principles has been borrowed from:   1. Irish Constitution 2. Canadian Constitution 3. Russian Constitution   American Constitution |
| The Fundamental Rights:   1. Were added by 42nd amendment 2. Were added by 44th amendment 3. Formed a part of original Constitution 4. Were added by Parliament in 1952 |
| Freedom of Residence under Article 19 of the Indian Con­stitution is available in which of the following clauses?  a) 19 (1) (e) b) 19 (1) D d) 19 (1) B d) 19 (1) C |
| Directive Principles have been included in the Constitution to achieve the ideals of:   1. Individual liberty 2. Political liberty 3. Democracy 4. Welfare state |
| Under which Articles have the Directive Principles of State Policy been mentioned in the Constitution?   1. Articles 37-50 2. Articles 38-51 3. Articles 36-51 4. Articles 36-52 |
| Consider the following statements:  The Indian Constitution is  (1) unwritten Constitution  (2) written Constitution  (3) largely based on Government of India Act, 1935  a) 2 and 1 are correct b) 2 and 3 are correct c) 1 and 2 are correct d) 1 and 3 are correct. |
| One of the Directive Principles is that the State shall introduce free and compulsory education for all children up to the age of   1. 10 years 2. 10 years 3. 06 years 4. 14 years |
| The text of the Preamble of the Constitution of India aims to secure:  a) fundamental rights to all individuals  b) fundamental duties to citizen of India  c) dignity of the individual and unity and integrity of the nation  d) security of service to Government Servant. |
| At present, there are\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Freedoms under Article 19.   1. Seven 2. Six 3. Eight 4. Ten |
| ‘Justice, social, economic and political’ is enshrined in:  a) Fundamental Rights in the Constitution of India  b) Writs issued by the Supreme Court of India  c) Preamble to the Constitution of India  d) Directive Principle of State Policy taken into account making enactments. |
| Which one among the following is a fundamental duty of the citizens under the Constitution of India?  a) To provide friendly cooperation to the people of the neighboring countries  b) To protect monuments of national importance  c) To defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so  d) To know more and more about the history of India. |
| The Fundamental rights secured under Article 32 to the individual are:  a) limited to the State action only  b) meant to protect persons against the conduct of private persons  c) meant to protect persons against the action of foreigner  d) all of the options are correct. |
| The Fundamental Rights are enshrined in which part of the Constitution?   1. Part II 2. Part III 3. Part IV 4. Part V |
| How many Fundamental Duties were incorporated in Article 51-A, by the 42nd Amendment Act, 1976?   1. Ten 2. Nine 3. Two 4. Twenty |
| Under Article 13(1) pre-Constitution laws:  a) become completely void  b) not void  c) become void (from the date of the commencement of the Constitution) insofar as they are inconsistent with the fundamental rights  d) none of the options |
| Article 13(2):  a) includes law amending the Constitution  b) does not include a law amending the Constitution  c) states that the State shall not make any law which takes away or abridges the fundamental rights  d) none of the options. |
| The controversial 42nd Amendment was passed in:  (a) 1974  (b) 1976  (c) 1978  (d) 1980 |
| Article 14 guarantees equality before law and equal protection of law to:  a) All persons living within the territory of India  b) All Indian citizens living in India  c) All persons domiciled in India  d) None of the options |
| A new Chapter IV A on Fundamental Duties was inserted in the Indian Constitution in?  (a) 1972  (b) 1976  (c) 1980  (d) 1984 |
| Which of the following rights are conferred to Indian citizens under protection of certain rights regarding freedom of speech etc.?  a) Right to assemble peaceably and without arms  b) Right to form associations or unions  c) Right to move freely throughout the territory of India  d) All of them |
| How many times has the President declared financial emergency in the country so far?   1. Once 2. Twice 3. Thrice 4. Never |
| Clause (1) B of Article 19 of the Indian Constitution is associated with which of the following?  a) Right to freedom of expression  b) Freedom of assembly  c) Freedom to form association  d) Freedom to practice any profession |
| Right to Freedom of Association is guaranteed by which of the following clauses?  a) 19 (1) A  b) 19 (1) B  c) 19 (1) C  d) 19 (1) D |
| Which article of the Indian constitution includes fundamental duties to the Indian Citizens?  a) Article 50A  b) Article 50B  c) Article 51A  d) Article 51B |
| India is a republic because:  a) The head of the state is not a hereditary monarch.  b) Constitution rests on the people’s will  c) The leader of the majority party becomes the Prime Minister  d) None of the options |
| Which of the following statement is true?  1) Constitution of India does not accept strict separation of power  2) Constitution of India does accept strict separation of power  3) Constitution of India prescribes for independent judiciary  4) Preamble of the Indian Constitution is enforceable in the court of law  a) 1,4,2  b) 1,3  c) 1,2,4  d) 1,3,4 |
| Sovereignty lies in  a) Parliament in India  b) People of India  c) Constitution of India  d) Preamble to the Constitution of India |
| Which of the following is correctly matched?  a) Republic: Head of the state is hereditary monarch.  b) Sovereign: Constitution rests on the people’s will.  c) Democratic: Constitution does not recognize legal supremacy of another country.  d) Secular: State is without religion of its own. |
| Directive Principles of State Policy is not enforceable but:  1)These principles are fundamental in governance of the country,  2) It is the duty of the state to apply these principles in making laws  3) Laws, include all normative exercise of power including the decision making  4) Are subsidiary to fundamental rights  Choose the correct one:  a) 1,2  b) 1,2,3,4  c) 1,2,3  d) 1,2,4 |
| Constitution of India was adopted on:  a) 26th January, 1950  b) 24th November 1950  c) 15th August, 1947  d) 26th November 1949 |
| Which of the following fundamental rights cannot be suspended during proclamation of emergency:  a) Article 20 & 21  b) Article 16 & 19  c) Article 18 & 28  d) Article 15 & 14 |
| Which of the following Article deals with amendment of Indian Constitution:  a) Article 362  b) Article 368  c) Article 367  d) Article 363 |
| The Preamble is useful in constitutional interpretation because it:  a) Uses value loaded words  b) Contains the real objective and philosophy of the Constitution makers  c) It is a source of power and limitation  d) It gives an exhaustive list of basic features of the constitution. |
| Under which Article financial emergency can be proclaimed?   1. Article 359 2. Article 356 3. Article 323 4. Article 360 |
| The Fundamental Rights of the Indian citizens have been enumerated from:   1. Articles 12 to 35 of the Constitution 2. Articles 13 to 36 of the Constitution 3. Articles 15 to 39 of the Constitution 4. Articles 16 to 40 of the Constitution |
| Which among the following parts of constitution of India, includes the concept of welfare states?  a) Preamble b) Fundamental rights c) Directive principles d) Fourth Schedule |
| In which among the following parts of Constitution of India are enshrined the Fundamental Duties?  a) Part III b) Part IIIA c) Part IVA d) Part IV |
| Identify the Article of the Constitution which abolished untouchability?   1. Article 16 2. Article 17 3. Article 19 4. Article 15 |
| The President of India can proclaim National Emergency   1. On the advice of the Council of Ministers headed by the Prime Minister 2. On the advice of the Speaker 3. On the advice of the leader of the ruling party or set of parties in power 4. At his own discretion |
| We borrowed the Concept of Fundamental Duties from the:   1. American Constitution 2. Irish constitution 3. Canadian Constitution 4. USSR Constitution |
| Part II of the Constitution deals with:   1. The Union and its Territory 2. Citizenship 3. Tribunals 4. Elections |
| Which part of the Indian Constitution reflects the ideology of Gandhian   1. Fundamental Rights 2. Fundamental Duties 3. Directive Principles 4. Preamble |
| Equal pay for equal work for both men and women has been laid down in the Indian Constitution as one of the   1. Fundamental Rights. 2. Fundamental Duties. 3. Guidelines in the Preamble. 4. Directive Principles of State Policy. |
| To produce the Constitution, the Constituent Assembly took:   1. 2 years 11 months and 17 days 2. 3 years 10 months and 20 days 3. 4 years 11 months and 17 days 4. 5 years 6 months and 5 days |
| When a financial emergency is proclaimed  (a) Union budget will not be presented  (b) Salaries and allowances of any class of employees may be reduced  (c) Repayment of government debts will stop  (d) Payment of salaries to public servants will be postponed |
| The terms: ‘Secular, Socialist and Integrity’ were added to the Preamble in  (a) 1979  (b) 1977  (c) 1976  (d) 1975 |
| Who is the custodian of the Fundamental Rights enshrined in the Indian Constitution?   1. Parliament 2. President 3. Supreme Court 4. All of the options |
| The correct nomenclature of India according to the Preamble is :   1. Sovereign, Secular, Democratic Republic 2. Sovereign, Democratic Republic 3. Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic 4. Sovereign Secular Socialist Democracy |
| How many types of Emergency have been visualized in the Constitution of India?  (a) Four (b) Three (c) One (d) Two |
| How long did the Constituent Assembly take to finally pass the Constitution?  (a) About 6 months in 1949  (b) About 2 years since Aug 15, 1947  (c) Exactly a year since Nov 26, 1948  (d) About 3 years since Dec 9, 1946 |
| Welfare State is well defined in which of the following?   1. Indian Preamble 2. Directive Principles 3. Schedule VII of the Constitution 4. Fundamental Rights |
| Which of the following is enforceable in a court of law?  (a) Fundamental Rights (b) Fundamental Duties (c) Directive Principles (d) Preamble |
| Protection under Article can be claimed by an institution only if it is established by a religious or linguistic minority.   1. 25 2. 26 3. 29 4. 30 |
| The right to move court for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights is itself a guaranteed Fundamental Right.   1. High 2. Subordinate 3. Quasi-Judicial 4. Supreme |
| Assertion :-The Preamble of the Constitution starts with ?We, the people of India?  Reason :It implies that the Constitution is created by the entire nation.   1. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A 2. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A 3. A is true but R is false 4. A is false but R is true |
| Which one of the Directive Principles is Gandhian?   1. Equal pay for equal work for both men and women 2. Organization of village Panchayats as effective units of local self-government 3. Protection of workers, especially children 4. None of the options |
| Assertion: -The Chapter on the Fundamental Rights was framed upon the model of American Constitution.  Reason:-Fundamental rights are enforceable.   1. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A 2. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A 3. A is true but R is false 4. A is false but R is true |
| No person can be employed in factories or mines unless he is above the age of   1. 12 years. 2. 14 years. 3. 18 years. 4. 20 years. |
| A Presidential proclamation can remain in force for:   1. Three months 2. Two months 3. Six months 4. Till the President revokes it |
| Which portion of the Indian Constitution reflects the mind and ideals of its framers?   1. Preamble 2. Fundamental Rights 3. Directive Principles 4. Emergency Provisions |
| The doctrine of Double jeopardy is mentioned in Article?   1. 20 2. 14 3. 15 4. 16 |