

Name :

USN.

Branch:

Sec:

Max marks:40

Date:31-05-2017

All questions are compulsory, Each question carries 1 mark.

Time : 60 minutes

Appropriate answers shall be marked with a black or blue pen

1. There is no provision for impeachment of
A. Judges of Supreme Court and High Court B. President C. Governor D. None
[A] [B] [C] [D]
2. Rajya Sabha is
A. dissolved after 6 yrs. B. not dissolved C. Dissolved after 3yrs. D. Dissolved after 5yrs.
[A] [B] [C] [D]
3. The minimum age for becoming MP at Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha is
A. 25 and 18 B. 25 and 30 C. 18 and 25 D. 30 and 25
[A] [B] [C] [D]
4. The total number of ministers in the Council of Ministers of the Union shall not exceed
A. 21% of the total members of Lok Sabha B. 12% of the total members of Lok Sabha
C. 15% of the total members of Lok Sabha D. 15 % of the total members of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
[A] [B] [C] [D]
5. One third of the members of Rajya Sabha retire once in
A. Every year B. Every two years C. Every three years D. Every four years
[A] [B] [C] [D]
6. The Vice President of India is ex-officio chairman of
A. Rajya Sabha B. Law Commission C. Planning Commission D. Finance Commission
[A] [B] [C] [D]
7. This is not a fundamental duty under the Indian Constitution
A. Respect the National Flag and the National Anthem B. Safeguard public property
C. Respect elders D. Renounce practices insulting the dignity of women
[A] [B] [C] [D]
8. The sole channel of communication between President and his council of ministers is
A. Speaker of Lok Sabha B. Prime Minister C. Vice President D. Opposition leader.
[A] [B] [C] [D]
9. 'Respite' means
A. Awarding lesser punishment in place of originally awarded B. Temporary suspension of death sentence
C. Reducing the length of the punishment without changing the character of the punishment
D. Substituting one form of punishment for another of a lighter character.
[A] [B] [C] [D]
10. The ministers hold office during the pleasure of the President which infact means during the pleasure of the
A. Parliament. B. Lok Sabha. C. Prime Minister D. None of the above.
[A] [B] [C] [D]
11. The speaker of Lok Sabha is
A. Appointed by the President. B. Elected by members of Parliament.
C. Elected by members of Lok Sabha D. Appointed by Vice President
[A] [B] [C] [D]
12. The number of members nominated by the President to Rajya Sabha is
A. 12 B. 10 C. 14 D. 8
[A] [B] [C] [D]
13. The controller and auditor general acts as the
A. Guardian of public finances B. Chief legal advisor of the government
C. Guardian of public interests D. Guardian of fundamental rights.
[A] [B] [C] [D]
14. The fundamental duties of Indian Citizens were incorporated in the constitution in the year
A. 1952 B. 1976 C. 1980 D. 1985
[A] [B] [C] [D]
15. The Chief Justice and other judges of the High Court are appointed by
A. President B. Prime Minister C. Chief Minister D. Governor
[A] [B] [C] [D]
16. The tenure of members of Legislative Council is
A. 3 years B. 5 years C. 6 years D. 4 years.
[A] [B] [C] [D]
17. The Parliament of India consists of
A. Lok Sabha B. Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
C. Only Rajya Sabha D. Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and the President of India
[A] [B] [C] [D]
18. The President of India takes oath before the
A. Vice - President B. Prime Minister C. Chief Justice of Supreme Court D. Speaker of Lok Sabha
[A] [B] [C] [D]
19. The Governor of a state acts as:
A. Real executive of a state B. Agent of the president
C. Secretary of president D. Advisor to central government
[A] [B] [C] [D]
20. The chief minister of a state is appointed by the
A. Speaker B. Chief justice of the high court C. Prime minister D. Governor
[A] [B] [C] [D]

21. The system of legislature in the state of Karnataka is
 A. Unicameral B. Cameral C. Bicameral D. Multicameral
22. Who appoints the Advocate General?
 A. Governor B. President C. Prime Minister D. Chief Minister.
23. How many members retire in Legislative Council for every two years?
 A. 1/4th B. 1/3rd C. 1/5th D. 1/6th
24. The Vice President is elected by an electoral college consisting of
 A. Adult franchise of the country B. Lok Sabha and State Assembly
 C. Rajya Sabha members. D. Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha members
25. How many fundamental duties are there?
 A. 5 B. 11 C. 6 D. 10
26. Which of the following is not done by the President?
 A. Prorogation of the houses of parliament. B. Summoning the houses of parliament.
 C. Adjourning the houses of parliament. D. Dissolving the Lok Sabha.
27. Which of the following administers oath of office and secrecy to the Ministers in a state?
 A. The Chief Justice of High Court. B. Senior judge of High Court. C. The Governor. D. Chief Minister of the state.
28. Which of the following shall not be introduced in the Rajya Sabha?
 A. Ordinary Bill. B. A Money Bill. C. A Constitutional Amendment. D. None of the above.
29. Which of the following falls under the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court?
 A. Disputes relating to the civil matters. B. Disputes relating to the criminal matters.
 C. Disputes between two citizens belonging to two different states D. Disputes between two states of Indian Union.
30. 1/12 th of the total members of the Legislative council are elected from
 A. local bodies. B. elected members of Legislative Assembly.
 C. teachers constituency D. None of these.
31. Bicameral Legislature means
 A. Two party (ruling and opposition) government. B. Upper House and Lower House in the Parliament.
 C. The President and the Prime Minister leading the government.
 D. The Central Legislature and state legislature running the government
32. The minimum age prescribed for the membership of Rajya Sabha is _____ years
 A. 25 B. 30 C. 35 D. 40
33. The Governor of the state is
 A. Chosen by the Chief Minister B. elected by citizens of the state
 C. elected by MLAs of the state D. appointed by President
34. After being passed by both the houses of Parliament, when a non-money bill is presented to the President for his assent he may
 A. sign it B. return the bill to houses for consideration C. with hold it D. all of these
35. The council of Ministers in the state shall be collectively responsible to
 A. Chief Minister B. legislative assembly of the state. C. Governor D. Chief Justice of High court.
36. The High Court has the
 A. Power of superintendence over all other courts B. Power to create lower courts
 C. Power to disengage the business of a lower court D. Power to dissolve all or any lower courts.
37. one person
 A. may be appointed as Governor of two states B. cannot be appointed as Governor of two states
 C. may be appointed as Governor of two or more states D. can act as governor of only one state at a time.
38. Who appoints the Attorney General of India?
 A. President B. Prime Minister C. Chief Justice of India D. Union law Minister
39. Uniform Civil Code came into existence in the Year
 A. 1947 B. 1950 C. 1949 D. none of the above
40. This Act is not passed to implement directive principle of state policy
 A. Forest Act B. Maternity Relief Act C. Arms Act D. Air Pollution (Prevention) Act

Course Outcome :Students will be able to

1. State the basic law of our country, Fundamental rights and duties of the people.
2. Explain the administrative mechanism and social welfare provisions in the country.
3. Develop ethical and professional virtues for social welfare.