



Karnatak Law Society  
GOGTE COLLEGE OF COMMERCE  
Bachelor of Business Administration



**MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**  
**BOOKLET OF**  
**INDIA AND INDIAN CONSTITUTION**

**As per Karnataka State Curriculum as per National Educational  
Policy (NEP 2020)**

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**Formative Assessment Marks: 40**

**Summative Assessment Marks:  $60 + 40 = 100$**



**1) The Constituent Assembly was set up under the:**

- a) Cabinet Mission Plan, 1946
- b) Government of India Act, 1935
- c) Government of India Act, 1919
- d) Indian Independence Act, 1947

**2) The Constitutional Assembly was constituted on:**

- a) 26<sup>th</sup> November, 1949
- b) 10<sup>th</sup> June 1946
- c) 26<sup>th</sup> December, 1946
- d) 6<sup>th</sup> December, 1946

**3) Demand for a Constitution, framed by a Constituent Assembly was made by:**

- a) Tandon
- b) Surendranath Banerjee
- c) M.K.Gandhi
- d) Dr. B.R Ambedkar

**4) Who was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee?**

- a) Pt. Nehru
- b) Dr. B.R Ambedkar
- c) Dr. Radha Krishnan
- d) K.M. Munshi

**5) The constitution of India derives its authority from the:**

- a) Parliament of India
- b) Supreme Court
- c) People of India
- d) Constituent Assembly

**6) The Indian Constitution is**

- a) Wholly written
- b) Partly written
- c) Unwritten
- d) Based on Customs

**7) India is :**

- a) A Secular State
- b) Communal State
- c) A theocratic State
- d) None of these

**8) Who adopted the Constitution of India?**

- a) British Parliament
- b) Princely States
- c) **People of India**
- d) Provincial Legislatures

**9) Which one of the following reflects the philosophy of the framers of the Constitution?**

- a) Directive Principles
- b) **Preamble**
- c) Fundamental Rights
- d) The Schedules

**10) How many Articles were there originally in the Indian Constitution?**

- a) 400 Articles
- b) **395 Articles**
- c) 445 Articles
- d) 385 Articles

**11) The plan of setting up a Constituent Assembly to draw up the future Constitution for India was given by –**

- a) **The Cabinet Mission Plan**
- b) Independence Act, 1947
- c) Wavell Plan
- d) Government Committee

**12) The members of the Constituent Assembly were –**

- a) **Elected by Provincial Assembly**
- b) Elected directly by the people
- c) Nominated by the government
- d) Represented by the Princely States

**13) The words “we people of India” in the preamble of Indian Constitution refer to**

- a) **All people of India**
- b) All the persons who were the members of the Constituent Assembly
- c) All the person who were the members of the Drafting Committee
- d) Both, all the members of Constituent Assembly and Drafting Committee

**14) Many provisions in our Constitution have taken from Government of Indian Act**

- a) 1937
- b) 1935**
- c) 1940
- d) 1947

**15) Which are the best examples for the Federal and Unitary Government?**

- a) America and Britain**
- b) Britain and America
- c) India and Russia
- d) Canada and Australia

**16) The Constitution of India is**

- a) Partly rigid and partly flexible**
- b) Rigid
- c) Very rigid
- d) Flexible

**17) The Indian Constitution is recognized as**

- a) Federal in form and unitary in spirit**
- b) Parliamentary
- c) Federal
- d) Unitary

**18) The constitution of India provides –**

- a) Single citizenship**
- b) Double citizenship
- c) Multiple citizenship
- d) No citizenship



**19) The basic feature of the Indian Constitution is found in:**

- a) Preamble**
- b) Directive Principles of State Policy
- c) Fundamental Rights
- d) Fundamental Duties

**20) Who was the constituent advisor to the Constituent Assembly?**

- a) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
- b) Jawaharlal Nehru
- c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- d) B.N. Roa**

**21) When Indian Constitution did come into force?**

- a) 1946
- b) 1949
- c) 1948
- d) **1950**

**22) The Freedom of Religion means:**

- a) **To run religious and charitable institutions**
- b) To practice, profess and propagate any religion
- c) To give religious education in governmental educational institutions
- d) None of the these

**23) India has recognized**

- a) Only one religion as National Religion
- b) Three religions as National Religions
- c) Five religions as National Religions
- d) **No religion as National Religion**

**24) When a state which does not promote or interfere in the affairs of religion it is referred to as**

- a) Democratic
- b) Socialist
- c) **Secular**
- d) Sovereign

**25) Fraternity means –**

- a) Fatherly treatment
- b) **Spirit of brotherhood**
- c) Unity and integrity of the nation
- d) Elimination of ~~economic~~ injustice

**26) The Constitution of India derives its authority from the –**

- a) Parliament of India
- b) Supreme Court
- c) **People of the India**
- d) Constituent Assembly

**27) Dr Ambedkar was born on \_\_\_\_\_ ?**

- a) **14 April 1891**
- b) 14 April 1893
- c) 15 January 1889
- d) 6 December 1869

**28) Dr. Ambedkar was the Chairman of which committee constituted to form the Indian Constitution?**

- a) Preamble Committee
- b) Drafting Committee**
- c) Flag Committee
- d) Union Constitution Committee

**29) Who was the first and only Satyagrahi to perform “Satyagraha for drinking water:**

- a) Vallabhbhai Patel
- b) Dr B.R Ambedkar**
- c) Mahatma Gandhi
- d) None of the above

**30) \_\_\_\_\_ was called as the “father of Indian Constitution?**

- a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- b) Dr. B.R Ambedkar**
- c) Mahatma Gandhi
- d) Vallabhbhai Patel

**31) B.R. Ambedkar was the Minister of Law and Justice in Independent India?**

- a) First**
- b) Second
- c) Third
- d) Fourth

**32) Bhimrao Ambedkar was associated with which of these political parties?**

- a) Scheduled Caste Federation
- b) Independent Labour party**
- c) Republican Party of India
- d) Trio

**33) Name the words used by Jawaharlal Nehru while giving a speech on the eve of India's Independence?**

- a) Tryst with density**
- b) Freedom for the nation
- c) Indian Constitution importance
- d) None of the above

**34) Who was the first Prime Minister of Independent India?**

- a) Sarojini Naidu
- b) Lal Bahadur Shastri
- c) Bipin Chandra Pal
- d) Jawaharlal Nehru**

**35) Under the Indian Constitution, who does “Adult Suffrage” signify –**

- a) Children
- b) Persons
- c) Any Indian citizen who is of the age of 18 years**
- d) None of the above

**36) In a parliamentary form of Government –**

- a) Prime Minister is the Constitution
- b) President is the Constitutional Head**
- c) Council of Ministers is the Constitutional Head
- d) Governor is the Constitutional Head

**37) Bi – Cameral Legislature means:**

- a) Two houses of legislature**
- b) Two cameras in the house
- c) Private chamber of Speaker
- d) Both (b) and (c)

**38) The term “sovereign” in preamble means –**

- a) Complete independent internally
- b) Complete independent externally
- c) Subordinate only to internal pressure
- d) Complete independent both internally as well as externally**



**39) Republic means –**

- a) Re – election
- b) The head of the state must be elected**
- c) Public response
- d) The head of the state must be Prime Minister

**40) The word socialist was added to the Preamble by –**

- a) The 32<sup>nd</sup> Amendment Act
- b) The 94<sup>th</sup> Amendment Act
- c) The 42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment Act**
- d) The 81<sup>th</sup> Amendment Act

**41) The term “Secular” in preamble means –**

- a) India proclaims all religions as state religion
- b) There is no state sponsored religion in India**
- c) Courts should be established at Taluka levels
- d) Citizens are to be treated alike irrespective of their caste, creed, religion, sex, etc.

**42) Fundamental Duties part in Indian Constitution has been substantial copied form of:**

- a) British Constitution
- b) United States Constitution
- c) French Constitution
- d) Constitution of U.S.S.R**

**43) The concept of constitution first originated in**

- a) Switzerland
- b) Britain
- c) USA**
- d) Japan

**44) Constitution is an essential feature of**

- a) Democratic government
- b) Despotic government
- c) All government
- d) Fundamental law of the land**

**45) The term ‘Constitution’ became famous in**

- a) Tweleveth century
- b) Eighteenth century**
- c) Fifteen century
- d) Twentieth century

**46) An unwritten constitution is**

- a) Partly written
- b) Wholly unwritten
- c) Mostly unwritten
- d) Declared as unwritten by the Government**

**47) A rigid constitution is**

- a) Unwritten
- b) Simple to amend
- c) Creation by the ruling party
- d) Amended through a special process**

**48) Written constitution is one –**

- a) Most of the provisions are unwritten
- b) Most of the provisions are written**
- c) More than half of the articles are written
- d) Very easy to amend

**49) Supremacy of the constitution is one –**

- a) The constitution is above the states
- b) The constitution is above the union
- c) The constitution is above the ordinary laws
- d) All (a), (b), (c)**

**50) Best example for unwritten Constitution is**

- a) America
- b) India
- c) England**
- d) Switzerland

**51) Best example of written Constitution is**

- a) America**
- b) England
- c) Thailand
- d) Russia

**52) For the first time, British Parliament enacted which laws for the British Government to govern in India**

- a) Government of India Act, 1857
- b) Government of India Act, 1858**
- c) Government of India Act, 1891
- d) Government of India Act, 1888

**53) The constituent Assembly met for the first time in**

- a) New Delhi**
- b) Bombay
- c) Calcutta
- d) Gandhi Nagar

**54) Morely – Minto reform is associated with which Act –**

- a) Indian Council Act, 1856
- b) Indian Council Act, 1909**
- c) Indian Council Act. 1908
- d) Indian Council Act, 1912

**55) The members of the constituent assembly were**

- a) Nominated by the British Parliament
- b) Nominated by the Governor General
- c) **Elected by the legislative assemblies of the various provinces and nominated by the Indian states**
- d) Elected by the national congress and Muslim league

**56) When was the Indian Congress established**

- a) 1888
- b) 1885**
- c) 1889
- d) 1890

**57) Which Act provided India to become Independent State**

- a) Indian Independence Act, 1949
- b) Indian Independence Act, 1946
- c) Indian Independence Act, 1947**
- d) None of the above

**58) After Independence, who decided to determine the Future Constitution of India**

- a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- b) Sardar Ballabh Bhai Patel
- c) Constituent Assembly**
- d) None of the above

**59) Whom the Constituent Assembly represented –**

- a) Fully representatives of Hindus
- b) Fully representatives of the State in India
- c) Fully representatives of the provinces of India
- d) Fully representatives of the State and Provinces in India**

**60) In the final form of the Constitution adopted by the Constituent Assembly, how many Articles and Schedules were there –**

- a) 397 Articles and 9 Schedules
- b) 395 Articles and 4 Schedules
- c) 396 Articles and 7 Schedules
- d) 395 Articles and 8 Schedules**

**61) Who presented the Objective Resolution in the Constituent Assembly**

- a) Jawaharlal Nehru**
- b) Motilal Nehru
- c) Sardar Ballabh Bhai Patel
- d) None of the above

**62) Who was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly:**

- a) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
- b) K.M. Munshi
- c) Jagjivan Ram
- d) None of these above

**63) When did India become a fully Sovereign Democratic Republic?**

- a) 26<sup>th</sup> November, 1949
- b) 26<sup>th</sup> November, 1930
- c) **26<sup>th</sup> January, 1949**
- d) 26<sup>th</sup> November, 1951

**64) Single Constitution means**

- a) A person is a citizen of his own state only
- b) **A person is a citizen of the whole country**
- c) A person is a citizen of his native place
- d) A citizenship allowed to a single man

**65) The minimum age of voting in India –**

- a) **18 years**
- b) 21 years
- c) 25 years
- d) 16 for woman and 18 for man

**66) Parliamentary form of government in India is modeled on the basis of**

- a) United states Constitution
- b) French constitution
- c) **British constitution**
- d) Canadian constitution

**67) Affirmative action means**

- a) Affirming the decision of president
- b) **Taking positive steps for the welfare of weaker section of the society**
- c) Actions to affirm candidate at election
- d) None of the above

**68) Who has the power to change boundaries of the State?**

- a) **Parliament**
- b) State Legislature
- c) Supreme Court
- d) President of India

**69) How does the constitution of India describe India as**

- a) A federation of states and Union Territories
- b) A Union of States**
- c) Bharat Varsh
- d) A Federated Nation

**70) Fundamental Rights part in Indian constitution has been substantial copied form**

- a) British Constitution
- b) United States Constitution**
- c) French Constitution
- d) Canadian Constitution

**71) Constitution of India was adopted on**

- a) Twenty – sixth day of November, 1949**
- b) Twenty – sixth day of November, 1950
- c) Fifteen August, 1947
- d) Twenty sixth day of January, 1950

**72) The term “we the people of India” indicates**

- a) The source of Indian Constitution**
- b) The framers of the Indian Constitution
- c) Delegates of the British India
- d) None of these above

**73) The word “Secular” in preamble means –**

- a) India proclaims all religion as state religion
- b) India has only one religion
- c) India officially recognizes all religions
- d) There is no state sponsored religion in India**

**74) Social justice in preamble means –**

- a) Citizens should be allowed to form their own societies
- b) Citizen should be given Ration card free of cost
- c) Courts should be established at taluka levels
- d) Citizens are to be treated alike irrespective of their caste, creed, religion and sex**

**75) In which of the following case Preamble was treated as a part of the Constitution**

- a) Maneka Gandhi case
- b) Re Berubari case
- c) Gopalan's case
- d) Keshavanand Bharati case**

**76) Telephone tapping is violation of**

- a) Right to freedom of speech and expressions
- b) Right to life**
- c) Right to carry on any profession
- d) Right to equal protection of law

**77) Right to decent environment is included in**

- a) Freedom to reside in any part of India
- b) Right to religion
- c) Right to life**
- d) Right to equal protection of law

**78) A person is detained under Prevention Detention Law when**

- a) He has committed any offence against the public
- b) He is likely to cause any harm to the public**
- c) He is about to escape from India
- d) He has violated law made by the Central Government

**79) Forced labour does not include service rendered under**

- a) Physical force
- b) Legal force**
- c) Compulsion of economic force
- d) Moral force

**80) Equality before law implies –**

- a) Absence of any privilege in favour of any person**
- b) Equal opportunity in social and economic matters to all citizens
- c) That the law should be same both in men and women
- d) That all religions should be treated equally



**81) Traffic in- human beings means**

- a) Transporting human beings
- b) Selling and purchasing men and women**
- c) Traffic in places having dense population
- d) Illegal sale of human organs

**82) Sexual harassment of working women is violation of**

- a) Fundamental right**
- b) Fundamental duty
- c) Directive principle of state policy
- d) Rule of law

**83) Reasonable restriction can be imposed on the right to practice any profession**

- a) In the interest of clients
- b) In the interest of employees
- c) In the interest of trade and commerce
- d) **In the interest of general public**

**84) Seats in educational institutions can be reserved for –**

- a) Educationally backward class people
- b) Muslims
- c) Socially backward class people
- d) **Socially and economically back- ward class people**

**85) Right to practice and propagate any religion is subject to**

- a) **Public order**
- b) Public convenience
- c) Public interest
- d) Public consent

**86) The constitution classifies the fundamental rights under –**

- a) 14 heads
- b) 16 heads
- c) **6 heads**
- d) 4 heads

**87) Equal protection of law means –**

- a) The same law shall apply to men and children
- b) **The same law shall apply to all respective of religion, race, caste**
- c) There should not be any discrimination while protecting men and women
- d) Laws applicable to back- ward class people should be same.

**88) Mandal commission deals with**

- a) Right of the Minority
- b) Laws relating to sexual harassment
- c) **Reservation for backward class people**
- d) Laws relating to child labour

**89) This is not a writ**

- a) Writ of Habeas Corpus
- b) Writ of Mandamus
- c) **Writ of Prevention**
- d) Writ of Certiorari

- 90) The Right of Education is part of**
- a) Right to freedom of speech and expression
  - b) Right to social equality
  - c) **Right to life**
  - d) Right to freedom of profession and trade

- 91) The arrested person should be allowed**
- a) To contact his friend
  - b) **To consult his lawyer**
  - c) To contact police officer
  - d) To contact nearest Magistrate

- 92) Writ of Quo Warranto is issued**
- a) To arrest a person without warrant
  - b) To release a person who has been arrested without warrant
  - c) **To restrain a person from acting in an office to which he is not entitled**
  - d) To a quasi – judicial authority to follow the principles of Natural Justice

- 93) The following act does not amount to practice untouchability**
- a) Denying access to any shop
  - b) Refusing admission to a hospital
  - c) **Denying access to a home**
  - d) Refusing to sell goods or render service

- 94) Self – incrimination means**
- a) Compelling a person to give evidence
  - b) Compelling a person to file complaint
  - c) Compelling a person to commit crime
  - d) **Compelling a person to be witness against himself**



- 95) One of the tests for valid classification**
- a) It must be based on principle of Natural Justice
  - b) It must be based on Directive Principles of State Policy
  - c) **It must be based on Intelligible Inertia**
  - d) It must be based on social and educational standard

- 96) To protect the security of the state, the state can impose on the right of freedom of speech and expression**
- a) Absolute restriction
  - b) Total restriction
  - c) Strict restriction
  - d) **Reasonable restriction**

**97) In relation to fundamental rights, public order relates to**

- a) Maintaining law and order
- b) Right to speech and expression
- c) Cultured and educational right of the minority
- d) Human trafficking

**98) To require newspaper to reduce its space for advertisement amounts to**

- a) Serious violation of right to freedom to carry on any trade or business
- b) Violation of right to freedom of speech and expression
- c) Violation of right to equality before law
- d) None of the above

**99) Prosecuting a government servant after making and enquiry and subsequently dismissing him from service amounts to**

- a) Double jeopardy
- b) Violation of right and equal protection of laws
- c) Violation of principles of Natural justice
- d) None of the above

**100) Compelling an accused person to give specimen signature amounts to**

- a) Violation to right to personal liberty
- b) Violation of rule of law
- c) Violation of right to equal protection of law
- d) None of the above

**101) The right to life and personal liberty may be suspended during**

- a) National emergency declared on the ground of external aggression
- b) National emergency declared on the ground of security of the state
- c) State emergency declared on the ground of failure to maintain law and order in the state
- d) None of the above

**102) The procedure prescribed to deprive the life or personal liberty must be**

- a) In the interest of general public
- b) To protect security of the state
- c) Reasonable, fair and just
- d) To maintain the unity and integrity of the nation

**103) Traffic in human beings is violation of**

- a) Right to life and personal liberty
- b) Right against exploitation
- c) Right to social justice
- d) Right to equal protection of laws

**104) When an inferior court acts contrary to the rules of natural justice, the superior court issues a**

- a) Writ of Mandamus
- b) Writ of Prohibition**
- c) Writ of Quo – Warranto
- d) None of the above

**105) Writ of Quo – Warranto is issued**

- a) Against an inferior court, exceeding its jurisdiction
- b) Against a person to prevent illegal assumption of any private office
- c) Quash an order issued by the lower court without jurisdiction
- d) None of the above**

**106) A public authority is directed to discharge public duty by issuing a writ of**

- a) Habeas corpus
- b) Certiorari
- c) Mandamus**
- d) Quo – Warrante

**107) To file Public Interest Litigation**

- a) Locus stand is not necessary**
- b) The person filing the P.I.L must have interest in litigation
- c) The person filing the litigation should have substantial interest in the litigation
- d) The person filing the litigation must have suffered some monetary loss

**108) When a person is detained under law of detention**

- a) A charge sheet should be filed against him within 60 days
- b) He should be tried in proper courts within 90 days
- c) An advisory board must be constituted within three months**
- d) He cannot be detained more than six months in any case

**109) There is no any provision in the constitution to protect the rights of**

- a) Religious minority
- b) Communal minority**
- c) Linguistic minority
- d) None of the above

**110) An advisory Board with reference to fundamental right refers to**

- a) Reservations in educational institutions
- b) Reservations in relations to service under the state
- c) Detention under the Preventive Detention laws**
- d) Cultural and educational rights of minorities

**111) Fundamental duties impose on**

- a) All citizens
- b) All citizens
- c) Alien enemies
- d) None of the above**

**112) In the Indian Constitution, the fundamental rights are**

- a) Were added by first amendment
- b) Were added by forty second amendment
- c) Formed a part of the original constitution
- d) None of the above**

**113) Which of the following is no longer a fundamental right**

- a) Right to liberty
- b) Right to Religion
- c) Right to freedom of religion
- d) Right to property**

**114) The Constitution of India says ‘untouchability’ is abolished and its practice in any form is prohibited. This is provided under**

- a) Right to equality**
- b) Right to liberty
- c) Right against exploitation
- d) Right to constitutional remedies

**115) Which of the following writ issued by the Supreme Court of it sends an order to restrain a person from acting in an office to which he is entitled?**

- a) Certiorari
- b) Quo Warranto**
- c) Habeas Corpus
- d) Prohibition

**116) No person can be detained in custody without being informed**

- a) Of the time when he will be produced before the magistrate
- b) On the grounds of such arrest**
- c) Of the order of court
- d) None of the above

**117) This Article is applicable to both citizens and non – citizens**

- a) Article 14**
- b) Article 15
- c) Article 16
- d) Article 19

**118) Equality before law is a corollary form**

- a) Strict liability
- b) Diecy's rule of law**
- c) Iris Constitution
- d) Swiss Constitution

**119) Freedom of press is included in**

- a) Right to freedom of profession
- b) Rights to freedom of trade and commerce
- c) Right to freedom of speech and expression**
- d) Right to personal liberty

**120) Double – jeopardy means**

- a) Doubling the compensation payable to victims
- b) Commuting death sentence into life imprisonment
- c) Prosecuting again on the same cause**
- d) Doubling the punishment when the crime is repeated

**121) Right to life does not include**

- a) Right to die**
- b) Right to livelihood
- c) Right to decent environment
- d) Right to shelter

**122) An arrested person should be produced before a Magistrate within'**

- a) 3 days
- b) 12 hours
- c) 24 hours**
- d) 36 hours



**123) Begar means**

- a) A person who lives on begging
- b) Involuntary work without payments**
- c) A criminal in the guise of beggar
- d) A person who deals in selling or purchasing men and women

**124) Protection available in respect of an arrested person are not available to the**

- a) President
- b) Governor
- c) Foreign Diplomats
- d) Persons detained under Preventive Detention Law**

**125) An educational institution wholly maintained out of State funds shall –**

- a) **Provide proper religious instruction**
- b) Not provide any religious instruction
- c) Provide religious instruction with the consent of parents
- d) Provide religious instruction with the provide permission of state government

**126) A writ may be filed against**

- a) Prime Minister
- b) **Government**
- c) Police – officer committing an offense while on duty
- d) Negligent Government doctor

**127) Reservations in promotion in government jobs may be in favour of**

- a) Muslims
- b) Socially and educationally backward classes
- c) **Schedules cates**
- d) Widow

**128) Criminal Law cannot be enacted**

- a) Making children liable for criminal offense
- b) **Retrospectively**
- c) Prospectively
- d) Holding women for material violence

**129) In depriving life or personal liberty of a person, the following condition NEED  
NOT FULLIED**

- a) There must be valid law
- b) **The law must be made in the interest of the public**
- c) The law must provide a procedure
- d) The procedure must be just, fair and reasonable

**130) Right to equality means**

- a) Unequals should be treated equally
- b) **Right to equality before law and equal protection of law**
- c) Right to contest election equally irrespective of qualification criteria
- d) Ensuring equality through reservations

**131) Article 16 provides equality of opportunity**

- a) In private sector
- b) In competitive exams
- c) **In public employment**
- d) In election process

**132) Reservations in public employment is permissible to**

- a) Sons and daughters of handicapped people
- b) Unmarried women
- c) **Scheduled caste and scheduled tribes**
- d) Sons and daughters of government servants

**133) Freedom under Article 19 –**

- a) Are unlimited in scope
- b) Cannot be curtailed by the constitution
- c) **Can be curtailed by putting reasonable restrictions**
- d) Can be suspended on the order commissioner of police

**134) Freedom to go abroad is included in**

- a) Freedom of speech and expression
- b) Freedom of assembly
- c) Freedom to practice any profession
- d) **Freedom of movement**

**135) Which of the following statement is true in respect of right to life**

- a) Right to life can be suspended on the order to police commissioner
- b) Right to life can be suspended during emergency
- c) **Right to life can never be suspended**
- d) None is true

**136) Children below .....age cannot be employed**

- a) Seven
- b) Three
- c) **Fourteen**
- d) Six



**137) India has recognized**

- a) Only one religion as National Religion
- b) Three religions as National Religions
- c) Five religions as National Religions
- d) **No religion as National Religion**

**138) A person is detained under the special law**

- a) When he has committed criminal offense
- b) When he has committed civil wrong
- c) **When there is likely hood of committing offence against public**
- d) When there are chances of escaping from India

**139) Constitution empowers state governments to make special law for**

- a) **Women and Children**
- b) Workers working in the mines
- c) Farmers
- d) Unemployed youths

**140) One of the restrictions of freedom of speech and expression**

- a) **Contempt of court**
- b) Degrading the office of the president
- c) Spreading discontent among the citizens
- d) Holding unlawful assembly

**141) Ex – post – facto – law means**

- a) An out – dated law
- b) An invalid law
- c) **Passing criminal law with retrospective effect**
- d) A law applicable only during emergency

**151) This is one of the grounds for classification**

- a) Religion
- b) Social Status
- c) **Taxation**
- d) Annual Income

**152) Maximum percentage of reservation in educational institutions**

- a) 75%
- b) **68%**
- c) 50%
- d) 65% 

**153) Socially and educationally backward class means**

- a) People belonging to low caste
- b) Scheduled caste and scheduled tribe people
- c) **Economically and educationally backward class**
- d) Uncultured and educated people

**154) Jobs are reserved for SC and ST people**

- a) At the time of appointment
- b) At the time of promotion
- c) **Both at the time of appointment and promotion**
- d) On the basis of their annual income

**155) Writ of Prohibition –**

- a) Prohibits police from interfering in one's private affairs
- b) Prohibits a person to continue in a public post
- c) **Prohibits lower court exceeding its jurisdiction**
- d) Prohibits judicial and quasi-judicial authority from taking an action

**156) Which of these is NOT a feature of DPSP**

- a) They contain certain directions and guidelines to Government
- b) They contain basic aspirations and values to be achieved
- c) **They can be enforced in the court of law**
- d) They are subordinate to fundamental rights

**157) Equal pay for equal work is**

- a) Fundamental right
- b) **DPSP**
- c) Value in preamble
- d) None of the above

**158) Which of these is not a DPSP**

- a) The state shall make provision for securing just and humane conditions of work and for maternity relief
- b) The state shall endeavor to secure living wages and to promote cottage industries in rural areas
- c) The state shall secure the participation of workers in the management of industries undertaking
- d) **The state shall make provision for abolition of untouchability**

**159) Who describes DPSP as “instruments of instructions”?**

- a) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru
- b) **Dr B.R. Ambedkar**
- c) Mahatma Gandhi
- d) K.M. Munshi

**160) DPSP have copied from**

- a) USA
- b) ENGLAND
- c) **IRELAND**
- d) USSR

**161) Under the scheme of the Indian Constitution, the DPSP**

- a) Are enforceable by any court of law
- b) Are enforceable by the tribunals
- c) **Are not enforceable by any court of law**
- d) Are enforceable by the direction of court

**162) The Directive Principles of State Policy directs the state to secure all workers**

- a) Minimum wages
- b) Fair wages
- c) **Living wages**
- d) Standard wages

**163) This is not a Directive Principle of State Policy**

- a) Improve the standard of living
- b) **Protect the place of historic interest**
- c) Promote international peace
- d) Promote family planning

**164) The aim of Directive Principles of State Policy is**

- a) To protect the civil rights of the citizens
- b) To restrain the State from misusing its power and public money
- c) **To promote the general welfare of the society**
- d) To make special rules to protect women, children and weaker section of the society

**165) This is not the measure taken to implement Directive Principles**

- a) Abolition of Zamindary system
- b) Prohibition of Dowry system
- c) **Abolition of Privy Purse**
- d) Nationalization of Banks

**166) When fundamental right is compared to Directive Principle**

- a) Directive Principle is superior to Fundamental Right
- b) **Fundamental Right is superior to Directive Principle**
- c) Directive Principle always prevails over Fundamental Rights
- d) Both are having equal importance

**167) Directive Principles of State Policy proclaim**

- a) Civil and Political Right
- b) Constitutional Right
- c) Criminal Rights
- d) **Economic, Social and Cultural Rights**

**168) Directive Principles of State Policy are included in**

- a) Part II of the Constitution
- b) Part III of the Constitution
- c) **Part IV of the Constitution**
- d) Part V of the Constitution

**169) Promotion of cottage industries is DPSP which aims at**

- a) Establishing a welfare state
- b) Cultural and educational matters
- c) **Implement Gandhian principles**
- d) Establishing securing issues

**170) The Legal Service Authorities Act, 1987 has been passed**

- a) **To ensure the free legal aid at the expenses of the state**
- b) To prosecute judges to lower courts
- c) To appoint judges to lower court
- d) None of the above

**171) Who commented the directive principles of state policy as “FUTURE PROMISES OF INDIA”**

- a) **Jawaharlal Nehru**
- b) Mahatma Gandhi
- c) B R Ambedkar
- d) Rajendra Babu Prasad

**172) The Minimum Wages Act of 1948 empowers government**

- a) **To fix minimum wages for employees engaged in various employment**
- b) To appoint workers for government jobs
- c) To appoint the free legal aid at the expense of the state
- d) To secure international peace

**173) Prevention of Atrocities Act, 1995 is enacted –**

- a) To fix minimum wages for employees engaged in various employment
- b) To appoint workers for government jobs
- c) To ensure the free legal aid at the expenses of the State
- d) **To remove the evil of untouchability\**

**174) The 86<sup>th</sup> constitutional amendment of 2002 inserted which of the following articles**

- a) **Article 21 – A**
- b) Article 31 – A
- c) Article 21 – B
- d) Article 21 – C

**175) Which of the following constitutional amendment seeks to provide free and compulsory educational for all children aged 6 to 14 years?**

- a) 96<sup>th</sup> constitutional amendment
- b) 78<sup>th</sup> constitutional amendment
- c) 104<sup>th</sup> constitutional amendment
- d) **86<sup>th</sup> constitutional amendment**

**176) Which of the following DPSP is inserted by the 97<sup>th</sup> Constitutional amendment 2012?**

- a) Minimum wages
- b) Right to education
- c) Uniform civil cases
- d) Promotion of co – operative societies**

**177) Fundamental duties**

- a) Can be enforced
- b) Cannot be enforced**
- c) Can be enforced only when supreme court accepts them
- d) Can be enforced in high courts only

**178) Which amendment introduced eleventh duty**

- a) 42<sup>nd</sup> amendment
- b) 44<sup>th</sup> amendment
- c) 86<sup>th</sup> amendment**
- d) 92<sup>nd</sup> amendment

**179) Fundamental Duties part was introduced in the Constitution by**

- a) 42<sup>nd</sup> amendment**
- b) 44<sup>th</sup> amendment
- c) 86<sup>th</sup> amendment
- d) 89<sup>th</sup> amendment

**180) Justice J.S. Verma committee deals with**

- a) Fundamental Rights
- b) DPSP
- c) Fundamental duties**
- d) President's ~~privileges~~

**181) Fundamental duties act as**

- a) Original part of the constitution
- b) Subsequently added part of the constitution**
- c) Imported from foreign countries
- d) None of the above

**182) Fundamental duties act as**

- a) Code of conduct**
- b) Limits on fundamental rights
- c) Warning to legislature
- d) Privilege of judiciary

**183) Fundamental duties are in par with**

- a) Fundamental rights
- b) Promises of future India
- c) **DPS**
- d) None of the above

**184) Fundamental duties require one to**

- a) Work sincerely
- b) Avoid corruption
- c) Abide by moral values
- d) **Abide by the constitution**

**185) Fundamental duties were incorporated in the Indian Constitution in the year**

- a) 1950
- b) **1977**
- c) 1987
- d) 1999

**186) Fundamental duties were incorporated in the Indian Constitution on the recommendation of**

- a) Sardar Swaran Singh Committee
- b) Charan Singh Committee
- c) Manmohan Singh Committee
- d) None of the above

**187) President of India is elected by**

- a) Members of the parliament
- b) Members of the legislative houses of the state
- c) **Elected members of both houses of parliament and members of the State legislative Assemblies**
- d) Lok Sabha

**188) Who is the Nominal head of the States?**

- a) Prime Minister
- b) **President**
- c) Home Minister
- d) Speaker of the house

**189) Which is NOT qualification for the office of president of India**

- a) The candidate must be a citizen of India
- b) Not less than 35 years of age
- c) Must be qualified for election as a member of the Lok Sabha
- d) **He must have served as a minister for atleast 5 years**

**190) Ordinance is made by**

- a) Lok Sabha
- b) President of India in the absence of sessions**
- c) Lok Sabha and Raj Sabha
- d) Prime Ministers on the advice of the council of Ministers

**191) President of India can be impeached on the ground of**

- a) Violation of the Constitution**
- b) For his illicit relations
- c) For his indecent behaviour with Prime Minister
- d) For his illness

**192) President of India exercise his power on the advice of**

- a) Attorney General of India
- b) Speaker of the houses
- c) Prime Minister
- d) Prime Minister and council of Ministers**

**193) Financial emergency is declared by**

- a) Governor of the state
- b) Governor of Reserve bank of India
- c) Finance Minister of India
- d) President of India**

**194) Who is the supreme commander of the Indian defense force?**

- a) Defense minister
- b) President of India**
- c) Home Minister
- d) Marshal



**195) The president should act**

- a) According to the advice given by the Prime Minister**
- b) According to the resolution by the members of the Lok Sabha
- c) According to the advice given by Council of Ministers
- d) None of the above

**196) When the president is to be impeached for violation of constitution, the charge**

- a) Must be initiated in the Lok Sabha
- b) Must be initiated in the Raj Sabha
- c) Must be initiated in the Joint sitting of Lok – Sabha and Raj- Sabha
- d) May be initiated in any House of the Parliament**

**197) President's rule cannot be imposed on a state, on the ground of**

- a) **Corruption or abuse of power**
- b) Claim to independent sovereign status
- c) Large scale breakdown of law and order
- d) Failure to comply Central Government order

**198) Reprieve means**

- a) Reducing the amount of punishment without changing the character of punishment
- b) Changing a punishment to one of a different sort than that originally proposed
- c) Postponement of the execution of a sentence
- d) **A temporary suspension of the punishment fixed by law**

**199) The Administrative Power of president does not include to appoint**

- a) The Prime Minister of India
- b) The Ambassadors
- c) **The Chief Minister**
- d) The Attorney General of India

**200) The President can grant pardon**

- a) Without giving any reason
- b) **Giving proper reasons**
- c) Acting on the advice given by Attorney General of India
- d) Acting on the advice of law secretary

**201) Which of the following is not the powers of the President**

- a) Emergency powers
- b) Judicial powers
- c) Military powers
- d) **None of the above**

**202) The Vice – President is having power**

- a) To promulgate ordinance
- b) To nominate seven persons to Raj – Sabha
- c) To sign Bills passed by Raj – Sabha
- d) **To preside over Raj – Sabha**

**203) The term of the Vice – President of India is**

- a) Three years
- b) Four years
- c) **Five years**
- d) Six years

**204) Ambassadors are appointed by the**

- a) Prime Minister
- b) Minister for External Affairs
- c) Prime Minister with consent of Cabinet
- d) **President**

**205) It is not correct to say that a Bill passed by both the houses, when presented to the President, the president**

- a) Cannot declare assent to the Bill
- b) **Cannot without assent to the Bill**
- c) May return the Bill for reconsideration
- d) Cannot make reasonable and appropriate changes in the Bill

**206) Commutation means**

- a) Reducing the length of the sentence
- b) Temporarily suspending the sentence
- c) **Substituting one form of punishment for another**
- d) Absolving the offender from all sentences

**207) The president of India may from time to time**

- a) Dissolve the Rajya Sabha
- b) Adjourn the Rajya Sabha
- c) Dissolve the Vidhan Sabha
- d) **Adjourn the Lok Sabha**

**208) President's rule can be imposed in the states**

- a) During the National emergency
- b) During general elections
- c) **On the failure of the constitutional machinery in a state**
- d) All of the above

**209) The President of India has power to issue ordinance**

- a) There is a national emergency
- b) The Government wants immediate legislature
- c) The Parliament is not in session
- d) **If all of the above are fulfilled**

**210) An integral part of the Parliament is**

- a) **The President of India**
- b) The Chief Justice of India
- c) The Attorney General of India
- d) The Election Commissioner

**211) The president should submit his resignation in writing addressed to**

- a) The Speaker of Lok Sabha
- b) **Chief – justice of India**
- c) The prime minister of India
- d) None of the above

**212) Respite relates to**

- a) Powers of Election Commission
- b) Powers of Lok – Sabha speaker
- c) Powers of President
- d) **National emergency declared on the basis of armed rebellion**

**213) Reducing the amount of sentence without changing the character of punishment is called**

- a) Reprieve
- b) Respite
- c) Remission
- d) **Commutation**

**214) A person may be re – elected to the office of the president**

- a) Only once
- b) Twice
- c) Thrice
- d) **Any number of times**

**215) Which is not an emergency as provided in the Indian Constitution**

- a) National emergency
- b) State emergency
- c) **Union territories emergency**
- d) Financial emergency

**216) Every proclamation of Emergency must be laid before both Houses of Parliament within**

- a) Six Months
- b) Two Months
- c) **One Months**
- d) A year

**217) On the declaration of national emergency which of the following right is not suspended**

- a) Freedom of speech
- b) Freedom to move court
- c) All freedom under Article 19
- d) **Right to life**

**218) Which emergency has not been imposed in India till this today?**

- a) Financial emergency
- b) State emergency
- c) National emergency
- d) None of the above

**219) The President of India can declare**

- a) Financial emergency
- b) State emergency
- c) National emergency
- d) All of the above

**220) The president of India can declare emergency if there is**

- a) War or threat of war
- b) Failure of constitutional machinery
- c) Financial instability
- d) Any of the these

**221) Once approved by the Parliament, the proclamation of National Emergency can constitute to one operation for**

- a) Six months
- b) Three months
- c) Four months
- d) Seven months

**222) During the National Emergency the state can interfere with**

- a) All the fundamental rights of the citizens
- b) All the fundamental rights expect those under Article 20 and 21
- c) Only right to freedom under Article 19
- d) None of the above

**223) Prime Minister of India remains in his office**

- a) During the pleasure of the president and support of majority in the Lok Sabha
- b) As long as the council of ministers accept him
- c) Till his next election
- d) For a period of five years

**224) Who is known as president in action?**

- a) Law Minister
- b) Prime Minister
- c) Home Minister
- d) Speaker of the House

**225) The Prime Minister can reshuffle the portfolio of a Minister**

- a) With his consent
- b) Without his consent**
- c) With the consent of the President
- d) With the consent of the cabinet

**226) In the event of dissolution of Lok Sabha, who need not resign or get dismissed immediately**

- a) Prime Minister
- b) Home Minister
- c) Council of Ministers**
- d) None of the above

**227) Union Ministers appointed by –**

- a) Prime Minister
- b) Council of Ministers
- c) President**
- d) Prime Ministers, with the consent of Council of Ministers

**228) If the Prime Minister is not a member of the Lok Sabha at the time of appointment as Prime Minister, he should get elected as member of Lok – Sabha within**

- a) 3 months
- b) 6 months**
- c) One year
- d) The time fixed by the president

**229) At the time of appointment as Union Minister**

- a) The person must be member of Lok – Sabha
- b) The person ~~can~~ be member of Raj Sabha
- c) The person must be member of Legislative Assembly
- d) Any person can be appointed**

**230) Under whose advise the President shall have the power of summoning, prorogation and dissolution of house**

- a) Home Minister
- b) Prime Minister
- c) Council of Ministers
- d) Both (B) and (C)**

**231) Prime – Minister**

- a) Cannot ask a Minister to resign
- b) Can dismiss a Minister**
- c) Cannot dismiss a Minister
- d) Can dismiss a Minister with the approval of Cabinet

**232) The ministers in the union cabinet are answerable to**

- a) The Prime Minister
- b) The Lok Sabha**
- c) The President
- d) The Vice – President

**233) The ministers hold their office during the pleasure of the President which in fact means during the pleasure of**

- a) The Parliament
- b) The Lok – Sabha**
- c) Vice – President
- d) None of the above

**234) The Prime Minister is the link between**

- a) The President and Council of Ministers**
- b) The President and both the Houses of Parliament
- c) The Legislature and Executive
- d) India and Foreign States

**235) The portfolios of the Ministers in centre are distributed and reshuffled by the**

- a) President
- b) Vice – President
- c) Chief Minister
- d) Prime Minister**

**236) The meetings of the Cabinet are presided over by the**

- a) Speaker of Lok Sabha
- b) Prime Minister**
- c) President
- d) Governor

**237) Who has the Constitutional power not to approve ‘President Rule’ in the state under Article 354**

- a) Prime Minister
- b) Parliament**
- c) Union Council of Minister
- d) State Government

**238) The Executive Powers of the President are exercised by the**

- a) **Council of Minister**
- b) Prime Minister's office
- c) Cabinet Secretary
- d) Secretary of President

**239) The Lok Sabha can be dissolved by the President on the written request of the**

- a) **Cabinet**
- b) Rajya Sabha
- c) Supreme Court
- d) None of the above

**240) The Council of Ministers is responsible to the**

- a) Rajya Sabha
- b) President
- c) Prime Minister
- d) **Lok Sabha**

**241) Which session of the year, President addresses both Houses of Parliament**

- a) **First session (Budget)**
- b) Second session (Monsoon)
- c) Third session (Winter)
- d) None of the above

**242) The members of the Rajya Sabha, except the nominated ones, are elected**

- a) By local self-governing body
- b) By people directly
- c) **By legislative assemblies of the state**
- d) Partially by ~~legislative~~ legislative assemblies and partially by the local self-government bodies

**243) Which Bill President can neither return nor withhold his assent**

- a) Defence Bill
- b) **Money Bill**
- c) Law Bill
- d) Financial Account Committee Bill

**244) Rajya Sabha means**

- a) House of people
- b) Lower House
- c) **Council of States**
- d) Legislative Home

**245) What power the President may exercise from time to time in respect of the Parliament**

- a) Dissolve the council of state
- b) Dissolve House of the People**
- c) Both A & B
- d) None of the above

**246) House of the people is known as**

- a) Rajya Sabha
- b) Lok Sabha**
- c) Vidhan Sabha
- d) Vidhan Parishad

**247) In the Parliament, what is the meaning of the Government Bill**

- a) Bill presented by Ruling Party member
- b) Bill approved by the Government
- c) Only the Prime Minister presents the Bill
- d) A Bill introduced by any Minister in either of the Houses of the Parliament**

**248) The maximum strength of Lok Sabha is**

- a) 255
- b) 530
- c) 540
- d) 545**

**249) In the second Reading, what kind of process is adopted to approve the Bill**

- a) A general discussion on the Bill
- b) Clause by clause consideration of the Bill
- c) A & B**
- d) None of the above

**250) The Maximum strength of Rajya Sabha is**

- a) 225
- b) 250**
- c) 540
- d) 550

**251) How many members the President of India nominates to the Raj Sabha**

- a) 10
- b) 11
- c) 12**
- d) 13

**252) When Speaker and Chairman shall give their votes on the Parliament**

- a) When Prime Minister asks them to give vote on the Bill
- b) When the House passes such a resolution
- c) **In the case of a tie between Yes and No**
- d) All of the above

**253) Regarding Money bill which of this statement is true**

- a) **It can be introduced in the Lok Sabha**
- b) It can be introduced in the Raj Sabha
- c) It can be introduced in either of the Houses
- d) It should be introduced by both the Houses

**254) Lok Sabha has supremacy in which matter**

- a) Railway Budget
- b) Defense Budget
- c) Foreign Affairs
- d) **Financial Bill**

**255) Who is the ex – officio Chairman of Raj Sabha**

- a) Speaker of the House
- b) President
- c) Prime Minister
- d) **Vice – President**

**256) What is the Quorum laid down to constitute a meeting in either of the House pf Parliament**

- a) **One – tenth of the total number of members of that House**
- b) One – fourth of the total number of members of that House
- c) One – fifth of the total number of members of that House
- d) One – half of the total number of members of that House

**257) Any bill, other than money bill, can be introduced**

- a) **In any of the house**
- b) Only in Lok – Sabha
- c) In Raj – Sabha
- d) In Raj – Sabha when Lok – Sabha gives consent

**258) Which two houses can have a joint assembly**

- a) Legislative assembly and Parliament
- b) **Lok Sabha and Raj Sabha**
- c) Council of State and Legislative Council
- d) None of the above

**259) How many members of Parliament resign from his seat**

- a) By speaking in the House
- b) By an announcement in the Press
- c) **By writing under his signature addressed to the Chairman or the Speaker**
- d) All of the above

**260) Who fixes salaries and allowances for the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Raj Sabha and the Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha**

- a) Lok Sabha
- b) Rajya Sabha
- c) Members of the Parliament
- d) **Parliament by Law**

**261) Which house shall not be a subject for dissolution**

- a) Lok Sabha
- b) House of people
- c) **Council of States**
- d) State Legislature

**262) Parliament consists of**

- a) Raj – Sabha and Lok Sabha
- b) **Raj – Sabha, Lok – Sabha and the President of India**
- c) Raj – Sabha, Lok – Sabha and the Vice – President of India
- d) Raj – Sabha, Lok – Sabha and the Speaker of the Lok Sabha

**263) What activities does the President perform in respect of both the Houses of the Parliament**

- a) Time to time summon to each of Parliament
- b) Prorogue either of the House of the Parliament
- c) Dissolve the Lok Sabha
- d) **All of the above**

**264) Within which period the President has to summon session of the Parliament**

- a) **6 Months**
- b) 5 Months
- c) 4 Months
- d) 3 Months

**265) In Lok Sabha, who cannot preside in the House while a Resolution for Removal from his office is under consideration**

- a) Speaker
- b) Deputy Speaker
- c) A & B
- d) None of the above

**266) In a Parliament, every Bill has to pass through which stages of Reading before it becomes an Act**

- a) First Reading
- b) Second Reading
- c) Third Reading
- d) All of the above

**267) When does the President assent the Bill**

- a) Lok Sabha passes the Bill
- b) Raj Sabha passes the Bill
- c) **Lok Sabha and Raj Sabha both passed the Bill**
- d) None of the above

**268) The minimum age prescribed for the membership of the Raj – Sabha is**

- a) 25 Years
- b) **30 Years**
- c) 35 Years
- d) 40 Years

**269) To Lok – Sabha**

- a) One Anglo – Indian member is nominated
- b) **Two Anglo – Indian members are nominated**
- c) Anglo Indian members are not nominated
- d) None of these above

**270) Who is the Chief Legal Advisor to Government of India?**

- a) Law – Minister
- b) **Attorney General of India**
- c) Auditor and Comptroller General of India
- d) Chief Justice

**271) Who appoints the judges of the High Courts?**

- a) Governor
- b) President
- c) Governor in consultation with Chief Justice of India
- d) **President in consultation with Chief Justice of High Court**

**272) Who appoints the Chief Justice of the High Court?**

- a) President
- b) Governor
- c) **President in consultation with Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and the Governor of the State**
- d) Governor in consultation with Chief Justice of India

**273) Which is not the qualification for appointment as a judge of the High court**

- a) The citizen of India
- b) An advocate of High Court for atleast 10 years
- c) Held a judicial officer for atleast 10 years in territory of India
- d) **He must be handled the constitutional matter for at 10 years**

**274) What is the maximum age prescribed for the office of the judge of High Court?**

- a) 58 Years
- b) 60 Years
- c) **62 Years**
- d) 65 Years

**275) The High Court in its original jurisdiction decides the cases relating to**

- a) **Fundamental right and constitutional rights**
- b) Only fundamental rights
- c) Disputes between two states
- d) Civil and criminal cases

**276) The President may transfer judges of the High Court in consultation with**

- a) Chief Minister
- b) Prime Minister
- c) Governor
- d) **Chief Justice of India**

**277) Which of the following is NOT a qualification of Judges of High Court?**

- a) The citizen of India
- b) An advocate of High Court for atleast 10 years
- c) Held judicial office for atleast 10 years in the territory of India
- d) **Must be less than 25 years of age**

**278) Session's judge means a judge who**

- a) Presides over civil cases
- b) Presides over constitutional cases
- c) Presides over family cases
- d) **Presides over criminal cases**

**279) District Judge means a judge who**

- a) **Presides over civil cases**
- b) Presides over constitutional cases
- c) Presides over family court
- d) Presides over criminal cases

**280) Chief Judicial magistrate tries the offences punishable with**

- a) Imprisonment of more than 2 years and less than 8 years
- b) Imprisonment of more than 3 years and less than 7 years**
- c) Imprisonment of more than 1 year and less than seven years
- d) Imprisonment of more than 3 years and less than 5 years

**281) The Supreme Court is .....to give advice to the President of India**

- a) Bound
- b) Not Bound**
- c) Partly Bound
- d) None of the above

**282) Review power and court of record is the power of the**

- a) High Court
- b) Supreme Court**
- c) District Court
- d) Session Court

**283) Which is not the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court**

- a) Enforcement of fundamental rights
- b) Adjudication of disputes between Centre and State
- c) Adjudication of disputes between states and states
- d) Adjudication of disputes between center and Individuals**



**284) Supreme Court of India consists of**

- a) Chief Justice and 25 other judges**
- b) Chief Justice and 20 other judges
- c) Chief Justice and 15 other judges
- d) Chief Justice and any number of judges

**285) The only ground on which a judge of the Supreme Court or High Court can be removed is**

- a) For taking up public functions
- b) Contradictory opinion with Legislature
- c) Proved misbehaviour or incapacity**
- d) Participating in non-legal matters

**286) The ultimate power of interpreting the Constitution of India lies with**

- a) High Court
- b) Supreme Court**
- c) Sessions Court
- d) President of India

**287) Which is NOT a qualification for appointment as judge of the Supreme Court**

- a) Must be atleast 5 years a judge of High Court
- b) An advocate of High Court for atleast 10 years
- c) He must be in the opinion of the president, a distinguished jurist
- d) Must have handled constitutional matters for atleast 10 years**

**288) In respect of advisory jurisdiction**

- a) The Supreme court is bound to give its opinion
- b) The Supreme court is not bound to give its opinion**
- c) The supreme court may give advice only when all High Courts agree the same
- d) The High Court may give its advice opinion to the president of India

**289) Supreme Court judges retire upon attaining the age of.....**

- a) 65 Years**
- b) 75 Years
- c) 66 Years
- d) 68 Years

**290) The dispute between two or more States is brought before the Supreme Court under its**

- a) Original jurisdiction**
- b) Appellate jurisdiction
- c) Advisory jurisdiction
- d) Public Interest jurisdiction

**291) A Judge of the Supreme Court can resign from his office by writing a letter addressed to**

- a) The President of India**
- b) The Prime Minister of India
- c) The Attorney General of India
- d) All the High Courts of India

**292) To remove a judge of the Supreme Court following resolution in the House is required**

- a) A majority of not less than 1/3<sup>rd</sup> of the members present and voting
- b) A majority of not less than 2/3<sup>rd</sup> of the members present and voting**
- c) A majority of not less than 3/3<sup>rd</sup> of the members present and voting
- d) A simple majority

**293) The appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court extends to**

- a) Civil matters
- b) Criminal matters
- c) Constitutional matters
- d) All of the above**

**294) If the High Court has reversed the order of acquittal**

- a) Appeal lies in the Supreme Court with consent of High Court
- b) Appeal does not lie
- c) Appeal lies in the Supreme Court**
- d) Appeal is automatically disposed

**295) Which of the following has power to directly transfer of any civil or criminal case from one State High Court to another State High Court?**

- a) Law Minister of India
- b) Supreme Court**
- c) President of India
- d) Solicitor General

**296) A person who is distinguished ..... in the opinion of the President may be appointed as a judge of the Supreme Court**

- a) Educationist
- b) Jurist**
- c) Politician
- d) Philanthropist

**297) PIL means**

- a) Private Interest Litigation
- b) Public International Law
- c) Public Interest League
- d) Public Interest Litigation**

**298) In order to appeal to Supreme Court in civil cases, following is required**

- a) The case must involve a substantial question of law of general importance
- b) In the opinion of the High Court, the said question needs to be decided by the Supreme Court
- c) **Both (A) and (B)**
- d) Only (A)

**299) Special Leave jurisdiction means**

- a) Supreme Court grants permission even after a long delay
- b) Case or matter can directly be instituted in Supreme Court
- c) Family cases may be filed in Supreme Court
- d) **Case or matter can directly be appealed to Supreme Court**

**300) Supreme Court came into being on**

- a) The 28<sup>th</sup> of January, 1959
- b) The 28<sup>th</sup> of January, 1952
- c) The 28<sup>th</sup> of January, 1947
- d) **The 28<sup>th</sup> of January, 1950**

**301) The creation of Legislative Council takes place if a resolution is passed by the –**

- a) **Legislative Assembly**
- b) Supreme Court
- c) Legislative Council
- d) President of India

**302) The term of office of each of member of Vidhan Parishad is**

- a) 2 Years
- b) 5 Years
- c) **6 Years**
- d) 3 Years

**303) Unicameral means**

- a) Legislature having both the houses
- b) **Legislature having only one house**
- c) Legislature having three houses
- d) Legislature having both state Legislature and Parliament

**304) The Legislative Council is also called as**

- a) Vidhan Sabha
- b) **Vidhan Parishad**
- c) Chief Minister
- d) Speaker

**305) The State Cabinet is headed by**

- a) Governor
- b) Chief Executive
- c) **Chief Minister**
- d) Speaker

**306) Which is NOT a qualification to become a member a legislative assembly**

- a) He must be a citizen of India
- b) He must not be less than 25 years of age
- c) He must not hold a office of profit, I,e. he should not be government servant
- d) **He must have the experience working as a member of Zilla Parishad**

**307) Which statement is correct in respect of composition of the Legislative assembly?**

- a) It consists of not more than 400 and not less than 65 members
- b) **It consists of not more than 500 and not less than 60 members**
- c) It consists of not more than 224 and not less than 28 members
- d) It consists of not more than 545 and not less than 272 members

**308) Which of the following can extend the term of the Legislative Assemblies for a period not exceeding one year at a time**

- a) **The President**
- b) Legislative Council
- c) Governor of the State
- d) Supreme Court

**309) Who presides over the meetings of the Legislative Assembly**

- a) Governor
- b) **Chief Minister**
- c) Speaker
- d) Home Minister

**310) How many members of the Legislative Council have to retire by rotation after every 2 years**

- a) **1/3<sup>rd</sup> of its members**
- b) 1/2<sup>nd</sup> of its members
- c) 1/4<sup>th</sup> of its members
- d) 1/5<sup>th</sup> of its members

**311) How many members can be appointed by the Governor to respect the Anglo – Indian community**

- a) Three members
- b) Twelve members
- c) 1/3<sup>rd</sup> of total members
- d) **One member**

**312) A constitutional Amendment Bill proposing changes in the federal character of the Constitution requires the approval of**

- a) 1/3<sup>rd</sup> of the State Legislature
- b) 1/5<sup>th</sup> of the State Legislature
- c) **Half of the State Legislature**
- d) 1/4<sup>th</sup> of the State Legislature

**313) The elected members of.....are entitled to participate in the election of the President of India**

- a) **Vidhan Sabha**
- b) Vidhan Parishad
- c) Vidhan Sabha, Vidhan Parishad and Governor
- d) Both Vidhan Sabha and Vidhan Parishad

**314) Members of the Rajya Sabha from each State are elected only**

- a) **By the members of the Assembly**
- b) By the member of the Council
- c) By both the members of Assembly and the Council
- d) None of the above

**315) Money Bill can be initiated only in**

- a) **The Legislative Assembly**
- b) The Legislative Council
- c) Both (A) and (B)
- d) Governor's office

**316) The Governor is**

- a) Appointed by the Prime Minister
- b) Appointed by the Ministers
- c) Appointed by the Chief Minister
- d) **Appointed by the President**

**317) The Governor is appointed for**

- a) Life time
- b) **5 Years**
- c) 6 Years
- d) 4 Years

**318) Who is the Constitutional head of the States**

- a) Chief Minister
- b) Chief Justice of High Court
- c) **Governor**
- d) Speaker

**319) The Governor is**

- a) Elected
- b) Selected
- c) **Appointed**
- d) None of the above

**320) Governor can vacate his office by addressing his resignation to**

- a) Prime Minister
- b) Chief Minister
- c) Speaker
- d) **President**

**321) Recall the Governor by the**

- a) **President**
- b) Chief Justice of India
- c) Leader of Lok – Sabha
- d) Chief Minister

**322) Governor of the State has to take Oath of office which is administrated to him by**

- a) President
- b) Chief Justice of Supreme Court
- c) **Chief Justice of High Court**
- d) None of these~~above~~

**323) Can a person be Governor if changed by state**

- a) Yes
- b) No
- c) For only one year
- d) None of the above

**324) The salary of the Governor is changed on**

- a) The Consolidated Fund of India
- b) **The Consolidated Fund of State**
- c) Reserve Bank of India
- d) Contingency fund of India

**325) The ordinance issued by the Governor is valid for a maximum period of**

- a) 6 weeks
- b) 6 months**
- c) One year
- d) 5 years

**326) The Governor reserves the right to issue ordinances**

- a) Whenever the state is under the presidential rule
- b) Direction by the Supreme Court
- c) When the state legislation is not in session**
- d) None of the above

**327) The Chief Minister of State is appointed by the**

- a) Chief Justice
- b) Governor
- c) Speaker
- d) President**

**328) The head of the state is known as**

- a) The Governor
- b) The Chief Minister**
- c) Home Minister
- d) Legislature

**329) The Chief Minister is generally**

- a) A member of the Legislative assembly**
- b) A member of the Legislative council
- c) A member of the Lok Sabha
- d) None of these above



**330) The Members of the Council of Ministers are appointed by**

- a) The Governor**
- b) Speaker
- c) Legislation
- d) Chief Minister

**331) The stranger of the Council of the Minister of the State**

- a) Is defer minded by the chief Minister
- b) 15% of the total number of members of the Assembly**
- c) Is defer minded by the Governor
- d) None of the above

**332) The Council of ministers of a state are administered by an oath of office and secrecy by**

- a) Chief Minister
- b) The Governor**
- c) Speaker
- d) Chief Justice of High Court

**333) The meetings of the council of ministers of state are presided over by**

- a) Chief Minister**
- b) Governor
- c) Speaker
- d) By all ministers

**334) The Chief Minister of a state asks the Governor to dissolve the legislature when**

- a) At the time of state emergency
- b) Financial Ministry
- c) His ministry loses absolute majority in the legislature**
- d) None of the above

**335) The Chief Ministers acts as a link between the**

- a) Governor and the president
- b) Governor and Council of Minister
- c) Legislature and Council of Minister
- d) None of the above**

**336) The Article relation to the duty of the Chief Minister of each state**

- a) 167**
- b) 168
- c) 170
- d) 207

**337) Head of the State cabinet**

- a) Chief Justice
- b) Governor
- c) Chief Minister**
- d) Speaker

**338) 91<sup>th</sup> of the Amendment relates to**

- a) Appointment of the Ministers
- b) The strength of the Ministers**
- c) The Panchayat Raj
- d) The Parliament

**339) Which of the following does not come under the Urban Local Bodies**

- a) Municipal Corporation
- b) Municipal Council
- c) Nagar Panchayat
- d) Taluka Panchayat**

**340) State Election Commission conducts election of**

- a) State Government
- b) Vidhan Sabha
- c) Co – operative Societies
- d) Municipal Corporations and Committees**

**341) 74<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment deals with**

- a) Panchayat Raj
- b) Urban Local Government**
- c) Local Urban Government
- d) Powers of Panchayat

**342) Normal tenure of urban local bodies is**

- a) 3 Years
- b) 4 Years
- c) 5 Years**
- d) 6 Years

**343) The concept of Panchayat Raj was advocated by**

- a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- b) Sardar Patel
- c) B.R. Ambedkar
- d) Mahatma Gandhi**

**344) Panchayat Samiti is known as**

- a) Nagar Panchayat
- b) Block Panchayat**
- c) Gram Panchayat
- d) None of the Above

**345) Three – tier system was first advocated by the Committee headed by**

- a) Balwant Rai Mehta**
- b) Rajesh Mehta
- c) Jawaharlal Nehru
- d) Mahatma Gandhi

**346) Three tier system is introduced by**

- a) 72<sup>nd</sup> Amendment
- b) 73<sup>rd</sup> Amendment**
- c) 74<sup>th</sup> Amendment
- d) 76<sup>th</sup> Amendment

**347) The middle – tier system of Panchayati Raj is**

- a) Panchayat Samiti**
- b) Gram Panchayat
- c) Gram Sabha
- d) Zila Parishad

**348) The 73<sup>rd</sup> Amendment authorized which of the following to regulate the finance of local bodies**

- a) State Planning Board
- b) State Election Commission
- c) State Finance Commission**
- d) State Finance Ministry

**349) Chairpersons of Panchayat Samitis are ex – officio members of**

- a) Nyaya Panchayat
- b) Grama Sabha
- c) Zila Parishad**
- d) Village Panchayat

**350) A Panchayat Samiti at the Block level is**

- a) An advisory body
- b) An administrative authority**
- c) A consultant committee
- d) A supervisory authority

**351) Who has the representation on the Zilla Parishad**

- a) Women
- b) SC/ST
- c) OBC
- d) All of the above**

**352) Who are the members of Gram Sabha**

- a) All the heads of family of that village
- b) All of voters of that village**
- c) Nominated members
- d) None of the member

**353) The Zilla Parishad is**

- a) A judicial body
- b) Mini Parliament
- c) Head of all Co – operative shops
- d) A co – ordinating and supervisory body**

**354) Panchayat Raj set up follows**

- a) Single tier system
- b) Two tier system
- c) Three tier system**
- d) Four tier system

**355) In the Indian Constitution, which type of the Sabha is mentioned under Panchayat Raj**

- a) District Sabha
- b) Gram Sabha**
- c) Nagar Panchayat Sabha
- d) Zila Sabha

**356) Under Constitutional provisions in Panchayat who gets reservation**

- a) Scheduled Caste
- b) Scheduled Tribes
- c) A & B**
- d) None of the above

**357) Who makes composition of Panchayat under constitution**

- a) State Assembly
- b) Lok Sabha
- c) Council of State
- d) Legislature of State**

**358) A Municipal Council is situated in which area**

- a) Larger Urban area
- b) Urban area
- c) Smaller Urban area**
- d) None of the above

**359) Under Article 234U, what is the maximum duration of Municipalities**

- a) 4 Years
- b) 6 Years
- c) 5 Years**
- d) 3 Years

**360) The subjects on which legislation can be enacted are specified in**

- a) Ninth Schedule of the Constitution
- b) Second Schedule of the Constitution
- c) Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution
- d) Seventh Schedule of the Constitution**

**361) Parliament has the exclusive right to legislate in respect of items appearing**

- a) List II
- b) List III
- c) List I**
- d) List IX

**362) Concurrent List means –**

- a) Parliament has the exclusive right to legislate in respect of items appearing in the list
- b) State Legislatures have the exclusive power to make laws in relation to items appearing in the list
- c) Both Parliament and the State Legislature have the power to legislate in items appearing in the list**
- d) First Parliament and then, if need be, the State Legislature have the power to legislate in items appearing in List

**363) In the State List, how many subjects are included -**

- a) 65
- b) 6
- c) 66**
- d) 63

**364) Residuary Powers of the Legislation are reserved by**

- a) Parliament**
- b) Supreme Court
- c) State Legislature
- d) Both Parliament and State Legislature

**365) In the Concurrent List, how many subjects have been included –**

- a) 42
- b) 43
- c) 45
- d) 47**

**366) In the event of an inconsistency between a law made by the Legislature of a State and by Parliament**

- a) The law made by the Legislature of a State shall prevail
- b) The case will go to president of India for resolution
- c) It would be referred to attorney general of India
- d) The law made by Parliament shall prevail**

**367) In the Union List, how many subjects are incorporated**

- a) 95
- b) 92
- c) 97**
- d) 99

**368) In the event of inconsistency between a law made by the Legislature of a State and by Parliament and if a law made by the legislature of a State has been reserved for the consideration of the President and has received his assent,**

- a) Both the law would fail
- b) The law made by Parliament shall prevail
- c) It would be referred to attorney general of India
- d) The law made by the Legislature of a State prevails in that State**

**369) Finance Commission is constituted after**

- a) Every 3 years
- b) Every 4 years
- c) Every 5 years**
- d) Every 6 years

**370) Residuary power of taxation vests in**

- a) The Union**
- b) The State
- c) The Finance Ministry
- d) Finance Commission

**371) Constitutionally, who has the power to make a law on the subject mentionable in the Union List**

- a) Lok Sabha
- b) Parliament
- c) Raj Sabha**
- d) Legislative Council

**372) The relationship between centre and State are**

- a) Administrative relation
- b) Legislative relation
- c) Financial resolution
- d) All of the above**

**373) To give effect to international agreements**

- a) State Legislature in their own state has power to make any law
- b) President can declare a law
- c) Parliament has power to make any law**
- d) UNO can make a law for India

**374) Constitutionally, how a law can be made out of the subject in the Concurrent list**

- a) Union
- b) State
- c) Council of State
- d) A & B**

**375) Which amendment introduced the word Unit and Integrity of the Nation in the preamble**

- a) 42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment
- b) 32<sup>nd</sup> Amendment**
- c) 44<sup>th</sup> Amendment
- d) 86<sup>th</sup> Amendment

**376) Right to property has taken out from the list of Fundamental Rights by –**

- a) 42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment
- b) 32<sup>nd</sup> Amendment
- c) 44<sup>th</sup> Amendment**
- d) 86<sup>th</sup> Amendment

**377) Reservation in public employment in favour of Schedule caste and Schedule tribes is assured by –**

- a) 77<sup>th</sup> Amendment**
- b) 32<sup>nd</sup> Amendment
- c) 44<sup>th</sup> Amendment
- d) 86<sup>th</sup> Amendment

**378) Amendment bill relating to the federal structure of the Constitution**

- a) Simple majority in Parliament
- b) Must be ratified by a two – third majority
- c) Must be ratified by not less than one half of the state legislatures**
- d) None of the above

**379) Basic structure theory was laid down by Supreme Court in**

- a) Golaknath's case
- b) Indira Gandhi's case
- c) Raj Narayan's case
- d) **Kesavananda Bharati case**

**380) Power of parliament to amend the constitution**

- a) Unlimited
- b) **Subject to basic structure theory**
- c) Unbridled
- d) Subject to confirmation by all courts in India

**381) Amendment Bill concerning changes in Election of President requires**

- a) Simple majority
- b) Special majority
- c) **Special Majority and Ratification by States**
- d) All of the above

**382) Which Article empowers parliament to amend constitution**

- a) 268
- b) **368**
- c) 245
- d) 390

**383) Who was the Chairman of NEP 2020 drafting committee?**

- a) Kailasavadivoo Sivan
- b) **Dr. K. Kasturirangan**
- c) Prof. Yaspal Sharma
- d) Prof. G. Raja Gopal



**384) When the Union Cabinet did approve the New National Policy (NEP) 2020?**

- a) 29 June, 2020
- b) **29 July, 2020**
- c) 29 August, 2020
- d) 29 January, 2020

**385) Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) renamed as**

- a) Ministry of Human Development
- b) **Ministry of Education**
- c) Ministry of Higher Education
- d) Ministry of Human Capital

**386) NEP 2020 stated to establish a national repository of high – quality resources on foundational literacy and numeracy on Government Digital Platform. What is the name of the Government Digital Platform?**

- a) NCERT
- b) DIKSHA**
- c) DISHA
- d) NISHITHA

**387) What is the full form of ABC as per the NEP 2020?**

- a) Academic Basic Certificate
- b) Annual Basic Certificate
- c) Annual Bank of Credit
- d) Academic Bank of Credit**

**388) MERU's stand for**

- a) “Multidisciplinary Education and Research Universities”**
- b) “Multilingual Education and Research Universities”
- c) “Multidisciplinary Education and Research Undertaking”
- d) “Multistage Education and Research Universities”

**389) The NEP 2020 replaces the**

- a) National Education Policy, 1986**
- b) National Education Policy, 1969
- c) Both (A) and (B)
- d) None of the above

**390) How many are the fundamental principles mentioned in National Education Policy 2020?**

- a) 5
- b) 11**
- c) 22
- d) 20

**391) In NEP 2020, the current 10 + 2 system to be replaced by a new curricular structure. What is new curricular structure?**

- a) 3+4+4+5
- b) 5+3+3+4**
- c) 4+3+3+5
- d) 5+4+3+3

**392) According to NEP 2020, the Indian education system produced great scholars such as Charaka, Nagarjuna. Find out the odd one from the list**

- a) Aryabhata
- b) Varahamihira
- c) **Xenocrates**
- d) Bhaskaracharya

**393) First Education Policy is passed by Indian Parliament in which year?**

- a) 1965
- b) 1978
- c) **1968**
- d) None of the above

**394) When India did adopt Goal 4 (SDG4) of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development?**

- a) 2020
- b) 2015
- c) **2030**
- d) 2025

**395) What is guiding light for the National Education Policy, 2020?**

- a) Rich resource of ancient and modern India
- b) Rich heritage of Indian classical music and art
- c) **Rich heritage of ancient and external Indian knowledge**
- d) Rich heritage of Indian Sufi tradition

**396) What is the age group covered in school education according to NEP 2020, new curricular structure?**

- a) 16 – 18
- b) **3 – 18**
- c) 6 – 18
- d) 5 – 18

**397) What are the classes which cover at “SECONDARY STAGE” according to NEP 2020 new curricular structure?**

- a) Class 6 to 9
- b) **Class 9 to 12**
- c) Class 6 to 8
- d) Class 11 to 12

**398) What are the classes which cover at “Middle” stage according to NEP 2020 new curricular structure?**

- a) **Class 6 to 9**
- b) Class 9 to 12
- c) Class 6 to 8
- d) Class 11 to 12

**399) What are the classes which cover at “Preparatory” stage according to NEP 2020 new curricular structure?**

- a) Class 6 to 9
- b) **Class 3 to 5**
- c) Class 6 to 8
- d) Class 1 to 2

**400) What are the classes which cover a “Foundational” stage according to NEP 2020 new curricular structure?**

- a) Covers only (Class 1 & 2)
- b) Covers only (Anganwadi / pre – school / Balvatika)
- c) **Covers (Anganwadi, pre – school, Balvatika) and 2 years (Class 1 and 2)**
- d) Covers up to class 5

**401) NEP proposed that universal provisioning of quality, early childhood development, care and education must be achieved. What is the timeline for this?**

- a) **2030**
- b) 2035
- c) 2040
- d) 2025

**402) Contemporary policies of education such as National Educational Policy 2020, propose that learning should be**

- a) Teacher oriented
- b) **Experiential**
- c) Behaviourist
- d) Textbook centric

**403) According to NEP 2020, What is the full form of CECC?**

- a) Education of caring child in elementary class
- b) Elementary classes of child education
- c) Education classes for caring early childhood
- d) **Early childhood Care and Education**

**404) National Education policy recommends**

- a) Multilingualism
- b) Monolingualism
- c) Standardization of Education
- d) Standardization of Assessment

**405) National Education Policy 2020 lays emphasis on**

- a) Learning for exams
- b) Rote learning
- c) Practice and drill
- d) **Conceptual learning**

**406) National Education Policy 2020 lays emphasis on –**

- a) **Flexible multi – level activity-based learning**
- b) Only the aspect related to cognitive development of children
- c) Standardization of a national curriculum
- d) Measurement of memorization abilities of children

**407) National Education Policy 2020 proposes pedagogical shift from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_**

- a) Constructivism, behaviourism
- b) **Rote learning, conceptual learning**
- c) Inquiry based learning, drill and practice
- d) Assessment for learning, assessment of learning

**408) When was the National Development Council established?**

- a) 1951
- b) **1952**
- c) 1948
- d) 1950



**409) Which of the following statements is correct about the National Development Council (NDC)?**

- a) It is a Constitutional body
- b) It is a statutory body
- c) Its Chairman is the Finance Minister
- d) **Chief Ministers of all the States are its member**

**410) Who is the ex – officio Chairman of the National Development Council (NDC)?**

- a) President of India
- b) **Prime Minister of India**
- c) Finance Minister of India
- d) Vice – President of India

**411) Who gives final approval to the Five-Year Plan of India?**

- a) Prime Minister of India
- b) Finance Minister of India
- c) Planning Commission
- d) National Development Council**

**412) Which of the following is NOT the motive of the National Development Council?**

- a) Receiving cooperation from states in the implementation of a plan
- b) Arrangement of resources for the success of any plan
- c) Promote balance development in the country
- d) Maintenance of law-and-order situation in the state**

**413) Which of the following is the function of National Development Council?**

- a) Issuing guidelines for making national plans
- b) Estimating requirement of resources and suggestions for implementation of the National Plan
- c) To evaluate the economic and social policies affecting national development
- d) All of the above**

**414) Who is the first Chairman of the National Development Council?**

- a) Jawaharlal Nehru**
- b) Ballabh Bhai Patel
- c) Doctor Rajendra Prasad
- d) None of the above

**415) Who of the following is NOT the member of the National Development Council?**

- a) Chief Minister of State
- b) Governor of the State**
- c) Members of Planning Commission
- d) All Cabinet Ministers

**416) National Development Council meeting should be held atleast..... in a year?**

- a) 1 time
- b) 2 times**
- c) 3 times
- d) 5 times

**417) When was NITI Aayog established?**

- a) **1<sup>st</sup> January, 2015**
- b) 25 January, 2016
- c) 14 May, 2014
- d) 1<sup>st</sup> July, 2015

**418) Who is the current CEO of the NITI Aayog?**

- a) Rajeev Kumar
- b) Arvind Subramanyam
- c) **Amitabh Kant**
- d) Narendra Modi

**419) Which of the following statement is correct about the NITI Aayog?**

- a) NITI Aayog was formed on 25 January, 2016
- b) NITI Aayog comes under the Ministry of Commerce and Industry
- c) The full form of NITI Aayog is National Institute for transforming India
- d) **The NITI Aayog is a policy think tank of the Government of India**

**420) Which of the following is NOT the function of NITI Aayog?**

- a) To evolve a shared vision of national development priorities sectors and strategies
- b) To foster cooperative federalism
- c) **To give final approval of the Five-year plans of India**
- d) To create knowledge, innovation and entrepreneurial support system

**421) Which of the following is not matched correctly about NITI Aayog?**

- a) NITI Aayog: Delhi
- b) Narendra Modi: Chairman
- c) Parent Agency: Government of India
- d) **NITI Aayog replaced: National Development Council**

**422) Which is not one of the 7 Pillars of effective governance envisaged by NITI Aayog?**

- a) Transparency
- b) **Efficiency**
- c) Participation
- d) Pro – People

**423) What is the Full form of NITI Aayog?**

- a) National Institution for Technology and Innovation
- b) **National Institute for Transforming India**
- c) National Institute for Technical Integration
- d) None of the above

**424) Which Indian Prime Minister launched NITI Aayog?**

- a) Manmohan Singh
- b) Atal Bihari Vajpayee
- c) **Narendra Modi**
- d) Rajiv Gandhi

**425) What is the main objective of NITI Aayog?**

- a) Promote technology innovation in India
- b) Foster sustainable development
- c) Transform India into a developed Nation
- d) **All of the above**

**426) How many full – time members does NITI Aayog have?**

- a) 3
- b) 4
- c) **5**
- d) 6

**427) Which of the following sectors NITI Aayog focus on for development?**

- a) Agriculture and Rural Development
- b) Health and Nutrition
- c) Education and Skill Development
- d) **All of the above**

**428) “Grand Innovation Challenge” was launched by –**

- a) **NITI Aayog**
- b) Planning Commission
- c) National Planning Committee
- d) Finance Commission



**429) NITI Aayog is set to bring model act for which of the following**

- a) Agricultural market
- b) **Farm Land Leasing**
- c) Crop Insurance and disaster relief
- d) All of the above

**430) NITI Aayog is planning a new framework for**

- a) **Five – Year plans**
- b) Finance Commission
- c) Budget
- d) All of the above

**431) Who established the “Atmiya Sabha” a precursor in the socio – religious reforms in Bengal?**

- a) Swami Vivekanand
- b) Dayanand Saraswati
- c) **Raja Ram Mohan Roy**
- d) Aurobindo

**432) Who is known as the Prophet of Indian Nationalism?**

- a) **Rajaram Mohan Roy**
- b) Rabindranath Tagore
- c) Mahatma Gandhi
- d) Jawaharlal Nehru

**433) The “Arya Samaj” was founded in 1875 by**

- a) Ishwar Chand Vidyasagar
- b) Swami Vivekananda
- c) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- d) **Swami Dayanand Saraswati**

**434) Raja Ram Mohan Roy founded a reform association known as Brahmo Sabha which was later known as**

- a) Dev Samaj
- b) Arya Samaj
- c) Brahmo School
- d) **Brahmo Samaj**

**435) Who contributed to the banning of Sati in 1829?**

- a) **Raja Ram Mohan Roy**
- b) Ishwar Chandra Vidya Sagar
- c) Jyoti Rao Phule
- d) Swami Dayanand Saraswati

**436) Who among the following organized the Harijan Sevak Sangh as a part of his constructive programme for the removal of untouchability?**

- a) B.R. Ambedkar
- b) Periyar EVR
- c) Narayan Guru
- d) **Mahatma Gandhi**

**437) Name the major social evil that Raja Ram Mohan Roy fought against?**

- a) Honour killing
- b) Untouchability
- c) **Sati**
- d) Dowry

**438) Raja Ram Mohan Roy headed the Foundation committee of which school founded in 1822 to introduced English education?**

- a) Anglo – Hindu School
- b) St. Thomas School
- c) Vedanta School
- d) Presidency School

**439) Which Persian Language journal was founded by Raja Ram Mohan Roy?**

- a) Mirat – ul – Akbar
- b) Talwar
- c) Ragzin – ul- Akhlaq
- d) Al – Balagh

**440) Where is the head quarters of Raja Ram Mohan Roy Library Foundation?**

- a) New Delhi
- b) Mumbai
- c) Lucknow
- d) **Kolkata**

**441) Which of the following, according to Gandhiji, is essential principle of Satyagraha?**

- a) Infinite capacity for suffering
- b) Non – Violence
- c) Truth
- d) **All of the three**

**442) Which one of the following books is work of Gandhiji?**

- a) Light of India
- b) Hind Swaraj
- c) My experiments with Truth
- d) **Both (B) and (C)**

**443) When did Gandhiji returned to India from South Africa?**

- a) 1918
- b) 1910
- c) **1915**
- d) 1905

**444) Who is the political Guru of Mahatma Gandhiji?**

- a) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
- b) Dayanand Saraswati
- c) Ravindra Nath Tagore
- d) None of the above

**445) In May 1916, Gandhi was invited to speak at laying of the foundation stone at which university?**

- a) Hyderabad University
- b) Banaras Hindu University**
- c) Rani Lakshmi Bai University
- d) Swami Vivekananda University

**446) On Gandhi's suggestion which organization was formed in 1894 by the Indian community in South Africa?**

- a) National Indian Party
- b) Natal Indian Congress**
- c) People's Party
- d) Congress for the People

**447) Which among the following marks Mahatma Gandhi's first fast unto death?**

- a) Kheda Satyagraha
- b) Champaran Satyagraha
- c) Ahmedabad Mill Strike
- d) Jallianwala Bagh tragedy**

**448) What was the Salt March intended to protest?**

- a) The Salt Act
- b) The Rowlatt Act
- c) The Government of India Act
- d) The Salt laws**

**449) Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi was born on**

- a) October 5, 1896
- b) October 3, 1840
- c) October 2, 1869**
- d) October 10, 1880

**450) Satyagraha means, literally:**

- a) Non – cooperation
- b) Truth force**
- c) Justice
- d) peace

**451) Vivekananda is “the maker of modern India”. Who said this?**

- a) Rabindranath Tagore
- b) Jawaharlal Nehru
- c) C Rajagopalachari
- d) Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose**

**452) The founder of Ramkrishna Mission, which is based on the principles of Practical Vedanta was:**

- a) Sri Ramakrishna Paramhansa
- b) Swami Vivekananda**
- c) Swami Yoganand
- d) Swami Brahmadanda

**453) Which of the adjectives has most widely used to describe Swami Vivekananda?**

- a) Punditji
- b) Vedantic Scientist**
- c) Mahatma of masses
- d) Shaheed Bhagat

**454) What was the question that Swami Vivekananda asked Shri Ramakrishna at their first meeting?**

- a) Have you seen God?**
- b) Do you think God exists?
- c) Do you believe in God?
- d) Is there a God?

**455) The World's Parliament of Religions where Swamiji gave famous speech on the Universality of Religions was held in Chicago in**

- a) September, 1886
- b) September 1893**
- c) July, 1893
- d) July 1886

**456) Swami Vivekananda's birth name is**

- a) Virendar Nath
- b) Narendranath Dutta**
- c) Murlidhar Sharma
- d) Subindra Tagore

**457) Swami Vivekananda was the founder of:**

- a) Ramakrishna Math**
- b) Ahobila Math
- c) Sringeri Math
- d) ISKCON

**458) The birthday of Swami Vivekananda is celebrated in India as:**

- a) Labour Day
- b) Teacher's Day
- c) Discipline Day
- d) National Youth Day**

**459) Swami Vivekananda was the disciple of:**

- a) Ramana Maharishi
- b) Swami Sadananda
- c) Ramakrishna Paramhansa**
- d) Dayananda Saraswati

**460) Swami Vivekananda was born on the auspicious day of**

- a) Makara Sankranti**
- b) Ram Navami
- c) Mahashivratri
- d) Basant Panchami

**461) When was Sri Aurobindo born?**

- a) 12<sup>th</sup> May, 1872
- b) 1<sup>st</sup> April, 1872
- c) 15<sup>th</sup> August, 1872**
- d) 16<sup>th</sup> July, 1872

**462) Who was Sri Aurobindo?**

- a) A yogi
- b) A Poet
- c) A Nationalist
- d) All of the above**

**463) Which among the following literary books are written by Sri Aurobindo?**

- a) Savitri
- b) The Life Divine
- c) Both of the above**
- d) None of the above

**464) What was the name of the institute set up by Sri Aurobindo's followers in the year 1926?**

- a) Santiniketan
- b) Sri Aurobindo Ashram**
- c) Gandhi Ashram
- d) Ghosh Ashram

**465) What was the names of the two publications started by Sri Aurobindo when he came out of the jail?**

- a) Karmayogin and Dharma
- b) Karma and Dharma
- c) Life and Dharma
- d) Chakra and Mukti

**466) Yoga transforms the Humankind, life and body to Superman. This philosophy was given by -**

- a) Rabindranath Tagore
- b) Mahatma Gandhi
- c) **Aurobindo Ghosh**
- d) Swami Vivekananda

**467) Who declared Vinoba Bhave as his Spiritual heir?**

- a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- b) Rabindra Nath Tagore
- c) **Mahatma Gandhiji**
- d) Swami Vivekananda

**468) In the Individual Satyagraha, Vinoba Bhave was chosen as the first Satyagrahi. Who was the second?**

- a) Dr Rajendra Prasad
- b) **Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru**
- c) C Rajagopalachari
- d) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

**469) The word ‘Sarvodaya’ was primarily used by**

- a) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- b) Vinoba Bhave
- c) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru
- d) **Mahatma Gandhi**

**470) Who started the Individual Civil Disobedience?**

- a) Shaukat Ali
- b) Sardar Patel
- c) Jawaharlal Nehru
- d) **Vinoba Bhave**

**471) Acharya Vinoba Bhave's Paunar Ashram is in**

- a) **Maharashtra**
- b) Gujarat
- c) Bihar
- d) Bengal

**472) Who is the following given options is known as the founder of the Indian National Congress?**

- a) Mahatma Gandhi
- b) A. O Hume**
- c) Lokmanya Tilak
- d) Surendra Nath Banerjee

**473) Full Name of Bal Gangadhar Tilak was:**

- a) Appasaheb Gangadhar Tilak
- b) Lokmanya Tilak
- c) Balasaheb Gangadhar Tilak
- d) Keshav Gangadhar Tilak**

**474) Who is known as Father of Indian Unrest?**

- a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak**
- b) Surendra Nath Banerjee
- c) Raja ram Mohan Roy
- d) Jawaharlal Nehru

**475) Who is the author of Gita Rahasya?**

- a) Sardar Vallabhbhai Bhai Patel
- b) Mahatma Gandhi
- c) Vinoba Bhave
- d) Bal Gangadhar Tilak**

**476) Bal Gangadhar Tilak was one – third of which triumvirate?**

- a) Lal-Bal-Pal**
- b) The Lal Extremists
- c) The Bal Extremists
- d) All of the above

**477) Tilak was the leader of which rank to join the Indian Independence movement?**

- a) Third
- b) Second
- c) First**
- d) Fourth

**478) When was Bal Gangadhar Tilak born?**

- a) 2<sup>nd</sup> July, 1937
- b) 4<sup>th</sup> March, 1895
- c) 10<sup>th</sup> August, 1832
- d) 23<sup>rd</sup> July, 1856**

**479) Before becoming a journalist, what was Bal Gangadhar Tilak's job?**

- a) Teacher
- b) Doctor
- c) Lawyer
- d) None of the above

**480) What was the name of Bal Gangadhar Tilak's paper?**

- a) Kesari
- b) Azadi
- c) Jai Hind
- d) Bharat

**481) Who among the following is considered as “Gandhi of Karnataka”?**

- a) Mailara Mahadevappa
- b) Aluru Venkatraya
- c) Hardikar Manjappa
- d) Siddappa Kambali

**482) “Do or Die” is the famous slogan of which Congress Leader?**

- a) Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose
- b) Mahatma Gandhi
- c) Lal Bahadur Shastri
- d) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

**483) Which freedom fighter is known as “Karnataka Kesari”?**

- a) Hardekar Manjappa
- b) Gandadhar Rao Deshpande
- c) S Nijalingappa
- d) None of these above

**484) Who started Bhoodan Movement?**

- a) Vinoba Bhave
- b) Jayaprakash Narayan
- c) Daddabhai Naoroji
- d) Mahatma Gandhi

**485) What is the main cause of the Indigo Rebellion in Bengal?**

- a) Forcefully collected rents and land taxes
- b) British forces the farmers to grow Indigo instead of food crops
- c) Destroy the bonds, decrees, and other documents in the possession of the moneylenders
- d) Forcefully banned the cultivation of Indigo

**486) In which year, Halagali Bedas revolted against the Arms Act?**

- a) 1886
- b) 1857**
- c) 1889
- d) 1843

**487) \_\_\_\_\_ was one of the first Indian rulers to lead an armed rebellion against the British East India Company in 1824 against the implementation of the Doctrine of Lapse?**

- a) Titumir
- b) Kittur Chennamma**
- c) Jayi Rajaguru
- d) Pazhassi Raja

**488) Chennamma revolted against the British from**

- a) Mysore
- b) Kittur**
- c) Belagavi
- d) Chitradurga

**489) Chennamma was born on**

- a) 27 October, 1775
- b) 27 October, 1776
- c) 27 October, 1777
- d) 27 October, 1778**

**490) Why did the Bedas rebel against the British?**

- a) The British asked them to surrender the firearms**
- b) The British attacked them
- c) The Bedas wanted to expand their territory
- d) The British looted them

**491) The Oudh Kisan was set up in the year –**

- a) 1921
- b) 1920**
- c) 1924
- d) 1926

**492) What was the regional contribution of Hardaker Manjappa?**

- a) He started Quit India Movement
- b) He organized the Congress party session in Belgaum**
- c) He organized Dandi March
- d) He organized Satyagraha Movement

**493) Kittur Rani Chennamma was well known for her \_\_\_\_\_?**

- a) Beauty
- b) Bravery**
- c) Politeness
- d) Care and love

**494) When did Gandhiji conduct the first Satyagraha experiment?**

- a) October 1915
- b) September, 1906**
- c) November, 1919
- d) September, 1905

**495) Who started the All-India Harijan Samaj in 1932?**

- a) Mahatma Gandhi**
- b) Sarojini Naidu
- c) Jawaharlal Nehru
- d) Dr Rajendra Prasad

**496) In 1953, under whose chairmanship was the first OBC commission formed?**

- a) KK Shetty
- b) Joachim Alva
- c) Hardekar Manjappa
- d) Kaka Kalelkar**

**497) Swaraj is my birth right; I shall have it..... is said by:**

- a) Bal Gangadhar Tilak**
- b) Vinoba Bhave
- c) Dr Rajendra Prasad
- d) Jawaharlal Nehru

**498) The resolution of Quit India Movement is passed in which of the following city?**

- a) Lucknow
- b) Mumbai**
- c) Culcutta
- d) Madras

**499) Who is called as “diamond of India”?**

- a) Dr Rajendra Prasad
- b) Gopal Krishna Gokhale**
- c) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru
- d) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

**500) \_\_\_\_\_ said I will not learn the language of the white master**

- a) Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose**
- b) Swami Vivekananda**
- c) Dayananda Saraswati**
- d) Vinoba Bhave**

**MODEL QUESTION PAPER – 1**

**1) The Constituent Assembly was set up under the:**

- a) **Cabinet Mission Plan, 1946**
- b) Government of India Act, 1935
- c) Government of India Act, 1919
- d) Indian Independence Act, 1947

**2) The Constitutional Assembly was constituted on:**

- a) 26<sup>th</sup> November, 1949
- b) 10<sup>th</sup> June 1946
- c) 26<sup>th</sup> December, 1946
- d) **6<sup>th</sup> December, 1946**

**3) Demand for a Constitution, framed by a Constituent Assembly was made by**

- a) Tandon
- b) SurendraNath Banerjee
- c) **M.K Gandhi**
- d) B.R. Ambedkar

**4) Who was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee?**

- a) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru
- b) **Dr. Ambedkar**
- c) Dr. Radha Krishnan
- d) K.M. Munshi

**5) The Constitution of India derives its authority from the:**

- a) Parliament of India
- b) Supreme Court
- c) **People of India**
- d) Constituent Assembly

**6) The Indian Constitution is:**

- a) **Wholly written**
- b) Partly written
- c) Unwritten
- d) Based on Customs

**7) India is:**

- a) **A Secular State**
- b) Communal State
- c) A theocratic State
- d) None of the these

**8) Who adopted the Constitution of India?**

- a) British Parliament
- b) Princely States
- c) **People of India**
- d) Provincial Legislature

**9) Which one of the following reflects the philosophy of the framers of the Constitution:**

- a) Directive Principles of State Policy
- b) **Preamble**
- c) Fundamental Rights
- d) The Schedules

**10) How many Articles were originally in the Indian Constitution?**

- a) 400 Articles
- b) **395 Articles**
- c) 445 Articles
- d) 385 Articles

**11) The plan of setting up of a Constituent Assembly to draw up the future Constitution for India given by**

- a) **The Cabinet Mission Plan**
- b) Independence Act, 1947
- c) Wavell Plan
- d) Government Committee

**12) The members of the Constituent Assembly were –**

- a) **Elected by Provincial Assemblies**
- b) Elected directly by the people
- c) Nominated by the government
- d) Represented by the Princely States

**13) The words “we people of India” in the preamble of Indian Constitution refer to**

- a) **All people of India**
- b) All the persons who were the members of the Constituent Assembly
- c) All the persons who were the members of the Drafting Committee
- d) Both, all the members of Constituent Assembly and Drafting Committee

**14) Many Provisions in our Constitution have been taken from Government of India Act –**

- a) 1937
- b) 1935**
- c) 1940
- d) 1947

**15) Which is the best example for the Federal and Unitary Governments?**

- a) America and Britain**
- b) Britain and America
- c) India and Preamble
- d) Canada and Australia

**16) The Federal features of the India Government was inspired by the**

- a) Government of India Act, 1930
- b) Government of India Act, 1935**
- c) Indian Council Act, 1909
- d) Indian Independence Act, 1947

**17) Who made the presentation of the ‘Objective Resolution’ on 22/01/1947?**

- a) Jawaharlal Nehru**
- b) Ambedkar
- c) Rajendra Prasad
- d) Gandhiji

**18) As the Indian Constitution came into force on 26/01/1950, this day is celebrated as –**

- a) Gandhi Jayanthi
- b) Independence Day
- c) Republic Day**
- d) Nehru Jayanthi

**19) Equality before law implies**

- a) Absence of any privilege in favour of any person**
- b) Equal opportunity in social and economic matters to all citizens
- c) That all law should be same both in case of men and women
- d) That all religions should be treated equally

**20) Right to practice and propagate any religion is subject to**

- a) Public consent
- b) Public convenience
- c) Public interest
- d) Public order**

**21) India has been described under Article 1 of the Constitution as a**

- a) Unitary
- b) Confederation
- c) Federation
- d) **Union of States**

**22) The Constitution of India is**

- a) **Partly rigid and partly flexible**
- b) Rigid
- c) Very rigid
- d) Flexible

**23) The Indian Constitution is recognized as**

- a) **Federal in form and unitary in spirit**
- b) Parliamentary
- c) Federal
- d) Unitary

**24) The feature of common India and America Federation is**

- a) Seventh Schedule
- b) Single Citizenship
- c) Presidential System
- d) **Supreme Court to interpret Constitution**

**25) The Indian Federal system is based on the Federal system of**

- a) **Canada**
- b) USA
- c) Australia
- d) New Zealand

**26) When a State which does not promote or interfere in the affairs of religion it is referred to as**

- a) **Democratic**
- b) Socialist
- c) Secular
- d) Sovereign

**27) The Constitution of India provides –**

- a) **Single citizenship**
- b) Double citizenship
- c) Multiple citizenship
- d) No citizenship

**28) The Parliament system of Government in India is based on the Constitution of -**

- a) France
- b) Great Britain**
- c) USA
- d) Canada

**29) The basic features of Indian Constitution are found in**

- a) Preamble**
- b) Directive Principles of State Policy
- c) Fundamental Rights
- d) Fundamental Duties

**30) India is a Sovereign Socialist Secular Democratic Republic, according to the Indian Constitution, this expression occurs in**

- a) Citizenship
- b) Fundamental Rights
- c) Preamble**
- d) Directive Principles

**31) When did Indian Constitution come into force?**

- a) 1946
- b) 1949
- c) 1948
- d) 1950**

**32) Who was the constitutional Advisory to the Constituent Assembly?**

- a) Dr B.R. Ambedkar
- b) Jawaharlal Nehru
- c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- d) B.N. Rau**

**33) The Freedom of Religion means:**

- a) To run religious and charitable institutions**
- b) To practice, profess and propagate any religion
- c) To give religious education in governmental educational institutions
- d) None of these

**34) India has recognized –**

- a) Only one religion as National Religion
- b) Three religions as National Religions
- c) Five religions as National Religions
- d) No religion as National Religion**

**35) The 44<sup>th</sup> Amendment has made the right to property**

- a) A fundamental right
- b) A duty
- c) **A legal right**
- d) A natural right

**36) Which according to Dr. Ambedkar is the “heart and soul of the Constitution”?**

- a) Right to Equality
- b) Right to Freedom
- c) **Right to Constitutional Remedies**
- d) Right to freedom of religion

**37) Dr Rajendra Prasad was chairman of**

- a) Drafting committee
- b) **Constituent Assembly**
- c) Raj Sabha
- d) First Planning Commission

**38) Fraternity means:**

- a) Fatherly treatment
- b) **Spirit of brotherhood**
- c) Unity and integrity of the nation
- d) Elimination of economic injustice

**39) The final draft of the Indian Constitution was signed by:**

- a) Dr B.R. Ambedkar
- b) Jawaharlal Nehru
- c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- d) **All the members of Constituent Assembly**

**40) Right to Constitutional Remedies is obtained in**

- a) Article 31
- b) Article 30
- c) **Article 32**
- d) Article 35

**41) The Constitutional Assembly was set up under the recommendations of:**

- a) Cripps Proposals
- b) **Cabinet Mission Plan**
- c) C.R. Plan
- d) Mountbatten Plan

**42) Who was the permanent Chairman of the Constituent Assembly?**

- a) **Dr Rajendra Prasad**
- b) Dr Ambedkar
- c) Dr Sinha
- d) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru

**43) What are the kinds of Justice the Preamble mentions?**

- a) Legal, social and political
- b) Natural, social and political
- c) Natural, social and economic
- d) **Social, economic and political**

**44) The concept of Secular State implies:**

- a) Adoption of a single religion
- b) No religion
- c) **Neutrality of Religion**
- d) Theocracy

**45) The date of commencement of India Constitution is**

- a) 26<sup>th</sup> November, 1949
- b) 26<sup>th</sup> November, 1945
- c) **26<sup>th</sup> January, 1950**
- d) 16<sup>th</sup> August, 1947

**46) Social Justice means –**

- a) **Justice to all people who are poor and illiterate, irrespective of caste, creed and religion**
- b) Providing justice to poor and downtrodden by-passing special laws
- c) Justice which protects the interest of the society at large
- d) None of these

**47) Rule of law means**

- a) **No man is above the law of the land**
- b) Procedural rules to be strictly followed while applying the law
- c) Strictly according to rules made under Law
- d) Rules made under the law of Constitution

**48) The Constitution supports**

- a) **Rule of law**
- b) Rule of Men
- c) Rule of Individual
- d) Rule of women

**49) Which among the following is supreme in India?**

- a) **Constitution**
- b) Legislature
- c) Executive
- d) Judiciary

**50) In Directive Principles of State Policy is**

- a) Justiciable
- b) **Non – justifiable**
- c) Unrelated
- d) None of these

**51) When fundamental right is compared to Directive principle –**

- a) Directive Principle is superior to Fundamental Right
- b) Fundamental Right is superior to Directive Principle
- c) Directive Principle always prevails over Fundamental Rights
- d) **Both are having equal importance**

**52) Right to Information Act came into force in Karnataka in**

- a) 2002
- b) **2005**
- c) 2006
- d) 2008

**53) Which of the following is not any of the Directive Principles?**

- a) Socialist and Economic Principles
- b) Gandhian Principles
- c) International Principles
- d) **Environmental Principles**

**54) The Directive Principles included in the Constitution of India have been inspired by the Constitution of**

- a) USA
- b) Canada
- c) **Ireland**
- d) Australia

**55) Article 37 declares that Directive Principles are fundamental in:**

- a) Enjoyment of Rights
- b) Internal affairs
- c) **Governance of the State**
- d) Local Government

**56) Directive Principles direct the State to provide all workers –**

- a) Minimum wages
- b) Fair wages
- c) **Living wages**
- d) Standard wages

**57) The Directive Principles of State Policy are**

- a) Political Rights
- b) Constitutional Rights
- c) **Social Right**
- d) Legal Rights

**58) This is not a Directive Principle of state policy –**

- a) Organize village panchayat
- b) Provide Free Legal aid
- c) Secure Living wage
- d) **Secure just and efficient judiciary**

**59) The Directive Principles of State Policy directs the state to secure to all workers**

- a) Minimum wages
- b) Fair wages
- c) **Living wages**
- d) Standard wages

**60) Directive Principles are –**

- a) **Non – Justiciable**
- b) Justiciable
- c) Moral
- d) All of the above

**MODEL QUESTION NO – 2**

**1) Directive Principles aim at:**

- a) Individual liberty
- b) National unity
- c) **Social and Economic democracy**
- d) None of these above

**2) Additions to Directive Principles by the 42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment were:**

- a) Protection of environment
- b) Worker's participation in management of industry
- c) Free legal aid to poor
- d) **All of above**

**3) Which Amendment accorded Directive Principles supremacy over Fundamental Rights?**

- a) **24<sup>th</sup>**
- b) 39<sup>th</sup>
- c) 42<sup>nd</sup>
- d) 44<sup>th</sup>

**4) Directive Principles require to be enforced by:**

- a) The Judiciary
- b) The government in power
- c) **The bureaucracy**
- d) The citizens

**5) The term of the Parliamentary Committees appointed by the President is**

- a) **One year**
- b) Five years
- c) Six months
- d) Till the Lok Sabha is dissolved

**6) Ordinance when Parliament is not in session is**

- a) Unlawful
- b) **Void**
- c) Valid
- d) Illegal

**7) Parliament can legislate under the State List on the ground of national interest if**

- a) **Raj Sabha passes a resolution to that effect**
- b) Lok Sabha passes a resolution to that effect
- c) State Legislative Assembly passes a Resolution to that effect
- d) State Legislative Council passes a Resolution to that effect

**8) The Ordinance making power of the President requires approval of**

- a) Supreme Court
- b) **Parliament**
- c) Cabinet Minister
- d) Prime Minister

**9) Who presides over the Joint Session of both the Houses of the Parliament?**

- a) Parliamentary Affairs Ministry
- b) President
- c) Prime Minister
- d) **Speaker**

**10) Parliament has exclusive power to make laws with respect to any matter in**

- a) List I
- b) List II
- c) **List III**
- d) All of the above

**11) State Legislature has exclusive power to make laws on any matter enumerated in**

- a) **List II**
- b) List I
- c) List III
- d) All of the above

**12) When law made by the Parliament is inconsistent with the law made by the State Legislature under the List III, which law has the effect?**

- a) Law made by the State Legislature
- b) **Law made by the Parliament**
- c) Law which is former
- d) Law which is later

**13) A Select or Joint Committee of the two Houses of Parliament is appointed by -**

- a) Speaker in consultation with the Prime Minister
- b) Speaker of Lok Sabha and Chairman of the Raj Sabha**
- c) Speaker in consultation with the President
- d) Speaker of the Lok Sabha

**14) This is not the function of Lok Sabha**

- a) Executive
- b) Judicial**
- c) Financial
- d) Legislative

**15) The power to summon and dissolve the House of Parliament (Lok – Sabha) is with –**

- a) President**
- b) Vice – President
- c) Chief Justice of India
- d) Prime Minister

**16) Which Budget is placed first in the Parliament House?**

- a) Financial
- b) General Budget
- c) Railway**
- d) Vote of credit

**17) No taxes can be levied or expenditure incurred without the approval of the**

- a) Parliament**
- b) Council of Ministers
- c) President
- d) All of the above

**18) In parliament, ‘Guillotine’ applies to**

- a) Appropriation Bill
- b) Vote on Account
- c) Finance Bill
- d) Demands for Grants**

**19) In the Indian Constitution, the Budget is referred as**

- a) Annual Financial Statement**
- b) Annual Budget Statement
- c) Annual Revenue Statement
- d) Annual Expenditure Statement

**20) Law made by the Parliament on any subject are –**

- a) **Uniformly applicable to all States**
- b) Applicable to only those States which give consent
- c) Discretion of the State Governments
- d) None of these

**21) Who decides the disputes regarding the disqualification of MP's?**

- a) The President in consultation with Election Commission
- b) Election commission
- c) The President
- d) **The President in consultation with Election Commission**

**22) Who presides over the Lok Sabha if neither the Speaker nor the Deputy Speaker is available?**

- a) A Member appointed by President
- b) **A Senior – most Member of the Lok – Sabha**
- c) A Member chosen by the Council of Ministers
- d) Deputy Chairman of Raj Sabha

**23) Which power is exclusively vested in the Raj Sabha?**

- a) To initiate impeachment proceedings against President
- b) To remove the Vice – President
- c) **To recommend the creation of new All India Services**
- d) All these powers

**24) The Chairman of the Raj Sabha has**

- a) **A vote only in case of tie**
- b) A vote like any other MP of Raj Sabha
- c) No vote because he is the Ex – officio Chairman of the House
- d) Two – votes~~an ordinary vote and casting vote~~

**25) The Parliament works through several committees, whose members are**

- a) Appointed by the Speaker
- b) **Either appointed by the Speaker or elected by the House**
- c) Appointed by the Council of Ministers
- d) Appointment by the Parliamentary Affairs Minister

**26) Who presides over the Lok Sabha if neither Speaker nor Deputy Speaker is available?**

- a) A member of the panel of Chairman announced by the President
- b) A member nominated by President
- c) A member chosen by Council of Ministers
- d) **A member of the panel of Chairman announced by the Speaker**

**27) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha makes use of his casting vote only –**

- a) In case of constitutional amendments
- b) To save the existing governments
- c) **In case of tie I.e., when votes are equally divided**
- d) In case of emergency

**28) MPs enjoy immunity from prosecution for what they said –**

- a) **In the parliament and its committees**
- b) During the session of the parliament anywhere
- c) At a press conference
- d) None of these

**29) The function of the Pro – Temp Speaker is to**

- a) Checks if election certificates of members are in order
- b) Conducts proceedings of the House in the absence of the speaker
- c) Officiate as speaker when speaker is unlikely to be elected
- d) **Swear – in members and hold charge till a regular speaker is elected**

**30) The President of India is –**

- a) **Head of the State**
- b) Head of the Government
- c) Head of the State Government
- d) None of these

**31) The executive power of the Union Government is vested in –**

- a) The Prime Minister
- b) **The President**
- c) The Council of Ministers
- d) All of the above

**32) Disputes regarding election of the President are decided by:**

- a) **Supreme Court**
- b) Election Commission
- c) Parliament
- d) High Court

**33) Who will be the acting – President in the absence of both President and Vice – President?**

- a) Speaker of Lok Sabha
- b) **Chief Justice of India**
- c) Prime Minister
- d) None of these

**34) President may resign by addressing letter of resignation to –**

- a) Speaker of Lok Sabha
- b) Chief Justice of India
- c) Election Commission
- d) **Vice – President of India**

**35) Election to the office of the President is conducted by –**

- a) Speaker of Lok Sabha
- b) Prime Minister's office
- c) **Election Commission office**
- d) Minister for Parliamentary Affairs

**36) To be eligible for election as President, a candidate must be –**

- a) **35 years of age**
- b) 60 years of age
- c) 55 years of age
- d) Any age

**37) How many members are nominated to the Raj Sabha by the President?**

- a) 2
- b) **12**
- c) 10
- d) None of these

**38) The President holds an office for a term of:**

- a) 4 years
- b) 6 years
- c) **5 years**
- d) 8 years

**39) Who discharges the function of the President in his absence or death?**

- a) **Vice – President**
- b) Speaker of Lok – Sabha
- c) Prime Minister
- d) Election commission

**40) President of India is elected by –**

- a) The people directly
- b) The Lok – Sabha
- c) **An electoral college consisting of the elected members of Parliament and State Legislative Assemblies**
- d) Both Houses of Parliament in joint – sitting

**41) Who declares war and concludes peace?**

- a) Parliament
- b) Union Council of Ministers
- c) Prime Minister
- d) **President, in the advice of the cabinet**

**42) The Financial powers of the President –**

- a) Provide prior sanction to introduce money bill in Parliament
- b) Advance money out of contingency fund of India
- c) Appoint a Finance Commission
- d) **All of the above**

**43) A vacancy in the office of the President must be filled within –**

- a) **6 months**
- b) 3 months
- c) One year
- d) Five years

**44) When a bill passed by Parliament is sent to President for assent, he may -**

- a) Refuse assent
- b) **Send it back for reconsideration**
- c) Make changes in it
- d) Delay the assent

**45) Impeachment proceedings against the President can be initiated in –**

- a) The Supreme Court
- b) Lok Sabha only
- c) Joint- sitting of both Houses
- d) **Either house of Parliament**

**46) The President enjoys:**

- a) Absolute powers
- b) Real powers
- c) **Nominal powers**
- d) No powers

**47) President of India holds offices for –**

- a) An unexpired term
- b) **A term of 5 years**
- c) A term determined by Parliament and State Legislation
- d) A term determined by Parliament

**48) The Vice – President is ex – officio Chairman of:**

- a) **Rajya Sabha**
- b) Lok Sabha
- c) Planning Commission
- d) None of these

**49) Disputes regarding election of President are decided by –**

- a) Election Commission
- b) Parliament
- c) Lok Sabha
- d) **Supreme Court**

**50) Prime Minister of India is –**

- a) Elected by Lok Sabha
- b) Chosen in a joint – sitting of both Houses of Parliament
- c) **Appointed by the President**
- d) Nominated by the Speaker

**51) Who is head of the State?**

- a) **The Governor**
- b) The Chief Minister
- c) The President
- d) None of these

**52) Governor of the State is –**

- a) Elected by the State Legislature
- b) Nominated by the Prime Minister
- c) **Appointed by the President**
- d) Selected by a special committee

**53) Who exercises the power to issue ordinance during the recess of the Legislative Assembly?**

- a) Chief Minister
- b) **Governor**
- c) Speaker
- d) Deputy Speaker

**54) Governor holds office:**

- a) **During the pleasure of the President**
- b) Till he enjoys the confidence of the Chief Minister
- c) Till he enjoys the confidence of the Council of Ministers of the State
- d) If he enjoys the confidence of the State Legislature

**55) High Court exercise**

- a) **Writ Jurisdiction**
- b) Independent Jurisdiction
- c) No writ powers
- d) Special Jurisdiction

**56) Governor is responsible to**

- a) **President**
- b) State Council of Ministers
- c) Prime Minister
- d) Chief Minister

**57) To a bill passed by the State Legislature, the Governor may:**

- a) Give his assent
- b) Reserve the bill for President's consideration
- c) Send it for reconsideration by the State Legislature
- d) **All of the above**

**58) The maximum strength of the State Legislative Assembly is:**

- a) 400 members
- b) 425 members
- c) **500 members**
- d) 545 members

**59) The State cabinet is controlled by:**

- a) **Chief Minister**
- b) Governor
- c) Chief Secretary
- d) None of these

**60) The Normal term of the State Assembly is:**

- a) 4 years
- b) **5 years**
- c) 6 years
- d) 3 years

**MODEL QUESTION NO – 3**

**1) Who will appoint the Chief Minister of a state?**

- a) Prime Minister of India
- b) Governor of that state**
- c) Cabinet of that state
- d) Congress Working Committee

**2) While appointing the Chief Justice of the High Court the President:**

- a) Consults the Chief Justice of India and Governor of the State**
- b) Consults the other judges of the High Court
- c) Appoints any judge of the High Court, who is an eminent jurist
- d) Does not consult anyone

**3) The High Court enjoys:**

- a) Original, Appellate and Advisory Jurisdictions
- b) Civil, criminal and no Constitutional jurisdictions
- c) Original, appellate and Judicial Review powers**
- d) Appellate, Advisory and Judicial Review powers

**4) A High Court Judge retires at the age of**

- a) 65
- b) 63
- c) 60
- d) 62**

**5) Writ can be directly filed –**

- a) In the Magistrate Court
- b) In the Court of Civil Judge
- c) In District and Session Court
- d) In the Supreme Court**

**6) Governor will not act without the aid and advise of the council of ministers' while**

- a) Dismissing a Chief Minister
- b) Appointing a Cabinet Minister
- c) Dissolving the Legislative Assembly
- d) Recommending President's Rule**

**7) This is not the power of the Chief Minister –**

- a) Formation of Government
- b) Control of Minister
- c) Chief Advisor to the Governor
- d) Control over state judiciary**

**8) A Governor of a state can be removed from his office**

- a) By assigning proper reason
- b) Without assigning any reason**
- c) By passing a resolution by the State Cabinet
- d) By passing a resolution by the Union Cabinet

**9) The Governor plays a dual role as an agent of the President and as the**

- a) Constitutional Head of the State**
- b) Agent of the Prime Minister
- c) Agent of Chief Justice of India
- d) Agent of Chief Minister of the State

**10) The ordinances issued by the Governor are subject to approval by the**

- a) State Legislature**
- b) Chief Justice of High Court
- c) President
- d) Chief Minister

**11) The Governor has power to dissolve**

- a) Legislative Assembly**
- b) Legislative Council
- c) Legislature
- d) All of the above

**12) Who appoints the Chief Minister and Council of Ministers?**

- a) Governor**
- b) President
- c) Prime Minister
- d) Chief Justice of High Court

**13) As a matter of convention, while appointing the Governor of a State, the President consults –**

- a) State Chief Minister**
- b) Chief Justice of India
- c) President
- d) All of them

**14) The Governor is the part and parcel of the –**

- a) State Legislature**
- b) State Judiciary
- c) Union Judiciary
- d) Parliament

**15) The Salary and allowances of the Governor are charged to –**

- a) **The Consolidated Fund of the State**
- b) The Consolidated Fund of India
- c) The Contingency Fund of India
- d) (A) and (B) in equal proportions

**16) The emoluments of the ministers in the State Government are determined by –**

- a) **Legislative assembly**
- b) The Chief Minister
- c) The Governor
- d) The President

**17) The salaries and allowances of the Speaker of Legislative Assembly and Chairman of Legislative Council shall be determined by –**

- a) **State Legislature**
- b) Parliament
- c) Prime Minister
- d) Governor

**18) The emoluments, allowances and privileges of the Governor shall be determined by –**

- a) **Parliament**
- b) Chief Minister
- c) Prime Minister
- d) President

**19) The Governor can recommend imposition of President's Rule in the state**

- a) **At his discretion**
- b) On the recommendation of the state legislature
- c) On the recommendation of Council of Ministers
- d) Only on the demand from the President

**20) The Chief Minister of the State cannot take part in the Election of the President if he is –**

- a) Heading a care – taker government in the State
- b) **A member of the legislative Council of the State**
- c) Not proved his majority in the Legislative Assembly
- d) Himself a candidate of Presidentship

**21) President's Rule can be imposed on the states**

- a) **On failure of the constitutional machinery in a state**
- b) During the national emergency
- c) During general election
- d) All of the above

**22) The President can declare National Emergency –**

- a) On the recommendation of the Parliament
- b) On the recommendation of the Prime Minister
- c) **On the recommendation of the Council of Ministers**
- d) On his / her own

**23) The President can declare Constitutional Emergency in a State**

- a) Only on the recommendation of the Union Council of Ministers
- b) Only on the recommendations of the Governor
- c) Only on the recommendations of the State Council of Ministers
- d) **If he is satisfied that a situation has arisen in which the State government cannot be carried out on in accordance with the Constitution**

**24) Governor is appointing authority of**

- a) Minister
- b) **Judges of High Court**
- c) Advocate General
- d) Chairman and Members of State Public Commission

**25) A coalition government comes into existence when:**

- a) There are no elections
- b) **There is a hung parliament**
- c) There is a single party major in Parliament
- d) All parties fail in the election

**26) The President can declare Financial Emergency –**

- a) If there is a threat to the financial stability or credit of India
- b) **To meet the extraordinary expenses of conducting war**
- c) On the recommendation of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India
- d) If a majority of a State Legislature recommends

**27) During a Financial Emergency,**

- a) Order the reduction of salaries of Supreme Court and High Court Judges
- b) Order the reduction of salaries and allowances of all Central and State Civil servants
- c) Ask all states to reserve all the money or Financial Bills passed by the State Legislature for his consideration
- d) **All of the above**

**28) The Chairman of the Planning Commission in India is –**

- a) President
- b) Vice – President
- c) **Prime Minister**
- d) None of these

**29) Who is known as Bismarck of India?**

- a) **Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel**
- b) Jawaharlal Nehru
- c) Gandhi
- d) Maulana Kalam Azad

**30) The Chief Commander of Defence forces of India is –**

- a) **President**
- b) Prime Minister
- c) Governor
- d) Chief Minister

**31) Anna Hazare headed which movement?**

- a) Chiplio Movement
- b) **Fight against Corruption**
- c) Green movement
- d) Peasant Movement

**32) The Central Vigilance Commission was established in the year**

- a) **1964**
- b) 1960
- c) 1980
- d) 1970

**33) National Development Council was established in the year?**

- a) 1949
- b) 1950
- c) **1952**
- d) 1954

**34) Who decides whether a bill is money bill or not?**

- a) President
- b) **Speaker**
- c) Prime Minister
- d) Vice – President

**35) When was Purna Swaraj declared by Congress?**

- a) 26<sup>th</sup> January, 1950
- b) 26<sup>th</sup> November, 1949
- c) **26<sup>th</sup> January, 1930**
- d) 26<sup>th</sup> January, 1956

**36) Creation of two Dominos of India and Pakistan was adopted under which Act?**

- a) The Act of 1909
- b) The Act of 1919
- c) The Government of India Act of 1935
- d) **Indian Independence Act of 1947**

**37) In India Residuary powers belong to which Government?**

- a) State Government
- b) Local Government
- c) President
- d) **Central Government**

**38) The Chief Justice of Supreme Court is appointed by –**

- a) President
- b) Prime Minister
- c) Chief Justice of all High Courts
- d) **President in consultation with judges of Supreme and High Courts**

**39) Interpretation of the Constitution is done by the Supreme Court under:**

- a) Original Jurisdiction
- b) **Advisory Jurisdiction**
- c) Appellate Jurisdiction
- d) None of these

**40) The Salaries of the Judges are paid out of –**

- a) Contingency Fund
- b) **Consolidated Fund**
- c) Amalgamated Fund
- d) No special Fund

**41) Judges of the Supreme Court retire at –**

- a) 60 years
- b) 62 years
- c) **65 years**
- d) 72 years

**42) Who can seek the opinion of the Supreme Court**

- a. Prime Minister
- b. Any High Court
- c. **President**
- d. All of the above

**43) For criminal misconduct, Judge of the Supreme Court**

- a) Cannot be prosecuted
- b) Can be prosecuted
- c) Can be prosecuted with the consent of the President
- d) **Can be prosecuted with the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court**

**44) The powers of the Supreme Court tender's advice to the President on a matter of law and fact**

- a) 43<sup>rd</sup> Amendment
- b) **44<sup>th</sup> Amendment**
- c) 46<sup>th</sup> Amendment
- d) 86<sup>th</sup> Amendment

**45) The Supreme Court tender's advice to the President on a matter of law and fact**

- a) On its own
- b) **Only if he seeks such advice**
- c) Only if the matter relates to the FRs
- d) Only if the issue poses a threat to the unity and integrity of the country

**46) The Judges of the Supreme Court can be moved on the ground of proved misbehaviour by the Parliament passes a resolution with two – third majority present and voting –**

- a) **President**
- b) Prime Minister
- c) Law Minister
- d) Chief Justice of India

**47) The Supreme Court of India is a court of record which means that**

- a) It has to keep a record of all its decision
- b) All its decision has evidentiary value and cannot be questioned in any court
- c) It has power to punish for its contempt
- d) **Both (B) and (C)**

**48) The Supreme Court holds its meeting in Delhi, but it can meet elsewhere –**

- a) **With the approval of the President**
- b) With the approval of the Parliament
- c) If a majority of judges so decide
- d) On the request of the State Legislature

**49) The advice of the Supreme Court is**

- a. Binding on the President
- b. **Not binding on the President**
- c. Binding on President if it is tendered unanimously
- d. Binding in certain cases and not binding in others

**50) Ad hoc Judges can be appointed in the Supreme Court by the –**

- a. President on the advice of the Union Law Minister
- b. Chief Justice of India after consulting other Judges
- c. **Chief Justice of India prior consent of President**
- d. Union Law Minister, but such appointments must be ratified by the Parliament within in two months

**51) All cases involving an interpretation of the Constitution fall within the –**

- a) **Original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court**
- b) Advisory jurisdiction of the Supreme Court
- c) Appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court
- d) Discretionary power of Supreme Court

**52) Ad hoc judges can be appointed to the Supreme Court –**

- a) For the dismissal of accumulated cases
- b) If qualified candidates are not available for permanent appointment
- c) If some of the sitting judges proceed on leave
- d) **If requisite number of judges are not available to hold the meeting of the court**

**53) The Appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court does not involve in**

- a) Civil cases
- b) **Disputes arising out of pre- constitution treaties and agreements**
- c) Cases involving interpretation of the constitution
- d) Criminal cases

**54) The Supreme Court gave “The Theory of Basic Structure of the Constitution” in –**

- a) **Keshavananda Case**
- b) Minerva Mills Case
- c) Golak Nath Case
- d) Gopalan v/s State of Maharashtra

**55) Name the major social evil that Raja Ram Mohan Roy fought against?**

- a) Honour killing
- b) Untouchability
- c) **Sati**
- d) Dowry

**56) Which amendment curtailed the Supreme Court's power of Judicial Review?**

- a) **42<sup>nd</sup>**
- b) 44<sup>th</sup>
- c) 24<sup>th</sup>
- d) 46<sup>th</sup>

**57) What is the Full form of NITI Aayog?**

- a) National Institution for Technology and Innovation
- b) **National Institute for Transforming India**
- c) National Institute for Technical Integration
- d) None of the above

**58) In NEP 2020, the current 10 + 2 system to be replaced by a new curricular structure. What is new curricular structure?**

- a) 3+4+4+5
- b) **5+3+3+4**
- c) 4+3+3+5
- d) 5+4+3+3

**59) Who among the following is considered as “Gandhi of Karnataka”?**

- a) Mailara Mahadevappa
- b) Aluru Venkataraya
- c) **Hardikar Manjappa**
- d) Siddappa Kambali

**60) The NEP 2020 replaces the**

- a) **National Education Policy, 1986**
- b) National Education Policy, 1969
- c) Both (A) and (B)
- d) None of the above

**III Semester B.Sc./B.C.A. Degree Examination, March/April - 2023**

**POLITICAL SCIENCE  
India and Indian Constitution  
*(Regular)***

**Time : 2 Hours**

**Maximum Marks : 60**

***Instructions to Candidates:***

1. Check for complete printing of **60** questions.
2. The last page of the question paper may be used for rough work.
3. Each question has four multiple choice answer and choose the correct one.
4. Darken the appropriate circle with the ball pen.
5. Damaging/overwriting using whitener on the **OMR** sheets are strictly prohibited.
6. No candidates will be allowed to leave the examination Hall till the end of the session and without handing over his/her answer sheet to the invigilator.
7. Candidates should ensure that the invigilator has verified all the entries and that the invigilator has offixed his/her signature in the space provided on the **OMR**.

1. What is the meaning of Danda ?

- |              |               |
|--------------|---------------|
| A) Transform | B) Punishment |
| C) Reforms   | D) Detterence |

ದಂಡ ಎಂಬ ಪದದ ಅರ್ಥವೇನು ?

- |            |           |
|------------|-----------|
| A) ಬದಲಾವಣೆ | B) ಶಿಕ್ಷ  |
| C) ಸುಧಾರಣೆ | D) ಭಿಟ್ಟಿ |

2. Who is the Pioneer for Subaltern studies in India ?

- |                     |                  |
|---------------------|------------------|
| A) Ramachandra Guha | B) Ranajit Guha  |
| C) Romila Thapar    | D) Rajni Kothari |

ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಬಲಟನ್ ಅಧ್ಯಯನದ ರೂಪಾರ್ಥಿಯರು ?

- |                 |               |
|-----------------|---------------|
| A) ರಾಮಚಂದ್ರ ಗುಹ | B) ರಂಜಿತ ಗುಹ  |
| C) ರೋಮಿಲಾ ಥಪರ್  | D) ರಜನಿ ಕೋತರಿ |

3. Vivekananda "Is the maker of modern India" who said this ?

- |                        |                                |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|
| A) Rabindranath Tagore | B) Jawaharlal Nehru            |
| C) C. Rajagopalachari  | D) Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose |

ವಿವೇಕಾನಂದರು 'ಆಧುನಿಕ ಭಾರತದ ನಿರ್ಮಾತು' ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಿದವರು ಯಾರು ?

- |                         |                             |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A) ರವೀಂದ್ರನಾಥ ಟಾಗ್‌ರೋರ್ | B) ಜವಾಹರಲಾಲ ನೆಹರು           |
| C) ಸಿ. ರಾಜಗೋಪಾಲಾಚಾರಿ    | D) ನೇತಾಜಿ ಸುಭಾಸ್ ಚಂದ್ರ ಬೋಸ್ |

4. Who was the founder of 'Atamiya Sabha' ?

- |                             |                       |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|
| A) Motilal Nehru            | B) Chittaranjan Das   |
| C) Prince Dwarkanath Tagore | D) Raja Ram Mohan Roy |

ಆತ್ಮೀಯ ಸಭಾ ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿದವರು ಯಾರು ?

- |                                  |                        |
|----------------------------------|------------------------|
| A) ಮೋತಿಲಾಲ್ ನೆಹರು                | B) ಚಿತ್ರಾಂಜನ್ ದಾಸ್     |
| C) ರಾಜಕುಮಾರ ದ್ವಾರಕಾನಾಥ ಟಾಗ್‌ರೋರ್ | D) ರಾಜಾ ರಾಮ ಮೋಹನ್ ರಾಯ್ |

5. Who founded the Brahma Samaj ?

- |                          |                       |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| A) Mahatma Gandhi        | B) Jawaharlal Nehru   |
| C) Veerasalingam Pantulu | D) Raja Ram Mohan Roy |

ಬ್ರಹ್ಮಸಮಾಜವನ್ನು ಸ್ಥಾಪಿಸಿದವರು ಯಾರು ?

- |                     |                      |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| A) ಮಹಾತ್ಮಾ ಗಾಂಧಿ    | B) ಜವಾಹರಲಾಲ ನೆಹರು    |
| C) ವೀರಸಲಿಂಗಮ ಪಂತುಲು | D) ರಾಜಾರಾಮ ಮಹನ್ ರಾಯ್ |

6. In which year Swami Vivekananda address World Religious Conference at Chicago ?

- |         |         |
|---------|---------|
| A) 1863 | B) 1892 |
| C) 1893 | D) 1894 |

ಸ್ವಾಮಿ ವಿವೇಕಾನಂದರು ಚಿಕಾಗೋ ವಿಶ್ವಧಾರ್ಮಕ ಸಮ್ಮೇಳನದಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಭಾಷಣವನ್ನು ಯಾವಾಗ ಮಾಡಿದರು ?

- |         |         |
|---------|---------|
| A) 1863 | B) 1892 |
| C) 1893 | D) 1894 |

7. Who represented India in World Religious Conference held at Chicago in the year 1893 ?

- |                             |                            |
|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| A) Swami Dayanand Saraswati | B) Ramakrishna Paramahansa |
| C) Swami Vivekananda        | D) Raja Ram Mohan Roy      |

1893 ರಲ್ಲಿ ಚಿಕಾಗೋದಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದ ವಿಶ್ವಧಾರ್ಮಕ ಸಂಸ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನ ಯಾರು ಭಾರತವನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಸಿದರು ?

- |                          |                     |
|--------------------------|---------------------|
| A) ಸ್ವಾಮಿ ದಯಾನಂದ ಸರಸ್ವತಿ | B) ರಾಮಕೃಷ್ಣ ಪರಮಹಂಸ  |
| C) ಸ್ವಾಮಿ ವಿವೇಕಾನಂದ      | D) ರಾಜಾರಾಮ ಮೋಹನ ರಾಯ |

8. Who is responsible for renaissance of Vedas ?

- |                             |                      |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| A) Ramakrishna Paramahansa  | B) Ramanuja          |
| C) Swami Dayanand Saraswati | D) Swami Vivekananda |

ವೇದಗಳ ಪುನರುಜ್ಞಾವನಕ್ಕೆ ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನವರು ಯಾರು ಹೋಣಿ ?

- |                          |                     |
|--------------------------|---------------------|
| A) ರಾಮಕೃಷ್ಣ ಪರಮಹಂಸ       | B) ರಾಮಾನುಜ          |
| C) ಸ್ವಾಮಿ ದಯಾನಂದ ಸರಸ್ವತಿ | D) ಸ್ವಾಮಿ ವಿವೇಕಾನಂದ |

9. Who fought for the removal of Sati System in India ?

- |                       |                           |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| A) Raja Ram Mohan Roy | B) Mahatma Gandhi         |
| C) Jawaharlal Nehru   | D) Sardar Vallabhai Patel |

ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಸತಿ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯನ್ನು ಹೋಗಲಾಡಿಸಲು ಯಾರು ಹೋರಾಟ ನಡೆಸಿದರು ?

- |                     |                           |
|---------------------|---------------------------|
| A) ರಾಜಾರಾಮ ಮೋಹನ ರಾಯ | B) ಮಹಾತ್ಮಾ ಗಾಂಧಿ          |
| C) ಜವಾಹರಲಾಲ ನೆಹರು   | D) ಸರ್ದಾರ್ ವಲ್ಲಭಾಯಿ ಪಟೇಲ್ |

10. Who is considered as Martin Luther of India ?

- |                       |                            |
|-----------------------|----------------------------|
| A) Raja Ram Mohan Roy | B) Dayanand Saraswati      |
| C) Vivekananda        | D) Ramakrishna Paramahansa |

ಈ ಕೆಳಗಿನವರುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾರನ್ನು ಭಾರತದ ಮಾಟೆನ್ ಲೂಥರ್ ಎಂದು ಕರೆಯಲಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ?

- |                     |                    |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| A) ರಾಜಾರಾಮ ಮೋಹನ ರಾಯ | B) ದಯಾನಂದ ಸರಸ್ವತಿ  |
| C) ವಿವೇಕಾನಂದ        | D) ರಾಮಕೃಷ್ಣ ಪರಮಹಂಸ |

- 11.** According to Gandhiji Non Violence is

  - A) To attain truth
  - B) Political Freedom
  - C) Realise God
  - D) None of the above

ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಅಹಿಂಸೆ ಎಂದರೆ

  - A) ಸತ್ಯವನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯುವುದು
  - B) ರಾಜಕೀಯ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ
  - C) ದೇವರನ್ನು ಕಾಣುವುದು
  - D) ಯಾವುದು ಅಲ್ಲ

**12.** Which was first satyagraha movement of Gandhi in India ?

  - A) Champaran
  - B) Bhoodan
  - C) Salt Satyagraha
  - D) Kheda Satyagraha

ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯ ಮೊದಲ ಸತ್ಯಗ್ರಹ ಚಳುವಳಿ ಯಾವುದು ?

  - A) ಚಂಪಾರನ
  - B) ಭೂದಾನ
  - C) ಉಟ್ಟಿನ ಸತ್ಯಗ್ರಹ
  - D) ವೀಡಾ ಸತ್ಯಗ್ರಹ

**13.** Which session of Indian National Congress held in Belgaum ?

  - A) 39
  - B) 38
  - C) 37
  - D) 30

ಭಾರತದ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಕಾಂಗ್ರೆಸ್‌ನ ಅಧಿವೇಶನ ಬೆಳಗಾವಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವಾಗ ಜರುಗಿತು ?

  - A) 39
  - B) 38
  - C) 37
  - D) 30

**14.** Which is the essential principle of Satyagraha according to Gandhiji ?

  - A) Non-violence
  - B) Truth
  - C) Self-suffereing
  - D) All the above

ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿಯ ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಸತ್ಯಗ್ರಹದ ಆವಶ್ಯಕ ತತ್ವ ಯಾವುದು ?

  - A) ಅಹಿಂಸೆ
  - B) ಸತ್ಯ
  - C) ಸ್ವಭಾವಿಕ
  - D) ಮೇಲಿನ ಎಲ್ಲಾ

**15.** What did Gandhiji mean by Swaraj ?

  - A) Freedom to the country
  - B) Freedom for countr
  - C) Complete Independence
  - D) Self Government

ಸ್ವರಾಜ್ಯ ಎಂದರೆ ಗಾಂಧೀಜಿ ಪ್ರಕಾರ

  - A) ದೇಶಕ್ಕೆ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ
  - B) ದೇಶದ ಜನತೆಗೆ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ
  - C) ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣ ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯ
  - D) ಸ್ವಯಂ ಸರ್ಕಾರ

16. Who started Home Rule Movement in India ?

- |                     |                        |
|---------------------|------------------------|
| A) Annie Besant     | B) Dr. B.R.Ambedkar    |
| C) Jawaharlal Nehru | D) Subhas Chandra Bose |
- ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಹೊಂರಾಲ್ ಚಳುವಳಿ ಯಾರು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಿದರು ?
- |                    |                        |
|--------------------|------------------------|
| A) ಅನ್ನಿ ಬೆಸೆಂಟ್   | B) ಡಾ.ಬಿ.ಆರ್.ಅಂಬೆಡ್ಕರ್ |
| C) ಜವಾಹರಲಾಲ್ ನೇಹರು | D) ಸುಭಾಸ್ ಚಂದ್ರ ಬೋಸ್   |

17. Who gave the slogan Swaraj is my birth right ?

- |            |                      |
|------------|----------------------|
| A) Tilak   | B) Bipin Chandra Pal |
| C) Gokhale | D) Gandhiji          |
- ಸ್ವಾಜಿನ್ ಜನ್ಮಸಿದ್ಧ ಹಕ್ಕು ಯಾರ ಫೋಷವಾಕ್ಯ ?
- |           |                      |
|-----------|----------------------|
| A) ತಿಲಕ್  | B) ಬಿಪಿನ್ ಚಂದ್ರ ಪಾಲ್ |
| C) ಗೋವಿಲೆ | D) ಗಾಂಧಿಜಿ           |

18. Poorna Swaraj resolution was passed in

- |                   |             |
|-------------------|-------------|
| A) Lahore session | B) Bombay   |
| C) Karachi        | D) Culcutta |
- ಪೂರ್ಣ ಸ್ವಾಜಿನ್ ಗೊತ್ತುವಳಿ ಯಾವ ಅಧಿವೇಶನದಲ್ಲಿ ಪಾಸಾಯಿತು ?
- |                  |             |
|------------------|-------------|
| A) ಲಾಹೌರ ಅಧಿವೇಶನ | B) ಮುಂಬೈ    |
| C) ಕರಾಚಿ         | D) ಕಲ್ಕತ್ತಾ |

19. Who is called Karnataka Gandhi ?

- |                      |                            |
|----------------------|----------------------------|
| A) Hardekar Manjappa | B) Shishunala Sharief      |
| C) Govind Pai        | D) Gangadhar Rao Deshpande |
- ಕನ್ನಡ ಗಾಂಧಿ ಎಂದು ಯಾರಿಗೆ ಕರೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ ?
- |                  |                         |
|------------------|-------------------------|
| A) ಹಡೆಕರ್ ಮಂಜಪ್ಪ | B) ಶಿಶುನಾಲ ಶರೀಫ್        |
| C) ಗೋವಿಂದ ಪ್ಪೆ   | D) ಗಂಗಾಧರ ರಾವ್ ದೇಶಪಾಂಡೆ |

20. Kittur Rani Chennamma fought against

- |            |              |
|------------|--------------|
| A) British | B) French    |
| C) Dutch   | D) Portugese |
- ಕಿತ್ತೂರ ರಾಣಿ ಚೆನ್ನಮ್ಮೆ ಯಾರ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಹೋರಾಡಿದರು ?
- |           |                 |
|-----------|-----------------|
| A) ಬಿಟ್ಟೆ | B) ಪ್ರೈಂಟ್      |
| C) ಡಚ್    | D) ಪ್ರೆಂಟ್‌ಗೀಸ್ |

**21.** Government of India Act of 1909 is also known as

- |                            |                              |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| A) Morely Minto Reforms    | B) Montegu Chemsford Reforms |
| C) Simon Commission Report | D) Queens Council Report     |

1909 ರ ಭಾರತ ಸರಕಾರಿ ಶಾಸನವನ್ನು ಹೀಗೂ ಕರೆಯುತ್ತಾರೆ ?

- |                          |                                     |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| A) ಮೊಲೆ ಮಿಂಟೋ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳು | B) ಮಾಂಟೆಗ್ನು ಚೆಮ್ಪುಫರ್ಡ್ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳು |
| C) ಸೈಮನ್ ಆಯೋಗದ ವರದಿ      | D) ಕ್ರೇನ್ಸ್ ಕೆನಿಲ್‌ವರ್ಡ್ ವರದಿ       |

**22.** Which Indian Council Act increased the number of members in the Governor Executive Council ?

- |         |         |
|---------|---------|
| A) 1860 | B) 1861 |
| C) 1870 | D) 1818 |

ಭಾರತದ ಯಾವ ಮಂಡಳಿ ಕಾಯ್ದು ರಾಜ್ಯಪಾಲರ ಕಾರ್ಯಕಾರಿ ಮಂಡಳಿ ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಿತು.

- |         |         |
|---------|---------|
| A) 1860 | B) 1861 |
| C) 1870 | D) 1818 |

**23.** Montegu Chemsford Reforms carried out in

- |         |         |
|---------|---------|
| A) 1919 | B) 1920 |
| C) 1925 | D) 1918 |

ಮಾಂಟೆಗ್ನು ಚೆಮ್ಪುಫರ್ಡ್ ಸುಧಾರಣೆಗಳು ಯಾವ ವರ್ಷ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ಬಂದವು ?

- |         |         |
|---------|---------|
| A) 1919 | B) 1920 |
| C) 1925 | D) 1918 |

**24.** What do you mean by dyarchy ?

- |                                |                              |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| A) Rule by double Government   | B) Rule by single Government |
| C) Rule by imperial Government | D) None of the above         |

ಡಯಾರ್ಕ್ ಎಂದರೇನು ?

- |                         |                      |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| A) ದ್ವಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರ          | B) ಏಕ ಸರ್ಕಾರದ ಅಳ್ಳಕೆ |
| C) ಸಾಮ್ರಾಜ್ಯಶಾಂಕ ಅಧಿಕಾರ | D) ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ  |

**25.** Which year cripts proposal came to India ?

- |         |         |
|---------|---------|
| A) 1940 | B) 1941 |
| C) 1942 | D) 1944 |

ಯಾವ ವರ್ಷ ಕ್ರಿಪ್ಸ್ ಆಯೋಗ ಭಾರತಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದಿತು ?

- |         |         |
|---------|---------|
| A) 1940 | B) 1941 |
| C) 1942 | D) 1944 |

26. Which Round Table Conference did Gandhiji attend ?

- A) I<sup>st</sup> Round Table Conference      B) II<sup>nd</sup> Round Table Conference  
 C) III<sup>rd</sup> Round Table Conference    D) None of the above

ಯಾವ ದುಂಡು ಮೇಚಿನ ಪರಿಷತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಗಾಂಧಿಜಿಯವರು ಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿಸಿದ್ದರು ?

- A) ಮೊದಲನೇ ದುಂಡು ಮೇಚಿನ ಪರಿಷತ್ತು      B) ಎರಡನೇ ದುಂಡು ಮೇಚಿನ ಪರಿಷತ್ತು  
 C) ಮೂರನೇ ದುಂಡು ಮೇಚಿನ ಪರಿಷತ್ತು      D) ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದು ಅಲ್ಲ

27. Which year Gandhi Irwin Pact signed ?

- A) 1931      B) 1932  
 C) 1933      D) 1934

ಗಾಂಧಿ ಇರ್ವಿನ್ ಒಪ್ಪಂದ ಯಾವ ವರ್ಷ ಜರುಗಿತು ?

- A) 1931      B) 1932  
 C) 1933      D) 1934

28. Between whom Poona Pact was signed ?

- A) Gandhiji - Ambedkar      B) Gandhiji - Subhas Chandra Bose  
 C) Gandhi - Nehru      D) None of the above

ಯಾರ ಮಧ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಪೂನಾ ಒಪ್ಪಂದ ಜರುಗಿತು ?

- A) ಗಾಂಧಿಜಿ - ಅಂಬೆಡ್ಕರ      B) ಗಾಂಧಿಜಿ - ಸುಭಾಶ್ ಚಂದ್ರ ಚೋಸ್  
 C) ಗಾಂಧಿ - ನೆಹರು      D) ಮೇಲಿನ ಯಾವುದೂ ಅಲ್ಲ

29. Which year cabinet mission plan came to India ?

- A) 1945      B) 1946  
 C) 1947      D) 1949

ಭಾರತದಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ಯಾಬಿನೆಟ್ ಮಿಶನ್ ಆಯೋಗ ಯಾವಾಗ ಬಂದಿತು ?

- A) 1945      B) 1946  
 C) 1947      D) 1949

30. Who was the Chairman of Drafting Committee ?

- A) Dr. Ambedkar      B) C. Rajagopalachari  
 C) Nehru      D) Gandhi

ಸಂವಿಧಾನ ರಚನಾ ಸಮಿತಿಯ ಕರಡು ಸಮಿತಿಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು ಯಾರು ?

- A) ಅಂಬೆಡ್ಕರ      B) ಸಿ. ರಾಜಗೋಪಾಲಚಾರಿ  
 C) ನೆಹರು      D) ಗಾಂಧಿ

**31.** The Constitution of India is framed by

- |                           |                         |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| A) Indian Parliament      | B) People of India      |
| C) Provincial Legislature | D) Constituent Assembly |

ಭಾರತ ಸಂವಿಧಾನವನ್ನು ರೂಪಿಸಿದವರು

- |                        |                |
|------------------------|----------------|
| A) ಭಾರತದ ಸಂಸತ್ತು       | B) ಭಾರತದ ಜನತೆ  |
| C) ಪ್ರಾಂತೀಯ ಶಾಸಕಾಂಗಗಳು | D) ಸಂವಿಧಾನ ಸಭೆ |

**32.** Which is the biggest constitution in the world ?

- |              |           |
|--------------|-----------|
| A) U.S.A.    | B) India  |
| C) Australia | D) France |

ವಿಶ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ಅತೀ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಸಂವಿಧಾನ ಯಾವುದು ?

- |                |             |
|----------------|-------------|
| A) ಅಮೇರಿಕಾ     | B) ಭಾರತ     |
| C) ಆಸ್ಟ್ರೇಲಿಯಾ | D) ಫ್ರಾನ್ಸ್ |

**33.** Constituent Assembly total sessions held

- |       |       |
|-------|-------|
| A) 10 | B) 8  |
| C) 11 | D) 15 |

ಸಂವಿಧಾನ ರಚನಾ ಸಮಿತಿಯ ಒಟ್ಟು ಅಧಿವೇಶನಗಳು

- |       |       |
|-------|-------|
| A) 10 | B) 8  |
| C) 11 | D) 15 |

**34.** Number of members of the constitutional drafting committee

- |       |       |
|-------|-------|
| A) 7  | B) 8  |
| C) 11 | D) 12 |

ಸಂವಿಧಾನ ಕರಡು ಸಮಿತಿಯ ಸದಸ್ಯರ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ.

- |       |       |
|-------|-------|
| A) 7  | B) 8  |
| C) 11 | D) 12 |

**35.** First meeting of Constituent Assembly

- |                      |                       |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| A) December 9 - 1946 | B) December 12 - 1946 |
| C) December 9 - 1945 | D) December 9 - 1944  |

ಸಂವಿධಾನ ರಚನಾ ಸಭೆಯ ಪ್ರಥಮ ಸಭೆ

- |                      |                       |
|----------------------|-----------------------|
| A) ಡಿಸೆಂಬರ್ 9 - 1946 | B) ಡಿಸೆಂಬರ್ 12 - 1946 |
| C) ಡಿಸೆಂಬರ್ 9 - 1945 | D) ಡಿಸೆಂಬರ್ 9 - 1944  |

**36.** Which Article relates to National Emergency?

- |        |        |
|--------|--------|
| A) 352 | B) 356 |
| C) 360 | D) 365 |

ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ತುರ್ತು ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಅನುಷ್ಠಾದವು

- |        |        |
|--------|--------|
| A) 352 | B) 356 |
| C) 360 | D) 365 |

**37.** Which Fundamental Right bans untouchability ?

- |                               |                      |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|
| A) Right to Equality          | B) Right to Freedom  |
| C) Right against Exploitation | D) Right to Religion |

ಯಾವ ಮೂಲಭೂತ ಹಕ್ಕು ಅಸ್ವಲ್ಯತೆಯನ್ನು ನಿರ್ವಹಿಸುತ್ತದೆ ?

- |                         |                       |
|-------------------------|-----------------------|
| A) ಸಮಾನತೆಯ ಹಕ್ಕು        | B) ಸ್ವಾತಂತ್ರ್ಯದ ಹಕ್ಕು |
| C) ಶೋಷಣೆಯ ವಿರುದ್ಧ ಹಕ್ಕು | D) ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕ ಹಕ್ಕು      |

**38.** Indian Constitution Part IV is

- |   |                       |
|---|-----------------------|
| A) Fundamental Rights                   | B) Fundamental Duties |
| C) Directive Principles of State Policy | D) Preamble           |

ಭಾರತ ಸಂವಿධಾನದ 4ನೇ ಭಾಗವು

- |                                 |                      |
|---------------------------------|----------------------|
| A) ಮೂಲಭೂತ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳು              | B) ಮೂಲಭೂತ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯಗಳು |
| C) ರಾಜ್ಯ ನೀತಿಯ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕ ತತ್ವಗಳು | D) ಪೂರ್ವ ಪೀಠಿಕೆ      |

**39.** Time taken by Constituent Assembly to finalise Indian Constitution.

- |                             |                              |
|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| A) 1 Year 11 Months 18 Days | B) 2 Years 11 Months 18 Days |
| C) 3 Years 4 Months 11 Days | D) 2 Years 4 Months 11 Days  |

ಭಾರತ ಸಂವಿಧಾನವನ್ನು ರಚನಾ ಸಭೆ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಂಡ ಅವಧಿ.

- |                                |                                |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| A) 1 ವರ್ಷ 11 ತಿಂಗಳು 18 ದಿವಸಗಳು | B) 2 ವರ್ಷ 11 ತಿಂಗಳು 18 ದಿವಸಗಳು |
| C) 3 ವರ್ಷ 4 ತಿಂಗಳು 11 ದಿವಸಗಳು  | D) 2 ವರ್ಷ 4 ತಿಂಗಳು 11 ದಿವಸಗಳು  |

**40.** Power of Judicial review is with

- |                   |                  |
|-------------------|------------------|
| A) High Court     | B) Supreme Court |
| C) District Court | D) Taluk Court   |

ನ್ಯಾಯಾಂಗಿಯ ಮರು ಪರಿಶೀಲನಾ ಆಧಿಕಾರವು.

- |                    |                     |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| A) ಉಚ್ಚ್ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯ  | B) ಸ್ವೋಂಚ್ಚನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯ |
| C) ಜಿಲ್ಲಾ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯ | D) ತಾಲೂಕ್ ನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯ  |

**41.** The Constituent Assembly was setup according to the

- |                       |                         |
|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| A) Wavell Plan        | B) Cabinet Mission Plan |
| C) Crips Mission Plan | D) Simon Commission     |

ಸಂವಿಧಾನ ರಚನಾ ಸಮಿತಿಯನ್ನು ----- ಪ್ರಕಾರ ಸಾಫಿಸಲಾಯಿತು.

- |                         |                      |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| A) ವೆವೆಲ್ ಯೋಜನೆಯ        | B) ಕ್ಯಾಬಿನೆಟ್ ಯೋಜನೆಯ |
| C) ಶ್ರೀಪ್ರೌಮಿಷನ್ ಯೋಜನೆಯ | D) ಸ್ಯೇಮನ್ ಕಮಿಷನ್    |

**42.** The Constitution of India was brought into practice

- |                                   |                                  |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| A) 26 <sup>th</sup> November 1949 | B) 26 <sup>th</sup> January 1950 |
| C) 11 <sup>th</sup> December 1946 | D) 15 <sup>th</sup> August 1947  |

ಭಾರತದ ಸಂವಿಧಾನದ ಜಾರಿಗೆ ಬಂದದ್ದು.

- |                      |                    |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| A) ನವೆಂಬರ್ 26, 1949  | B) ಜನೆವರಿ 26, 1950 |
| C) ಡಿಸೆಂಬರ್ 11, 1946 | D) ಆಗಸ್ಟ್ 15, 1947 |

**43.** Who was the Chairman of the drafting committee ?

- |                        |                           |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| A) Jawaharlal Nehru    | B) Sardar Vallabhai Patel |
| C) Dr. Rajendra Prasad | D) Dr. B.R.Ambedkar       |

ಸಂವಿಧಾನ ಕರಡು ಸಮಿತಿಯ ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು ಯಾರಾಗಿದ್ದರು ?

- |                         |                          |
|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| A) ಜವಾಹರಲಾಲ್ ನೆಹರು      | B) ಸರದಾರ ವಲ್ಲಭಾಯಿ ಪಟೇಲ್  |
| C) ಡಾ. ರಾಜೇಂದ್ರ ಪ್ರಸಾದ್ | D) ಡಾ. ಬಿ.ಆರ್. ಅಂಬೇಡ್ಕರ್ |

**44.** The words "socialist" and "secular" in the preamble added by

- |                               |                               |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| A) 42 <sup>nd</sup> Amendment | B) 44 <sup>th</sup> Amendment |
| C) 22 <sup>nd</sup> Amendment | D) 24 <sup>th</sup> Amendment |

ಸಮಾಜವಾದಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಜಾತ್ಯತೀತ ಎಂಬ ಪದಗಳನ್ನು ಸಂವಿಧಾನದ ಪ್ರಾವ್ಯ ಏಂಬೆಂದು ಸೇರ್ಪಡಿಸಿದ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿಯು.

- |                    |                    |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| A) 42 ನೇ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ | B) 44 ನೇ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ |
| C) 22 ನೇ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ | D) 24 ನೇ ತಿದ್ದುಪಡಿ |

**45.** Which part of the constitution contains Fundamental Rights ?

- |                          |                           |
|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| A) IV <sup>th</sup> Part | B) III <sup>rd</sup> Part |
| C) I <sup>st</sup> Part  | D) X <sup>th</sup> Part   |

ಸಂವಿಧಾನದ ಯಾವ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂಲಭೂತ ಹಕ್ಕುಗಳನ್ನು ಅಳವಡಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

- |                      |                   |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| A) ನಾಲ್ಕನೇಯ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ | B) ಮೂರನೇ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ |
| C) ಒಂದನೇ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ    | D) ಹತನೇಯ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ |

**46.** The Constitution declares India as

- |                    |                  |
|--------------------|------------------|
| A) Hindustan       | B) Bharat        |
| C) Union of States | D) All the above |

ಸಂವಿಧಾನವು ಭಾರತವು ಹೀಗೆಂದು ಸಾರಿದೆ.

- |                   |                 |
|-------------------|-----------------|
| A) ಹಿಂದೂಸ್ತಾನ್    | B) ಭಾರತ್        |
| C) ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳ ಒಕ್ಕೂಟ | D) ಮೇಲಿನ ಎಲ್ಲವೂ |

**47.** Untouchability associated with ..... inequality

- |              |             |
|--------------|-------------|
| A) Political | B) Economic |
| C) Religious | D) Social   |

ಅಸ್ತ್ರಾಂತರ್ಯಾಮಿ ----- ಅಸಮಾನತೆಗೆ ಸಂಬಂಧಿಸಿದ್ದಾಗಿದೆ.

- |            |            |
|------------|------------|
| A) ರಾಜಕೀಯ  | B) ಆರ್ಥಿಕ  |
| C) ಧಾರ್ಮಿಕ | D) ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ |

**48.** Directive Principles of State Policies are the direction to.

- |                    |                   |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| A) People of India | B) State          |
| C) President       | D) Prime Minister |

ರಾಜ್ಯನೀತಿ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕ ತತ್ವಗಳು ಯಾರಿಗೆ ನಿರ್ದೇಶನ ಮಾಡುತ್ತವೆ ?

- |                       |                    |
|-----------------------|--------------------|
| A) ಭಾರತದ ಪ್ರಜಾಗಳಿಗೆ   | B) ರಾಜ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ       |
| C) ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಾಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಿಗೆ | D) ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮಂತ್ರಿಗೆ |

**49.** Promotion of International Peace and Security is

- |                                |                                   |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| A) One of the fundamental duty | B) One of the Directive Principle |
| C) Objective of the Preamble   | D) Function of the Government     |

ಅಂತರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಶಾಂತಿ ಹಾಗೂ ಭದ್ರತೆಯು

- |                                 |                                    |
|---------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| A) ಒಂದು ಮೂಲಭೂತ ಕರ್ತವ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ    | B) ಒಂದು ರಾಜ್ಯ ನಿರ್ದೇಶಕ ತತ್ವವಾಗಿದೆ. |
| C) ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥಣೆ ಪೀಠಿಕೆಯ ಗುರಿಯಾಗಿದೆ | D) ಸರಕಾರದ ಕಾರ್ಯವಾಗಿದೆ.             |

**50.** Who recommends for dissolution of Lok Sabha ?

- |            |                   |
|------------|-------------------|
| A) Speaker | B) Prime Minister |
| C) Cabinet | D) Deputy Speaker |

ಲೋಕಸಭೆಯನ್ನು ವಿಸರ್ಚೆಸಲು ಶಿಥಾರಸ್ತ ಮಾಡುವವರು ಯಾರು ?

- |                  |                  |
|------------------|------------------|
| A) ಸಭಾಪತಿ        | B) ಪ್ರಧಾನ ಮಂತ್ರಿ |
| C) ಮಂತ್ರಿ, ಮಂಡಳಿ | D) ಉಪ ಸಭಾಪತಿ     |

**51.** The Constitution of India is

- |               |                                     |
|---------------|-------------------------------------|
| A) Rigid      | B) Flexible                         |
| C) Very Rigid | D) Partly rigid and Partly flexible |
- ಭಾರತದ ಸಂವಿಧಾನವು
- |                |                              |
|----------------|------------------------------|
| A) ಕರಿಣ        | B) ಸರಳ                       |
| C) ಅತ್ಯಂತ ಕರಿಣ | D) ಭಾಗಶಃ ಕರಿಣ ಹಾಗೂ ಭಾಗಶಃ ಸರಳ |

**52.** The Constitution of India recognises.

- |                       |                        |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| A) Double Citizenship | B) Single Citizenship  |
| C) Adult Citizenship  | D) Foreign Citizenship |
- ಭಾರತದ ಸಂವಿಧಾನವು ----- ನಾಗರಿಕತ್ವವನ್ನು ಮನ್ನಿಸಿದೆ.
- |                    |                     |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| A) ದ್ವಿ ನಾಗರಿಕತ್ವ  | B) ಏಕ ನಾಗರಿಕತ್ವ     |
| C) ಪ್ರೌಢ ನಾಗರಿಕತ್ವ | D) ವಿದೇಶಿ ನಾಗರಿಕತ್ವ |

**53.** The final interpreter of the Indian Constitution.

- |               |                  |
|---------------|------------------|
| A) President  | B) States        |
| C) Parliament | D) Supreme Court |
- ಸಂವಿಧಾನ ಅಧ್ಯೇಯಸುವ ಅಂತಿಮ ಅಧಿಕಾರವು
- |               |                     |
|---------------|---------------------|
| A) ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಪತಿ | B) ರಾಜ್ಯಗಳಿಗೆ       |
| C) ಸಂಸತ್ತು    | D) ಸರ್ವೋಚ್ಛನ್ಯಾಯಾಲಯ |

**54.** Sovereignty in Democracy resides in.

- |                   |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| A) President      | B) People         |
| C) Prime Minister | D) Civil Servants |
- ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಾರ್ವಭೌಮ ಅಧಿಕಾರವು
- |                 |                         |
|-----------------|-------------------------|
| A) ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಪತಿ   | B) ಜನತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ            |
| C) ಪ್ರಥಾನ ಮುಂತಿ | D) ನಾಗರಿಕ ಸೇವಾವರ್ಗದಲ್ಲಿ |

**55.** Fraternity means:

- |                                 |                             |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A) Unity and Integrity of India | B) Spirit of Brotherhood    |
| C) Social Justice               | D) Elimination of Injustice |
- ಒಂಧುತ್ವ ಎಂದರೆ
- |                      |                         |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| A) ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಒಕ್ಕಣ್ಣ | B) ಸಹೋದರತ್ವ             |
| C) ಸಾಮಾಜಿಕ ನ್ಯಾಯ     | D) ಅನ್ಯಾಯ ಹೋಗಲಾಡಿಸುವುದು |

**56.** The President of India is integral Part of

- |                              |                        |
|------------------------------|------------------------|
| A) Union Council of Ministry | B) Nation              |
| C) Cabinet                   | D) Parliament of India |

ಭಾರತದ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಕ್ಕರನ್ನ ----- ಅವಿಭಾಜ್ಯ ಅಂಗವೆಂದು ಪರಿಗಣಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.

- |                       |                  |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| A) ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಮಂತ್ರಿ ಮಂಡಳ | B) ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರದ      |
| C) ಕ್ಷಾಬಿನೆಂಟ್‌ನ      | D) ಭಾರತದ ಸಂಸತ್ತು |

**57.** Council of Ministry is responsible to

- |                |              |
|----------------|--------------|
| A) Parliament  | B) Lok Sabha |
| C) Rajya Sabha | D) President |

ಕೇಂದ್ರ ಮಂತ್ರಿ ಮಂಡಳವು ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿಯಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ.

- |             |                 |
|-------------|-----------------|
| A) ಸಂಸತ್ತು  | B) ಲೋಕಸಭೆ       |
| C) ರಾಜ್ಯಸಭೆ | D) ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಕ್ಕರು |

**58.** Who was the first President of Indian Republic ?

- |                         |                      |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| A) Dr. S. Radhakrishnan | B) Dr. Zakir Hussain |
| C) Dr. Rajendra Prasad  | D) V. V. Giri        |

ಭಾರತದ ಗಣರಾಜ್ಯದ ಪ್ರಥಮ ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರಕ್ಕರು ಯಾರು ?

- |                         |                        |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| A) ಡಾ.ಎಸ್. ರಾಧಾಕೃಷ್ಣನ್  | B) ಡಾ. ರಮಾಕೆರ್ನ ಹುಸೇನ್ |
| C) ಡಾ. ರಾಜೇಂದ್ರ ಪ್ರಸಾದ್ | D) ವಿ.ವಿ. ಗಿರಿ.        |

**59.** The minimum age to become eligible for the post of Governor.



ରାଜ୍ୟ ପାଲର ହୁଦ୍ଦିଗେ ଅହ୍ନ ତେଯନ୍ତୁ ହୋଂଦଲୁ କଣିଷ୍ଠ ପର୍ଯୋମିତି

- A) 30 වෝට්ගේලු B) 25 වෝට්ගේලු  
C) 35 වෝට්ගේලු D) 40 වෝට්ගේලු

**60.** How many types of emergency are mentioned in the constitution?



ಸಂವಿಧಾನದಲ್ಲಿ ಎಪ್ಪು ವಿಧದ ತುರ್ತು ಪರಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ನಮೂದಿಸಲಾಗಿದೆ.