

1. Historical Background & Constituent Assembly

1. Who was the chairman of the drafting committee of the Constituent Assembly?

(a) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
(b) C. Rajagopalachari
(c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
(d) Jawaharlal Nehru

**RRB Group-D- 16/09/2022 (Shift-II)
RRB J.E.-2014**

Ans. (a) The drafting committee was the most important of all the committees of the Constituent Assembly. It was formed on August 29, 1947. The task of this committee was to consider the draft of the Constitution it was chaired by Dr. Ambedkar. It had seven members, whose names are as follows:-

1. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar (Chairman)
2. N. Gopala Swami Ayyangar
3. Alladi Krishna Swamy Iyer
4. Dr. K.M. Munshi
5. Syed Mohammad Saadulah
6. N. Madhav Rao (he replaced B.L. Mitra, who resigned due to health reasons).
7. T.T. Krishnamchari (he replaced D.P. Khaitan in 1948 after his death).

2. Who was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee which had the task to prepare the draft of the Constitution?

(a) N Gopalaswami
(b) Saijio Mola Saadulla
(c) Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar
(d) Dr. BR Ambedkar

RRB Group-D- 16/09/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d): See the explanation of above question.

3. Who was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly?

(a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
(b) Vallabh Bhai Patel
(c) Jawaharlal Nehru
(d) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

RRB Group-D 22-09-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d): See the explanation of above question.

4. The Constituent Assembly formed the Drafting Committee to prepare a Draft Constitution of India on:

(a) 29 August 1947 (b) 29 August 1949
(c) 29 August 1948 (d) 29 August 1950

RRB NTPC 14.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): See the explanation of above question.

5. Who among the following was not the member of Draft Committee of the Indian Constitution?

(a) Syed Muhammad Saadulah
(b) N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar
(c) Dr. K. M. Munshi
(d) A. V. Thakkar

RRB NTPC 13.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): See the explanation of above question.

6. Which committee recommended that Fundamental Duties be included in the Constitution of India?

(a) JB Kripalani Committee
(b) Swaran Singh Committee
(c) AV Thakkar Committee
(d) HC Mookherjee Committee

RRB Group-D- 01/09/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b) : Sardar Swaran Singh Committee recommended inclusion of the Fundamental Duties in the Indian constitution in the year 1976. At the time of adoption, the Indian constitution did not have any fundamental duties because the framers of our constitution did not deem it appropriate to add those duties to the Indian constitution when they were formulating it.

7. Who is considered as the person responsible for the political integration of India by unifying 562 princely states in the country?

(a) Subhas Chandra Bose
(b) Jawaharlal Nehru
(c) Vallabhbhai Jhaverbhai Patel
(d) Lal Bahadur Shastri

RRB Group-D- 20/09/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c): Sarday Vallabh Bhai Patel was responsible for the political integration of India by unifying 562 princely states in the country out of 565 in the very first instance. He is the first Home Minister of India.

8. Who was the first Finance Minister of Independent India?

(a) RK Shanmukham Chetty
(b) Liaquat Ali Khan
(c) CD Deshmukh
(d) John Mathai

RRB Group-D- 15/09/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a): R.K. Shanmukham Chetty was the first finance minister of independent India. First Budget of independent India was presented on 26th November, 1947.

9. Which of the following Acts was passed by the British Parliament, defining the powers and responsibilities of the various organs of the East India Company?

- (a) Indian Councils Act of 1892
- (b) Regulating Act of 1773
- (c) Government of India Act of 1858
- (d) Pitt's India Act of 1784

RRB Group-D 23-08-2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b): The Regulating Act of 1773 was passed by the British Parliament, defining the powers and responsibilities of the various organs of the East India Company. It had following features–

- Prohibited servants of company from engaging in any private trade or accepting bribes from natives.
- The Act elevated Governor of Bengal as Governor General of Bengal.
- Establishment of a Supreme Court at Calcutta (1774).

10. In which of the following years was the first republic Day of India celebrated?

- (a) 1948
- (b) 1950
- (c) 1949
- (d) 1947

RRB Group-D 18-08-2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b): The first Republic Day of India was celebrated on 26th January, 1950. The country marks and celebrates this date as the Constitution of India came into effect in 1950.

11. Constituent Assembly drafted the Constitution for Independent India. It was set up Under.

- (a) The Government of India Act of 1909
- (b) The Government of India Act of 1919
- (c) Indian Independence Act of 1947
- (d) Cabinet Mission Plan of 1946

RRB NTPC 28.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): The draft of Constitution for independent India was prepared by the Constituent Assembly under the Cabinet Mission Plan 1946. The Cabinet Mission reached Delhi on 24 March, 1946 AD. There were 3 members in this board-Pathick Lawrence (India Secretary), Trade Board chairman Stafford Cripps and Navy Chief A.V. Alexandar. Cabinet Mission rejected the Muslim League's demand for Pakistan.

12. In which year was India declared a Republic?

- (a) 1947
- (b) 1948
- (c) 1950
- (d) 1955

RRB JE CBT-II 28-08-2019 (morning)

Ans. (c): India was declared a Republic on 26 Jan 1950.

13. Who was the President of the Constituent Assembly of India after independence?

- (a) C. Rajgopalachari
- (b) Acharya Narendra Dev
- (c) Dr. B R Ambedkar
- (d) Dr. Rajendra Prasad

RRB NTPC 20.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): Dr. Sachchidanand Sinha was appointed as the temporary president of the Constituent Assembly on 9th December, 1946. Then on 11th December, 1946 Dr. Rajendra Prasad was appointed as the permanent president. After independence, Dr. Rajendra Prasad was elected as the President of the Constituent Assembly of India, which prepared the constitution of India. He is the only president to serve two full terms. Dr. Bhimrao Ambedkar was appointed as the President of the Drafting Committee on 29th August, 1947. So, according to the question, option (d) is correct.

14. Who chaired the first meeting of the Constituent Assembly of India?

- (a) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
- (b) P Upendra
- (c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- (d) Sachchidanand Sinha

RRB JE - 26/05/2019 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d): Dr. Sachchidanand Sinha presided over the first meeting of the Constituent Assembly of India. On December 9, 1946, the first meeting of the Constituent Assembly was held in the Library Building of the Council Chamber in New Delhi. The oldest member of the house, Dr. Sachchidanand Sinha, was elected as the temporary President of the Assembly.

15. Who among the given is known as calligrapher of Indian Constitution?

- (a) A.V. Thakkar
- (b) Nand Lal Bose
- (c) J.B. Kripalani
- (d) Prem Bihari Narayan Raizada

RPF Constable 03.02.2019 (Shift - I)

Ans. (d): Prem Bihari Narain Raizada is known as calligrapher of Indian Constitution.

16. The Constitution of India is republican, because-

- (a) It provided provision for elected parliament.
- (b) A Rights Bill has been incorporated in it.
- (c) Provision of adult suffrage is provided in it.
- (d) It has no hereditary component.

RRB JE - 22/05/2019 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d): The Constitution of India is republican, as it has no hereditary component. The heads of state of India are elected. "The people and their elected representatives hold Supreme power, rather than a Monarch." Since India became a free nation on August 15, 1947, it declared itself a Sovereign, Democratic and Republic state with the adoption of the Constitution on January 26, 1950. The Constitution gave the citizens of India the power to choose their own government and paved the way for democracy.

17. The reason for the Constitution of India to be republican is that it:

- (a) Contains a bill of right
- (b) Has no hereditary elements
- (c) Provides for adult franchise
- (d) Provides for an elected parliament

RRB NTPC 05.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): See the explanation of above question.

18. Who was the main drafter of Article 370?

- (a) BR Ambedkar
- (b) Lal Bahadur Shastri
- (c) Gopalaswami Iyengar
- (d) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

RRB NTPC 12.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): The father of Indian Constitution Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, refused to draft Article 370. Prime Minister J. L. Nehru got a member of his cabinet, N. Gopalaswami Iyengar to do the job. At present, special provision related to Jammu and Kashmir state got revoked by a presidential order in 2019.

19. On which date did Jawahar Lal Nehru introduce the 'Objectives Resolution in the Constituent Assembly'?
- (a) 13th December, 1948
(b) 13th December, 1946
(c) 13th December, 1949
(d) 13th December, 1947

RRB NTPC 15.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): "The Objectives Resolution, 1946" was introduced by Jawaharlal Nehru in the very first session of the Constituent Assembly. These resolutions were moved on 13th December, 1946 by Jawaharlal Nehru. Further, these resolutions were adopted on 22nd January, 1947 by the assembly. It assured all the citizens of India, Justice, equality and liberty.

20. During the formulation of the Indian Constitution, who among the following presented the 'Objective Resolution'?
- (a) Moti Lal Nehru
(b) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
(c) Jawaharlal Nehru
(d) Dr. Rajendra Prasad

RRB Group-D 15-10-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c): See the explanation of above question.

21. Before the framing of the constitution of India, an 'Objectives Resolution' was proposed by _____ in 1946.

- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru (b) Rajendra Prasad
(c) BR Ambedkar (d) Vallabhbbhai Patel

RRB NTPC 14.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): See the explanation of above question.

22. After how many years (approximately) of debate, the constitution of India was signed ?
- (a) 5 (b) 4
(c) 2 (d) 3

RRB NTPC 08.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): After a debate of 2 years, 11 months and 18 days (approximately three years), the Indian constitution was signed.

23. In which year did the Constitution of India came into force?
- (a) 1948 (b) 1947
(c) 1949 (d) 1950

RRB NTPC 30.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): The Constitution of India was adopted on 26th November, 1949 and the hon'ble members appended their signatures to it on 24th January, 1950. In all 284 members, actually signed the constitution. The Constitution of India came into force on 26th January, 1950. On that day the assembly ceased to exist, transforming itself into the provisional parliament of India until a new Parliament was constituted.

24. _____ the Indian Constitution was adopted and enacted by the Constituent Assembly.
- (a) 9 December, 1946
(b) 26 January, 1946
(c) 26 January, 1950
(d) 26 November, 1949

RRB JE - 23/05/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d): See the explanation of above question.

25. The Constitution of India came into force on _?
- (a) 26.01.1950 (b) 15.08.1947
(c) 22.08.1947 (d) 01.01.1950

RRB NTPC 05.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

RPF SI 11.01.2019 (Shift - II)

Ans. (a): See the explanation of above question.

26. The Constitution of India came into force in:

- (a) 1948 (b) 1947
(c) 1950 (d) 1949

RRB NTPC 10.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): See the explanation of above question.

27. When was the Indian Constitution adopted?

- (a) On 26 January 1950
(b) On 26 November 1949
(c) On 26 January 1947
(d) On 26 November 1946

RPF SI 18.01.2019 (Shift - III)

RRB NTPC 09.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): See the explanation of above question.

28. Who was the first Foreign Minister of independent India :

- (a) Baldev Singh
(b) V.V. Giri
(c) Jawahar Lal Nehru
(d) Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan

RRB NTPC 08.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): List of the first Cabinets Minister of Independent India—

1. **Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru** – Prime Minister; External Affairs and Commonwealth Relation (foreign minister), Scientific Research
2. **Sardar Patel**– Home; Information and Broadcasting; States
3. **Dr. Rajendra Prasad**– Food and Agriculture
4. **Maulana Abul Kalam Azad**– Education
5. **John Mathai** – Railway and Transport
6. **Sardar Baldev Singh**– Defence
7. **Jagjivan Ram** – Labour
8. **CH Bhabha** – Commerce
9. **Rafi Ahmed Kidwai** – Communication
10. **Rajkumari Amrit Kaur** – Health
11. **BR Ambedkar** – Law
12. **RK Shan Mukhan Chetty** – Finance
13. **SP. Mookerjee** – Industries and Supplies
14. **NV Gadgil** – Works, Mines and Power

29. Who was India's first Minister of Labour?

- (a) Jagjivan Ram
(b) Amrit Kaur
(c) Rafi Ahmed Kidwai
(d) Cooverji Hormusji Bhabha

RRB Group-D– 26/08/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans.(a) : See the explanation of above question.

30. The total number of articles that were present originally in the Indian Constitution during its implementation is:

- (a) 396 (b) 391
(c) 392 (d) 395

RRB NTPC 07.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): At the time of implementation of the Constitution of India, it basically consisted of 395 Articles, 8 Schedules and 22 Parts.

31. At the time of the enactment of the Indian Constitution, It was divided into ____ chapters.
 (a) 24 (b) 25
 (c) 22 (d) 16

RRB JE - 30/05/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c): At the time of the commencement of the Indian Constitution, It was divided into 22 chapters. The original Constitution had 8 schedules.

32. What was 26th January called in India before 1947 ?
 (a) Martyr's Day (b) Independence Day
 (c) Republic Day (d) Constitution Day

RRB NTPC 03.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): 26th January was called Independence day in India before 1947. 26th January was chosen as the date for Republic Day because it was on this day in 1929, the Declaration of Indian Independence (Purna Swaraj) was proclaimed by the Indian National Congress in lieu of the Realm status as a Dominion later instated by the departing British Regime.

33. Who was the president of the first meeting of the constituent assembly, which was held on December 9, 1946?
 (a) Dr. Sachchidananda Sinha
 (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
 (c) Manabendra Nath Roy
 (d) Dr. Rajendra Prasad

RRB NTPC 17.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): The assembly first met on 9 December 1946. Dr Sachchidanand Sinha was the temporary president in the first meeting. After elections were held-Dr. Rajendra Prasad was elected as the President and H C Mukherjee was elected as vice president. B. N . Rao was appointed as the constitutional advisor of the assembly.

34. The first meeting of the Constituent Assembly of India was held on
 (a) 9 December 1946 (b) 8 March 1945
 (c) 26 January 1948 (d) 7 December 1947

RRB NTPC 03.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): See the explanation of above question.

35. When was the first session of the Constituent Assembly organized?
 (a) 1948 (b) 1946
 (c) 1949 (d) 1947

RRB JE - 02/06/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b): See the explanation of above question.

36. Who among the following was the President of the Constituent Assembly?
 (a) C. Rajagopalachari (b) B.R. Ambedkar
 (c) Jawaharlal Nehru (d) Rajendra Prasad

RRB JE - 31/05/2019 (Shift-I)

R.R.B. JE- Stage - II 31-08-2019 (Shift -I)

Ans. (d): See the explanation of above question.

37. When was the first meeting of Constituent Assembly held?
 (a) 26 November, 1946 (b) 9 December, 1946
 (c) 26 December, 1946 (d) 19 December, 1946

ALP Stage -II 22.01.2019 (shift - II)

Ans. (b): See the explanation of above question.

38. Who was the Deputy Chairman of the constituent Assembly, which wrote the Indian constitution?
 (a) Jaypal Singh
 (b) G. Durga Deshmukh
 (c) H.C. Mookerjee
 (d) Rajendra Prasad

RRB NTPC 05.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): See the explanation of above question.

39. When did the Constituent Assembly adopt the Indian National Flag?
 (a) 22 July, 1947 (b) 22 August, 1947
 (c) 22 January, 1948 (d) 22 October, 1947

RRB NTPC 06.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): The Constituent Assembly adopted the Indian National Flag on 22 July, 1947.

40. Who has been known as the 'Father of Indian Constitution' ?
 (a) Dr. BR Ambedkar
 (b) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
 (c) Dr. K.M. Munshi
 (d) Shri Sachchidanand Sinha

RRB NTPC 29.12.2020 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): Dr. B.R. Ambedkar is known as father of Indian Constitution because he played the most effective role in presenting the constitution as a guiding document for Indian Society. He was the chairman of Drafting Committee. He is known as "Modern Manu of India".

41. Who was the first President of constituent Assembly of Independent India?
 (a) Dr B. R. Ambedkar
 (b) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru
 (c) Dr Sachchidananda Sinha
 (d) Dr. Rajendra Prasad

RRB NTPC 04.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): The Constitution was framed by the Constituent Assembly of India, established by the members of the provincial assemblies elected by the people of India. Dr Sachchidananda Sinha was the first president (Temporary) of the Constituent Assembly. Later, Dr Rajendra Prasad was elected its president. Dr BR Ambedkar, the chairman of its Drafting Committee, is considered the chief architect of the Indian Constitution. Union Constitution Committee was led by Jawaharlal Nehru.

42. Which of the following statements regarding Indian Constitution is correct?
 (a) It is a mixture of many Constitutions.
 (b) It is completely based on the British Constitution.
 (c) It is made only on the basis of Government of India Act, 1935.
 (d) It is completely based on the Constitution of Canada.

RRB JE - 28/05/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a): The Constitution of India is the longest written Constitution of any independent country in the world. However, the Indian Constitution is known as a "Bag of Borrowings" for its varied features.

Indian Constitution is a mixture of many Constitutions. It has many foreign sources, but it was most influenced by the 'Indian Government Act' 1935. Out of 395 articles of the Indian Constitution, there are about 250 articles which have either been taken from the Act of 1935 or taken with very little change.

43. Which day is celebrated as Constitution Day in India?

- (a) 26 November (b) 15 August
(c) 14 April (d) 6 December

RRB Group-D 28-09-2018 (Shift-I)
RRB NTPC 16.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): In May 2015, the Union Cabinet announced that November 26 will be observed as Constitution Day to promote 'Constitutional values among the Citizens'. Before this, the day was observed as National Law Day. This was the year that marked the 125th birth anniversary of B.R. Ambedkar, the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constitution.

44. When is the Constitution Day celebrated in India?

- (a) 15th August (b) 24th January
(c) 26th November (d) 26th January

RRB NTPC 07.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): See the explanation of above question.

45. Which of the following is considered the Supreme Law of India?

- (a) Indian Constitution
(b) Republic
(c) Ambedkar's Teachings
(d) Secularism

RRB NTPC 04.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): The Constitution of India is considered as the Supreme Law of India. It is the highest legislation of India.

46. An Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are given below.

Assertion (A) : The Indian Constitution came into force on 26th January 1950.

Reason (R) : 26th January is celebrated as Republic day.

Choose the correct option-

- (a) A is true but R is false.
(b) A is false but R is true.
(c) Both A and R are false.
(d) Both A and R are correct but R is not a proper explanation of A.

RRB NTPC 16.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): The Constitution was adopted by the Indian Constituent Assembly on 26th November 1949 and it came into effect on 26 January 1950.

Note that on December 31, 1929 Jawaharlal Nehru hoisted the tricolour on the banks of the Ravi river and demanded "Poorna Swaraj" or complete self rule, and the date set for independence was January 26, 1930. So the day 26th January was chosen for this particular reason, as it marked a key event in the struggle of India's freedom from British rule. 26th January is celebrated as Republic day, so the Reason (R) is not proper explanation of Assertion.

47. Who was the first to give the idea of Constituent Assembly for India?

- (a) C.G. Roy
(b) M.N. Roy
(c) Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar
(d) Jawaharlal Nehru

RRB Group-D 24-10-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b): The idea of Constituent Assembly of India was first put forward by Manavendra Nath Roy or MN Roy in 1934. In 1935, it became the official demand of Indian National Congress. It was accepted in August 1940 in the August. The actual constituent assembly was formed in 1946 on the proposal of the cabinet mission plan. M.N. Roy is called the father of Indian Communism. M.N. Roy was the founder of the Mexican Communist Party and the communist party of India (Tashkent group).

48. Who gave the idea of a constituent assembly of India for the first time?

- (a) B R Ambedkar
(b) M N Roy
(c) B N Rau
(d) Dr. Rajendra Prasad

RRB NTPC 28.12.2020 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): See the explanation of above question.

2. Sources of Indian Constitution

49. Which of the following is the feature of the Constitution of the United Kingdom?

- (a) Single citizenship
(b) Fundamental duties
(c) Concurrent list
(d) Directive principles of state policy

RRB Group-D 14-09-2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a):

Feature of the Constitution	Source Country
Single citizenship	– United Kingdom
Fundamental Duties	– USSR
Concurrent list	– Australia
Directive principle of state policy	– Ireland

50. The feature of Quasi Federal Government system in the Constitution of India is borrowed from the constitution of which country?

- (a) The US (b) South Africa
(c) The UK (d) Canada

RRB Group-D– 15/09/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d): Constitution of Canada. A Quasi-Federal system of governance is a federal system with a strong central government. This feature is borrowed from the constitution of Canada. The distribution of powers in a quasi-federal form of government is carried between the Central government and the State governments.

51. The concept of judicial review in Constitution of India has been taken from the Constitution of which country?

- (a) Australia
- (b) United Kingdom
- (c) New Zealand
- (d) United states of America

RRB Group-D- 16/09/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d): The concept of Judicial Review in Article -13 of Constitution of India has been taken from the Constitution of United States of America.

Judicial review is the power of the courts of a country to examine the actions of the legislative, executive and administration and the court may declare them null and void if found violative of provisions of Part 3 of Indian constitution.

52. The Indian Constitution includes borrowed features from how many countries?

- (a) 06
- (b) 13
- (c) 10
- (d) 07

RRB Group-D 23-08-2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c): The Indian Constitution includes borrowed features from 10 countries. These countries are - Australia, Canada, Ireland, Japan, Soviet Union (USSR/Russia), UK, United States, Germany, South Africa, France.

53. Which country's constitution has been considered by India for the 'Principles of Liberty, Equality & Fraternity'?

- (a) France
- (b) Ireland
- (c) Britain
- (d) Australia

RRB NTPC 13.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): The Principles of Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity of the Indian Constitution are borrowed from the Constitution of France.

Whereas,

- Directive Principles of State policy - Ireland
- Fundamental Duties - Russia
- Fundamental Rights - USA
- Bicameralism - Britain
- Joint sitting of the two houses - Australia

54. The ideas of Liberty, Equality & Fraternity in the preamble of our Constitution have been taken from.

- (a) Colonial Revolution
- (b) American Revolution
- (c) Russian Revolution
- (d) French Revolution

RPF Constable 05.02.2019

Ans. (d): See the explanation of above question.

55. Which of the following is NOT a source of the Indian Constitution?

- (a) Constitution of Denmark
- (b) Constitution of France
- (c) Constitution of Ireland
- (d) Constitution of U.S.A.

RRB NTPC 08.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): Constitution of Denmark is not a source of Indian constitution.

56. India's constitutional provision of 'Indirect election of Rajya Sabha members' was adopted from which country?

- (a) Germany
- (b) South Africa
- (c) USA
- (d) England

RRB NTPC 22.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): India's constitutional provision of 'Indirect election of Rajya Sabha members' was adopted from South African constitution. Indian constitution has borrowed most of its provisions from the constitution of various other countries as well as from the Government of India Act, 1935.

57. From which country has the Indian constitution derived the provision of a Five-Year Plan?

- (a) USA
- (b) Ireland
- (c) South Africa
- (d) USSR

RRB NTPC 22.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): In India the model of five year plan was taken from USSR. Former Indian PM Pt. Nehru presented the first Five Year Plan in Indian Parliament in 1951.

58. From which Constitution has the Fundamental Rights in the Indian Constitution drawn ?

- (a) United States
- (b) Switzerland
- (c) Britain
- (d) Soviet Union

RRB NTPC 20.01.12021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): In Part -III, Article 12-35 of the Indian Constitution deals with the Fundamental Rights. These rights are taken from America's Constitution.

59. Which part of the Indian Constitution is inspired by the constitution of Germany ?

- (a) Amendment of the Constitution
- (b) Federal System
- (c) Suspension of fundamental rights during Emergency
- (d) single citizenship

RRB NTPC 09.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): Suspension of Fundamental Rights during emergency of Indian constitution is inspired by the Constitution of Germany. The emergency provisions are contained in Part XVIII of the Constitution of India, from Article 352 to 360. These provisions enable the central government to meet any abnormal situation effectively.

60. The idea of Rule of law in the Indian constitution has been taken from which of these constitution?

- (a) France
- (b) German
- (c) British
- (d) Canadian

RRB NTPC 05.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): The parliamentary system of the government, rule of law, law-making procedure and single citizenship were borrowed from the British Constitution.

61. Provision of 'First past the post' in Indian constitution has been adopted from the constitution of

- (a) Ireland
- (b) France
- (c) Britain
- (d) USA

RRB NTPC 03.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): The 'first past the post' system is also known as the simple majority system, wherein voters cast their votes for a single candidate and the candidate with the most votes wins the election. This system has been borrowed from the British constitution.

62. The concept of Federation with strong Centre in the Indian Constitution has been taken from:

- (a) Great Britain (b) Canada
(c) USA (d) Ireland

RRB NTPC 05.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): List of Borrowed Features of Indian Constitution:

Name of Countries	Borrowed Features of the Constitution
Britain or UK or England	1. Parliamentary government 2. Rule of Law 3. Legislative procedure 4. Single citizenship 5. Cabinet system 6. Prerogative writs 7. Parliamentary privileges 8. Bicameralism
Ireland	1. Directive Principles of State Policy 2. Method of Election of the President 3. Members nomination to the Rajya Sabha by the President
Unites States of America	1. Impeachment of the President 2. Functions of President and Vice-President 3. Removal of Supreme Court and High court judges 4. Fundamental Rights 5. Judicial review 6. Independence of judiciary 7. The preamble of the constitution
Canada	1. Centrifugal form of federalism where the centre is stronger than the states. 2. Residuary powers vest with the centre 3. Centre appoints the Governors at the states 4. Advisory jurisdiction of the supreme court
Australia	1. Concept of Concurrent list 2. Article 108 i.e. Joint sitting of the two houses 3. Freedom of trade and commerce
USSR (Now Russia)	1. Fundamental duties 2. The ideals of justice (social, economic and political) expressed in the Preamble.
France	1. Concept of "Republic" 2. Ideals of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity (contained in the Preamble)
Germany	1. Suspension of Fundamental Rights during Emergency
South Africa	1. Election of members of the Rajya Sabha 2. Amendment of the Constitution
Japan	1. Concept of "procedure established by Law"

63. From which of the following countries has the Freedom of Trade feature taken by the Indian Constitution?

- (a) Australia (b) Ireland
(c) USSR (d) Germany

RRB Group-D– 26/08/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a): See the explanation of above question.

64. From which country's constitution has Indian Constitution borrowed the feature of Fundamental Rights?

- (a) Francez (b) Germany
(c) Japan (d) USA

RRB Group-D– 18/09/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d): See the explanation of above question.

65. The section on Fundamental Duties in the Indian Constitution has been adopted from _____.

- (a) USA (b) England
(c) USSR (d) Germany

RRB Group-D– 29/08/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans.(c) : See the explanation of above question.

66. Which country's constitution was considered by the makers of the Constitution of India for importing the provisions of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity?

- (a) Constitution of Canada
(b) Constitution of Australia
(c) Constitution of Ireland
(d) Constitution of France

RRB Group-D– 18/09/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d): See the explanation of above question.

67. In the Constitution of India, principles of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity were borrowed from:

- (a) The Irish constitution
(b) The United States Constitution
(c) The British Constitution
(d) The French Constitution

RRB NTPC 04.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): See the explanation of above question.

68. The concept of directive principles in Indian constitution has been taken from

- (a) Canada (b) USA
(c) Ireland (d) Great Britain

RRB NTPC 04.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): See the explanation of above question.

69. Which foreign constitution is the source of 'The idea of the Rule of Law' of the Indian Constitution ?

- (a) USA (b) UK
(c) Erstwhile USSR (d) Germany

RRB NTPC 23.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): See the explanation of above question.

70. The Parliamentary government concept of the Constitution of India was taken from which country?

- (a) America (b) England
(c) China (d) Ireland

RRB Group-D 30-10-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b): See the explanation of above question.

71. The idea of introducing independence and fraternity in the Constitution of India was inspired by which country?

- (a) France (b) Russia
(c) America (d) Germany

RRB Group-D 22-10-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a): See the explanation of above question.

72. The fundamental duties of the Indian Constitution is taken from the Constitution of which country?
- United Kingdom
 - United States of America
 - Soviet Union
 - Australia

RRB NTPC 02.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): See the explanation of above question.

73. The emergency provisions mentioned in the Indian Constitution are taken from the Constitution of which country?
- United States of America
 - United Kingdom
 - Germany
 - Canada

RRB NTPC 02.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): See the explanation of above question.

3. Articles, Parts and Schedules

74. Article _____ of the Constitution of India has a provision that mandates the reservation of seats for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the House of the People.
- 335
 - 332
 - 330
 - 46

RRB NTPC (State-II) 17/06/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c): Article 330 of the Constitution of India has provision that mandates the reservation of seats for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the House of the People.

75. The Annual Financial Statement, which is presented as a part of budget, is covered under which Article of the Constitution of India?
- Article 115
 - Article 114
 - Article 113
 - Article 112

RRB NTPC (State-II) 15/06/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d): Article-112 of Indian constitution deals with Annual Financial statement, which is presented as a part of budget. This Article of constitution entails that the President shall in respect of every financial year cause to be laid before both the houses of parliament, a statement of the Annual receipts expenditures in this part referred to as the "Annual Financial Statement".

76. The Indian Constitution was the lengthiest Constitution at the time of its adoption which originally had _____ Articles.
- 348
 - 448
 - 444
 - 395

RRB NTPC (State-II) 17/06/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d): The Indian constitution was adopted by the constituent Assembly of India on November 26, 1949 and became effective on January 26, 1950. At the time of adoption, there were 395 Articles and 8 Schedules. But at present there are 448 articles (But 395 in order) and 12 Schedules.

77. Under the provisions of which Article of the Indian Constitution is the President empowered to constitute a Finance Commission at the expiration of every fifth year or at such earlier time as the President considers necessary?

- Article 282
- Article 280
- Article 283
- Article 281

RRB Group-D- 22/09/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b): As per Article 280, Finance Commission shall consist of a chairman and four other members to be appointed by the President. As per the provisions contained in Article 280 of the constitution, the President of India can constitute the finance commission and give its recommendations on the distribution of taxes between the state governments and Union government and also amongst the states themselves.

78. Which of the following schedules of the Indian Constitution describes the number of seats represented in the Council of States from each state and Union Territory?

- Second Schedule
- First Schedule
- Third Schedule
- Fourth Schedule

RRB NTPC (State-II) 17/06/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d): The Indian Constitution is divided into 25 parts and 12 schedules.

4th Schedule— It contains the provision in relation to the allocation of seats for states and Union territories in the Rajya Sabha.

5th Schedule – It contains the provision in relation to the administration and control of scheduled areas as well as oscheduled tribes residing in any state other than the states of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram.

79. As on April 2022, the Indian Constitution contains _____ Articles, with 12 Schedules.
- 448
 - 484
 - 378
 - 336

RRB Group-D- 09/09/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans.(a) : As on April 2022, Indian Constitution- Contains 448 Articles with 12 Schedules.

80. Under which Article of the Indian Constitution is the annual financial statement prepared ?

- Article 130
- Article 140
- Article 101
- Article 112

RRB Group-D- 08/09/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans.(d) :

Article Provision

- 130 – The seat of Supreme Court
- 140 – Ancillary Powers of Supreme Court
- 101 – Vacation of Seats (No Person shall be a member of both Houses of Parliament)
- 112 – Annual Financial Statement.

81. The Constitution of India has parts and schedules.

- 12; 25
- 22; 10
- 10; 22
- 25' 12

RRB Group-D 18-08-2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d): The Indian Constitution is divided into 25 parts and 12 schedules. At the time of adoption of Indian constitution (on November 26, 1949), it contained a preamble, 395 articles in 22 parts and 8 schedules. At present there are 448 Articles and 12 schedules.

82. The Articles of the Indian Constitution are grouped into how many different parts?

- (a) 22 (b) 12
(c) 395 (d) 8

RRB Group-D- 30/09/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans.(a) : See the explanation of above question.

83. According to Constitution of India, which article is not related to Fundamental Rights from following?

- (a) Article 40 (b) Article 25
(c) Article 18 (d) Article 30

RRB Group-D 12-09-2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a): Article 40 of Indian Constitution is related to one of the directive principles of state policy which lays down that the state should undertake necessary steps to organize a Village Panchayat. Article 42 of the Indian Constitution also endows them with such powers and authority that will enable them to function as units of self-Government.

84. The Union Budget also known as Annual Financial Statement (AFS) for a particular financial year is given in which Article of the Indian Constitution?

- (a) Article 134 (b) Article 112
(c) Article 31-C (d) Article 38

RRB Group-D 17-09-2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b): Annual Financial Statement (AFS) for a particular financial year is given in Article 112 of the Indian Constitution. Article 134 deals with the Appellate Jurisdiction of Supreme Court.

As per Article 38 of the Indian Constitution- State to secure a social order for the promotion of the welfare of the people. Article 31C provides for- Saving of laws giving effect to certain directive principles.

85. As on 30th June 2022, how many Schedules are there in the Indian Constitution?

- (a) 22 (b) 395
(c) 8 (d) 12

RRB Group-D 27-09-2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d): Indian Constitution originally had eight schedules, four more schedules were added by different amendments. Hence, as of 30th June 2022, 12 schedules were there in the Indian Constitution.

86. The name of states and union territories of India are mentioned in which schedule of the Constitution?

- (a) First Schedule (b) Second Schedule
(c) Third Schedule (d) Fourth Schedule

RRB NTPC 17.01.2017 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 12.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): The provision of States and Union territories of India are mentioned in the first schedule of the Constitution. Currently, 28 States and 8 Union Territories are there.

87. Which of the following parts of the Indian Constitution belongs to the Union Territories?

- (a) Part- VIII (b) Part- IV
(c) Part- IX (d) Part- VI

RRB JE - 24/05/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a): Part VIII of the Constitution of India provides for the Union Territory and its administrative system mentioned in Articles 239-242.

88. Which part of Indian constitution deals with schedules castes and schedule tribes areas?

- (a) Part-XIV (b) Part-X
(c) Part-III (d) Part-IV

RPF Constable 16.02.2019 (Shift - III)

Ans. (b): Part-X of the Indian Constitution entails the provisions related to Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribes Areas with Article 244-244A.

89. Which article empowers the Indian parliament to include in or exclude caste, race, tribes from the list of Scheduled castes?

- (a) Article 43 (b) Article 341
(c) Article 200 (d) Article 241

RRB NTPC 08.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): The Article 341(2) of the Indian Constitution empowers the Indian parliament to include in or exclude caste, race, and tribes from the list of schedule castes.

Article 342- Scheduled tribes is defined under this article of constitution of India.

Article 43- The state shall endeavour to secure to all workers a living wage and a decent standard of life.

Article 200- Assent of Governor on a bill passed by state legislature.

Article 241- High Courts for Union Territories.

90. How many schedules are there at present in the Indian constitution.

- (a) 8 (b) 25
(c) 10 (d) 12

RPF SI 24.12.2018 (Shift - I)

Ans. (d): India's constitution had 395 articles, 22 parts and 8 schedules at the time of commencement. At present, there are 12 schedules in the Indian Constitution.

91. The forms of oaths of office for a Minister for the Union of India is contained in the:

- (a) Second Schedule (b) Fifth Schedule
(c) Third Schedule (d) First Schedule

RRB NTPC 30.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): Schedule 1 of the Indian Constitution contains the list of States and Union territories and their extent and territorial jurisdictions.

The Second Schedule lists the salaries of officials holding public office for example-Presidents, Judges, Comptroller and Auditor General of India etc.

92. The second schedule of the Indian constitution deals with:

- (a) Allocation of seat in council of state
(b) Salary of President, Governors, Chief Judges, Judges of High court and Supreme Court
(c) Form of oaths and affirmations
(d) List of States & Union Territories

RRB NTPC 15.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): See the explanation of above question.

93. Which part of the Constitution of India contains Fundamental Rights of the citizens of India?

- (a) Part 4 (b) Part 2
(c) Part 1 (d) Part 3

RRB NTPC 30.12.2020 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): Citizens of India have Fundamental Rights under Part III of the Constitution of India. Description of Articles 12-35 is included in Part III.

94. In the context of the Indian Constitution, which of the following is correctly matched?

- (a) Part III-Fundamental Rights
- (b) Part III- Fundamental Duties
- (c) Part III - Directive Principles of State Policy
- (d) Part III - Citizenship

RRB NTPC 19.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): See the explanation of above question.

95. Which of the following subjects comes under the concurrent list?

- (a) Forest
- (b) Police
- (c) Trade
- (d) Defence

RRB NTPC 19.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): There are three type of list

1. Union list - Only Union parliament can make laws on it.
2. State list - Only state legislature can make laws on it (in exceptional cases central legislature can make laws)
3. Concurrent list- Both the Union and States legislatures can make laws on it.

Here some subject which are transferred to concurrent from the state list after - 42nd amendment, 1976.

It transferred five subjects from the state list to the concurrent list:

- Education
- Forests
- Weights & Measures
- Protection of Wild Animals and Birds
- Administration of Justice

96. Under which list is education placed in the Indian Constitution?

- (a) State list
- (b) Concurrent list
- (c) Union list
- (d) Government list

RRB NTPC 08.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 03.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): See the explanation of above question.

97. Article 371-A of the Indian Constitution Provide special status to _____ state.

- (a) Nagaland
- (b) Sikkim
- (c) Assam
- (d) Arunachal Pradesh

RRB NTPC 19.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a):	
Article	Special Status
371	Maharashtra and Gujarat
371A	Nagaland
371B	Assam
371C	Manipur
371D	Andhra Pradesh & Telangana
371E	Establishment of Central University in Andhra Pradesh
371F	Sikkim
371G	Mizoram
371H	Arunachal Pradesh
371I	Goa
371J	Karnataka.

98. Which of the following states has not got the special status under article 371 in part XXI of the Indian constitution, in which some special provisions related to temporary councils and etc.

- (a) Maharashtra
- (b) Andhra Pradesh
- (c) Karnataka
- (d) Himachal Pradesh

RRB NTPC 26.07.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): See the explanation of above question.

99. Article 371A of the Indian Constitution mentions special provisions for which of the following states?

- (a) Jammu and Kashmir
- (b) Nagaland
- (c) Sikkim
- (d) Himachal Pradesh

RRB Group-D 13-12-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b) See the explanation of above question.

100. Which state under Article 371 A has a special status ?

- (a) Puducherry
- (b) Nagaland
- (c) Jammu and Kashmir
- (d) Goa

RRB NTPC 08.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) See the explanation of above question.

101. Which two articles of the constitution of India most clearly expressed the power of judicial review?

- (a) Article 32 and Article 226
- (b) Article 17 and Article 143
- (c) Article 44 and Article 152
- (d) Article 21 and Article 446

RRB NTPC 08.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): Originally, Judicial Review was inserted in Article 13 of Indian Constitution. But indirectly article 226 and 32 also have the power of judicial review as they may provide a constitutional remedy.

Article 32 → Writs issued by Supreme Court.

Article 226 → Writs issued by High Court.

102. The State List contains the subjects of local importance. Which of the following falls under the State List?

- (a) Public Health and Sanitation
- (b) Taxes on income other than agricultural income
- (c) Banking and Insurance
- (d) Corporation tax

RRB NTPC 28.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a)

■ The Union List has a range of subjects under which the Parliament may make laws. This includes foreign affairs, defense, railways, banking, economy, citizenship etc.

■ The State lists contains subjects under which the legislature of a state may make laws in public order, public health, police and sanitation, hospitals and dispensaries etc.

■ The Concurrent List includes subjects that give powers to both the centre and state governments to make laws like education, medical education and universities, criminal law, forests, ports other than major parts etc.

103. How many articles are there in the Constitution of India as of October 2020?

- (a) 495 (b) 448
(c) 398 (d) 395

RRB NTPC 23.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): Original Indian Constitution, when adopted by Constituent Assembly in 1949 had 395 Articles and 22 Parts. Many other articles and three other parts were added to it by subsequent constitutional amendments. As of October 2020, the Indian Constitution had about 448 Articles in 22 Part + 3 Sub Part but in order, 395 Articles and 12 Schedules.

104. How many parts are there in the Constitution of India as of October 2020?

- (a) 25 (b) 22
(c) 24 (d) 23

RRB NTPC 21.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): See the explanation of above question.

105. Which of the following Articles of the constitution refers to the Union Budget as the Annual Financial Statement?

- (a) Article 102 (b) Article 113
(c) Article 112 (d) Article 101

RRB NTPC 31.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c):

Article	Provisions
Article 102	Disqualifications for members of Parliament.
Article 101	Vacation of seats in Parliament.
Article 112	Annual financial statement.
Article 113	Procedure in Parliament with respect to estimates. (Consolidated fund)

106. Which of the following articles provided that an Inter-State Council can be formed by a Presidential Order?

- (a) Article 263 (b) Article 261
(c) Article 264 (d) Article 262

RRB NTPC 31.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a):

Article	Provisions
261	Public Acts, records and Judicial proceedings.
262	Adjudication of disputes relating to waters of Inter-state rivers or river valleys.
263	Provisions with respect to an Inter State Council.
264	Finance Commission Interpretation

107. Under which one of the following Articles of the Constitution of India has an Inter-State Council been constituted for coordinating in inter-state disputes?

- (a) Article 19 (b) Article 263
(c) Article 356 (d) Article 352

RRB NTPC 11.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): See the explanation of above question.

108. Which Article of the Indian Constitution empowers joint sitting of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha under certain circumstances?

- (a) Article 108 (b) Article 75
(c) Article 100 (d) Article 156

RRB NTPC 30.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 09.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): Article 108 of the Indian Constitution provides for Joint sitting of both the houses in certain cases. The joint sitting of the Parliament is called by the President and is presided over by the Speaker or in his absence, by the Deputy speaker of the Lok Sabha or in his absence, the Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.

109. In which year the Article 35A was added to the Indian Constitution?

- (a) 1949 (b) 1954
(c) 1956 (d) 1950

RRB NTPC 29.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): The Article 35A of Indian constitution was added in 1954, which is just an extension of Article 370. It gives the power to the legislature of Jammu and Kashmir to define provisions related to its original residents. After the enactment of Jammu and Kashmir Re-organisation Act the Articles 370 & 35A got eliminated.

110. Which schedule of the Indian Constitution contains the list of states and union territories and their territories?

- (a) 8th (b) 12th
(c) 1st (d) 5th

RRB NTPC 08.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c):

First Schedule of Indian Constitution	It contains the name of States and Union Territories, and their territorial jurisdiction.
Fifth Schedule	It contains provisions in relation to the administration and control of Scheduled areas and Scheduled tribes
Eighth Schedule	It deals with the 22 official languages recognized by the Indian Constitution viz. Assamese, Bengali, Bodo, Dogri (Dongri), Gujarati, Hindi, Kannada, Kashmiri, Konkani, Mathili (Maithili), Malayalam, Manipuri, Marathi, Nepali, Oriya, Punjabi, Sanskrit, Santhali, Sindhi, Tamil, Telugu and Urdu.
Twelfth Schedule	It deals with the provisions that specify the powers, authority and responsibilities of Municipalities. It has 18 matters. Note: This Schedule was added by the 74th Amendment Act of 1992

111. Which community gets special provision for certain services in Article 336?

- (a) Muslim Community
(b) Sikh Community
(c) Hindu Community
(d) Anglo-Indian Community

RRB JE - 25/05/2019 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d): Article-336 provides special provision for the Anglo-Indian Community for certain services. During the first 2 years after the commencement of this Constitution, the members of the Anglo-Indian community would be appointed to the posts in the Union's railway customs, postal and telegraph services on the same basis on which they were made just before 15 August, 1947.

112. The 10th schedule of the Indian Constitution is about which of the following?

- (a) Anti - defection
- (b) Right to privacy
- (c) Universal adult franchise
- (d) Right to education

RRB Group-D 12-11-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a): The 10th schedule (anti-defection) was added to the Indian Constitution by the 52nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1985. Under this, provision has been made for disqualification of MPs and MLAs.

113. Which of the following states does not follow the sixth schedule of the Constitution which deals with the administration and control of tribal areas?

- (a) Assam
- (b) Nagaland
- (c) Meghalaya
- (d) Tripura

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 28.04.2016 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b): The Sixth schedule provides for administration in the tribal areas of the states of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura and Mizoram. The sixth schedule provides for autonomy in the administration of areas through autonomous district councils. These councils are empowered to make laws in respect of areas under their jurisdiction which cover the land, forest cultivation, inheritance, indigenous customs and traditions of tribal's etc. The administration and control of Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh does not come under the sixth schedule.

114. Which of the following states is NOT governed by 6th schedule of Indian Constitution?

- (a) Tripura
- (b) Assam
- (c) Mizoram
- (d) Arunachal Pradesh

RRB NTPC 03.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): See the explanation of above question.

115. The Constitution of India limits (demarcates) the size of the Lok Sabha under which elected members and members - represent the Anglo Indian community who are nominated by the President of India.

- (a) 550 and 2
- (b) 543 and 2
- (c) 541 and 3
- (d) 547 and 3

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 19.01.2017 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a): The Constitution of India limits (demarcates) the size of the Lok Sabha under which 550 elected members and 2 members represent the Anglo-Indian community (Article-331), nominated by the President of India.

Note- In January 2020, the seats reserved for the Anglo-Indians in the Parliament and State Legislatures of India were discontinued by the 104th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2019.

116. Which article of our Constitution says that the speaker will have the final casting vote in the event of equality of votes in the house?

- (a) Article 101
- (b) Article 99
- (c) Article 97
- (d) Article 100

RRB NTPC 18.01.2017 (Shift-II) Stage IInd

Ans. (d):

⇒ 'Article-100' The chairman or speaker or person acting as such, shall not vote in the first instance, but shall have and exercise a casting vote in the case of an equality of votes.

⇒ Article 101 of the Indian Constitution deals with vacation of seats in parliament.

⇒ 'Article - 99' provides that before taking his seat , every member of either House of Parliament shall take oath or affirmation before the President or a person appointed by him.

⇒ 'Article-97' this articles contains provisions related to the salary and allowances of the chairman, deputy Chairman of the parliament.

117. The annual financial statement prepared under Article 112 of the Constitution of India is called

- (a) Public account
- (b) Consolidated account
- (c) Budget
- (d) Revenue Account

RRB NTPC 19.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): The Annual financial statement prepared under Article - 112 of the Indian Constitution is called the Budget. Generally, the Budget includes the list of income and expenditure of revenue. On 7 April 1860, the first budget of the country was presented by James Wilson, Finance Minister of the British government. After Independence, the first budget of the country was presented by first Finance Minister R.K. Shanmukham Chetty on 26 November, 1947.

4. Features of the Constitution & Preamble

118. According to _____, the parliament amended the Constitution (42nd Constitutional Amendment) and inserted 'Secular', 'Socialist', and 'Integrity' in the preamble of the constitution.

- (a) Article 358
- (b) Article 359
- (c) Article 368
- (d) Article 366

RRB Group-D- 26/08/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans.(c) : According to Article 368 the Parliament amended the Constitution (42nd Constitutional Amendment) and inserted the words secular, socialist and integrity in the preamble of the constitution.

119. The word 'secular' was added to the preamble of the Constitution of India in the Amendment Act.

- (a) Seventh
- (b) Forty-Second
- (c) First
- (d) Forty-Fourth

RRB Group-D- 26/08/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans.(b) : The terms Socialist, Secular and Integrity were added to the Preamble of Indian Constitution in 1976 through the 42nd constitutional Amendment. The preamble contains the philosophy on which the Indian constitution has been built.

120. Which Amendment in the Indian Constitution substituted the words 'sovereign democratic republic' with the words 'sovereign socialist secular democratic republic' and 'unity of the Nation' with the words 'unity and integrity of the Nation'?

- (a) 42nd
- (b) 31st
- (c) 53rd
- (d) 64th

RRB Group-D 25-08-2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a): By the 42nd amendment of 1976 the words socialist, secular and integrity were added to Constitution of India. Thus it substituted the nature of Indian state from "sovereign, democratic, republic" to "sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic republic". The 42nd amendment is also known as "mini constitution".

121. The words Socialist, Secular and Integrity were added in the preamble of Indian Constitution by which amendment?

- (a) 52nd (b) 44th
(c) 42nd (d) 72nd

RRB Group-D 19-09-2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c): See the explanation of above question.

122. An introductory statement in a constitution that states the reasons and guiding values of the constitution is called:

- (a) Article (b) Fundamental rights
(c) Preamble (d) Clause

RRB NTPC 08.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): The Preamble is an introductory statement in a constitution which states the reasons and the guiding values of the constitution. The ideals of justice, liberty, equality, fraternity reflect the objectives of the constitution.

123. Kesavananda Bharti Case in 1973 stemmed the question that the Preamble can _____.

- (a) be changed completely
(b) be separated into sections
(c) be amended
(d) not be amended

RRB NTPC 23.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): Keshavananda Bharti Case in 1973 stemmed the question that the Preamble can be amended. This Case has created a history. For the first time, a bench of 13 Judges assembled and sit in its original jurisdiction hearing the writ petition. Result about the Preamble :

- a-** The Preamble to the Constitution of India is a part of Constitution
b- The Preamble is not a source of power nor a source of limitations
c- The Preamble has a significant role to play in the interpretation of statute, also in the interpretation of provisions of the Constitution.

42nd Amendment Act, 1976: After the judgment of the Keshavanand Bharati Case, it was accepted that the Preamble is part of the Constitution. As a part of the Constitution, the Preamble can be amended under Article 368 of the Constitution, but the basic structure of the Preamble can not be amended. As of now, the Preamble has been only amended once through the 42nd Amendment Act, 1976. The term 'Socialist', 'Secular' and 'Integrity' were added to the Preamble through 42nd Amendment Act, 1976.

124. _____ describe(s) India as a secular state.

- (a) The Preamble of the Constitution
(b) Directive Principles of State Policy
(c) Article 44
(d) Article 475

RRB NTPC 09.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): See the explanation of above question.

125. When were the words 'Socialist, Secular and Democratic Republic' added in the Indian Constitution?

- (a) In the 35th Amendment in 1974
(b) In the 42nd Amendment in 1985
(c) In the 44th Amendment in 1978
(d) In the 42nd Amendment in 1976

RRB NTPC 23.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): See the explanation of above question.

126. Which of the following is a right of an Indian citizen due to India's acceptance of secularism?

- (a) Right to follow the religion as per their will/desired (freedom)
(b) Right to express themselves. (Freedom)
(c) Right to speak many languages as desired.
(d) Right to participate in parliamentary discussions. (Freedom)

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 22.04.2016 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a): Due to the acceptance of secularism by India, the Indian citizen has the right (Freedom) to follow religion they wishes. Secular means that the government will not grant recognition or protection to any religion, It will treat all religions equally.

127. Choose the correct statement about India from the following-

- (a) India is a theocratic country.
(b) India is a secular country.
(c) There is a definite state religion in India.
(d) Justice is given only to Indians living in the country.

RRB Group-D 05-10-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b) India is a secular country or it has no official religion. The word 'secular' in the constitution means equal respect and opportunity for all religions. India has been declared a secular state by the Indian Constitution.

128. In the Preamble of the Indian Constitution, the term 'Socialism' derives its inspiration from which of the following?

- (a) French Revolution
(b) German Revolution
(c) American Revolution
(d) Russian Revolution

RRB Group-D 12-12-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d) The term Socialism in the preamble of the Indian Constitution is inspired by the Russian Revolution.

129. In which part of the Indian Constitution, the thought of makers of Constitution is reflected?

- (a) Fundamental Duties
(b) Citizenship
(c) Preamble
(d) Fundamental Rights

RRB Group-D 05-12-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c): The thought of the framers of the Indian Constitution is reflected in the 'Preamble' of Constitution of India'. The language of the Preamble is derived from the 'Constitution of Australia'. The preamble summarizes the entire Constitution.

130. Which part of the Constitution reflects the spirits and ideals of its makers?

- (a) Preamble
- (b) Fundamental Rights
- (c) Directive principles of state policy
- (d) Emergency provision

RRB J.E. -2014

Ans. (a): See the explanation of above question.

131. Which of the following does not indicate the meaning of the word 'Republic' mentioned in the preamble?

- (a) The head of the state is elected directly or indirectly for a certain period.
- (b) Political sovereignty lies in the people and not in one person.
- (c) All government offices are open to every citizen without any discrimination even in the absence of any privileged class.
- (d) At the highest post of the country where the head of state is a hereditary king.

RRB NTPC 07.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): Republic indicates that, any person from the general public can occupy the highest post of the country. In option (d) the word republic does not indicate its meaning. A 'Republic' is a state in which supreme power is held by the people and their elected representatives. It has an elected head of the state rather than a monarch i.e. there is absence of hereditary element. Rest of the options are correct regarding 'Republic'.

132. The word 'Republic' used in the preamble of the Constitution of India indicates.

- (a) That the head of the country is hereditary.
- (b) That the head of the country is the Constitutional ruler.
- (c) That the head of the country is the elected representative.
- (d) None of the above.

RRB J.E. -2014

Ans. (c): See the explanation of above question.

5. The Union and its Territory

133. Who is authorized to alter the boundaries of any State in India?

- (a) Prime Minister of India
- (b) State Legislatures
- (c) Union Minister of Home
- (d) Parliament

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) –16/06/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d): Article 3– of Indian Constitution empowers the Parliament to make law relating to the formation of new states by uniting two or more states or parts of state and alteration of boundaries of the any state of India. The article gives authority to the Parliament to change the area, boundaries or name of existing states in accordance with law.

134. Which of the following Articles of Indian Constitution describes the details for new state formation, alternation of boundaries etc?

- (a) Article 1
- (b) Articles 2
- (c) Article 10
- (d) Article 3

RRB NTPC 07.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): Article 3– Formation of a new state, change in the boundaries of the state, change in the name of existing states, etc.

135. Which is the 29th State of India created in 2014?

- (a) Telangana
- (b) Sikkim
- (c) Jharkhand
- (d) Uttarakhand

RRB NTPC 30.12.2020 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): Telangana was created on 2 June, 2014 from the former districts of north-western Andhra Pradesh increasing the number of states to 29. Its capital is Hyderabad.

Note:- Now there are only 28 states in India as Jammu & Kashmir has been removed from the state list due to abrogation of Article (370) and it has been divided into two Union territories namely Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh. At present, there are 8 Union territories in India.

136. Telangana is the _____ state of India.

- (a) 28th
- (b) 30th
- (c) 27th
- (d) 29th

RRB NTPC 05.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): See the explanation of above question.

137. Which of the following states has been formed recently?

- (a) Andhra Pradesh
- (b) Telangana
- (c) Chhattisgarh
- (d) Jharkhand

RRB Group-D 01-12-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b): See the explanation of above question.

138. What is the number of states, in our country after the creation of Telangana?

- (a) 30
- (b) 29
- (c) 28
- (d) 31

RRB J.E. 2014 (14.12.2014)

Ans. (b): See the explanation of above question.

139. Telangana was formed as a geographical and political entity on 2 June 2014 _____ as state in the Union of India.

- (a) 28th
- (b) 30th
- (c) 27th
- (d) 29th

RRB Group-D 24-10-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d) See the explanation of above question.

140. In which of the following Articles of the Constitution of India is it written that 'India, that is Bharat, shall be a Union of States?'

- (a) Article 4
- (b) Article 2
- (c) Article 3
- (d) Article 1

RRB NTPC 23.07.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): In Article 1 of the Indian Constitution in which it is written that 'India that is Bharat, shall be a Union of States.'

Article 2 states that "Parliament may by law admit into Union or establish, new States on such terms and condition as it thinks fit."

141. The states of Maharashtra and Gujarat were created in
 (a) 1960 (b) 1961
 (c) 1962 (d) 1959

RRB NTPC 16.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): The states of Maharashtra and Gujarat were created in 1960. The states of Maharashtra and Gujarat were divided and given statehood under the Bombay Reorganisation Act on 1 May, 1960. Under this act Bombay was divided into two separate states with one having Gujarati and Kutchi as primary languages while the other having Marathi and Konkani.

142. The states of Chhattisgarh, Uttarkhand and Jharkhand were created in the year
 (a) 2002 (b) 1999
 (c) 2001 (d) 2000

RRB NTPC 11.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): The states of Chhattisgarh, Uttarakhand and Jharkhand were formed on November 1, November 9 and November 15, 2000 respectively. Chhattisgarh was carved out of Madhya Pradesh, Uttarakhand from Uttar Pradesh and Jharkhand from Bihar. It changed the number of Indian states from 25 to 28.

143. Article 35A of the Indian Constitution mentions special provisions for which of the following states?
 (a) Jammu and Kashmir (b) Himachal Pradesh
 (c) Sikkim (d) Nagaland

RRB Group-D 12-12-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a): Article 35-A of the Indian Constitution had mentions a special provision for Jammu and Kashmir. This article empowers the Government of the State of Jammu and Kashmir to define the permanent residents of the state and grant privileges to the permanent residents while this article deprives the residents of other states the right to work or property. According to the current situation, Jammu and Kashmir has been divided into two parts Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh and made Union Territory by abolishing Article 35A and Article 370 related to Jammu and Kashmir.

144. Odisha joined the Union of India as an independent state in ____?
 (a) 1947 (b) 1950
 (c) 1948 (d) 1949

RRB Group-D 25-10-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b): The state of Odisha was established on 1st April 1936. It is on this occasion that April 1 is celebrated as 'Odisha Day'. Later in 1950, Odisha joined the Union of India as an independent state. After independence, Sardar Patel, the architect of Indian unity brought about the merger of the Odisha princely states with the Union of India.

145. Which of the following state has become the part of India in 1949?
 (a) Sikkim (b) Meghalaya
 (c) Manipur (d) Tripura

RRB Group-D 23-10-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d): After independence, Tripura became a part of India in the year 1949 and on 1 July 1963 AD it was made a Union Territory, later on 21 January, 1972 AD it was given full state status.

146. ____ was formed on January 21, 1972.

- (a) Telangana (b) Odisha
 (c) Meghalaya (d) Goa

RRB Group-D 22-10-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c): State	Formation
Meghalaya	21 January, 1972
Telangana	2 June, 2014
Odisha	26 January, 1950
Goa	30 May, 1987

147. When did Sikkim become a state of India?

- (a) 1975 (b) 1973
 (c) 1972 (d) 1950

RRB NTPC 03.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): Sikkim was conferred the status of an associate state of Indian Union in 1975 by the 35th Constitutional Amendment 1974, while Sikkim was granted full statehood by the 36th Constitutional Amendment 1975. In a special referendum held in 1975, more than 97 percent of the electorate voted for the merger of Sikkim with India. Sikkim became the 22nd state of India on May 16, 1975.

148. In which year Goa was given the option to merge with Maharashtra?

- (a) 1963 (b) 1967
 (c) 1959 (d) 1958

RRB NTPC 18.01.2017 (Shift-II) Stage IInd

Ans. (b): The Goa Opinion Poll was conducted on 16 January 1967, during the tenure of Smt. Indira Gandhi. This was the first opinion poll against Goa's accession to Maharashtra. The people of Goa voted against the merger and Goa continued to be a Union Territory. Subsequently, in 1987 Goa became a full-fledged state within the Indian Union.

6. Citizenship

149. As per the Article 7 of the Constitution of India, any person who has after the ____ migrated from the territory of India to the territory now included in Pakistan shall not be deemed to be a citizen of India.

- (a) 1st of March 1947 (b) 19th of July 1947
 (c) 18th of August 1947 (d) 1st of April 1947

RRB NTPC (State-II) 17/06/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a): As per the Article 7 of the Constitution of India, any person who has after the 1 March, 1947 migrated from the territory of India to the territory now included in Pakistan shall not be deemed to be a citizen of India.

150. As per Article 6 (b)(i) of the Constitution of India, every person has a right to citizenship of India, if he/she migrated from Pakistan before the ____ and he /she has ordinarily been resident in the territory of India since the date of his/her migration.

- (a) 19 July 1948 (b) 18 July 1949
 (c) 17 June 1947 (d) 18 August 1947

RRB NTPC (State-II) 17/06/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a): As per Article 6(b) (i) of the Constitution of India, every person has Right to Citizenship of India, if he/she migrated from Pakistan before the 19 July 1948 and he/she has ordinarily been resident in the territory of India since the date of his/her migration.

151. A person can acquire Indian citizenship by naturalization if the person is ordinarily a resident of India for ——— years.

- (a) 9 (b) 15
(c) 5 (d) 12

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) –16/06/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d): Citizenship of India by naturalization can be acquired by a foreigner (not illegal migrant) who is ordinarily resident in India for twelve years (throughout the period of twelve months immediately preceding the date of application and for eleven years in the aggregate fourteen years preceding the twelve months).

152. Articles 5 to 11 of the Constitution of India deals with the :

- (a) Citizenship (b) Fundamental Duties
(c) Indian Union (d) Fundamental Rights

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) –12/06/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a):		
Part	Article	Provision
Part-1	1 to 4	The Union and its territories
Part - 2	5 to 11	Citizenship
Part - 3	12 to 35	Fundamental Right
Part - 4	36 to 51	Directive Principles of state policy
Part-4 (A)	51 (A)	Fundamental Duties

153. Since the commencement of the Constitution, which act has provisions relating to citizenship and loss of citizenship?

- (a) Citizenship Act, 1950
(b) Citizenship Act, 1952
(c) Citizenship Act, 1955
(d) Citizenship Act, 1954

RRB NTPC 11.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): In the beginning of the Constitution, the provisions related to Citizenship are given in Articles 5 to 11 in Part-II of the Constitution of India. The relevant Indian law is the citizenship act 1955, which was amended by the Citizenship (Amendment) Act 1986, the Citizenship (Amendment) Act 1992, the Citizenship (Amendment) Act 2003 by the President of India on 7 January 2004.

154. Which of the following mentions Part-II of the Indian Constitution?

- (a) Citizenship
(b) Fundamental Rights
(c) Preamble
(d) Union and its territories

RRB Group-D 05-12-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a) See the explanation of above question.

155. Which of the following is not a condition of obtaining citizenship of India?

- (a) Birth
(b) Dynasty
(c) Property acquisition
(d) Naturalization/ Indigenization

RRB J.E. -2014

Ans. (c): The Citizenship Act, 1955 lays down 5 conditions for obtaining citizenship-

- (i) It can be on the basis of birth
(ii) Hereditary
(iii) Registration,
(iv) Naturalization
(v) Incorporation of Territory

While there is no provision of citizenship from property acquisition.

7. Fundamental Rights

156. Which article of the Constitution of India covers 'Right to Life'?

- (a) Article 20 (b) Article 34
(c) Article 32 (d) Article 21

RRB Group-D 23-08-2022 (Shift-I)

RRB NTPC 27.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 08.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): 'Right to life' is included in Article-21 of Part III of the Indian constitution. According to Article-21 of the Indian constitution, No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law from time to time many rights have been included under Article 21 (By the Hon'ble Courts). After interpretation, some rights under Article 21 are Court explained article 21. It includes many rights. Like Right to health and human dignity, decent, privacy, livelihood, shelter, education, free legal aid, against inhumane treatment, travel abroad, emergency medical aid, reputation, employment, sleep, electricity etc.

157. In which year Article 21-A has been included through the 86th Amendment of the Constitution of India, under which the provision of free and compulsory education for all children between the age of 6 to 14 years is considered as a fundamental right?

- (a) 2002 (b) 2008
(c) 2010 (d) 2004

RRB NTPC 04.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 06.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): 86th Amendment Act of 2002 via Article 21A (Part III) seeks to make free and compulsory education a Fundamental Right for all children in the age group 6-14 years. The 86th CAA added the same provision in Fundamental duty as 11th Fundamental duty and in DPSP's substitutes Article 45 as well.

158. The Right to Education in the Indian Constitution was added by introducing a new Article in the Chapter on Fundamental Rights in 2002 by the 86th Constitutional Amendment.

- (a) 19A (b) 25A
(c) 21A (d) 23A

RRB Group-D 25-08-2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c): See the explanation of above question.

159. By which of the following amendments was the Right to Education included in the Indian Constitution?

- (a) 87 (b) 86
(c) 85 (d) 83

RRB Group-D 24-08-2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b): See the explanation of above question.

160. Which Article of the Constitution of India deals with right to education?

- (a) Article 21A (b) Article 18
(c) Article 19 (d) Article 22

RRB Group-D- 16/09/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a): See the explanation of above question.

161. By the 86th Amendment Act, which of the following rights has been included in the list of Fundamental Rights as part of the Right to Freedom by adding Article 21(A) in Constitution of India.

- (a) Right to education
(b) Right to assemble peaceably and without arms
(c) Right to practice any profession, or to carry on any occupation, trade or business
(d) Right to protection against arrest and detention in certain cases

RRB Group-D- 20/09/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a): See the explanation of above question.

162. According to the Constitution of India, free and compulsory education to children is mandatory up to the age of:

- (a) 14 years (b) 6 years
(c) 10 years (d) 18 years

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) -13/06/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a): See the explanation of above question.

163. As per the Constitution of India, every person who is arrested and detained in custody shall be produced before the nearest magistrate within a period of _____ hours of such arrest, excluding the time necessary for the journey from the place of arrest to the court of the magistrate

- (a) 36 (b) 12
(c) 10 (d) 24

RRB NTPC 22.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): Article 22 (2) of Indian Constitution states that every person who is arrested and detained in custody shall be produced before the nearest magistrate within a period of 24 hours of such arrest excluding the time necessary for the journey from the place of arrest to court of the magistrate and no such person shall be detained in custody beyond the said period without the authority of a magistrate.

164. The Right to Free and Compulsory Education Act was passed by Parliament in the Year

- (a) 2011 (b) 2006
(c) 2009 (d) 2010

RRB NTPC 04.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): The Right to Free and Compulsory Education Act was passed by Parliament in year 2009. In India the Right to Education is mentioned in Article 21(A) of Indian constitution.

165. Which of the following fundamental rights is NOT guaranteed by the Constitution of India?

- (a) Right to freedom
(b) Right to freedom of religion
(c) Right to equality
(d) Right to profession

RRB NTPC 22.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): The Constitution of India provides its citizens the right to practice any occupation and profession as per Article 19(g). But, it doesn't guarantee the right to profession.

166. The idea of passing fundamental rights in the Constitution of India was inspired by the Constitution of which country?

- (a) Canada (b) Australia
(c) England (d) America

RRB Group-D 05-12-2018 (Shift-III)

RRB Group-D 16-10-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d) The idea of fundamental rights in the Indian Constitution is derived from the Constitution of America. Fundamental rights are those which are given to the citizens by the Constitution, being fundamental and essential for the living of a person. The fundamental rights in the Indian Constitution are described in Article 12 to 35 in Part-III of the Constitution. In the original Constitution, 7 fundamental rights were given, but by the 44th Constitutional Amendment in 1978, The right to property described in Article - 31 and 19(f) have been declared a legal right under article 300 (a). Fundamental Rights are the basic human rights enshrined in the Constitution of India which are guaranteed to all citizens.

167. Which of the following is NOT a fundamental right in the Constitution of India?

- (a) Right to Freedom
(b) Right to Acquire Property
(c) Right to Constitutional Remedies
(d) Right to Equality

RRB Group-D 14-09-2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b): See the explanation of above question.

168. In which part of the Indian Constitution are the Fundamental Rights explained?

- (a) Part IV (b) Part III
(c) Part V (d) Part VI

RRB Group-D 11-10-2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b): See the explanation of above question.

169. Fundamental Rights are described from Article 12 to _____ in the Indian Constitution.

- (a) Article 38 (b) Article 42
(c) Article 40 (d) Article 35

RRB Group-D- 29/08/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans.(d) : See the explanation of above question.

170. Which Articles of the Indian Constitution has provisions about the Fundamental Rights in the Constitution?

- (a) Articles 52 to 78 (b) Articles 12 to 35
(c) Articles 5 to 11 (d) Articles 36 to 51

RRB Group-D- 22/09/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b): See the explanation of above question.

171. Most of the fundamental rights are included in the Article from our Constitution-
- (a) 1 to 10 (b) 12 to 35
(c) 36 to 51 (d) 112 to 135

RRB NTPC 07.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): See the explanation of above question.

172. Part-3 of Indian Constitution deals with which subjects?
- (a) Citizenship
(b) Union and its provinces
(c) Fundamental rights
(d) Preamble

RRB Group-D 05-12-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c): See the explanation of above question.

173. In India, What is age allowed to get factory employment?
- (a) 14 years (b) 16 years
(c) 18 years (d) 21 years

RRB J.E. -2014

Ans. (a): In India, an age permitted to get employment in a factory is 14 years. Under Article-24 of the Fundamental Rights of the Indian Constitution, no child below the age of fourteen years shall be employed to work in any factory or mine or in any other hazardous employment.

174. The right to privacy is mentioned under which part of the Indian Constitution?
- (a) Part III (b) Part I
(c) Part II (d) Part IV

RRB Group-D 06-12-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a): In Part-III (Fundamental Rights) of the Indian Constitution, the right to life and personal liberty has been considered a fundamental right under Article-21. In August 2017, 9 judges of Constitutional bench of the Supreme Court unanimously declared that the right to privacy is a Fundamental right.

175. The right to privacy is an integral part of which of the following sections of the Constitution of India?
- (a) Fundamental Duties
(b) Directive Principles
(c) Citizenship
(d) Fundamental Rights

RRB Group-D 25-09-2018 (Shift-II)

RRB Group-D 31-10-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d): See the explanation of above question.

176. Which part of Indian Constitution gives the state the right to make special provisions for children, Women, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes?
- (a) Part III (b) Part I
(c) Part V (d) Part VI

RRB Group-D 26-10-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a): According to Article 15(3) of Part-III of the Indian Constitution, the state gives the power of special provision for women and children. Article 15(4) gives the state the power of special provision for schedule castes and tribes.

177. In which year was the Right to Education Act (RTE) implemented in India?

- (a) 2012 (b) 2009
(c) 2015 (d) 2000

RRB Group-D 10-10-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (*) The Right to Education Act (RTE) in India was passed in 2009 and was implemented from 1 April, 2010 across the country. Under this, provision of free and compulsory education has been made for all children between 6-14 years of Age.

178. Which of the following was not a fundamental right of an Indian citizen?

- (a) Right to equality
(b) Right to privacy
(c) Right to life
(d) Right against exploitation

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 22.04.2016 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b): The Indian citizen's right to privacy was not a fundamental right. In 2017, a nine - judge's Constitutional bench of the Supreme Court termed the right to privacy as a fundamental right and stated that right to privacy is part of the right to life and freedom of the person given under Article 21 of the Constitution.

179. According to the Constitution of India, which one of the following is not a fundamental right?

- (a) Right to Freedom
(b) Right to life and personal liberty
(c) Right to Equality
(d) Right to protect the country

RRB NTPC 09.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): According to the Constitution of India, 'the right to protect the country' is not a fundamental right but it is a fundamental duty.

180. Which one of the following fundamental rights is available to both the citizens of India and the foreigner?

- (a) Prohibition of discrimination on the basis of religion, race, gender, caste or place of birth (Article-15)
(b) Equality of opportunity in the matter of public employment (Article-16)
(c) Preservation of language script and culture of minorities (Article-29)
(d) Freedom to manage religious matters (Article-26)

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 30.04.2016 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d): Freedom to manage religious matters (Article-26) is available to both the citizens of India and the foreigners. The other three fundamental rights in given option are available only to Indian citizens.

181. Which of the following is a political right?

- (a) Right to vote
(b) Freedom to form associations
(c) Freedom of thought and expression
(d) Right to religious freedom

RRB Group-D- 18/09/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a): The 'right to vote' in India is a political right.

182. The protection of interests of minorities under the Constitution of India lies under ____.

- (a) Article 20 (b) Article 29
(c) Article 15 (d) Article 16

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) 14/06/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b): Article 29 of the Indian Constitution deals with the protection of interests of minorities. It provides that any section of the citizens residing in any part of India or any part thereof having a distinct language, script or culture of its own shall have the right to conserve the same.

183. Which Article of the Indian Constitution is related with protection in respect of conviction for offences?

- (a) 19 (b) 21
(c) 18 (d) 20

RRB NTPC (State-II) 17/06/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d): As per the Article 20 of the Indian constitution, no person shall be prosecuted and punished for the same offence more than once and no person accused of any offence shall be compelled to be a witness against himself.

184. The prohibition of human trafficking has been laid under ____ in the Indian Constitution.

- (a) Article 21 (b) Article 22
(c) Article 24 (d) Article 23

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) 16/06/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d): Article 23 of Indian constitution provides, the prohibition of human trafficking, beggary and other similar forms of forced labour and any contravention of this provision shall be an offence punishable in accordance with the law.

185. of the constitution of India deals with the prohibition of trafficking in human beings and forced labour.

- (a) Article 26 (b) Article 28
(c) Article 23 (d) Article 21

RRB Group-D 12-09-2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c): See the explanation of above question.

186. Which Articles of the Indian Constitution are related with the Right against Exploitation?

- (a) 23 to 24 (b) 14 to 18
(c) 25 to 28 (d) 19 to 22

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) 15/06/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a): The right against Exploitation is enshrined in Articles 23 and 24 of Indian constitution. These are the fundamental rights that guarantee every citizen protection from any form of forced labour and also prohibit the employment of children in factories. Article 23 forbids any form of exploitation and Article 24 says that no child below the age of 14 years shall be employed to work in any factory or mine or engaged in any other hazardous employment.

187. _____ of the Constitution of India provides that no discrimination can be made against a citizen on grounds only of race, religion, caste, or place of birth or any of them.

- (a) Article 16 (b) Article 19
(c) Article 17 (d) Article 15

RRB NTPC (State-II) 17/06/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d): Article 15 of the Constitution of India provides that no discrimination can be made against a citizen on grounds of race, religion, caste, or place of birth or any of them.

188. Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth, has been laid under ____ of the Fundamental Rights in the Constitution of India.

- (a) Article 16 (b) Article 17
(c) Article 15 (d) Article 14

RRB Group-D– 18/09/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans.(c) : See the explanation of above question.

189. Which Article of the constitution of India says that 'No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law'?

- (a) Article 23 (b) Article 24
(c) Article 21 (d) Article 22

RRB Group-D– 02/09/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c): In Indian Constitution according to Article 21, 'No person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law'. This Fundamental Right is available to every Person, Citizens and Foreigners alike. Article 21 is a fundamental right and is included in part-III of constitution.

190. Which of the following fundamental rights is mentioned in Article 32 of the Indian Constitution?

- (a) Right to Constitutional Remedies
(b) Right to Freedom
(c) Right to Property
(d) Right to Equality

RRB Group-D– 13/09/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a): The Right to constitutional remedy has been acknowledged as a fundamental right in all legal systems historically. Under Article 32 of the Indian constitution, every citizen of India has been given the right to seek constitutional remedy from the Supreme Court if they have been deprived of their fundamental rights.

191. Which of the following falls under the Right to Constitutional Remedies?

- (a) Freedom of conscience and free profession, practice and propagation of religion
(b) The right to move the Supreme Court by appropriate proceedings for the enforcement of the rights conferred by Part III is guaranteed
(c) Right to education
(d) Equality of opportunity in public employment

RRB Group-D 17-09-2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b): See the explanation of above question.

192. What does the right to Constitutional Remedies mean?

- (a) All linguistic and religious minorities can set up their own education institutions.
(b) If any citizen feels that the fundamental rights have been violated by the State, then they can move to the court.

- (c) Any person has the right to move freely and live anywhere in India.
- (d) Each and every person is equal before the law, which means everyone will receive the same protection as per the laws of the country.

RRB Group-D– 13/09/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b): Part III of the Constitution provides for legal remedies for the protection of these rights against their violation by the state or other institution/individuals. The right to Constitutional Remedies gives the citizens the right to approach the Supreme Court or the High Court to get any fundamental right restored in case they are violated. Dr. Ambedkar considered the Right to Constitutional Remedies as the 'heart and soul of the Constitution'.

193. Which of the following Fundamental Rights stands violated in a hypothetical situation where an officer of the armed forces is not promoted because she is a woman?

- (a) Right to Constitutional Remedies
- (b) Right to Equality
- (c) Right against Exploitation
- (d) Right to Freedom

RRB Group-D– 05/09/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b): Right to Equality is the Fundamental Right and it stands violated in a hypothetical situation when an officer of armed forces is not promoted because she is a woman. Article 14 states that the state shall not deny to any person equality before the law or equal protection of laws

194. Article 15 of the Indian Constitution relates to the _____.

- (a) Right to Freedom
- (b) Right to Equality
- (c) Right to Education
- (d) Right against Exploitation

RRB Group-D– 05/09/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b): Article 15 of the Indian Constitution relates to the Right to Equality.

195. In July 2022, the Supreme Court of India gave an order giving more power to the right to be forgotten, which has been acknowledged as a fact of the right to privacy by the top court in its 2017 landmark judgment; the new order is related to _____.

- (a) medical history
- (b) print media
- (c) phone calls
- (d) search engines and internet

RRB Group-D– 02/09/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d): On 18th July 2022, the Supreme Court of India gave an order giving more power to the right to be forgotten, which has been acknowledged as a fact of the right to privacy by the top court in its 2017 landmark judgment, the new order is related to 'search engines and internet'. Recognizing 'Right to be forgotten as part of right to privacy, the Supreme Court ordered its registry to work out a mechanism to remove personal details of litigants entangled in matrimonial litigation.

196. According to Article 24 of the Constitution of India which deals with the Right against Exploitation, what is the minimum age fixed by the government to work in a factory or mine?

- (a) 18 years
- (b) 16 years
- (c) 21 years
- (d) 14 years

RRB Group-D– 26/08/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d): Article 24 is related to the Prohibition of employment of children in factories, etc.

It says that 'No child below the age of fourteen years shall be employed to work in any factory or mine or engaged in any other hazardous employment.'

197. Which of the following Articles of the Indian Constitution says that no child below the age of fourteen years shall be employed to work in any factory or mine or engaged in any other hazardous employment?

- (a) Article 24
- (b) Article 25
- (c) Article 27
- (d) Article 26

RRB Group-D 07-10-2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a): See the explanation of above question.

198. According to the Constitution of India, the 'Protection of life and personal liberty' is a part of which Fundamental Right from the following?

- (a) Right against Exploitation
- (b) Right to Freedom
- (c) Right to Equality
- (d) Right to constitutional Remedies

RRB Group-D 29-09-2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b): Protection of life and personal liberty is the part of right to freedom under the fundamental rights.

199. The right to privacy which was recognised as a Fundamental Right by the Supreme Court in the landmark case 'Justice K.S. Puttaswamy (Retd.) Vs. Union of India 2017', emerges primarily from _____ of the Constitution of India.

- (a) Article 18
- (b) Article 19
- (c) Article 21
- (d) Article 20

RRB Group-D– 18/09/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c): The right to privacy is protected as an intrinsic part of the Right to Life and Personal Liberty under article 21 and as a part of the freedom guaranteed by part-III of the constitution. The Nine Judge Bench in this case unanimously reaffirmed the right to privacy as a fundamental right under the Constitution of India. The court held that the right to privacy was integral to freedom guaranteed across fundamental rights.

200. Which Article of the Constitution of India prohibits discrimination on the grounds of religion ?

- (a) Article 14
- (b) Article 17
- (c) Article 16
- (d) Article 15

RRB Group-D– 08/09/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans.(d) : Article 15 of the constitution of India prohibits discrimination on the grounds of religion.

201. Which of the following is NOT included under the right of freedom in the Constitution of India ?

- (a) To assemble peaceably and without arms
- (b) To move freely throughout the territory of India
- (c) The freedom of speech and expression
- (d) To promote one's religion throughout the territory of India

RRB Group-D- 09/09/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans.(d) : The Right to freedom guarantees freedom for citizens to live a life of dignity. Other six freedoms guaranteed by the right to freedom are-

1. Speech and expression
2. Assembly
3. Form Association
4. Free Movement or Freedom of liberty
5. Right of Residence
6. Right of Profession

202. Select the correct group of fundamental rights provided by the Constitution of India from the given alternatives.

- A. Right to equality
- B. Right to freedom of religion
- C. Right to financial support for higher and professional education
- D. Right to constitutional remedies
- E. Right to paternal properties

- (a) B, D and E
- (b) C, D and E
- (c) A, B and D
- (d) A, C and E

RRB Group-D- 30/09/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans.(c) : Among the given options, the right mentioned incorrect because rights mentioned in option (C) & (E) are not mentioned in Indian Constitution. Hence option (c) is the correct option.

203. Preventive detention is a part of which Article of Indian Constitution?

- (a) 25
- (b) 22
- (c) 28
- (d) 26

RRB Group-D 30-08-2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b): Preventive detention refers to taking into custody an individual who has not committed a crime yet but the authorities believe him to be a threat to law and order. It is provided under Article 22 of the constitution. Article 22 also provides exhaustive procedural safeguards with respect to preventive detention.

204. Which of the following was declared a Fundamental Right in 2017 by the Supreme Court of India?

- (a) Right to Freedom of Religion
- (b) Right to Constitutional Remedies
- (c) Right to Privacy
- (d) Right against Exploitation

RRB Group-D 30-08-2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c): Justice K.S. Puttaswamy (Retd.) & Anr. Vs. Union of India & Ors (2017), also known as the Right to Privacy verdict, is a landmark decision of the Supreme Court of India, which holds that the right to privacy is protected as a fundamental right under Articles 14, 19 and 21 of the constitution of India.

205. Article 29 of the Indian Constitution provides which of the following rights?

- (a) Security in relation to conviction of crime
- (b) Illegal purchase - sale prohibition in mankind
- (c) Protection of interests of minorities.
- (d) Prohibition of tax on religious grounds.

RRB NTPC 18.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): In part-3 of Indian Constitution, rights related to culture and education have been given in Article - 29 and Article - 30 under fundamental rights. In Article - 29 provides for the protection of the interests of the minorities.

206. Which of the following article of the Indian constitution deals with the protection of the interest of minorities?

- (a) Article 20
- (b) Article 20A
- (c) Article 24
- (d) Article 29

RRB NTPC 01.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): See the explanation of above question.

207. Which article of the Indian Constitution deals with the protection of interests of minorities?

- (a) Article 29
- (b) Article 26
- (c) Article 28
- (d) Article 27

RRB NTPC 22.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): Article 29– Protection of interests of minorities.

Article 26– Freedom to manage religious affairs subject to public order.

Article 27–Freedom as to payment of taxes for promotion of any particular religion.

Article 28–Freedom as to attendance at religious instruction or religious worship in certain educational institutions.

208. Which of the following articles in the Constitution of India explains the 'Right to education'?"

- (a) Article-12
- (b) Article-5
- (c) Article-23
- (d) Article-21A

RRB NTPC 18.01.2017 (Shift-III) Stage IInd

Ans. (d): Article-21A of the Constitution of India explains the 'Right to education'. The state will provide free and compulsory education to all children between the ages of 6 to 14 years in such manner as the state may, by law determines.

209. Article 21 A of the Indian Constitution deals with which of the following?

- (a) Freedom to manage religious affairs
- (b) Protection of life and personal liberty
- (c) Protection of interests of minorities
- (d) Right to education

RRB JE - 26/06/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d): See the explanation of above question.

210. Which of the following Right is mentioned in Article-21(A) of Indian Constitution?

- (a) Right to education
- (b) Right to Information
- (c) Public Representation
- (d) Right to freedom of religion

RRB NTPC 02.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): See the explanation of above question.

- 211. Under which article of Indian Constitution is the right to hoist the national flag-**
 (a) Article 18 (1) (b) Article 19 (1)
 (c) Article 20 (1) (d) Article 21 (1)

RRB Group-D 02-11-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b) Article 19(1)(a) of the Indian Constitution guarantees 6 rights to all citizens, they are-

- (i) Right to freedom of speech and expression.
- (ii) Right to assemble peacefully and without arms.
- (iii) Right to form congregation or association.
- (iv) Right to seamless transmission everywhere in the territory of India.

- (v) Right to reside and settle in any part of the territory of India
- (vi) The right to carry on any profession, trade or business.

Under Article 19 (1)(a) freedom of speech and expression, the right to hoist the national flag is inherent.

- 212. Which of the following Articles of the Constitution of India guarantees the protection of certain rights regarding that freedom of speech**
 (a) Article 14 (b) Article 21
 (c) Article 19 (d) Article 22

RRB NTPC 26.07.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): See the explanation of above question.

- 213. To which is Article 17 of the Indian Constitution related?**
 (a) Abolition of untouchability
 (b) Right to Education
 (c) Equality before Law
 (d) Abolition of titles

RRB JE - 01/06/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a): Article 17 of the Indian Constitution is related to Abolition of untouchability. The following provisions on Fundamental rights ensure civil equality-

- A. Equality before law (Article - 14)
- B. Prohibition of discrimination on the basis of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth. (Article - 15)
- C. Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment. (Article - 16)
- D. End of untouchability (Article - 17)
- E. End of titles (Article - 18)

- 214. Which article of the constitution of India deals with the abolition of untouchability?**
 (a) Article 18 (b) Article 17
 (c) Article 19 (d) Article 16

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) 15/06/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b): See the explanation of above question.

- 215. Article 17 of the Indian Constitution enforces the:**
 (a) Abolition of the practice of untouchability.
 (b) Right to freedom of religion
 (c) Right to education
 (d) Joint sitting of both houses in certain cases.

RRB NTPC 15.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): See the explanation of above question.

- 216. Which one of the following articles of the Constitution gives us the right to equality?**
 (a) Article - 368 (b) Article 14-18
 (c) Article - 32 (d) Article 23-24

RRB JE - 25/05/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b): See the explanation of above question.

- 217. Protection of life and personal liberty has been included in the _____ Article of the Constitution of India.**
 (a) 21 (b) 19
 (c) 22 (d) 20

RRB JE - 29/05/2019 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a): Article 21-Protection of life and personal liberty- No person shall be denied the right to life and personal liberty except according to the procedure established by law.

Article 19- Freedom of speech and expression

Article 22- Protection against arrest and preventive detention in certain cases.

Article 20- Protection in relation of conviction for offences.

- 218. Article 21 of Indian Constitution deals with:**
 (a) cultural and educational rights
 (b) protection of life and personal liberty
 (c) right to constitutional remedies
 (d) right to equality

RRB Group-D 07-10-2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b): See the explanation of above question.

- 219. Which Article deals with protection of life and personal liberty?**
 (a) Article 12 (b) Article 22
 (c) Article 21 (d) Article 31

RRB Group-D 18-08-2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c): See the explanation of above question.

- 220. According to the Constitution, under which article is the protection of life and personal liberty granted?**
 (a) Article-20 (b) Article-21
 (c) Article-22 (d) Article-23

RRB NTPC 16.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): See the explanation of above question.

- 221. What is writ of Mandamus?**
 (a) Settled
 (b) To get a government body to perform its duties
 (c) Presenting the person in court
 (d) Demanding the conclusion of the hearing

RRB NTPC 11.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): The Supreme Court of India is the guarantor of the fundamental rights of the citizens. For that, it can issue five kinds of writs for enforcing the fundamental rights of the citizens. The five types of writs are:

- 1. Habeas Corpus
- 2. Mandamus
- 3. Prohibition
- 4. Certiorari
- 5. Quo-Warranto

The literal meaning of the word mandamus is 'to command'. This prerogative remedy of mandamus is used for enforcing the performance of public duties by public authorities of all kinds.

222. Under which article is High court issues writ in India.

- (a) Article 131 (b) Article 32
(c) Article 226 (d) Article 143

RPF SI 12.01.2019 (Shift - III)

Ans. (c): Article 226 of the constitution empowers high court to issue writs for the enforcement of the fundamental rights of the citizens of India

223. Who said that the right to constitutional remedies is the 'heart and soul of the constitution'?

- (a) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
(b) Dr. BR Ambedkar
(c) Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose
(d) Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru

RRB NTPC 02.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): Citizens have the right to seek justice from the High Court or Supreme Court in case if there is any violation of these rights. This is stated under the Right to Constitutional Remedies. The judiciary must provide simple, cheap and speedy judgements. Hence, the Father of our Constitution, B.R. Ambedkar called the right to constitutional remedies as the heart and soul of the Constitution.

224. Which of the following is NOT a fundamental right as per the constitution of India?

- (a) Right to Constitutional Remedies
(b) Equal Justice and Free Legal Aid
(c) Freedom of Speech and Expression
(d) Right of Equality

RRB NTPC 04.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 13.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): There are six fundamental rights recognised by the Indian Constitution:

1. Right to equality (Articles. 14-18)
2. Right to freedom (Articles. 19-22)
3. Right against exploitation (Articles. 23-24)
4. Right to freedom of religion (Articles. 25-28)
5. Cultural and Educational Rights of minorities (Articles. 29-30), and
6. Right to Constitutional Remedies (Article. 32)

• Equal justice and free legal aid is enshrined in article 39A of DPSPs (directive principles of state policy).

225. Under which articles of the Constitution of India is the Right of Equality mentioned?

- (a) Article 14-18 (b) Article 23-24
(c) Article 25-28 (d) Article 19-22

RRB NTPC 29.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): See the explanation of above question

226. Which of the following fundamental rights is not included in the fundamental rights described in the Constitution of India?

- (a) Right to privacy (b) Right to equality
(c) Right to property (d) Right to speech

RRB Group-D 22-10-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c): See the explanation of above question.

227. What does the writ 'Habeas-Corpus' in the Indian Judicial system literally mean?

- (a) To be certified
(b) What is your authority
(c) We command
(d) You shall have the body

RRB NTPC 23.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): The meaning of Habeas Corpus is to bring the body or to present the prisoner in front of the court. Through this writ the court may ask to present prisoner in front of it, and may investigate about the legal basis of the detention of the person. If there was no any legal basis for the detention of the person he/she is set to be free. This writ i.e. Habeas corpus alongwith other writs like Mandamus, Certiorari, Quo-warranto and prohibition can issued by the Supreme Court & High Courts through Articles 32 & 226 of the Indian Constitution respectively.

228. In the cases of the Fundamental Rights violations, the Supreme Court of India can be directly petitioned under which of the following Articles of the Constitution of India?

- (a) Article 33 (b) Article 34
(c) Article 35 (d) Article 32

RRB Group-D 07-10-2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d): See the explanation of above question.

229. The Supreme Court and High Courts have power to issue writs in the nature of habeas corpus, quo Warranto, mandamus, certiorari, prohibition etc., under _____.

- (a) Articles 226 and 32, respectively
(b) Articles 42 and 26, respectively
(c) Articles 32 and 226, respectively
(d) Articles 26 and 42, respectively

RRB Group-D- 15/09/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c): See the explanation of above question.

230. Name the writ under which the court orders that the arrested person should be presented before it or can order to set free an arrested person if the manner or grounds of arrest are not lawful or satisfactory.

- (a) Certiorari (b) Quo Warranto
(c) Mandamus (d) Habeas Corpus

RRB NTPC 20.01.12021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): See the explanation of above question.

231. Which of the following is described as the soul of the constitution of India?

- (a) Directive principles of state policy
(b) Lok Sabha
(c) Fundamental Rights
(d) Rajya Sabha

RRB NTPC 01.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): In general Preamble is called the 'soul of constitution' because wherever there arises any doubt in interpretation of constitution, matter is decided in light of Preamble. However B.R. Ambedkar had said that Article 32 which falls under part III of the constitution that includes fundamental rights of individuals is the heart and soul of the Constitution of India.

232. Which article of the Indian Constitution guarantees 'equality of opportunity' in the matters of public employment?

- (a) Article 16 (b) Article 18
(c) Article 15 (d) Article 17

RRB NTPC 17.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): Article 16 was debated on 30th November 1948. It provided for equality of opportunity in all government employment. It stated that no citizen can be discriminated on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, descent, place of birth, or residence for government employment. It also allowed the state to make reservations in public employment for citizens from any backward class.

233. Which article of the Indian Constitution grants the right to equal opportunity in public employment ?

- (a) Article 13 (b) Article 15
(c) Article 14 (d) Article 16

RRB NTPC 08.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): See the explanation of above question

234. Which of the following Articles of Indian Constitution provides Right against Exploitation ?

- (a) Article 21 (b) Article 14
(c) Article 23 (d) Article 19

RRB NTPC 10.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): The Right against Exploitation is enshrined in Article 23 and 24 of the Indian Constitution.

Article 23 of the Indian Constitution prohibits human trafficking and beggar (forced labour without payment) to protect the millions of underprivileged and deprived people of the country.

Article 24 of Indian Constitution forbids employment of children below the age of 14 years in dangerous jobs like factories and mines.

235. Which of the following article is related to the prevention of human trafficking and forced labour?

- (a) Article 27 (b) Article 30
(c) Article 29 (d) Article 23

RRB JE - 22/05/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d): See the explanation of above question.

236. Under which Article of the Constitution, the Supreme Court of India may issue a writ for enforcement of Fundamental Rights?

- (a) Article 32 (b) Article 30
(c) Article 139 (d) Article 44

RRB NTPC 19.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): Article 32 is mentioned under Part III of the Indian Constitution which includes Fundamental Right of Indian citizens. It allows all the Indian citizens to move to the country's Apex Court in case of violation of fundamental rights.

237. Which article of Indian Constitution ensures the abolition of titles?

- (a) Article 25 (b) Article 23
(c) Article 22 (d) Article 18

RRB NTPC 02.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): Article 18 prevents the state from confirming any title except military and academic distinction.

Article 18: Abolition of titles.

Article 18(1): No title, not being a military or academic distinction, shall be conferred by the State.

Article 18 (2): No citizen of India shall accept any title from any foreign State.

Article 18(3): No person who is not a citizen of India shall, while he holds any office of profit or trust under the State, accept without the consent of the President any title from any foreign State.

238. In which of the following articles the concept of the equality is enshrined?

- (a) Article 30 (b) Article 14
(c) Article 21 (d) Article 19

RRB NTPC 03.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): Article 14 of the Consitution of India:- provides for equality before the law or equal protection of the laws.

Article 30:-Right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions of their choice.

Article 21:-Protection of life and personal liberty.

Article 19:- Freedom of speech and expression.

8. Directive Principles of State Policy

239. Which of the following statements is not true about the 'Directive Principles of State Policies'?

- (a) Reflects the ideals that the state has in mind by formulating policies and enacting laws.
(b) They promote the welfare of the community and therefore it is social and socialist.
(c) It is not legally enforceable by the courts for violations.
(d) They are enforceable on their own and do not require any law to implement them.

RRB NTPC 07.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): According to Article 37, the provisions contained in this part (Part-IV) shall not be enforceable by any court of law. This element has a political form rather than a legal one. They are just general instructions for the state but the principles therein laid down are nevertheless fundamental in the governance of the country and it shall be the duty of the state to apply these principles in making laws, so they are enforceable on their own.

240. Promoting education and economic interests of weaker sections of the society, especially the scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes comes under which of the following?

- (a) Fundamental duties
(b) Fifth Schedule
(c) Directive principles of the State policy
(d) Fundamental Rights

RRB NTPC (State-II) 15/06/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c): Under the heading DPSP in Part IV of the Indian constitution we have the following provisions- Article 46 of Directive Principles of State Policy- The state shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of weaker sections of the people, and in particular, of the Schedule Castes and the Schedule Tribes and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation.

241. Which of the following features of the Constitution of India is borrowed from the Constitution of Ireland?

- (a) Rule of law
- (b) Directive principles of state policy
- (c) Single citizenship
- (d) Parliamentary system of government

RRB Group-D- 02/09/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b): 'Directive Principles of State Policy' (DPSP), of the Constitution of India is borrowed from the Constitution of 'Ireland'. Directive principles lay down that the state shall strive to promote the welfare of people by securing and protecting as effectively as it may, a social order in which justice – social, economic, political shall prevent all institutions of National life.

242. Article _____ of the Constitution which enshrines one of the Directive Principles of State Policy, lays down that the State shall take steps to organise village Panchayats and endow them with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as units of self-government.

- (a) 37
- (b) 40
- (c) 48
- (d) 31

RRB Group-D- 06/10/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans.(b) :The article 40 of Indian Constitution talks about organizing village panchayat and providing them power to plan the developments. It is based on Gandhian concept. Later on the Panchayati Raj started in India from 2nd Oct 1959 from Nagaur, Rajasthan. Panchayati Raj was introduced in India on the recommendations of Balwant Rai Mehta Committee (1957).

243. Which Article of the Constitution of India lays down that the State shall take steps to organise village panchayats and endow them with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as units of self-government?

- (a) Article 44
- (b) Article 41
- (c) Article 42
- (d) Article 40

RRB Group-D 28-09-2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d): Article 40 of the Constitution of India lays down that the State shall take steps to organise village Panchayats and endow them with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as units of self government.

244. Which Article of the Constitution of India enshrines one of the Directive Principles of State Policy which lays down that 'the State shall take steps to organize village Panchayats and endow them with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as units of self-government?'

- (a) Article 48
- (b) Article 40
- (c) Article 32
- (d) Article 7

RRB Group-D 22-08-2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b): See the explanation of above question.

245. Which of the following articles of the Indian Constitution is directed to establish living wage, etc, for workers?

- (a) Article- 41
- (b) Article- 43
- (c) Article- 42
- (d) Article- 40

RRB NTPC 09.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): The Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP) are included in part IV (Article 36-51) of the Indian Constitution. The objective of these principles is to ensure socio-economic justice for the people and to establish India as a welfare state. Article 43 of the Constitution of India provides that the state shall endeavour to secure for all workers a subsistence wage and a reasonable standard of living.

246. Article 36 to 51 are listed under which of the following headings of the Indian Constitution?

- (a) Co-Operative Society
- (b) Municipalities
- (c) Fundamental Duties
- (d) Directive Principles of state policy

RRB JE - 02/06/2019 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d): Directive principles of state policy are included in article 36 to 51 in Part-IV of the Constitution. It is not enforceable by law but are fundamental in the governance of the state. No one can go to court to make it enforceable. Directive Principles of State Policy are derived from the Constitution of 'Ireland'.

Article 40- Organization of Village Panchayats.

Article 48- Organization of Agriculture and Animal husbandry

Article 48 (A)- Environmental Protection.

Article 49- Protection of National Monuments and places and object of national importance.

Article 50- Separation of Judiciary from Executive

Article 51- Promotion of International Peace and Security.

247. Which Article of the Indian Constitution deals with the provision of protection of monuments and places and object of national importance?

- (a) Article 48
- (b) Article 43
- (c) Article 49
- (d) Article 48 A

RRB NTPC (State-II) 15/06/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c): See the explanation of above question.

248. The provisions contained in the directive Principles of State Policy:

- (a) can be enforced by any court
- (b) can be enforced by the High court
- (c) cannot be enforced by any court
- (d) can be enforced by the Supreme court

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) -13/06/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c): See the explanation of above question.

249. The Directive Principles of State Policy in the Constitution of India have been adopted from the:

- (a) Canadian Constitution
- (b) Irish Constitution
- (c) French Constitution
- (d) US Constitution

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) –13/06/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b): See the explanation of above question.

250. The Directive Principles of State Policy are mentioned in which of the following parts of the constitution of India?

- (a) Part-4
- (b) Part-6
- (c) Part-3
- (d) Part-5

RRB NTPC 01.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): See the explanation of above question.

251. Which of the following is related to part IV of the Indian Constitution?

- (a) Human Rights
- (b) Federal Judiciary
- (c) Parliament
- (d) Directive Principles of state policy.

RRB Group-D 03-10-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d): See the explanation of above question.

252. Which of the following articles of the Constitution of India lays down that the State shall take steps to organise village panchayats?

- (a) Article 40
- (b) Article 41
- (c) Article 43
- (d) Article 42

RRB NTPC 02.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): Article 40- Organisation of village panchayats
Article 41- the State shall within the limits of its economic capacity and development, make effective provision for securing the right to work, to education and to public assistance in certain cases.
Article 42- Provision for securing just and humane conditions of work and maternity relief
Article 43- Living wage, etc, for workers

253. The Provisions of securing just and humane conditions of work and for maternity relief has been entrusted in the Indian Constitution as one of the;

- (a) Fundamental rights
- (b) Directive principles of state policy
- (c) Constitution and economic rights
- (d) Fundamental duties

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) 14/06/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b): See the explanation of above question.

254. Which article of the Indian Constitution lays down Directive Principles of State Policy on Promotion of International Peace and Security?

- (a) Article 51
- (b) Article 15
- (c) Article 31
- (d) Article 14

RRB NTPC 08.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): Article 51- Promotion of International Peace and Security. The state shall endeavour to
(a) Promote international peace and security;
(b) Maintain just and honorable relations between nations;
(c) Foster respect for international law and treaty obligation in the dealings of organized peoples with one another etc.

255. _____ of the Directive Principles of State Policy deals with the promotion of international peace and security.

- (a) Article 51
- (b) Article 41
- (c) Article 50
- (d) Article 43

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) 14/06/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a): See the explanation of above question.

256. Under which article of the Indian Constitution, the obligations related to international peace and security of the states have been mentioned?

- (a) Directive principles of State Policy
- (b) Fundamental right
- (c) Fundamental duty
- (d) Preamble

RRB NTPC 06.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): See the explanation of above question.

257. Article 43 B in Part IV of the Constitution of India deals with:

- (a) Rural business hubs
- (b) Village Panchayats
- (c) Forest development
- (d) Cooperative societies

RRB NTPC 27.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): Article 43B (in Directive Principles of State Policy) says that 'states shall endeavour to promote voluntary formation, autonomous functioning, democratic control and professional management of cooperative societies'.

258. Which of the following policy adoptions by the Government of India is NOT guided by the 'Directive Principles of State Policy?'

- (a) Promotion of village panchayats
- (b) Preparation of building by-laws
- (c) Uniform civil code
- (d) Prohibition of consumption of alcoholic liquor

RRB NTPC 27.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): From the given options, 'Preparation of building by-laws' is not guided by the Directive Principles of State Policy. While promotion of village panchayats, uniform civil code (Article 44) and prohibition of consumption of alcoholic liquor (Article 47) are directed in the Directive Principles of State Policy.

259. Which part of the Indian Constitution is also called a unique feature of the Constitution by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar?

- (a) Amendment Procedures
- (b) Fundamental duties
- (c) Directive Principles of State Policy
- (d) Fundamental Rights

RRB Group-D 01-11-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c): Directive Principles of State Policy has been called a unique feature of the Constitution by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar. It is of great value because it lays down the goal of 'economic democracy' as distinguished from 'political democracy'.

260. The provisions of the uniform civil code are mentioned in the Constitution of India ____.

- (a) Part VI
- (b) Part IV
- (c) Part X
- (d) Part III

RRB Group-D 26-10-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b): Article 44 in Part IV of the constitution describes the uniform civil code. A uniform civil code means that all sections of society irrespective of their religion shall be treated equally. They cover areas like marriage, divorce, maintenance, inheritance, adoption and succession of the property. It is based on the premise that there is no connection between religion and law in modern civilization.

261. Which of the following Articles of the Constitution of India deals with the uniform civil code for the citizens ?

- (a) 45 (b) 44
(c) 43 (d) 42

RRB Group-D- 06/10/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans.(b) : See the explanation of above question.

262. Which Article of the Indian Constitution aims at securing for the citizens a uniform civil code throughout the territory of India?

- (a) Article 47 (b) Article 43
(c) Article 44 (d) Article 46

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) 16/06/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c): See the explanation of above question.

263. The uniform civil code is described in which article of the Constitution?

- (a) 41 (b) 42
(c) 43 (d) 44

RRB NTPC 11.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): See the explanation of above question.

264. In which of the following parts of the Indian Constitution, the executive is separated from the judiciary?

- (a) Fundamental Rights
(b) Preamble
(c) Directive Principles of State Policy
(d) Seventh Schedule

RRB JE - 26/06/2019 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c) Article 50 of Part-IV of the Indian Constitution segregates the judiciary from the executive. The purpose of separation of powers is to prevent abuse of power by a single person or a group of individuals. It will guard the society against the arbitrary, irrational and tyrannical power of the state, safeguard freedom for all and allocate each function to the suitable organs of the state for effective discharge of their respective duties.

265. Which of the following Articles of the Indian Constitution deals with the separation of judiciary from the executive?

- (a) 50 (b) 52
(c) 51 (d) 53

RRB Group-D 17-09-2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a): See the explanation of above question.

9. Fundamental Duties

266. The Fundamental Duties in the Constitution of India were adopted from the:

- (a) USSR Constitution
(b) Japanese Constitution
(c) Irish Constitution
(d) US Constitution

RRB NTPC (State-II) 15/06/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a): The fundamental duties in the constitution of India were adopted from the USSR constitution. Fundamental duties are essentially taken from the Indian condition, mythology, religious and practices. Fundamental duties were added by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1976. The other borrowed provision from different countries and detail of them are as below-

Japan – Procedure established by law

Ireland–DPSP, Nomination of members to Rajya Sabha, Method of election of President.

U.S.A.–Fundamental rights, Independence of Judiciary, Judicial review, Impeachment of President.

267. Which of the following Constitutional Amendments provided for inclusion of Fundamental Duties in the Constitution of India?

- (a) 42nd Amendment (b) 40th Amendment
(c) 80th Amendment (d) 86th Amendment

RRB NTPC (State-II) 17/06/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a): The Fundamental Duties were added in constitution by 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1976 on the recommendations of 'Swaran Singh Committee'.

268. Which amendment added a chapter IV-A to Indian Constitution which consisted of only one Article 51-A that deals with Fundamental Duties?

- (a) 53rd (b) 44th
(c) 42nd (d) 58th

RRB Group-D- 22/09/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c): 42nd Amendment Act of 1976 added chapter IV-A to Indian Constitution which consisted of only one Article 51A that deals with fundamental duties. This amendment added 10 fundamental duties.

269. The fundamental duties of citizens were added to the constitution of India by the 42nd amendment in:

- (a) 1974 (b) 1973
(c) 1975 (d) 1976

RRB Group-D- 20/09/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d): See the explanation the above question.

270. As on the July 2022, how many Fundamental Duties are there in the Indian Constitution?

- (a) 11 (b) 9
(c) 10 (d) 12

RRB Group-D- 16/09/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a): As on July 2022, there are 11 Fundamental Duties in the Indian Constitution.

Originally, there were 10 Fundamental Duties, which were comprised in Part IV A and Article 51A and were included by 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976. Later 11th Fundamental duty was added in 2002 by 86th Constitution Amendment Act.

Fundamental duties are categorized into Moral and Civic duty. They are Non-Justiciable.

As of now, there are 11 Fundamental Duties.

271. According to Constitution of India, which is NOT a fundamental duty of a citizen from following?

- (a) To defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so
- (b) To treat men and women equally, have the right to an adequate means of livelihood
- (c) To cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired our national struggle for freedom
- (d) To value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture

RRB Group-D- 13/09/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b): In the Article 39 (a) of the Constitution of India in the Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP) it is stated that all the citizens men and women equally, have the right to an adequate means to livelihood. Hence, second statement is incorrect. Rest all the given options are correct as a fundamental duty of a citizen.

272. The Fundamental Duties of Indian citizens are found in which article of the Constitution of India?

- (a) Article 244
- (b) Article 13
- (c) Article 307
- (d) Article 51A

RRB Group-D- 05/09/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d): The Fundamental Duties of citizens were added to the Constitution by the 42nd Amendment in 1976, enumerated in Part IV(A) and consist of single Article 51A, upon the recommendations of the Swaran Singh Committee.

* In addition, one more duty was added by 86th CAA 2002 which makes total 11 duties.

273. The Fundamental Duties have been added in Part-IV of the Constitution under _____ in the year 1976 through the 42nd Constitutional Amendment.

- (a) Article 36
- (b) Article 52
- (c) Article 51A
- (d) Article 51

RRB Group-D- 15/09/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c): See the explanation of the above question.

274. Which Article of the Constitution of India was amended in 2002 and a clause 'k' was inserted that said "who is a parent or guardian to provide opportunities for education to his child or, as the case may be, ward between the age of six and fourteen years."?

- (a) Article 44 A
- (b) Article 57 B
- (c) Article 55 B
- (d) Article 51 A

RRB Group-D- 05/09/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans.(d) : A clause-K was added to Article 51A as a part of Fundamental Duties by 86th CAA that states "who is a parent or guardian to provide opportunities for education to his child or, as the case may be, ward between the age of six and fourteen years.

275. As per article 51A(d) of the Constitution of India, _____.

- (a) The State shall not deny to any person equality before the law or the equal protection of the laws within the territory of India
- (b) Untouchability is abolished and its practice in any form is forbidden

(c) every adult is entitled to be registered as a voter at an election

(d) a citizen of the country must defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so

RRB Group-D- 08/09/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans.(d) : Article 51A (d) is a fundamental duty that states, every citizen of India should defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so.

276. Who among the following Prime Ministers constituted the Swaran Singh Committee, which recommended the incorporation of the Fundamental Duties in the Indian Constitution?

- (a) Jawaharalal Nehru
- (b) Indira Gandhi
- (c) Lal Bahadur Shastri
- (d) Morarji Desai

RRB Group-D- 06/10/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans.(b) : Prime Minister Indira Ghandhi constituted the Swaran Singh Committee, which recommended the incorporation of the fundamental Duties in the Indian Constitution. The provision was added by 42nd amendment of 1976.

277. The Fundamental Duties were added in Constitution of India by which of the following amendments?

- (a) 43rd
- (b) 45th
- (c) 44th
- (d) 42nd

RRB Group-D- 29/08/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans.(d) : The fundamental duties were added in the constitution by the 42nd Amendment in 1976, upon the recommendation of the Swaran Singh Committee.

278. Which of the following statements about fundamental duties of the Indian Constitution is correct ?

- (a) To preserve the biodiversity is a fundamental duty
- (b) To make compulsory education to children of 6 to 14 years as our fundamental duty
- (c) To obey parents is a fundamental duty
- (d) To save money for future is a fundamental duty

RRB Group-D- 06/10/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans.(b) : Among the following options, option (b) is correct. The provision of compulsory education to children of 6-14 years of age was added to Indian constitution by 86th amendment act of 2002.

279. Which part of the Indian Constitution has only one Article 51-A, which deals with the Code of 11 Fundamental Duties for the Citizens?

- (a) Part IXA
- (b) Part VII
- (c) Part-IV-A
- (d) Part V

RRB Group-D- 17/08/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c): Part IV-A of Indian Constitution has only one Article 51-A, which deals with the code of 11 Fundamental Duties. In compliance with Article 29(1) of the universal declaration of Human Rights the Article was added by means of the 42nd Amendment Act 1976 into the Constitution.

280. Which of the following fundamental duties is added by the 86th Amendment of the constitution in 2002?

- (a) To cherish and follow the noble ideals which inspired our national struggle for freedom
- (b) To safeguard public property and to abjure violence
- (c) Who is a parent or guardian, to provide opportunities for education to his child, or as the case may be, ward between the age of six and fourteen years
- (d) To defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so

RRB Group-D 14-09-2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c): The 11 Fundamental duties given in the constitution of India are follows:

- (a) To abide by the constitution and respect its ideal and institutions, the National Flag and the National Anthem,
- (b) To cherish and follow the noble ideals that inspired the national struggle for freedom,
- (c) To uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India,
- (d) To defend the country and the render national service when called upon to do so,
- (e) To promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India transcending religious, linguistic and regional or sectional diversities and to renounce practices derogatory to the dignity of women,
- (f) To value and preserve the rich heritage of the country's composite culture,
- (g) To protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wildlife and to have compassion for living creatures,
- (h) To develop scientific temper, humanism and the spirit of inquiry and reform,
- (i) To safeguard public property and to abjure violence,
- (j) To strive towards excellence in all spheres of individual and collective activity so that the national constantly rises to higher levels of Endeavour and achievement, and
- (k) To provide opportunities for education to his child or ward between the age of six and fourteen years (added by the 86th constitutional Amendment Act, 2002. These fundamental duties were added in Constitution on the recommendation of Swaran Singh Committee (42nd Constitutional Amendment 1976).

281. Following the Indian Constitution and respecting the national anthem and flag is the Fundamental Duty included in our Constitution.

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

RRB Group-D 12-09-2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a): See the explanation of above question.

282. Which additional duty was added in 2002 by the Amendment of the Constitution, under clause K of the fundamental duties of India?

- (a) To defend the country and render national service when called upon to do so
- (b) To value and preserve the rich heritage of our composite culture
- (c) To safeguard public property and to abjure violence
- (d) Duty of parent or guardian, to provide opportunities for education to his child or, as the case may be, ward, between the age of six and fourteen years.

RRB Group-D 17-09-2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d): See the explanation of above question.

283. What is the total number of Fundamental Duties present in Part IV A of the Indian Constitution?

- (a) 13
- (b) 11
- (c) 12
- (d) 14

RRB Group-D 30-08-2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b): See the explanation of above question.

284. The Fundamental Duties in the Indian Constitution were added by which amendment to the Constitution ?

- (a) 42nd
- (b) 43rd
- (c) 40th
- (d) 41st

RRB Group-D 07-10-2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a): By the recommendation of Swaran Singh committee in 1976, 42nd amendment Act added 10 Fundamental Duties to the Indian Constitution. 86th Amendment Act 2002 later added 11th Fundamental Duty to the list.

- Idea of Fundamental Duties was borrowed from USSR constitution.
- Enumerated in part IV (A) and consist of single Article 51 (A)
- Fundamental duties are non- Justifiable
- It applies only to citizens and do not extend to foreigners.

285. In which year was the 11th Fundamental Duty added in the Indian Constitution?

- (a) 2012
- (b) 1998
- (c) 2002
- (d) 2004

RRB Group-D 24-08-2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c): See the explanation of above question.

286. How many more Fundamental duty duties had been added to the Indian Constitution by 86th amendment Act 2002?

- (a) Two
- (b) three
- (c) One
- (d) Four

RRB Group-D 29-09-2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c): See the explanation of above question.

287. Which of the following falls under Article 51A of the Indian Constitution?

- (a) Cultural and Education Rights
- (b) Promotion of International peace and security
- (c) Fundamental Duties
- (d) Fundamental rights

RRB Group-D 18-08-2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c): See the explanation of above question.

288. The Fundamental Duties were added in the Indian Constitution by the recommendations of which of the following committees?

- (a) Union Constitution Committee
- (b) Swaran Singh Committee
- (c) Union Power Committee
- (d) Provincial Constitution Committee

RRB Group-D 22-08-2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b): See the explanation of above question.

289. The Fundamental Duties in the Constitution of India are given in which part of the Constitution?

- (a) Part V
- (b) Part VA
- (c) Part IVA
- (d) Part IV

RRB Group-D 29-09-2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c): See the explanation of above question.

290. In which year was the 11th Fundamental duty added to the list of Fundamental Duties in the Indian Constitution?

- (a) 2000
- (b) 1999
- (c) 2004
- (d) 2002

RRB Group-D 11-10-2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d): See the explanation of above question.

291. Which of the following is mentioned in Article 51 A of the Indian Constitution?

- (a) Directive Principles of State policy
- (b) Fundamental Duties
- (c) Preamble
- (d) Fundamental Rights

RRB Group-D 06-12-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b): In the 1974, Swaran Singh Committee recommended to add Fundamental Duties to the Constitution of India of Article 51(A) in Part-IV (A) by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1976, under the title 10 basic duties were added. Later a new basic duty was added by the 86th Constitutional Amendment Act 2002 which says that it is the duty on every parent or guardian to ensure that their child was provided opportunities for education between the ages of six and fourteen years. Currently, the number of basic duties is 11.

292. Article 51A of the Constitution of India deals with _____.

- (a) panchayats
- (b) union territories
- (c) fundamental rights
- (d) fundamental duties

RRB Group-D- 09/09/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans.(d) : See the explanation of above question.

293. The Swaran Singh Committee recommended inclusion of which of the following features in the Constitution of India?

- (a) Fundamental duties
- (b) Preamble
- (c) Fundamental rights
- (d) Concurrent list

RRB Group-D- 15/09/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a): See the explanation of above question.

294. Which of the following Parts and Articles of the Constitution of India is related to Fundamental Duties?

- (a) Part V A (Article 52 A)
- (b) Part VI A (Article 53 A)
- (c) Part VI A (Article 51 A)
- (d) Part IV A (Article 51 A)

RRB Group-D- 22/09/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans.(d) : See the explanation of above question.

295. In the Constitution of India, Part IV A deals with the :

- (a) Fundamental Duties
- (b) Fundamental Rights
- (c) Directive Principles of state Policy
- (d) Citizenship

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) -16/06/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a): See the explanation of above question.

296. Which article of our Constitution covers fundamental duties of Indian citizens?

- (a) Article 21 A
- (b) Article 51 A
- (c) Article 370 A
- (d) Article 19 A

RRB J.E. -2014

Ans. (b): See the explanation of above question.

297. How many fundamental duties are mentioned in the Constitution of India?

- (a) 15
- (b) 10
- (c) 3
- (d) 11

RRB Group-D 07-12-2018 (Shift-I)

RRB Group-D 22-10-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d): See the explanation of above question.

298. As of December 2020, how many fundamental duties are enumerated in the Constitution of India?

- (a) 9
- (b) 11
- (c) 7
- (d) 8

RRB NTPC 27.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): See the explanation of above question.

299. To uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India is a/the:

- (a) fundamental right
- (b) legal right
- (c) army's duty
- (d) fundamental duty

RRB NTPC 23.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): To uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity, and integrity of India is a fundamental duty.

300. According to Indian constitution, which of the following is not a fundamental duties.

- (a) To increase harmony and brotherhood
- (b) To preserve the culture
- (c) To develop scientific behaviours
- (d) Prohibition of human trafficking and child labour

RRB NTPC 26.07.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): Art. 23 to 24 of Indian constitution deals with Rights against Exploitation under Fundamental rights (Art. 12-35). Art. 23 prohibits the Human Trafficking and forced labour and Article 24 - prohibits employment of children factories etc. Remaining options are part of fundamental duties.

301. According to which article of the Consitution of India, it is the fundamental duty of every citizen to protect the natural environment?

- (a) Article 55
- (b) Article 51A
- (c) Article 48A
- (d) Article 52

RRB NTPC 28.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): Article 51A(g) of the Indian Constitution under the heading Fundamental Duties says that it shall be duty of every citizen of India to protect and improve the natural environment including forets, lakes, rivers and wild life, and to have compassion for living creatures.

10. President

302. Who among the following is the Supreme Commander of the Indian armed forces?

- (a) President (b) Speaker of Lok Sabha
(c) Prime Minister (d) Defence Minister

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) –12/06/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a): The President of India is the supreme commander of Indian armed forces Article 53(2). The headquarters of the Indian Armed Forces is located in New Delhi.

303. In India when a president is to be impeached for violation of the Constitution, the charge is preferred by

- (a) Only Lok Sabha
(b) Either House of Parliament
(c) Only Rajya Sabha
(d) Union Council of Ministers

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) –13/06/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b): When a President is to be impeached for violation of the Constitution; the charge shall be preferred by either House of Parliament. The impeachment charges are signed by 1/4 of the member of the house. A 14 day notice is given to the President of India. Both House of Parliament pass the impeachment charge with the 2/3 majority (with Separate investigation), and then the President is removed. This procedure is explained in Article 61.

304. Which Article of the Indian Constitution deals with the oath or affirmation by the President?

- (a) 65 (b) 70
(c) 60 (d) 55

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) –13/06/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c): The article 60 of the Constitution of India deals with the oath or affirmation by the President of India. Article 65 says that- The Vice President act as a President or to discharge his functions during casual vacancies in the office, or during the absence, of President. Article 70 is related to discharge of President Function in other contingencies and Article 55 is related to manner of election of President.

305. Which Article of the Indian Constitution is related with the Executive power of the Union?

- (a) 57 (b) 51
(c) 53 (d) 55

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) 14/06/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c): Article 53 deals with the Executive power of the Union. Part V, from Article 52 to 78 and 123 of the Indian constitution deals with the Union Executive. The Union executive consists of the President, the Vice-President, the Prime Minister (as the head to aid and advice the President), the Council of Ministers and Attorney General of India.

306. Which Article of the Indian Constitution deals with the special address by the President to the Parliament?

- (a) 85 (b) 81
(c) 79 (d) 87

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) –16/06/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d): Article 87(1) of Indian Constitution deals with the special address by the President. At the commencement of the first session after each general election to the House of the People and at the commencement of first year session of each year, the President shall address both the Houses of Parliament assembled together.

307. Which Article of the Indian Constitution is related with the Right of President to address and send messages to House?

- (a) Article 88 (b) Article 86
(c) Article 84 (d) Article 90

RRB NTPC (State-II) 15/06/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b): Article 86 of the Indian Constitution deals with Right of President to address and send messages to houses.

Article 84 is regarding qualification for membership of parliament.

Article 88 deals with Rights of Ministers and Attorney General with respect to proceedings of houses.

Article 90 deals with vacation and resignation of, and removal from, the office of Deputy Chairman, a member holding office as Deputy Chairman of council of states.

308. The President of India is elected by an Electoral College consisting of:

1. the elected members of both Houses of Parliament i.e. Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
2. the elected members of the State Legislative Assemblies

- (a) Both 1 and 2 (b) Only 1
(c) Only 2 (d) Neither 1 nor 2

RRB NTPC (State-II) 17/06/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a): The President of India is elected by and electoral college consisting of -

- 1) Elected members of both houses of parliament
- 2) Elected members of the state legislative assemblies
- 3) Elected members of each union territory possessing a legislative assembly [i.e. Delhi, (Jammu & Kashmir is not included) and Puducherry etc]

309. In India, the constitutional head of the Executive of the Union is the _____.

- (a) Prime Minister
(b) Vice President
(c) Speaker of Lok Sabha
(d) President

RRB Group-D– 01/09/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d): Executive power of the Union is vested in the President, and is exercised by him either directly or through officers subordinates to him in accordance with the constitution.

310. Who is the head of the Union Executive of the Government of India?

- (a) The Chief Justice of India
(b) The Vice President
(c) The President
(d) The Prime Minister

RRB Group-D– 22/09/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans.(c) : The President is the head of the Union Executive of the Government of India. The executive power of the union is vested in the President and is exercised by him either directly or through officers subordinates to him in accordance with the constitution.

311. The State Governor may be transferred from one state to another by the _____ of India.

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

RRB Group-D– 06/10/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans.(b) : The State Governor may be transferred from one state to another by the President of India. As per article 153 of the Indian constitution there shall be a governor for each state. The governor is a representative of President in the states.

312. Who among the following is the in charge of the Union Territories in the absence of the Chief Minister?

- (a) Prime Minister
(b) Chief Justice of India
(c) President
(d) Lieutenant Governor

RRB Group-D 25-08-2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d): In the absence of Chief Minister, Lieutenant Governor is In-charge of the Union Territories.

313. As per Article 53 of the Constitution of India, with whom are all the executive powers of the Union vested?

- (a) President (b) Governor
(c) Prime Minister (d) Chief Justice

RRB Group-D 24-08-2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a): Article 53 of the Constitution of India deals with executive power of the Union. The Executive powers of the Union is vested in the President and shall be exercised by him either directly or through officers subordinate to him in accordance with the constitution.

314. Who is the highest executive of the country in India?

- (a) The Prime Minister
(b) The Vice President
(c) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha
(d) The President

RRB Group-D 24-08-2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d): See the explanation of above question.

315. Article 123 of the constitution of India gives the power of enacting Ordinances to who among the following?

- (a) President
(b) Speaker of the Lok Sabha
(c) Prime Minister
(d) Vice-President

RRB Group-D 19-09-2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a): Article 123 of the Constitution of India grants the President certain law-making powers to promulgate ordinances when either of the two Houses of Parliament is not in session.

316. Which of the following Articles discusses the veto power of the President of India?

- (a) Article 145 (b) Article 114
(c) Article 111 (d) Article 122

RRB Group-D 14-09-2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c): The power of Veto of the President falls under Articles-111 of the constitution. The Articles-111 provides provisions related to assent to bills by the President. It means that, when a Bill has been passed by the houses of parliament, it shall be presented before the president and President shall decide either to give assents to the Bill or that to withhold the Bill.

317. The minimum age required to contest the election for the President of India is.....

- (a) 35 years (b) 32 years
(c) 25 years (d) 21 years

RRB Group-D 17-09-2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a): Article 58 of the Constitution sets the principle qualifications one must meet to be eligible to the office of the President. A President must be:

- a citizen of India,
- of 35 years of age or above

(c) qualified to become a member of the Lok Sabha

Article 52 : There shall be a President of India

Article 53 : Executive power of the Union

Article 54 : Election of the President

Article 56 : Term of office of the president

Article 57 : Eligibility for re-election

Article 58 : Qualification for election as President

Article 60 : Oath and affirmation by president

Article 61 : Procedure for Impeachment of the President

318. Which of the following conditions is NOT required by a candidate to become the President of India?

- (a) Should be a citizen of India
(b) Should have completed the age of 35 years
(c) Should have 10 years of experience in the parliament
(d) Should not hold any office of profit

RRB Group-D– 18/09/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans.(c) : See the explanation of above question.

319. The President can nominate not more than.....members from the Anglo-Indian community if he/ she feels that the said community is not adequately represented in the House of the people.

- (a) 3 (b) 2
(c) 4 (d) 5

RRB Group-D 17-09-2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b): The President can nominate not more than 2 members from the Anglo-Indian community if he/ she feels that the said community is not adequately represented in the House of the People.

• In January 2020, the seats reserved for the Anglo-Indians in the Parliament and State Legislatures of India were abolished by the 104th constitutional Amendment Act, 2019.

320. Who appoints the Comptroller and Auditor General of India?

- (a) Prime Minister (b) Vice-President
(c) President (d) Chief-Minister

RRB Group-D 10-12-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c): The President appoints the Comptroller and Auditor General.

321. Which Article of the Indian Constitution provides for the process of impeachment of the President?

- (a) Article -59 (b) Article -61
(c) Article -42 (d) Article -48

RRB JE - 25/05/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b): Article 61 of the Indian Constitution provides for the process of impeachment of the President. The President may be impeached by a house of parliament for violation of the provisions of the Constitution, but it is necessary that the President be given a written notice 14 days in advance, signed by one-fourth members of that house. Such resolution has been passed by a majority of not less than two thirds of the total membership of the both houses. When a charge has been so preferred by either house of parliament the other house shall be investigating the charge or cause the change to be investigated and the President shall have the right to appear and to be represented on such investigation.

322. The procedure for impeachment of the President of India is mentioned in of the Constitution of India.

- (a) Article 77 (b) Article 61
(c) Article 30 (d) Article 66

RRB NTPC 25.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): See the explanation of above question.

323. The Constitutional head of the Executive of the Union of India is the:

- (a) Prime Minister
(b) President
(c) Chief of Army Staff
(d) Speaker of the Lok Sabha

**RRB NTPC 23.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist
RPF Constable 05.02.2019**

Ans. (b): The Constitutional head of the Executive of the Union is the President. According to Article 53, the Executive power of the Union shall be vested in President and shall be exercised by him either directly or through officers subordinates to him in accordance with this Constitution.

324. Which of the following is NOT true regarding the President of India?

- (a) He appoints the Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers
(b) The President is the first citizen of the nation
(c) He is the Supreme Commander of the defence forces
(d) He cannot declare national emergency

RRB NTPC 10.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): According to Article 75(1), Prime Minister shall be appointed by the President and other Ministers shall be appointed by President on the advice of Prime Minister. The first citizen of India is the President of India. He is the head of state and supreme commander of all the forces of India. He can declare three type of emergencies national, state and financial, under the article 352, 356 and 360. So the option (d) is incorrect.

325. Who appoints the Chief Justice and other judges of the Supreme Court of India?

- (a) Prime Minister (b) President
(c) Speaker (d) Vice President

RRB NTPC 05.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): The Chief Justice of India and Judges of Supreme Court are appointed by the President under clause (2) of Article 124 of the Indian Constitution.

326. The President can nominate two members of which community to the Lok Sabha?

- (a) Anglo-Indian (b) Scheduled Class
(c) Tribals (d) Parsi

RRB NTPC 18.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): Article-331 of Indian Constitution states that the President can nominate two members of the Anglo-Indian community to the Lok Sabha. Similarly he can nominate twelve members to the Rajya Sabha who are experienced and efficient enough in the field of Arts, Literature, Journalism, Science and Social Activities. Note that, in January 2020, the Anglo-Indian nomination in the Parliament of Article-331 were abolished by the 104th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2019.

327. The president of India nominates two members of the _____ community in the Lok Sabha.

- (a) Indian Buddhist (b) Indian Jain
(c) Anglo-Indian (d) Parsi

RRB NTPC 05.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): See the explanation of above question.

328. How many members are nominated by the President of India in the Lok Sabha from the Anglo-Indian community?

- (a) 2 (b) 6
(c) 4 (d) 3

RRB NTPC 04.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): According to Constitution, the maximum seats in Lok Sabha are 552. In which

530 → From states

20 → from UT's (Union Territories)

2 → Anglo Indian's nominated by President of India.

But at present the provision of nomination of two Anglo Indians has been abolished by 104th constitutional amendment act.

329. Who enjoys the power to summon, prorogue either house of Indian Parliament?

- (a) The Chief Election Commissioner
(b) The Vice President
(c) Prime Minister
(d) President

RRB NTPC 18.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): The President has the power to summon and prorogue either House of Indian Parliament. The President summons the joint session of both the Houses and the joint session is presided over by the Speaker of the Lok Sabha or, in his absence, by the Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha.

• Notably Article-52 of Indian Constitution mentioned that there shall be a President.

330. Which one the following articles of Indian Constitution deals with the tenure of the President'.

- (a) Article 54 (b) Article 55
(c) Article 53 (d) Article 56

RRB NTPC 31.07.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): Article 56(1) of the Constitution provides that the President shall hold office for a term of five years from the date on which he enters upon his office.

331. With which of the following does Article 72 of the Constitution of India deal?

- (a) Pardoning power of the President
- (b) Composition and Jurisdiction of Supreme Court of India
- (c) Appointment of Prime Minister
- (d) Right to freedom of speech

RRB NTPC 21.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): Article 72 of the Indian Constitution deals with the pardoning powers of the President of India. When the President of India takes an action over the case of punishment or the sentence of any person convicted for an offence, it takes the form of his pardoning powers. They are of five types:

1. Pardon
2. Reprieve
3. Remission
4. Respite
5. Commutation

332. Under which Article can the President of India grant Pardons, reprieves, respites or remission of punishment or suspend, remit or commute the sentence of any person convicted with the death sentence?

- (a) Article 65
- (b) Article 50
- (c) Article 123
- (d) Article 72

RRB NTPC 17.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): See the explanation of above question.

333. Arrange the names of the following Indian presidents in the descending order of their tenure.

1. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed
 2. Neelam Sanjiva Reddy
 3. Dr. Zakir Hussain
 4. Giani Zail Singh
- (a) 3, 1, 2, 4
 - (b) 4, 1, 3, 2
 - (c) 4, 2, 3, 1
 - (d) 4, 2, 1, 3

RRB NTPC 13.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d):

President	Term
Giani Zail Singh	1982-1987
Neelam Sanjiva Reddy	1977-1982
Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed	1974-1977
Dr. Zakir Hussain	1967-1969

334. Who acts as the President of India when both, the President and the Vice-President are unavailable?

- (a) Chief justice of India
- (b) Speaker of Lok Sabha
- (c) Cabinet Secretary
- (d) Minister of Home Affairs

RRB NTPC 12.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): As per the President (Discharge of function) Act, 1969, Chief Justice of India (CJI) shall act as the President of India in the event of the offices of both the President and the Vice-President being unavailable.

335. Who administers the oath to the President of India?

- (a) Prime Minister
- (b) Attorney General of India
- (c) Chief Justice of India
- (d) Vice president

RRB NTPC 30.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): The Chief Justice of India administers the oath of the office to the President of India. In case of his absence, the senior most Judge of the Supreme Court of India substitutes his role.

336. Who administers the oath of office to the President of India.

- (a) Speaker of Lok Sabha
- (b) Chief Justice of India
- (c) Vice President of India
- (d) Prime Minister of India

RRB J.E. 2014 (14.12.2014 Red Paper)

Ans. (b): See the explanation of above question.

337. Who administers the oath of office to the President of India?

- (a) Chief Justice of India
- (b) Vice-President of India
- (c) Attorney General of India
- (d) Prime Minister of India

RRB Group-D 16-10-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a): See the explanation of above question.

338. Who appoints Chief Election Commissioner and Election Commissioners of India?

- (a) Vice President of India
- (b) Chief Justice of India
- (c) Prime Minister of India
- (d) President of India

RRB NTPC 02.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): Under Article 324(2) of the Constitution of India, the President of India is empowered to appoint the Chief Election Commissioner and the Election Commissioners of India.

339. Article 324 of the Indian Consitution is related to ____.

- (a) Independent Regional Council
- (b) Independent Law Commission
- (c) Independent Finance Commission
- (d) Independent Election Commission

RPF Constable 05.02.2019

Ans. (d): Article 324 of the Indian Constitution provides that the power of Superintendence, direction and control of election to Parliament, State legislatures the office of President and Vice-President of India shall be vested in the election commission.

340. Who among the following in Not appointed by the President of India?

- (a) Chief Minister of State
- (b) Justice of High Court
- (c) Chief's Justice of India
- (d) Governor of State

RRB NTPC 21.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): According to the Indian Constitution, the Chief Minister is appointed by the Governor who also appoints other ministers on the advice of the Chief Minister. The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to legislative assembly of the State. The Chief Justice of India and the Judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by the President under clause (2) of Article 124 of the Constitution.

The Governor of a State shall be appointed by the President by warrant under his hand and seal (Article 155). A person to be eligible for appointment as Governor should be citizen of India and has completed age of 35 years (Article 157).

341. Who among the following appoints the Chief Justice of India ?

- (a) The Prime Minister of India
- (b) The Attorney General of India
- (c) The Supreme Court Judge of India
- (d) The President of India

RRB Group-D- 01/09/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans.(d) : See the explanation of above question.

342. The first woman to serve as the President of India was:

- (a) Pratibha Patil
- (b) Sumitra Mahajan
- (c) Rajkumari Amrit Kaur
- (d) Sucheta Kripalani

RRB Group-D 31-10-2018 (Shift-II)

RRB NTPC 09.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): Pratibha Patil, Indian lawyer and politician, was the first woman to serve as President of India (2007-12).

343. In whom does the supreme command of the Defence Forces of the Union vest as per the Constitution of India?

- (a) Chief of the Army Staff
- (b) President
- (c) Prime Minister
- (d) Defence Minister

RRB NTPC 09.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): In Constitution of India, Article 53 states that-
1. The executive power of the union shall be vested in the President and shall be exercised by him either directly or through officers subordinate to him in accordance with this constitution 53(1).
2. The Supreme command of the Defence forces of the Union shall be vested in the President and the exercise there of shall be regulated by law 53(2).

344. Who was the fourth President of India?

- (a) Dr Zakir Hussain
- (b) Varahagiri Venkata Giri
- (c) B.D. Jatti
- (d) Giani Zail Singh

RRB NTPC 01.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): The first four and last four presidents are as follows:

1. Dr. Rajendra Prasad – 26.01.1950 to 13.05.1962
2. Dr. S. Radhakrishnan – 13.05.1962 to 13.05.1967
3. Dr. Zakir Hussain – 13.05.1967 to 03.05.1969
4. V.V. Giri, – 03.05.1969 to 20.07.1969
11. Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam – 25.07.2002 to 25.07.2007
12. Mrs. Pratibha Patil – 25.07.2007 to 25.07.2012
13. Mr. Pranab Mukherjee – 25.07.2012 to 25.07.2017
14. Shri Ram Nath Kovind – 25.07.2017 to till date

345. Who among these took over as the President of India after Rajendra Prasad?

- (a) S. Radhakrishnan
- (b) Gyani Zail Singh
- (c) V.V. Giri
- (d) N. Sanjeeva Reddy

RRB JE - 24/05/2019 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a): See the explanation of above question.

346. Ram Nath Kovind is the _____ President of India.

- (a) 14th
- (b) 12th
- (c) 17th
- (d) 19th

RRB NTPC 13.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): See the explanation of above question.

347. Which President of India is known as the Missile Man?

- (a) Dr APJ Abdul kalam
- (b) Gyani Zail Singh
- (c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- (d) Dr. Zakir Husain

RRB NTPC 04.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): Dr APJ Abdul kalam was known for his incredible work on the development of ballistic missiles, and launch vehicle technology, he is called the Missile Man of India. Dr Kalam played a crucial, organisational, technical, and political role in India's Pokhran-II nuclear tests in 1998.

348. Who among the following was awarded the Bharat Ratna Award before becoming the President of India?

- (a) Rajendra Prasad
- (b) S Radhakrishnan
- (c) VV Giri
- (d) Pranab Mukherjee

RRB NTPC 04.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans.(b): Among the given President, S.Radhakrishnan was awarded the Bharat Ratna Award before becoming the President of India. He was awarded Bharat Ratna in 1954 and became the second President of India in 1962, other who got Bharat Ratna before becoming the President of India, were Zakir Hussain and APJ Abdul Kalam.

349. Who among the following was the youngest President of India?

- (a) Shri Neelam Sanjiva Reddy
- (b) Dr. S. Radhakrishnan
- (c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- (d) Dr. Zakir Hussain

RRB NTPC 28.12.2020 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): Neelam Sanjeev Reddy was the youngest President of India. His tenure was from 25th July, 1977 to 25th July 1982. He was the President elected unopposed.

350. In India, all the bills introduced and passed by both the houses (Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha) can come into force only after they receive the assent of:

- (a) Parliament
- (b) Prime Minister
- (c) Supreme Court
- (d) President

RRB NTPC 12.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): In India all the bills introduced and passed by both the houses (Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha) can come into force only after they receive the assent of the President.

351. The five year term of the President is calculated from the—
- Date of his election result
 - First day of the month following the month he assumes charge
 - Day he assumes charge
 - First day of the month he assumes charge

RRB JE CBT-II 29-08-2019 (evening)

Ans. (c) Article 56 (1) of the Indian Constitution provides that the President shall hold office for a term of five years from the date he enters his office and assumes charge.

352. Which of the following former Indian President took office for the shortest term?

- Dr. Zakir Hussain
- Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- Neelam S. Reddy
- R. Venkataraman

RRB JE - 25/05/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a): Dr. Zakir Hussain was the third President of India, whose tenure was about two years (13.05.1967 - 03.05.1969). and was the shortest term of President. There is no direct election for the Indian President. The Electoral College, responsible for President Elections, comprises elected members of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, Legislative Assemblies of the states, Legislative Assemblies of the Union Territories of Delhi & Puduchery.

353. Who constitutes the Electoral College that elects the President of India?

- Governor
- Head of Parliament
- Former President
- Elected members of Parliament and State Legislative Assemblies

RRB Group-D 28-09-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d): See the explanation of above question.

354. What is the total number of members nominated by the President in Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha?

- 16
- 12
- 18
- 14

RRB JE - 28/05/2019 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d): The President nominates 14 members in Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.

⇒ Under Article 80(1) in the Rajya Sabha, the President nominates 12 members. This nomination is done in field of famous personalities of literature, art, science, social service and sports.

⇒ The President nominates 2 Anglo Indian members under Article 331 in the Lok Sabha.

355. _____ is the first citizen of India.

- Vice-President
- Prime Minister
- Member of Legislative Assembly (MLA)
- President

RRB JE - 01/06/2019 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d): The President of India is the Head of the nation and the first citizen of India. The President is mentioned in Article 52 of the Indian Constitution.

356. Which of the following Indian President has the largest tenure?

- Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma
- Dr. S Radhakrishnan
- R. Venkataraman

RRB JE - 22/05/2019 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a): The tenure of Dr. Rajendra Prasad as the role of President has been the longest. [Twelve years] (26.01.1950 – 13.05.1962).

357. How long does the President's ordinance effect last for?

- One Year
- Two months
- Until the President cancel it
- Six months

RRB J.E. (14.12.2014, Green paper)

Ans. (d): Under Article 123 of the Constitution, the President is empowered to issue ordinances during the prorogation period of the Parliament. The President can issue ordinance when one of the houses of the parliament is not in session. The maximum validity of an ordinance is 6 month and 6 weeks. An ordinance will expire after 6 weeks once both houses of the parliament are in session. A Constitutional Amendment can not be made through the ordinance route. The effect and powers of these ordinances are similar to the laws made by the Parliament, but they are short-lived.

358. The power of the President to promulgate ordinances during recess of the parliament is given in which article of the Indian Constitution?

- Article 52
- Article 63
- Article 352
- Article 123

RRB NTPC 15.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): See the explanation of above question.

359. What should be the age of the candidate for Presidential election?

- Over 25 years
- Over 30 years
- Over 35 years
- Over 60 years

RRB J.E. 2014 (14.12.2014 Red Paper)

Ans. (c): Under Article 58, a person will be eligible to be elected president only if he is -

- a citizen of India.
- has completed the age of thirty five years.
- eligible to be elected a member of the Lok Sabha.

360. What is the minimum age to be elected as the President of India?

- There is no age limit validity
- 25 years of age
- 30 years of age
- 35 years of age

RRB NTPC 18.01.2017 (Shift-III) Stage IInd

Ans. (d): See the explanation of above question.

361. Who is the Constitutional head of India?

- Governor
- Head of Parliament
- Prime Minister
- President

RRB Group-D 25-10-2018 (Shift-II)

RRB NTPC 19.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 17.01.2017 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): The Constitutional head of India is the President of India, while the Prime Minister of India is called the defacto head of India. Article-74 (1) states that there will be a Council of ministers to assist and advise the President and the Prime Minister will be the Chief of Council of Ministers and the President will perform his functions as per the advice of this Council of Ministers.

362. As of August 2018, who is the President of India?

- (a) Venkaiah Naidu (b) Pratibha Patil
(c) Ramnath Kovind (d) Pranab Mukherjee

RRB Group-D 26-10-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c): The President of India is Ramnath Kovind, who sworn in as the 14th President on 25 July 2017.

363. Before taking oath as the 14th President of India, Ramnath Kovind held the office of?

- (a) Vice President
(b) Governor of Bihar
(c) Speaker of Lok Sabha
(d) Chief Minister of Bihar

RRB Group-D 11-10-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b): Ramnath Kovind was the Governor of Bihar before being sworn in as the 14th President of India. After his resignation from the post of Governor, the post of Governor was handed over to Kesharinath Tripathi as additional charge.

364. Ramnath Kovind resigned from which of the following positions before being nominated for the Presidential candidate of the National Democratic Alliance?

- (a) Governor of West Bengal
(b) Governor of Andhra Pradesh
(c) Governor of Bihar
(d) Governor of Tamilnadu

RRB Group-D 05-10-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c) See the explanation of above question.

365. Who was the first Muslim President of India?

- (a) V.V. Giri
(b) Dr. Zakir Hussain
(c) Dr. APJ Abdul Kalam
(d) Dr. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed

RRB Group-D 25-09-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b): The first Muslim President of India was Dr. Zakir Hussain (13 May, 1967-3 May, 1969). President Dr. Zakir Hussain was awarded 'Padma Vibhushan' in 1954, 'Bharat Ratna' in 1963 for his outstanding contribution in the field of education and politics. Dr. Zakir Hussain is the first President of India, who died (May 3, 1969) in his office.

366. Honorable President of India Ramnath Kovind belongs to which state?

- (a) Punjab (b) Uttar Pradesh
(c) West Bengal (d) Bihar

RRB ALP & Tec. (17-08-18 Shift-II)

RRB Group-D 05-11-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b): President Ramnath Kovind (born 01 October 1945) belongs to Kanpur (residence) of Uttar Pradesh. On 25 July 2017, the then Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, J.S. Khehar administered him the oath of office of the President of India.

367. Who was defeated by Ramnath Kovind to become the 14th President of India?

- (a) Meira Kumar
(b) Hameed Ansari
(c) Pranab Kumar Mukherjee
(d) Pratibha Patil

RRB Group-D 12-10-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a): Ramnath Kovind has been elected as the 14th President of India. In the Presidential elections, NDA candidate Ramnath Kovind defeated the common opposition candidate Meira Kumar.

368. Why are such remarks made in the context of the President's Pocket veto power that the Indian President's Pocket is larger than that of the American President?

- (a) Power of the Indian President not to take any action either positive or negative on the Bill for an indefinite period.
(b) The President of the United States has to send the Bill back for reconsideration within 10 days whereas the Indian President has 30 days.
(c) The President of the United States has to send the Bill back for reconsideration within 10 days whereas the Indian President has 20 days.
(d) The President of the United States, after having a bill for more than 10 days, cannot send it back for reconsideration, which is not the case with the Indian President.

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 29.04.2016 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a): The power of the President not to act upon the bill is termed as pocket veto. The pocket veto of the Indian President is larger than that of the American President. This is said to be because the President of India has the power not to take any action either positively or negatively on a bill for an indefinite period other than the money bill. The first use of pocket veto power was made in 1986 on the Indian Post Office Bill passed by Parliament, on which no decision was taken by the then President Giani Zail Singh.

369. Name the President of India who used the pocket veto in relation to the 1986 Indian Post Office (Amendment) Bill?

- (a) Rajendra Prasad
(b) Neelam Sanjeev Reddy
(c) Shankar Dayal Sharma
(d) Giani Zail Singh

RRB NTPC 12.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): See the explanation of above question.

370. The Financial emergency in the Republic of India can be declared by ____?

- (a) President
(b) Prime Minister
(c) Finance Minister
(d) Governor of Reserve Bank of India

RRB NTPC 10.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): Under Article 360, a Financial emergency is declared by the President when the President fully believes that a situation of economic crisis has arisen in the country. Due to which the financial condition or sufficiency of India or any of its regions is endangered. A proclamation of financial emergency must be approved by both the houses of parliament within two months from the date of its issue.

371. Who has the right to take the final decision in a dispute related to the election of the President of India?

- (a) Lok Sabha
- (b) Election Commission
- (c) Prime Minister
- (d) Supreme Court

RRB NTPC 18.01.2017 (Shift-II) Stage IInd

Ans. (d): The Supreme Court has the right to take the final decision in a dispute related to the election of the President of India. The Supreme Court shall inquire and decide regarding all doubts and disputes arising out of or in connection with the election of the President as per Article 71 (1) of the Constitution.

372. On 25 July 2012, Shri Pranab Mukherjee took over as the _____ President of India.

- (a) 11
- (b) 12
- (c) 13
- (d) 14

RRB NTPC 18.01.2017 (Shift-I) Stage IInd

Ans. (c): On 25 July 2012, Shri Pranab Mukherjee took over as the 13th President of India.

373. Who among the following has never been the Vice President of India?

- (a) Mohammad Haid Ansari
- (b) A.P.J. Abdul Kalam
- (c) Ramaswami Venkataraman
- (d) Shankar Dayal Sharma

RRB NTPC 03.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): President of the Indian Republic. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam had never been the Vice President of India.

374. Which of the following officers in India is elected on the basis of proportional representation?

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

RRB NTPC 31.03.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): In India, the President is elected on the basis of proportional representation and by a single transferable vote system.

375. Who is considered the executive head in India?

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

RRB NTPC 28.03.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): The Constitutional head of the Executive of the Union is the President. Article 74 (1) of the Constitution provides that there shall be a Council of Minister with a Prime Minister as its head to aid and advice the president.

11. Vice-President

376. Under one of the provisions of Article 89 of the Indian Constitution, who shall be the ex-officio Chairman of the Council of States ?

- (a) The Vice-President of India
- (b) The president of India
- (c) The Union Minister of Parliamentary Affairs
- (d) The senior most member of the Council of States

RRB Group-D- 06/10/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans.(a) : Under one of the provisions of Article 89(1) of the Indian Constitution, the Vice-President of India shall be the ex-officio Chairman of the Council of States.

377. As of October 2020, who is the Vice President of India?

- (a) Ram Nath Kovind
- (b) Rajnath Singh
- (c) M Venkaiah Naidu
- (d) Hamid Ansari

RRB NTPC 10.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): As of October 2020, Vice President of India was M Venkaiah Naidu. Vice President is the 2nd most important authoritative body after President. As per Article 65 of the Indian Constitution, he is entitled to take important decision in certain cases of contingency due to resignation, removal, death, impeachment or the disability of the President to discharge his/her functions. The Vice President of India is the ex-officio chairman of the Rajya Sabha (Article 64).

378. Who is elected by an electoral college consisting of members of both house of parliament, Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha?

- (a) Vice President
- (b) Governor
- (c) President
- (d) Chief Justice of India

RRB Group-D 15-11-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a) The Vice-President is elected by an electoral college in which elected and nominated members of both houses of parliament i.e. Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha participate.

379. Which of the following article is related to the election of the Vice President?

- (a) Article 66
- (b) Article 62
- (c) Article 64
- (d) Article 68

RRB JE - 27/06/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a): Article 66 of the Indian Constitution deals with the election of the Vice President, in which the manner and qualifications are discussed. The Vice-President shall be elected by the members of an electoral college consisting of the members of both houses of Parliament in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote and the voting at such election shall be by a secret ballot. [Article 66(1)].

The Vice President shall not be a member of either House of Parliament or of a House of the Legislature of any State, and if a member of either House of Parliament or of a House of the Legislature of any State be elected Vice President, he shall be deemed to have

vacated his seat in that House on the date on which he enters upon his office as Vice President [Article 66(2)] And -(a). is a citizen of India.
(b) has completed the age of the 35 year, and
(c) is qualified for election as a member of the Council of States.[66(3)]

380. Who among the following elects the Vice President of India?

- (a) The members of the Parliament and State Legislatures
- (b) The members of the Rajya Sabha
- (c) Members of both houses of parliament
- (d) The elected members of the Parliament

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) –16/06/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c): See the explanation of above question.

381. The Vice President of India is elected by whom?

- (a) By the members of Rajya Sabha
- (b) By the members of the Houses of Parliament and Legislative Assemblies
- (c) By the member of Lok Sabha
- (d) By the members of both the Houses of the Parliament.

RRB NTPC 03.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist
RRB NTPC Stage Ist 19.01.2017 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d): See the explanation of above question.

382. The Vice-President of India is elected by the:

- (a) members of the houses of parliament and state legislative assemblies
- (b) members of the Rajya Sabha
- (c) members of the Lok Sabha
- (d) members of both houses of parliament

RRB NTPC 07.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): See the explanation of above question.

383. According to the _____ of the Constitution of India, no person shall be eligible for election as Vice President unless he is a citizen of India, has completed the age of thirty five years and is qualified to be elected as a member of the council of state.

- (a) Article 65
- (b) Article 63
- (c) Article 66
- (d) Article 64

RRB Group-D 12-11-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c): See the explanation of above question.

384. Which is the second highest constitutional post in India?

- (a) Vice President
- (b) Governor
- (c) Prime Minister
- (d) President

RRB NTPC 08.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): The President of India holds the highest rank in the "Order of Precedence", followed by the Vice-President and the Prime Minister respectively. Governors of states within their respective states are at 4th rank in "Order of Precedence".

385. What is the term of office of Vice-President of India?

- (a) 6 years
- (b) 2 years
- (c) 3 years
- (d) 5 years

RRB JE - 30/05/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d): The Vice-President of India is elected for 5 years.

386. Who was the UPA candidate for the post of Vice President in the 2017 election?

- (a) Arun Gandhi
- (b) Gopal Krishna Gandhi
- (c) Varun Gandhi
- (d) Sonia Gandhi

RRB ALP & Tec. (30-08-18 Shift-I)

Ans. (b): In the in year 2017 Vice Presidential election, the candidate from the UPA was Mr. Gopal Krishna Gandhi while the NDA candidate was Mr. Venkaiah Naidu. Shri Venkaiah Naidu emerged victorious in the election of the Vice-President, which was held on 5 August 2017. He is the thirteenth (by person) Vice President of India.

387. Decisions on any dispute related to the election of vice president in India is taken by-

- (a) Supreme Court
- (b) President
- (c) Election commissioner
- (d) High Court

RRB Group-D 16-11-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a) According to the Constitution of India, the Supreme Court has the right to decide on any dispute related to the election of the President or Vice-President.

388. Who among the following serves as the ex-officio Rajya Sabha Speaker?

- (a) Vice President
- (b) Prime Minister
- (c) President
- (d) Governor

RRB Group-D 07-12-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a): The Vice President of India is the ex-officio chairman of the Rajya Sabha (Article 64) the upper house of Parliament, but during any period when the vice-president acts as President under Article 65, he shall not discharge the duties of the office of Chairman of the Rajya Sabha and shall not be entitled to pay or allowances payable to the Chairman of Rajya Sabha under Article 97.

389. Who is the ex - officio Chairman of the Council of States as per the Constitution of India?

- (a) The President
- (b) The governor
- (c) The Vice President
- (d) The Prime Minister

RRB NTPC (State-II) 15/06/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c): See the explanation of above question.

390. Which of the following options does not qualify to become the Vice-President of India?

- (a) Indian citizen
- (b) Above 35 years of age
- (c) Holder of Lok Sabha membership
- (d) Holder of Rajya Sabha membership

RRB NTPC 16.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): The electoral qualifications of the vice President are as follows-

- (1) Be a citizen of India
- (2) Has attained the age of 35 years.
- (3) Is qualified for election as a member of Council of States
- (4) Should not hold any post of profit under government of India or state government.

12. Parliament

391. When was independent India's first Union Budget presented in the Parliament?

- (a) 1 October 1947 (b) 2 January 1948
(c) 28 February 1948 (d) 26 November 1947

RRB Group-D– 22/09/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d): R.K. Shanmukham Chetty presented the first union budget of independent India on 26th November, 1947.

392. _____ of the Constitution of India lays down the qualification for the membership of Parliament.

- (a) Article 84 (b) Article 81
(c) Article 83 (d) Article 82

RRB Group-D– 13/09/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a): Article 84 of the Constitution of India lays down the qualification for the membership of Parliament which consists of the President, the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha.

393. When there are two houses of the legislature like India, it is called a _____ legislature.

- (a) Unicameral (b) Bicameral
(c) Subordinate (d) Supreme

RRB Group-D– 05/09/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans.(b) : A Bicameral legislature is one that contains two separate assemblies and must both agree when new laws are made. 6 out of 28 states have bicameral legislatures, namely Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Telangana, and Uttar Pradesh, with the remaining states having a unicameral one.

394. A/an _____ is a draft of a proposed legislative law.

- (a) Budget (b) Bill
(c) Writ (d) Article

RRB Group-D– 05/09/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans.(b) : A Bill is a draft of a legislative proposal which has to pass through various stages before it becomes an Act of Parliament.

395. Which of the following features says that people of India have a direct role in electing their representatives?

- (a) Fundamental Rights
(b) Separation of Powers
(c) Secularism
(d) Parliamentary Form of Government

RRB Group-D– 17/08/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d) : India is governed by the Parliamentary form of government and according to the constitution of our country, India is a Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic and Republic Country. As India is a Democratic country with parliamentary form of government so the people of India have a direct role in electing their representatives.

396. Who among the following extends the jurisdiction of a High Court to, or excludes it from, any union territory?

- (a) Parliament by law
(b) The Chief Justice of India
(c) The President of India
(d) Legislature of the State in which the High Court is situated

RRB Group-D– 30/09/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans.(a) : Article 230 of the Constitution of India stated that - Parliament may by law extend the jurisdiction of a High Court, or exclude the jurisdiction of the High Court from any Union territories.

397. Select the option that does not support the role of the Indian Parliament.

- (a) To settle disputes and make judgments between different level of governments
(b) To select the national government
(c) To control, guide and inform the government
(d) The function of law making

RRB Group-D 11-10-2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a): The Supreme Court acts as an umpire in case of disputes arising between different levels of the government in the exercise of their respective powers of dual objectives.

398. As per provisions given in article 76 of the Indian Constitution, the President shall appoint a person as attorney-General for India who is qualified to be

- (a) appointed as Judge of any High Court
(b) appointed as Judge of the Supreme Court
(c) appointed as Minister in any State Cabinet
(d) appointed as Minister in the Union Cabinet

RRB Group-D 29-09-2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b): As per provisions given in Article 76 of the Indian constitution, the President shall appoint a person as Attorney General (AG) of India who is qualified to be appointed as Judge of the Supreme Court.

AG of India is a part of the Union Executive and is the highest law officer in the country.

399. Which Articles of the Constitution of India deals with the provision of Attorney General of India?

- (a) Article 76 (b) Article 56
(c) Article 66 (d) Article 46

RRB Group-D 11-10-2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a): See the explanation of above question.

400. Who among the following is directly responsible to the Parliament for all matters related to the defence services of India?

- (a) Defence Minister
(b) Cabinet Committee on political affairs
(c) Prime Minister
(d) President

RRB JE - 31/05/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a): The Defence Minister of India is directly responsible to the Parliament for all matters related to Indian Defence Services. The President is the commander in chief of all the three armies. The President can declare war and peace for the country.

- 401. Who among the following is considered as the first law officer of Government of India?**
- Attorney General
 - Chief Justice of India
 - Senior most Advocate of Supreme Court
 - Solicitor General

RRB NTPC 08.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): The Attorney General is considered as the first law officer of the government of India (Article 76). As per Article 76 (1) of the Indian Constitution, Attorney General is appointed by the President of India. He/She has the right to hear in any court of the territory. His main objective is to advise the union government in legal matters.

- 402. Which of the following Articles of the Indian constitution defines the Money bill?**
- Article 110
 - Article 109
 - Article 115
 - Article 113

RRB NTPC 29.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): Article 110 of the Indian constitution defines the Money bill. Money bills are concerned with financial matters like taxation, public expenditure, etc. They can be introduced only in the Lok Sabha after the recommendation of the President. A Money Bill after being passed by the Lok Sabha is transmitted to the Rajya Sabha. Rajya Sabha has to return such a bill to Lok Sabha within a period of fourteen days from its receipt. Point to be noted that Article 109 and article 117 prohibit the introduction of Money Bills in the Rajya Sabha.

- 403. Which of the following is NOT a part of the Indian Parliament?**
- President
 - Rajya Sabha
 - Lok Sabha
 - State Legislative Assemblies

RRB NTPC 13.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): Parliament is the supreme legislative body in India. The Indian Parliament comprises of President and the two houses-Rajya Sabha (The Council of State) and Lok Sabha (House of the People) (Article 79) The President has the power to summon and prorogue either House of Parliament or to dissolve Lok Sabha.

- 404. The Parliament of India comprises of :**
- Prime Minister, Lok Sabha, and Rajya Sabha
 - President, Attorney General for India, Lok Sabha, and Rajya Sabha
 - Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
 - President, Lok Sabha, and Rajya Sabha

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) 14/06/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d): See the explanation of above question.

- 405. The Parliament of India include—**
- Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha
 - Only Rajya Sabha
 - Only Lok Sabha
 - Lok Sabha , Rajya Sabha & President

RPF SI 18.01.2019 (Shift - III)

Ans. (d): See the explanation of above question.

- 406. Which of the following is NOT a part of Indian Parliament ?**
- President
 - House of the People
 - Legislative Council
 - The Council of States

RRB NTPC 31.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): See the explanation of above question.

- 407. As per Constitution of India, if for a period of days a member of either House of Parliament is without permission of the House, absent from all meetings thereof, the House may declare his seat vacant**
- 60
 - 15
 - 45
 - 30

RRB NTPC 16.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): Under the Article 102 of Indian constitution, if a member of either house of Parliament is absent for 60 days without the permission of the House, then the House can terminate his/her membership.

- 408. What is the maximum time gap between two successive sessions of the Parliament?**
- 1 year
 - 8 months
 - 3 months
 - 6 months

RRB NTPC 12.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): According to Article 85(1)- The President shall from time to time summon each house of Parliament to meet at such time and place as he thinks fit, but six months shall not intervene between its last sitting in one session and the date appointed for its first sitting in the next session. Parliament meets for three sessions in a year viz. Budget session (Longest session), Monsoon session and Winter-session (shortest session).

- 409. The maximum interval between two sessions of Parliament can be of _____.**
- 3 Months
 - 6 Months
 - 9 Months
 - 12 Months

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 26.04.2016 (Shift-I)

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 27.04.2016 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b): See the explanation of above question.

- 410. Under the Indian Constitution, which of the following has the right of legitimate power?**
- President
 - Prime Minister
 - Union Council of Ministers
 - Parliament

RRB NTPC 31.03.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 19.01.2017 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d): The constitution of India has given the right of legitimate power to Parliament.

- 411. Who among the following was the oldest at the time of taking the oath of Prime Minister for the first time?**
- Morarji Desai
 - Atal Bihari Vajpayee
 - VP Singh
 - Chaudhary Charan Singh

RRB NTPC 28.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): Morar ji Desai was the oldest person to hold the office of Prime Minister at the age of 81 in the history of Indian politics who served as the 4th Prime Minister of India between 1977 and 1979 leading the government formed by the Janata Party.

412. Who among the following can introduce a Government Bill?

- (a) Minister in the Lok Sabha
- (b) Member of the Parliament who is not a Minister
- (c) Member of the Treasury bench in the Lok Sabha
- (d) To be a minister in any house of the parliament

RRB NTPC 04.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): Bill introduced by ministers are referred to as government bills. A government bill can be introduced by a minister in either house of Parliament. The government bills have the backing of the government and reflect its legislative agenda. However a Member of Parliament (MP) who is not a minister is a private member. The bills introduced by private members are referred to as private member's bills.

413. The First elected Parliament of independent India came into existence in –

- (a) 1947
- (b) 1949
- (c) 1951
- (d) 1952

RRB NTPC 18.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): The first elected Parliament of independent India came into existence in 1952. It has two houses Lok Sabha(Lower House) and Rajya Sabha(Upper House).

- Notably Lok Sabha was established on 17th April, 1952 and Rajya Sabha on 3rd April, 1952.

414. The first 'Lokpal Bill' was introduced in the Parliament of India in the year-

- (a) 1967
- (b) 1966
- (c) 1968
- (d) 1969

RRB Group-D 16-11-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c) The Lokpal Bill was first introduced in the Parliament of India in 1968. The bill was also passed by the Lok Sabha in 1969 but remained stuck in the Rajya Sabha. Meanwhile, due to dissolution of the Lok Sabha, this bill was abolished in the first place. After eight unsuccessful attempts, the Lokpal Bill was passed in the year 2013 and it was enacted as soon as the President approved in 2014. According to Act the Lokpal will have a President and Maximum 8 Members, out of 8 members, half will be from judicial background and half members will be from scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, backward castes, minorities and women. Currently (from 19 March 2019)-Justice Pinaki Chandra Ghosh has been appointed the First Lokpal of India.

415. Who is the competent authority to determine the condition of obtaining Indian citizenship?

- (a) Attorney General
- (b) State Legislatures
- (c) President
- (d) Parliament

RRB JE - 27/06/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d) Article 11 of the Indian Constitution decides that Parliament will have the right to formulate all the laws to acquire or renounce Indian citizenship.

416. By which Constitutional Amendment Act, the number of Lok Sabha seats was increased from 525 to 545?

- (a) 21st Constitution Amendment Act, 1967
- (b) 25th Constitution Amendment Act, 1971
- (c) 24th Constitution Amendment Act, 1971
- (d) 31st Constitution Amendment Act, 1973

RRB JE - 01/06/2019 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d): By the 31st Amendment Act, 1973 the number of members of Lok Sabha was increased from 525 to 545 and the representation of Union Territories was reduced from 25 to 20. The amendment of the Indian Constitution is the process of making changes to the Constitution which are done by the Parliament.

417. The termination of the current session of Parliament is called ____.

- (a) Resolution
- (b) Deduction Motion
- (c) Adjournment
- (d) Prorogation

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 26.04.2016 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d): The termination of the current session of Parliament is called Prorogation. Prorogation brings the termination of both the sitting and session of the House. This is done by the President on the advice of the Council of Ministers. This can be done even when the House is adjourned. If the meeting is terminated for short recess within a session of the Parliament, called by the Presiding officer of the House, it is called as Adjournment. Its duration may be in minutes, hours, days or weeks.

- An 'Adjournment' suspends the work in a sitting for a specified time, which may be hours, days or weeks.

418. In which year, the Food Safety and Standard Act was passed in India?

- (a) 2006
- (b) 2003
- (c) 2009
- (d) 2000

RRB Group-D 12-11-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a): The Food Safety and Standards Act in India was passed in 2006. This act extends to whole of India. Important provisions have been made under this Act to establish food based standards and regulate their manufacturing, storage distribution and importation etc.

419. Which of the following is one of the features of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code (Amendment) Ordinance, 2018?

- (a) Free loan to creditors
- (b) Payment of interest subsidy
- (c) Complete exemption of interest
- (d) Relief to home buyers by recognizing their status as financial creditors.

RRB Group-D 26-09-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d) The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Amendment, Code Act 2018 talks about recognizing their status as financial creditors and providing relief in home purchases. Also this bill talks about providing relief to micro, small and medium industries.

420. Find out the odd one in relation to the Indian Parliament.

- (a) Budget Session
- (b) Summer Session
- (c) Monsoon Session
- (d) Winter Session

RRB NTPC 05.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): There are usually three sessions of Parliament every year.

1. Budget Session (February-May)
2. Monsoon Session (July-September)
3. Winter Session (November-December)

421. Which of the following is not a regular session of the Indian Parliament?

- (a) Summer Session (b) Winter Session
(c) Monsoon Session (d) Budget Session

RRB JE - 27/05/2019 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a): See the explanation of above question.

422. Which of the following standing committee is in each house of Parliament?

- (a) Petition Committee
(b) Privilege Committee
(c) Business Consultative Committee
(d) All of these

RRB JE - 26/06/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d): Parliamentary Committees are an indispensable and integral part of the present system. Parliamentary committees are constituted by the Parliament under the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business made under Article 118 (1). There are two types of Parliamentary committee in India.-

1. The Standing Committee
- 2- The Adhoc Committee

1. Standing Committees- Under this Committees constituted are as follows:

(i) Petition Committee- Petition committee is appointed to consider the petitions. This committee is constituted in both the houses of parliament. The petition committee of Lok Sabha consists of 15 members and the petition committee of Rajya Sabha consists of 10 members.

(ii) Committee of Privileges- The function of this committee is to protect the privileges of the house and its members. The committee of Privileges of Lok Sabha has 15 members and the committee of Privileges of Rajya Sabha consists of 10 members.

(iii) Business Advisory Committee- This committee regulates the schedule and time table of the House. The Lok Sabha committee has a total of 15 members and the Rajya Sabha committee has a total of 10 members. The speaker and chairman are the ex-officio chairman of the Business Advisory committee of their respective houses.

423. Under which central ministry, Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti and Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan are an autonomous body?

- (a) Ministry of Home Affairs
(b) Ministry of Defence
(c) Ministry of Finance
(d) Ministry of Human Resource Development

RRB Group-D 25-09-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d): Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti and Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan are autonomous bodies under the then Ministry of Human Resource Development (now known as Ministry of Education). Government provides free and residential facility in Navodaya Vidyalaya from class VI to XII. The expenditure on this is approved by the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Ministry of Education). The Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan is the primary and secondary education organization in India, which is primarily designed for the children of central government employees of India.

It started in the year 1963, since then it has been contracted with the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) in India. Under the National Education Policy 2020, the name of the Ministry of Human Resource and Development (MHRD) was changed to Ministry of Education.

424. Who was the first Deputy Prime Minister of India and which political party did he belong to?

- (a) Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel, INC
(b) OMARI Desai, INC
(c) Charan Singh, Janata party
(d) Yashwantrao Chavhan INC

RRB Group-D 07-12-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a): Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was the first Deputy Prime Minister of the India, he was associated with Indian National Congress (INC). Sardar Patel is also known as the 'Iron Man' of India.

425. The compensatory Afforestation Fund Bill was passed by the Rajya Sabha of India in the year _____.

- (a) 2008 (b) 2010
(c) 2014 (d) 2016

RRB JE - 23/05/2019 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d): The Compensatory Afforestation Fund Bill was passed by the Rajya Sabha in the year 2016. The bill was introduced in the Rajya Sabha by the then Union Minister of State for Forest and Environment Anil Madhav Das. Opposition Leader Ghulam Nabi Azad and Deputy Leader Anand Sharma Objected to this bill and said that the bill should be passed by consensus.

Compensatory Afforestation Fund- The money is paid by developers who have raised forest land for their construction projects, and the idea is that such land destroyed needs to be balanced by regenerating forest elsewhere on non-forest land.

426. Fund can be spent from the Consolidated Fund of India-

- (a) With the permission/consent of the President
(b) With the approval of Parliament
(c) With the approval of CAG
(d) With the approval of the above officers

RRB J.E. (14.12.2014, Green paper)

Ans. (b): The Consolidated Fund India was set up under Article 266 of the Constitution of India is a such type of a fund in which the remaining amount left after giving the state their share of taxes and duties is used. It is the largest fund of India, placed under the Parliament. Fund cannot be withdrawn without the approval of Parliament.

427. Consolidated Fund of India is a fund in which-

- (a) All taxes collected by the Union and State governments are deposited except income tax.
(b) All funds received by or on behalf of the government of India are deposited.
(c) Union and State governments contribute equally to it.
(d) The savings of union and state governments are deposited

RRB J.E. (14.12.2014, Green paper)

Ans. (b): All revenues received by the government, loans taken from the market and interest received on approved loans are deposited in the Consolidated Fund. The Consolidated Fund is established under Article 266 of the Constitution of India. This is such type of fund, in which all the deposits/revenue deposits, loans taken are deposited.

428. Fugitive Economic Offenders Bill 2017 was introduced by which ministry?

- (a) Ministry of Labour
- (b) Ministry of Commerce
- (c) Ministry of Law
- (d) Ministry of Finance

RRB ALP & Tec. (13-08-18 Shift-III)

Ans. (d): The Fugitive Economic Offenders Bill 2017 was introduced in India by the Union Ministry of Finance. It is important that this bill has been passed by the Parliament in July 2018. According to this, fugitive economic offenders are persons who have committed a scheduled crime involving an amount of Rs. 100 crore or more and they are absconding in any other country except India and avoiding facing punitive prosecution in India. The Fugitive Economic Offenders Bill gave power to the agencies to seize properties which are not only in the name of offender, but also the ones that are 'benami'.

429. In which year did the Right to Information (RTI) Act came into force?

- (a) 2004
- (b) 2005
- (c) 2006
- (d) 2007

RRB Group-D 11-12-2018 (Shift-II)

RRB NTPC 29.03.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): The Right to Information Act is a law passed by the Parliament of India which came into force on 12 October 2005. This law empowers all citizens of India to see and receive information recorded in government files.

430. Under MP local development Scheme, the annual amount fixed for each MP for developmental work in their own area is:-

- (a) ₹ 5 crores
- (b) ₹ 10 crores
- (c) ₹ 2 crores
- (d) ₹ 1 crore

RRB J.E. -2014

Ans. (a): Members of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS) is a scheme formulated by Government of India on 23 December 1993 that enables the Members of Parliament to recommend developmental work in their Constituencies with an emphasis on creating durable community assets based on locally felt needs. Each MP is allocated Rs. 5 crore per year since 2011-12.

13. Rajya Sabha

431. For Rajya Sabha membership, the President nominates _____ members on the basis of their of excellence in literature, science, art and social service and the rest are elected.

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

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) -14/06/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b): For Rajya Sabha membership, the President nominates 12 members on the basis of their excellence in literature, science, art and social service and the rest are elected. Currently Rajya Sabha consists of 245 members.

432. The Council of States consists of members, which are nominated by the President on the basis of their excellence in literature, science, art and social service.

- (a) 21
- (b) 10
- (c) 12
- (d) 11

RRB Group-D- 30/09/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans.(c) : See the explanation of above question.

433. In the Rajya Sabha, how many members are nominated by the President of India?

- (a) 5
- (b) 12
- (c) 2
- (d) 15

RRB Group-D- 29/08/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans.(b) : See the explanation of above question.

434. Which of the following statements about the Rajya Sabha is correct?

- (a) Half of the members retire every year.
- (b) One-third of the members retire every second year.
- (c) One-fifth of the members retire every second year.
- (d) One-third of the members retire every year.

RRB Group-D- 02/09/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b): Rajya Sabha is a permanent body and is not subject to dissolution. However, one third of the members retires every second year and is replaced by newly elected members. Each member is elected for a term of six years.

The Rajya Shabha should consist of not more than '250' members – '238' members representing the states and Union Territories and '12' members are nominated by the President.

435. The secretary General of the Rajya Sabha is appointed by who among the following?

- (a) Prime Minister
- (b) Attorney General
- (c) Chairman of Rajya Sabha
- (d) President

RRB Group-D- 26/08/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c): The Secretary General of the Rajya Sabha is the administrative head of the Rajya Sabha Secretariat. He is appointed by the chairman of Rajya Sabha.

436. Select the correct statement about Rajya Sabha.

- (a) A member who is elected for a full term in Rajya Sabha serves for a period of four years.
- (b) The President of India act as ex-officio Chairman of Rajya Sabha.
- (c) It is the lower house of parliament and it dissolves every five years.
- (d) It is called upper house of parliament and it never dissolves.

RRB Group-D- 30/09/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans.(d) : Rajya Sabha is the upper house of Parliament and it never dissolves. Rest of options are wrong.

437. When was the Council of States (Rajya Sabha) first constituted?

- (a) 7 May, 1951 (b) 15 August, 1947
(c) 3 April, 1952 (d) 26 January, 1950

RRB Group-D 29-09-2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c): The council of states (Rajya Sabha) was first constituted on 3 April 1952.

Member of Rajya Sabha is a representative of the states in the union legislature. For this reason, the Rajya Sabha has powers that protect the rights of states against the union government.

438. As of April 2022, what is the maximum strength of Rajya Sabha?

- (a) 275 (b) 325
(c) 300 (d) 250

RRB Group-D 29-09-2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d): According to Article 80 of the Constitution of India, the maximum strength (capacity) of Rajya Sabha is 250 (238 elected and 12 nominated). However the present strength of Rajya Sabha is 245.

439. Who is the Chairman of Rajya Sabha? (As of August 12, 2020)?

- (a) Shri Om Birla
(b) Shri Jagdeep Dhankhar
(c) Shri Harivansh
(d) Shri Rajnath Singh

RRB Group-D 30-08-2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b): Shri Jagdeep Dhankhar is the Chairman of Rajya Sabha since 11th August, 2022. Vice President of India is the ex-officio Chairman of Rajya Sabha.

440. Who is the ex-officio chairman of the Rajya Sabha?

- (a) Prime Minister of India
(b) President of India
(c) Vice-President of India
(d) Home Minister of India

RRB Group-D 27-09-2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c): Vice- President of India is the ex-officio chairman of Rajya Sabha. This means that by virtue of his position as Vice President, he automatically becomes the Chairman of the Upper House and presides over its sessions.

As per article 66 of the constitution of India, the vice-president is elected by the members of the Electoral College (It consist, of both elected and nominated members of parliament).

441. How many members nominated by the President of India to the Rajya Sabha?

- (a) 12 (b) 10
(c) 8 (d) 6

RPF SI 24.12.2018 (Shift - I)

RRB NTPC 12.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): Article 80 consists of the council of states.

The council of states shall consist of-

- (a) Twelve members to be nominated by the president in accordance with the provisions of the clause (3); and
(b) Not more than two hundred and thirty eight representatives of the states and of the Union Territories. Rajya Sabha members are elected for 6 years and 1/3 of its members retire every second year.

442. One-third of the members of the Rajya Sabha retires after every _____ year.

- (a) Third (b) Fourth
(c) Fifth (d) Second

R.R.B. JE. Stage - II 01-09-2019 (Shift - III)

Ans. (d): See the explanation of above question.

443. Who was the first Chairman of Rajya Sabha?

- (a) Ganesh Vasudev
(b) Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan
(c) S.V. Krishnamoorthy Rao
(d) Smt. Violet Alva

RRB JE - 26/06/2019 (Shift-I)

RRB NTPC 10.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 07.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): The first Chairman of Rajya Sabha was Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan. The Vice-President of the country is the ex-officio chairman of Rajya Sabha. The country's first Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha was S.V Krishnamoorthy. At present, the Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha is Harivansh Narayan Singh.

444. Parliament does not have the power to make laws on the subjects included in list II of schedule VII of the constitution of India. Which of the following options is an exceptions to this general rule?

- (a) If the Prime Minister asks the parliament to do so
(b) If the Rajya Sabha passes a resolution to this effect.
(c) If the Governor of the state certifies its necessity
(d) If the judiciary asks Parliament to do so

RRB NTPC 24.07.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): The Seventh Schedule of the Indian constitution specifies the distribution of powers and responsibilities between the states and the centre. It is a part of 12 Schedules of Indian Constitution. The Parliament does not have the power to legislate on the subjects in List-II of the Seventh Schedules, but Article 249 gives parliament the power to legislate concerning a subject enumerated in the State List in the national interest. Parliament can legislate on subjects that are enumerated under the State List on three conditions:

1. When Rajya Sabha passes resolution by 2/3 majority of its members present and voting (Article 249)
2. During a national emergency (Article 250)
3. When two or more states pass a resolution requesting Parliament to legislate on subjects under State List.

445. After passing a Money Bill in the Lok Sabha, the Rajya Sabha can return the bill to the Lok Sabha within a maximum of _____ days.

- (a) 14 (b) 22
(c) 12 (d) 28

RRB NTPC 09.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): After passing a Money Bill in the Lok Sabha, the Rajya Sabha can return the bill to the Lok Sabha within a maximum of 14 days.

Article 109 : Special procedure in respect of Money Bills.

Article 110– Define money bill.

446. For how many days can be Rajya Sabha delay the Finance Bill Passed by the Lok Sabha?
- (a) 13 (b) 12
(c) 14 (d) 15

RRB NTPC 19.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): See the explanation of above question.

447. With reference to the Rajya Sabha, which of the following statement is correct?
- (a) The Rajya Sabha is never dissolved
(b) Rajya Sabha is the lower house of parliament
(c) It is a directly elected body like Lok Sabha
(d) The term of Rajya Sabha is six years

RRB NTPC 25.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): Article 83—Duration of Houses of parliament
Article 83 (1)— The council of states shall not be subject to dissolution, but as nearly as possible one-third of the members there of shall retire as soon as may be on the expiration of every second year in accordance with the provisions made in that behalf by parliament by law.

448. How many members are there in Rajya Sabha?
- (a) 250 (b) 225
(c) 230 (d) 240

RRB NTPC 30.12.2020 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): Rajya Sabha consists of 250 members, out of which 238 are elected by the states and 12 members are nominated by the President. At present Rajya Sabha has 245 members out of which 233 are elected.

449. The quorum required in the Rajya Sabha is:
- (a) 50 (b) 125
(c) 100 (d) 25

RRB NTPC 27.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): The total number of members of the Rajya Sabha is 250 and members are mandatory to complete the quorum $1/10^{\text{th}}$ of total members of the house. Consequently, the presence of 25 members is mandatory to complete the quorum. 55 members are required for the quorum in the Lok Sabha.

450. The upper house of Indian parliament is:
- (a) Lok Sabha (b) Rajya Sabha
(c) Vidhan Sabha (d) Rashtrapati Bhawan

RRB NTPC 08.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): Indian Parliament is bicameral in nature i.e. that it has two houses. Rajya Sabha is one of those two houses, i.e. the upper house of the Parliament. The 'Council of States' which is also known as Rajya Sabha. The other house is the Lok Sabha (Lower House of the Parliament.) also Known as the House of People.

451. Which of the following is called the upper house of the Indian parliament?
- (a) Prime Minister Office (b) Lok Sabha
(c) Rajya Sabha (d) Supreme Court

RRB Group-D 17-09-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c): See the explanation of above question.

452. Rajya Sabha is also known as _____
- (a) Legislative council (b) Senior house
(c) Upper House (d) Lower House

RRB NTPC 05.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): See the explanation of above question.

453. Members of Rajya Sabha are elected for the duration of
- (a) 5 years (b) 6 years
(c) 4 years (d) 3 years

RRB NTPC 04.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): A member who is elected for a full term serves for a period of six years.

Rajya Sabha Members are elected by the elected members of state legislative assemblies using a method of proportional representation. There are three types of representation in Rajya Sabha :

- Representation of States in Rajya Sabha.
- Representation of Union Territories in Rajya Sabha.
- representation of nominated members in Rajya Sabha.

454. The members of Rajya Sabha are elected by?
- (a) By the members of the legislatures of the States.
(b) By the members of the Lok Sabha
(c) By the people of India
(d) By the members of the Legislative council

RRB NTPC 30.03.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): See the explanation of above question.

455. What is the tenure of Rajya Sabha?
- (a) 4 years (b) 6 years
(c) 7 years (d) 2 years

RRB Group-D 17-09-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b): See the explanation of above question.

456. What is the duration of the term of a Rajya Sabha MP?
- (a) Five years (b) Six years
(c) Two years (d) Four years

RRB NTPC 06.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): See the explanation of above question.

457. What is the minimum age to get membership of Rajya Sabha?
- (a) 25 years (b) 35 years
(c) 18 years (d) 30 years

RRB JE - 22/05/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d): To get membership in Rajya Sabha, the minimum age should be 30 years.

458. During a no-confidence motion against his own government, the Prime Minister of India cannot participate in voting, if he-
- (a) Is a Rajya Sabha Member.
(b) Is prohibited by opposing parties of the Lok Sabha.
(c) Is in a majority
(d) Is a member of the Lok Sabha.

RRB Group-D 24-09-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a): According to Article 75 (3) of the Indian Constitution, the council of ministers is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha, that is, the council of minister can remain in office only if a majority is elected in this house. The cabinet, including the Prime Minister, has to resign when a motion of no confidence is passed against it. Only members of Lok Sabha can participate in the motion of no confidence, so the Prime Minister cannot participate in voting if he is a Rajya Sabha member.

459. The Prime Minister of India cannot participate in voting on a motion of no-confidence against his own government if he is-
- a member of the Lok Sabha
 - a member of the Rajya Sabha
 - is prohibited by the opposition parties of the Lok Sabha
 - a majority is in

RRB Group-D 26-09-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b): See the explanation of above question.

460. Who is responsible for creation of All India Services?
- Rajya Sabha
 - Parliament
 - Lok Sabha Speaker
 - Lok Sabha

RRB Group-D 25-09-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a): Rajya Sabha is responsible for the creation of All India Services under Article-312 of the Constitution of India. The All India Services are Indian Administrative Service, Indian Police Service and Indian Forest Service. According to Article -312, If the Rajya Sabha passes a resolution for the creation of new India Services with its 2/3 majority, then parliament can constitute a new All India service on the basis of this resolution.

461. The current strength of Rajya Sabha is ____.
- 238
 - 250
 - 233
 - 245

RRB JE - 28/06/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d) Total strength of Rajya Sabha is 250 while the current strength of Rajya Sabha is 245.

462. The Maximum permissible number of members of Rajya Sabha is:
- 260
 - 225
 - 300
 - 250

RRB Group-D 08-10-2018 (Shift-II)

RPF SI 11.01.2019 (Shift - II)

Ans. (d): See the explanation of above question.

14. Lok Sabha

463. Which state has the second highest number of seats in Lok Sabha?
- Uttar Pradesh
 - Andhra Pradesh
 - West Bengal
 - Bihar

RRB NTPC 19.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans : (*) Maharashtra has the second highest number of seats in the Lok Sabha (48).

State	Number of members of the Lok Sabha
Uttar Pradesh	80
Maharashtra	48
Andhra Pradesh	25
West Bengal	42
Bihar	40

464. Currently, which state has the maximum number of Lok Sabha seats?
- Uttar Pradesh
 - Rajasthan
 - Gujarat
 - Maharashtra

RRB NTPC 31.07.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): See the explanation of above question.

465. In 2014 ____ Lok Sabha elections were held.

- 16th
- 19th
- 14th
- 23rd

RRB NTPC 28.03.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): The 16th Lok Sabha election was held in 2014 in which the Bharatiya Janata Party secured an absolute majority by getting 282 seats out of 543 seats. Shri Narendra Modi was sworn in as the 15th Prime Minister of India on 26 May, 2014.

466. How many sessions of the Lok Sabha take place in a year?

- 5
- 2
- 3
- 4

RRB Group-D- 26/08/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans.(c) : The session of the Lok Sabha is held thrice in a year Budget session (Feb-May), Monsoon Session (July-Aug) and Winter session (Nov-Dec). While the budget session is the most important and longest session, the winter session is the shortest.

467. How many sessions of the Lok Sabha take place in a year?

- 5
- 3
- 2
- 4

RRB Group-D- 26/09/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans.(b) : See the explanation of above question.

468. Which Lok Sabha was constituted after the General Elections to Lok Sabha, 2019?

- 16th
- 17th
- 18th
- 15th

RRB Group-D 19-09-2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b): General elections were held in India in seven phases from 11th April to 19th May 2019 to elect the members of the 17th Lok Sabha.

469. What is the maximum strength of the members of the Lok Sabha?

- 543
- 547
- 552
- 549

RRB J.E. -2014

RRB Group-D 18-09-2018 (Shift-II)

RRB NTPC 28.12.2020 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 19.01.2017 (Shift-III)

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 30.04.2016 (Shift-III)

RRB NTPC 11.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 18.01.2017 (Shift-III) Stage IInd

Ans. (c): The members of Lok Sabha are elected through Universal Adults Suffrage. The maximum strength of Lok Sabha is 550 in which 530 members are elected from states and 20 members are elected from union territories.

Note: Previously 2 members were nominated from Anglo-Indian Community, but this provision was deleted by 104th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2021. The current strength of the Lok Sabha is 543 members.

470. What is the total strength of elected members in the Lok Sabha?

- 543
- 542
- 524
- 520

RPF SI 11.01.2019 (Shift - II)

RRB NTPC 28.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): See the explanation of above question.

471. Name the first speaker of the Indian parliament.

- (a) GV Mavalankar (b) Rajendra Prasad
(c) KM Munshi (d) BR Ambedkar

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 28.04.2016 (Shift-II)

RRB NTPC 18.01.2017 (Shift-I) Stage IInd

RRB NTPC 28.03.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 20.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 04.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): G.V. Mavalankar was the first speaker of the Indian Parliament. On 15 May 1952, after the first general elections in independent India, Mavalankar who was representing Ahmedabad for Congress was elected as the Speaker of the first Lok Sabha while Rajendra Prasad was the first President of India. And B.R. Ambedkar was India's first minister of law & justice, and considered as the chief architect of the Constitution of India.

472. Money bill can be introduced-----.

- (a) Only in Lok Sabha
(b) Only in Rajya Sabha
(c) by either house of Parliament
(d) by neither Lok Sabha nor Rajya Sabha

RRB NTPC 31.07.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): A Bill is said to be a Money Bill if it only contains provisions related to taxation, borrowing of money by the government, expenditure from or receipt to the Consolidated Fund of India. Bills that only contain provisions that are incidental to these matters would also be regarded as Money Bills. Article 110 of the Indian Constitution deals with the money bill. Money bills can be introduced only in Lok Sabha. Money bills passed by the Lok Sabha are sent to the Rajya Sabha. The Rajya Sabha may not amend money bills but can recommend amendments. A money bill must be returned to the Lok Sabha within 14 days, or the bill is deemed to have passed from both the Houses in the form it was originally passed by the Lok Sabha.

473. Which of the following states has more than one seat in the Lok Sabha?

- (a) Sikkim (b) Mizoram
(c) Meghalaya (d) Nagaland

RRB NTPC 22.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): Meghalaya state holds 2 Lok Sabha seats Sikkim, Nagaland and Mizoram have 1 seat of Lok Sabha each. Uttar Pradesh holds maximum number of seats of Lok Sabha i.e. 80.

474. Who acts as the chairman of joint sitting of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.

- (a) Senior most member of Rajya Sabha
(b) Loksabha speaker
(c) A nominated member by the President of India
(d) President of India

RRB NTPC 29.12.2020 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): The joint sitting of the Parliament is called by the President of India (Article 108) and is presided over by the Speaker of the Lok Sabha or in their absence, by the Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha, or in their absence, the Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.

475. Who among the following was the speaker of the Lok Sabha before Om Birla?

- (a) Sumitra Mahajan (b) Somnath Chatterjee
(c) Manohar Joshi (d) Meera Kumar

RRB NTPC 31.07.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): Sumitra Mahajan is an Indian politician who was the speaker of Lok Sabha from 2014 to 2019 before Om Birla contemporary speaker of lower house . She is the second woman after Meira Kumar to be elected as the speaker of the Lok Sabha.

476. Who among the following decides whether a particular bill is a Money Bill or not.

- (a) Prime Minister
(b) Vice President
(c) Lok Sabha speaker
(d) Chief Justice of India

RPF Constable 05.02.2019

Ans. (c): Only those Financial Bills which Contains Provisions exclusively on matters listed in Article 110 of the Constitution are called Money Bills. The Speaker of Lok Sabha decides whether a Bill is a Money Bill or not.

477. The takes the decision to declare any bill to be a money bill.

- (a) President of India
(b) Chairman of Rajya Sabha
(c) Governor of the Reserve Bank of India.
(d) Speaker of the Lok Sabha

RRB NTPC 03.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): The speaker of the Lok Sabha certifies if a financial bill is a money bill or not. Under article 110 (1) of the constitution, a bill is deemed to be a money bill if it contains only provisions dealing with imposition, abolition, remission, alteration or regulation of any tax matters of consolidated fund, provides imposition of fines etc. The speaker's certificate on a money bill once given is final and cannot be challenged.

478. Which of the following politicians has never been a leader of the House in the Lok Sabha ?

- (a) Shri Atal Bihari Bajpayee
(b) Shri Pranab Mukherjee
(c) Shri Narendra Modi
(d) Shri Manmohan Singh

RRB NTPC 14.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): Former Prime Minister Shri Manmohan Singh was never a member of the Lok Sabha but served as a member of the Parliament of India, representing the state of Assam in the Rajya Sabha for five terms from 1991 to 2019. Currently Dr. Manmohan Singh is a member of Rajya Sabha from Rajasthan and was elected unopposed.

479. Indian general Election of 2019 were conducted to constitute which Lok Sabha ?

- (a) 17th (b) 18th
(c) 15th (d) 16th

RRB NTPC 11.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): The 17th Lok Sabha was formed by the members elected in the 2019 Indian general election.

480. The speaker of the Lok Sabha is elected by:

- (a) President of India
- (b) All the members of Lok Sabha
- (c) Members of majority party in Lok Sabha
- (d) All the members of Parliament

RRB NTPC 19.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): Article 93 of the Constitution detailed for the election of both Speaker and Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha. In the Lok Sabha, both presiding officers; the speaker and the Deputy Speaker; are elected from among its members by a simple majority of members present and voting in the House.

He is a final interpreter of the provision of the Constitution of India, the rules of procedure and conduct of business of Lok Sabha and the parliamentary precedents, within the House.

481. Who among the following was the Speaker of the Second Lok Sabha?

- (a) Bali Ram Bhagat
- (b) M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar
- (c) Balram Jakhar
- (d) K.S. Hegde

RRB NTPC 07.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): M. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar was the speaker of the second Lok Sabha (1956-62). Ganesh Vasudev Mavlankar was the first speaker of Lok Sabha (15 May 1952 to 2nd Feb 1956.)

482. When were the first Lok Sabha elections held?

- (a) 1948-49
- (b) 1953-54
- (c) 1951-52
- (d) 1949-50

RRB NTPC 17.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): The first Lok Sabha elections were held in 1951-52. It was held in 68 phases for 489 seats from 25 October 1951 to 21 February 1952. With 44.99 percent votes, the Congress staged a massive victory in the polls overshadowing all the others in the race for a seat in the House.

483. Who was the protem speaker of the 17th Lok Sabha?

- (a) Sumitra Mahajan
- (b) JP Nadda
- (c) Virendra Kumar
- (d) Om Birla

RRB NTPC 06.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): Virendra Kumar, Seven-time MP from Tikamgarh in Madhya Pradesh was chosen as the protem speaker of the 17th Lok Sabha. Pro-tem is a Latin phrase which means "for the time being". A temporary speakers appointed for a limited period of time. President appoints the pro-tem speaker. Note- Om Birla is serving from 19 June, 2019 as the Lok Sabha speaker.

484. Who presides over the first meeting of a newly constituted Lok Sabha?

- (a) Protem Speaker
- (b) President
- (c) Prime Minister
- (d) Speaker

RRB NTPC 05.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): The Protem speaker presides over the first sitting of the Lok Sabha and administers the oath of office to the newly elected MPs.

The duty of protem speaker is to conduct the vote for the Speaker and Deputy speaker. He also administers the floor test.

485. The council of minister is collectively responsible to the

- (a) Prime Minister
- (b) Loksabha
- (c) Rajyasabha
- (d) President

RRB NTPC 01.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): Article 75(3) in the constitution of India mentions that the council of ministers shall be collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha also known as House of the People. It means that the Ministry stays in office so long as it enjoys the confidence of the majority of the members of the Lok Sabha.

486. To whom are the council of Ministers collectively responsible?

- (a) Lok Sabha
- (b) Supreme Court
- (c) Parliament
- (d) Rajya Sabha

RRB Group-D 05-10-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a) See the explanation of above question.

487. Who was Speaker of 16th Lok Sabha?

- (a) Meira Kumar
- (b) Somnath Chatterjee
- (c) Manohar Joshi
- (d) Sumitra Mahajan

RRB NTPC 12.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): Lok Sabha	Speaker
17 th Lok Sabha	– Om Birla
16 th Lok Sabha	– Sumitra Mahajan
15 th Lok Sabha	– Meira Kumar
14 th Lok Sabha	– Somnath Chatterjee

488. Who was appointed as the first woman speaker of the Lok Sabha?

- (a) Hema Malini
- (b) Meira Kumar
- (c) Sushma Swaraj
- (d) Smriti Irani

RRB NTPC 17.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): Meira Kumar born on 31 March 1945 is an Indian politician and former diplomat. A member of the Indian National Congress, she was the Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment from 2004 to 2009, the Minister of Water Resources for a brief period in 2009, and was first-ever female speaker of Lok Sabha, she served as the 15th speaker of Lok Sabha from 2009 to 2014.

489. Who is the current (as of February 2018) Deputy speaker of the Indian Lok Sabha?

- (a) K. Parasuraman
- (b) M. Thambidurai
- (c) Anbumani Ramdas
- (d) V. Satyabhama

RRB ALP & Tec. (21-08-18 Shift-III)

Ans. (b): From 12 August 2014, the Deputy speaker of the Lok Sabha is M. Thambidurai. He is a senior Annadramuk leader. This is the second time when he became the Deputy speaker. Article 93, of the Constitution of India deals with the Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the House of the people. Currently the seat of Deputy Speaker is vacant.

490. Who among the following is the current speaker of Lok Sabha?

- (a) Anup Mishra
- (b) Sumitra Mahajan
- (c) Gulam nabi Azad
- (d) P.J. Kurien

RRB Group-D 03-10-2018 (Shift-II)

RRB Group-D 01-10-2018 (Shift-I)

RRB Group-D 11-10-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b): The Speaker of the 16th Lok Sabha was Mrs. Sumitra Mahajan. She is the second woman after Meira Kumar to hold the post. She is a BJP MP from Indore Lok Sabha constituency. At present, the speaker of the 17th Lok Sabha is Om Birla. The Speaker of the Lok Sabha is the presiding officer and the highest authority of the Lok Sabha. The Speaker is elected generally in the first meeting of the Lok Sabha following general elections. Serving for a term of five years, the Speaker is chosen from sitting members of the Lok Sabha and is by convention a member of the ruling party or alliance.

491. Who was the Speaker of the 16th Lok Sabha?

- (a) Mrs. Sumitra Mahajan
- (b) Mrs. Sushma Swaraj
- (c) Mrs. Meira Kumar
- (d) None of these

RRB J.E. -2014

Ans. (a): See the explanation of above question

492. In which year is the 17th Lok Sabha election proposed to be held?

- (a) 2020
- (b) 2024
- (c) 2019
- (d) 2022

RRB Group-D 11-10-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c): The 17th Lok Sabha election was held in the year 2019. The general election was held across the country from 11 April to 19 May 2019 in 7 phases. Election results were declared on 23 May.

493. As of 17th Lok Sabha, who is the leader of the Lok Sabha-

- (a) Pranab Mukherjee
- (b) Arun Jaitley
- (c) Sushma Swaraj
- (d) Narendra Modi

RRB Group-D 01-10-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d) The Lok Sabha is directly constituted by the Universal Adult Suffrage system. The leader of the house of the Lok Sabha is usually the Prime Minister of India, but if the Prime Minister is not a member of the Lok Sabha but a member of the Rajya Sabha, leader of Lok Sabha can be elected. According to the question, the leader of Lok Sabha is the Narendra Modi. The Rajya Sabha also has a 'Leader of the House'.

494. In the context of the Lok Sabha, 'Leader of the House' means.....

- (a) Any nominated member of the ruling party or coalition.
- (b) Prime Minister or Minister nominated by the Prime Minister
- (c) Leader of the Opposition
- (d) President of India

RRB NTPC 18.01.2017 (Shift-I) Stage IInd

Ans. (b): See the explanation of above question.

495. What is the minimum age required to qualify as a member of the Lok Sabha?

- (a) 25 years
- (b) 45 years
- (c) 35 years
- (d) 21 years

RRB Group-D 11-10-2018 (Shift-III)

RRB NTPC 29.03.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): Article 84(b) of the Constitution mentions the qualifications of members of parliament. According to this, the minimum age to become a member of the Lok Sabha is 25 years.

496. Who among these has been the speaker in Lok Sabha?

- (a) TN Session
- (b) Mallikarjun Kharge
- (c) Sumitra Mahajan
- (d) Sushma Swaraj

RRB Group-D 01-11-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c): Sumitra Mahajan was the Lok Sabha speaker in the Sixteenth Lok Sabha (2014-2019).

497. What is the tenure of Lok Sabha members?

- (a) 4 years
- (b) 3 years
- (c) 6 years
- (d) 5 years

RRB Group-D 11-10-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d): According to Article 83 (2) of the Constitution, the tenure of the Lok Sabha is 5 years from the date of the first sitting. But even before this period, on the advice of the Prime Minister, It can be dissolved by the President and Parliament can be increase the tenure of the Lok Sabha at the time of emergency. The term of the Lok Sabha was raised to 6 years by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act 1976, which was again reduced 5 year by the 44th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1978.

498. The quorum required for the constitution of the Lok Sabha meeting is ____ of the total members of the House-

- (a) Half
- (b) Two thirds
- (c) Sixth
- (d) Tenth

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 19.01.2017 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d): The quorum required to constitute a meeting of the Lok Sabha is the 1/10th of the total members of the house. According to Article 100 (3), quorum of Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha is 1/10 of the total number of members. The same number is also necessary for the recognition of the main opposition party.

499. What is the quorum to constitute a sitting of the Lok Sabha?

- (a) One-fifth of the total number of Members of the House
- (b) Half of the total number of Members of the House
- (c) One-fourth of the total number of Members of the House
- (d) One-tenth of the total number of Members of the House

RRB Group-D 14-09-2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d): See the explanation of above question.

15. Union Cabinet

500. The Council of Ministers (Government of India) are headed by the ____.

- (a) Speaker of Lok Sabha
- (b) Vice president
- (c) President
- (d) Prime Minister

RRB Group-D- 15/09/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d): The council of Ministers are headed by the Prime Minister of India. The Lok Sabha controls the council of Ministers.

501. Which Article of the Indian Constitution states that "The Council of Ministers shall be collectively responsible to the House of the People"?

- (a) Article 80(4) (b) Article 75(2)
(c) Article 75(1) (d) Article 75(3)

RRB Group-D 23-08-2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d): As per Part V, Article 75(3) of the Indian Constitution "The Council of ministers shall be collectively responsible to the house of people (Lok Sabha). It means the existence of council of Ministers depends upon "till the Lok Sabha believes in it. According to Constitution of India {75(d)}, the total number of ministers in the council of ministers must not exceed 15% of the total number of members of the Lok Sabha (91st Amendment).

502. How many Prime Ministers of India have been elected upto June 2022, who were also Chief Ministers of their respective states?

- (a) 8 (b) 10
(c) 9 (d) 6

RRB Group-D 24-08-2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d): Prime Minister who have served as a chief minister listed below:

- (1) Mararji Desai (2) Charan Singh
(3) V.P. Singh (4) P.V. Narsimha Rao
(5) H.D. Deve Gawda (6) Narendra Modi

503. In the cabinet of which Prime Minister of India. Dr. Manmohan Singh became the finance minister for the first time?

- (a) PV Narasimha Rao
(b) Vishwanath Pratap Singh
(c) Rajiv Gandhi
(d) Indira Gandhi

RRB Group-D 14-09-2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a): Dr. Manmohan Singh became the finance minister for the first time in the cabinet of P.M., PV Narasimha Rao.

504. Which Article of the Constitution of India provides that there shall be a Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister as its head to aid and advice the President, who shall exercise his/her functions in accordance to the advice ?

- (a) Article 79 (1) (b) Article 72 (1)
(c) Article 74 (1) (d) Article 73 (1)

RRB NTPC 13.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): According to Article 74(1) of Indian Constitution, there shall be a Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister as the head to aid and advise the President who shall, in the exercise of his functions, act in accordance with such advice. Provided that the President may require the council of ministers to reconsider such advice, either generally or otherwise, and the President shall act in accordance with the advice rendered after such reconsideration. Specially after the 42nd and 44th Constitutional Amendments it has become compulsory to the President to accept the advice of the Council of ministers.

505. In India, impeachment process is NOT applicable to _____ for removal from office.

- (a) Chief Justice of India
(b) Chief Election Commissioner
(c) President of India
(d) Prime Minister

RRB NTPC 01.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 08.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): Impeachment process is not applicable to the Prime Minister for removal from his office.

506. In the parliamentary system, the legislative, judicial and emergency are actually exercised by the President on the advice of-

- (a) Members of Parliament
(b) Vice President
(c) Chief Minister
(d) Council of Ministers

RRB NTPC 11.01.12021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): In the Parliamentary system, the legislative judicial, emergency powers are actually exercised by the President on the advice the council of ministers.

The President can require the advice of the council of ministers to be reconsidered.

507. Who among the following shall communicate to the President all the decisions of the council of ministers under article 78?

- (a) Vice-President (b) Prime Minister
(c) Home Minister (d) Foreign Minister

RRB NTPC 03.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): As per Article 78, following are the duties of the Prime Minister:-

(a) To communicate to the President all decisions of the council of Ministers relating to the administration of the affairs of the union and proposals for legislation;

(b) To furnish such information relating to the administration of the affairs of the Union and proposals for legislation as the President may call for; and

(c) If the President so requires, to submit for the consideration of the Council of ministers any matter on which a decision has been taken by a Minister but which has not been considered by the Council.

508. According to Indian Constitution, who among the following does not constitute the council of Ministers?

- (a) Ministers who are members of the cabinet
(b) State Minister
(c) Minister of local government
(d) Deputy Minister

RRB NTPC 24.07.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): The Council of Ministers consists of three categories of ministers, namely, Cabinet Ministers, Ministers of State, and Deputy Ministers.

509. Who amongst the following became the acting Prime Minister of India twice?

- (a) Indira Gandhi (b) Morarji Desai
(c) Charan Singh (d) Gulzarilal Nanda

RRB NTPC 22.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): Gulzarilal Nanda was the acting Prime Minister of India twice for thirteen days each: the first time after the death of Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru in 1964, and the second time after the death of Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri in 1966.

510. _____ served twice as acting Prime Minister of India.

- (a) Charan Singh
- (b) Vishwanath Pratap Singh
- (c) Indra Kumar Gujral
- (d) Gulzarilal Nanda.

RRB NTPC 19.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): See the explanation of above question.

511. Gulzarilal Nanda took over as caretaker Prime Minister for the second time after the death of which Prime Minister?

- (a) Lal Bahadur Shastri
- (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (c) Indira Gandhi
- (d) Charan Singh

RRB JE - 30/05/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a): See the explanation of above question.

512. Who was the first and only acting PM of India?

- (a) H D Deve Gowda
- (b) I K Gujral
- (c) V P Singh
- (d) Gulzarilal Nanda

RRB NTPC 16.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): See the explanation of above question.

513. Who among the following heads the Trade and Economic Relations Committee (TERC) ?

- (a) Finance Minister
- (b) Vice Chairman of NITI Aayog
- (c) RBI Governor
- (d) Prime Minister

RRB NTPC 01.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): The Trade and Economic Relations Committee was constituted on 3rd May 2005. It is an institutional mechanism for evolving the extent, scope and operational parameters of our economic relations with other countries in a coordinated and synchronized manner.

514. How many ministers can be included in the Union Council of Ministers?

- (a) 15% of the total members of Lok Sabha
- (b) 50% of the total members of Lok Sabha
- (c) 10% to 15% of the total members of Lok Sabha
- (d) As desired by the Prime Minister of India

RRB NTPC 31.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): As per Indian Constitution, Article 75(1-A) states the limit on minister. According to this article the total number of ministers including Prime Minister, in the Council of Ministers shall not exceed fifteen percent, of the total number of members of the House of the People. This provision was added by the 91st Amendment Act, of 2003.

515. How many ministers can be included in the Council of Ministers of the Union?

- (a) Ten to fifteen percent of the total number of members of the House of People
- (b) Fifteen percent of the total number

(c) As many as wished by the Prime Minister of India

(d) Fifty percent of the total number of members of the House of People

RRB NTPC 07.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): See the explanation of above question.

516. Which Prime Minister was born after India got independence?

- (a) Atal Bihari Vajpayee
- (b) I K Gujral
- (c) Narendra Modi
- (d) Manmohan Singh

RRB NTPC 15.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 31.03.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): Of the given options, Narendra Modi took birth on 17th September 1950 in Gujarat. Rest of the given Prime Ministers took birth before the Independence of India.

517. The deputy Prime Minister of India (from 1977 to 1979) was

- (a) J B Kiplani
- (b) Jagjivan Ram
- (c) J C Shah
- (d) Morarji Desai

RRB NTPC 16.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): Jagjivan Ram, popularly known as Babuji, was a national leader, freedom fighter, warrior fighting for social justice, an advocate of the deprived classes and an outstanding parliamentarian. After independence he operated the Labor department till 1952. He then served in the Nehru cabinet as Minister of Communications (1952– 56), Transport and Railway Minister (1956–62) and Transport and Communications Minister (1962–63). He later served as the Deputy Prime Minister of India (1977–79) in the Janata Party Government.

518. Which of these Indian Prime Ministers did not face Parliament?

- (a) Chandrashekhar
- (b) Morarji Desai
- (c) V.P. Singh
- (d) Charan Singh

RRB JE - 27/05/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d): Prime Minister Chaudhary Charan Singh did not face parliament. His tenure was from 28.07.1979 – 14.01.1980. Chaudhary Charan Singh was the Prime Minister of India, Deputy Prime Minister, Home Minister and was also the Chief Minister of UP twice.

519. Who among the following served the longest period as Prime Minister of India?

- (a) Morarji Desai
- (b) Dr. Manmohan Singh
- (c) Indira Gandhi
- (d) Jawaharlal Nehru

RRB JE - 29/05/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d): Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was the first Prime Minister of India, he served as Prime Minister for the longest period from August 15, 1947 to May 27, 1964. He was born on 14 November 1889 in Allahabad (Prayagraj), Jawaharlal Nehru loved Children very much and children called him as Chacha Nehru and celebrate his birthday (14 November) as 'Children's Day'.

520. Who among the following has served as the Prime Minister of India for the longest time ?

- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (b) Manmohan Singh
- (c) Narendra Modi
- (d) Atal Bihari Vajpayee

RRB NTPC 13.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): See the explanation of above question.

521. Which former Prime Minister was the Deputy Prime Minister during Morarji Desai regime?

- (a) I. K. Gujral (b) Charan Singh
(c) V.P. Singh (d) Atal Bihari Vajpayee

RRB JE - 02/06/2019 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b): Chaudhary Charan Singh was the Deputy Prime Minister at the time of former Prime Minister Morarji Desai. Morarji Desai was the fourth and first non-congress Prime Minister of Independent India.

522. A person, who is not a member of both houses of Parliament, can be appointed as a member of the council of ministers, but he can be a member of either of the two houses _____ will be in.

- (a) 3 months (b) 6 months
(c) 1 Year (d) 2 years

RRB J.E. (14.12.2014, Green paper)

Ans. (b): Any Minister who is not a member of both houses of Parliament will remain a minister for 6 months only. After 6 months he has to take membership of any House, otherwise resignation will have to be given.

523. Prime Minister Shri Narendra Modi represents which constituency in the Lok Sabha?

- (a) Vadodara (b) Ahmedabad
(c) Varanasi (d) Maninagar

RRB J.E. 2014 (14.12.2014 Set-2, Red Paper)

Ans. (c): Narendra Damodardas Modi (born 17 September, 1950) is the current Prime Minister of India. He was sworn in as the 14th Prime Minister of India on 26 May, 2014. He is the 14th Prime Minister of Independent India and the first person born in Independent India to hold this post. As an MP, he contested from the cultural city of Varanasi in Uttar Pradesh and from the Vadodara parliamentary constituency of his home state Gujarat and won from both places. He represented Varanasi excluding the Vadodara Parliamentary seat.

524. What is the minimum age limit to be eligible for appointment as Prime Minister of India?

- (a) 35 years (b) 25 years
(c) 30 years (d) 45 years

RRB Group-D 02-11-2018 (Shift-II)

RRB NTPC 02.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 09.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) According to the constitution, the Prime Minister can be a member of either of the two houses of Parliament. For example Indira Gandhi (1966) and Manmohan Singh (2004-2009) were members of Rajya Sabha. For membership of Rajya Sabha, at least 30 years and for membership of Lok Sabha 25 years of age is mandatory. Since the minimum age limit is asked in the question. Therefore 25 years is the correct answer. There is no explicit provision in the Indian constitution regarding the qualification of the Prime Minister, but it has been said that he will be the leader of the majority party in the Lok Sabha.

525. Who was the first Deputy Prime Minister of India?

- (a) Morarji Desai
(b) Sardar Vallabha Bhai Patel
(c) Charan Singh
(d) Jagjeevan Ram

RRB Group-D 30-10-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b): The post of Deputy Prime Minister of India is technically neither a Constitutional post nor mentioned in the constitution. But on many occasions, various governments have designated one of their senior ministers as Deputy Prime Minister. The first holder of this post was Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel (15 August, 1947 - 15 December 1950), who was also the Home Minister in Jawaharlal Nehru's cabinet.

526. Who among the following was not a chief Minister before becoming the Prime Minister of India?

- (a) Morarji Desai (b) Charan Singh
(c) Indira Gandhi (d) V.P. Singh

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 27.04.2016 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c): Indira Gandhi was the Prime Minister who was not the Chief Minister of any state before elected Prime Minister, while the other three had assumed the office of Chief Minister.

527. The Prime Minister is the ex-officio Chairman of _____?

- (a) CLRI (b) CSIR
(c) ISRO (d) DRDO

RRB NTPC 06.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): The ex-officio chairman of CSIR is the Prime Minister. The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research was established in 1942, as the largest research and development organisation.

528. Which Prime Minister of India has hoisted the national flag at the Red Fort for maximum time?

- (a) Indira Gandhi
(b) Jawaharlal Nehru
(c) Manmohan Singh
(d) Atal Bihari Vajpayee

RRB NTPC 12.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): First Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru (tenure-15-08-1947 to 27-05-1964) got the opportunity to hoisted the National Flag 17 times from the Red Fort, while his daughter Indira Gandhi also hoisted the national flag 16 times from the Red Fort.

529. Name 15th Prime Minister of India?

- (a) Narendra Modi (b) Manmohan Singh
(c) Narasimha Rao (d) Atal Bihari

RRB NTPC 30.03.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): Narendra Damodardas Modi is an Indian politician serving as the 15th Prime Minister of India. He was the Chief Minister of Gujarat and he is the member of Parliament from Varanasi.

530. Who among the following has not been India's Finance Minister?

- (a) T T Krishnamachari
(b) Yashwant Sinha
(c) Arun Jaitley
(d) V K Krishna Menon

RRB NTPC 19.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d):
V K Krishna Menon (1957–1962) – Defence Minister
T T Krishnamachari (1957–1958) – Finance Minister
Yashwant Sinha (1998–2002) – Finance Minister
Arun Jaitley (2014–2019) – Finance Minister

531. Education is a function of which ministry of Government of India?

- (a) Ministry of Human Resource Development
- (b) Home Ministry
- (c) Health and Family Welfare
- (d) Finance

RRB Group-D 12-11-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a): Education is under the Ministry of Human Resource Development of the Government of India. The ministry is responsible for the development of human resources in India. Ministry of Education has been functioning since 26 September 1985. Now the ministry of Human Resource Development known as 'The Ministry of Education' Dharmendra Pradhan is the current head of the Ministry of Education.

532. Who first presented the union budget in 1947?

- (a) Indira Gandhi
- (b) Morarji Desai
- (c) A. K. Shanmukham Chetty
- (d) Jhn Mathai

RRB NTPC 18.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): In 1947 the first Finance Minister of independent India R.K. Shanmukham Chetty, presented the first union budget. The country's first Budget was presented by British government Finance Minister James Wilson in 1860.

533. Who presented the first Union Budget of Independent India?

- (a) Morarji Desai
- (b) John Mathai
- (c) N. K. Chandra
- (d) R. K. Shanmukham Chetty

RRB JE CBT-II 28-08-2019 (morning)

Ans. (d): See the explanation of above question.

534. Who was the first Deputy Prime Minister of India?

- (a) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
- (b) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- (c) B.R. Ambedkar
- (d) Sardar Baldev Singh

RRB JE CBT-II 28-08-2019 (evening)

Ans. (b): Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel was the first Home Minister and the first Deputy Prime Minister of India.

535. Who served as the first Home Minister of Independent India?

- (a) K. Kamraj
- (b) Rajagopalachari
- (c) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- (d) Morar Ji Desai

RRB NTPC 31.03.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): See the explanation of above question.

16. Governor

536. The executive power of the State shall be vested in the Governor and shall be exercised by him either directly or through officers subordinates to him in accordance with which Article of the Constitution of India?

- (a) Article 154
- (b) Article 144
- (c) Article 124
- (d) Article 134

RRB Group-D- 16/09/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a): According to the Article 154 of the Constitution of India, the executive power of the State shall be vested in the Governor and shall be exercised by him either directly or through officers subordinate to him in accordance with the constitution.

537. Which of the following forms a part of the State Executive as per the Constitution of India?

- (a) Attorney-General for India
- (b) Vice President of India
- (c) Governor of State
- (d) Prime Minister of India

RRB Group-D- 30/09/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans.(c) : State Executive comprises of Governor and Council of Ministers with Chief Minister as its head.

538. Which of the following Articles shall vests the executive powers of the State in the Governor ?

- (a) Article 181
- (b) Article 154
- (c) Article 176
- (d) Article 146

RRB Group-D 07-10-2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b): Article 154: The executive power of the State shall be vested in the Governor and shall be exercised by him either directly or through officer subordinate to him in accordance with the constitution.

539. Who is the current governor of Kerala?

- (a) Banwarilal Purohit
- (b) Navniti Prasad Singh
- (c) Vidya Sagar Rao
- (d) P. Sadasivam

RRB JE - 23/05/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d): P. Sathasivam has served as the 40th Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and was also the governor of Kerala from 5 September 2014 to 4 September, 2019. But at present Arif Mohammad Khan assumed office as the 22nd Governor of Kerala on 06 September, 2019. So the current governor of Kerala is Arif Mohammad Khan.

540. Which of the following articles of the Indian Constitution mentions that the Chief Minister will be appointed by the Governor?

- (a) Article 130
- (b) Article 122
- (c) Article 164
- (d) Article 162

RRB Group-D 30-10-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c): The States council of ministers is provided in Article 163 of the Constitution. In Article 164, the governor appoints the Chief Minister and other ministers will be appointed by the governor on the advice of the Chief Minister.

541. Which article of the Constitution of India is related to the appointment of Governor?

- (a) Article 143
- (b) Article 148
- (c) Article 149
- (d) Article 155

RRB NTPC 12.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): Article 155 says that "The Governor of a state shall be appointed by the President by warrant under his hand and seal".

- * The office of Governor have been discussed from Article 153 to Article 162 of the Constitution. Governor has a dual role.
- * He is the constitutional head of the state, bound by the advice of his council of ministers.
- * He acts as a vital link between the Union Government and the State Government.
- * The governor shall hold office during the pleasure of the President.

542. By whom is the Governor of the state appointed?

- (a) Vice President (b) President
(c) Prime Minister (d) Chief Minister

RRB Group-D 07-12-2018 (Shift-I)

RRB NTPC 31.03.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): See the explanation of above question.

543. Who among the following has the power to grant pardons under Article 161 of the Constitution of India?

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

RRB NTPC 22.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): Article 161 grants power of Governor to "grant pardons, reprieves, respites or remissions of punishment or to suspend, remit or commute the sentence." any person convicted of any offence against any law relating to a matter to which the executive power of the state extends.

544. As per the constitution of India, which of the following is NOT an eligibility criteria for the appointment of a state governor ?

- (a) He or she must be a citizen of India
(b) He or she must have completed 35 years of age
(c) He or she must have qualified for elections as member of the Rajya Sabha
(d) He or she must not hold any other office of profit

RRB NTPC 15.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): Article 157 and 158 of the constitution of India specify eligibility requirements for the post of governor. As per the constitution of India, the following are the eligibility criteria for the appointment of the Governor in a particular state:

- He or she must be a citizen of India.
- He or she must have completed 35 years of age.
- He or she must not hold any other office of profit.
- He or she must not be a member of the legislature of the union or of any other state.

545. The Minimum age limit for appointment of Governor of state in India?

- (a) 40 years (b) 30 years
(c) 25 years (d) 35 years

RRB NTPC 18.01.2017 (Shift-I) Stage IInd

Ans. (d): See the explanation of above question.

546. Who appoints the state election commissioner?

- (a) Chief Commissioner (b) Chief Minister
(c) President (d) Governor

RRB NTPC 05.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): The Constitution of India vests in the State Election Commission, consisting of a State Election Commissioner, the Superintendence, direction and control of the preparation of electoral roll for and the conduct of election to the Panchayats and the Municipalities. (Article 243K, 243ZA) the State Election Commissioner is appointed by the Governor of the State.

547. Who is called the head of Administration of union territory in the Republic of India?

- (a) Lieutenant Governor (b) Governor
(c) President (d) Prime Minister

RRB NTPC 02.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): According to Article 239, a Lieutenant Governor is the Constitutional head of administration of five of eight Union Territories. Lieutenant Governor is appointed by the President of India for a term of 5 year. On other hand, the other three U.T. (Daman and Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Chandigarh) are governed by an administrator.

548. Lieutenant Governor in India.

- (a) is appointed by the army.
(b) Acts as the head of the Union Territory.
(c) Are elected by the people of India.
(d) Accountability to the council of minister of the Chief Minister.

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 22.04.2016 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b): See the explanation of above question.

17. State Legislature

549. The Palace of Assembly is a legislative assembly designed by noted architect Le Corbusier and is located in ____.

- (a) Puducherry
(b) Chandigarh
(c) Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu
(d) Ladakh

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) –12/06/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b): Le Corbusier, a renowned architect designed the Palace of Assembly, a legislative assembly building in Chandigarh. It is the part of capital complex.

550. Who has the executive authority to advise the State Government on legal matters and to perform other duties of legal character?

- (a) Comptroller and Auditor General
(b) Advocate-General
(c) Solicitor General
(d) Attorney General

RRB Group-D 22-08-2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b): Advocate-General has the executive authority to advise the State Government on legal matters and to perform other duties of legal character. Article 165 of Indian Constitution is related to the office of Advocate General of State. He is the highest law officer of the state. The constitution does not fix term of Advocate General in India. He remains in the office during the pleasure of the Governor.

551. The Constitution of India does NOT consider – _____ as a part of the Union Executive.

- (a) Advocate-General of State
- (b) Vice president
- (c) Prime Minister of India and her/his Council of Ministers
- (d) President of India

RRB Group-D 27-09-2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a): The Advocate-General is the highest law officer in the state. Article 165 deals with the Advocate-General of the state. He is responsible to assist the state government in all its legal matter. The Governor of each state shall appoint a person who is qualified to be appointed as a Judge of a High Court to be the Advocate-General for the state. He is the part of State Executive. Hence, the Constitution of India does not consider Advocate-General of state as part of the Union Executive.

552. Who is the first female Chief Minister of India?

- (a) Sucheta Kripalani (b) Nandni Satapathy
- (c) Janki Ramachandran (d) J. Jayalalita

RRB JE - 24/05/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a): Sucheta Kripalani was an Indian Freedom fighter and politician. She was the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh (1963-1967) and the first female Chief Minister of India.

553. Which of the following statements is correct?

- (a) The Council of Ministers of a State is collectively responsible to the Legislative Council of the State.
- (b) The Council of Ministers of a State is collectively responsible to the Council of States.
- (c) The Council of Ministers of a State is collectively responsible to the Vice-President.
- (d) The Council of Ministers of a State is collectively responsible to the Legislative Assembly of the State.

RRB NTPC 22.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): Article 164 (2):– The Council of Ministers shall be collectively responsible to the legislative assembly of the state.

Article 163:– Council of Ministers to aid and advice Governor (1)– There shall be a council of ministers with the Chief Minister as the head to aid and advise the governor in the exercise of his functions except in so far as he is by or under this constitution required to exercise his functions or any of them in his discretion.

554. The total number of ministers, including the Chief Minister, in the council of ministers in a state CANNOT exceed _____ of the total members of the legislative assembly of that state.

- (a) 15% (b) 3%
- (c) $\frac{1}{20}$ (d) $\frac{1}{10}$

RRB NTPC 01.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): The total number of ministers, including the Chief Minister, in the Council of Ministers in a state cannot be more than 15% of the total number of members of the legislative assembly of that state.

Article 164 (1A) provides that the strength of a Council of Ministers headed by the Chief Minister cannot exceed 15% of the strength of the assembly (the total number of MLAs) but it can't be less than 12 members either. As a real executive authority, the Chief Minister is called the head of the government (State).

555. According to Article 170, the number of seats in the Legislative Assembly of each State should not be more than _____.

- (a) 475 (b) 525
- (c) 550 (d) 500

RRB NTPC 14.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): Article 170 of Indian Constitution provides that the legislative assembly of a State shall consist of not more than 500 (Initially, in 1950, now become 543) and not less than 60 members.

556. As per Article 170 of the Constitution of India, the Legislative Assembly of each State shall consist of not more than _____, and not less than _____, members chosen by direct election from territorial constituencies in the State.

- (a) 400,70 (b) 550,75
- (c) 500,60 (d) 450,80

RRB NTPC (State-II) 17/06/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c): See the explanation of above question.

557. As of October 2020, how many Indian states have bicameral legislatures?

- (a) Eight (b) Six
- (c) Five (d) Nine

RRB NTPC 30.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): At present, 6 states of India have bicameral legislature, i.e. Legislatures are divided into two Parts: Vidhan Sabha and Vidhan Parishad, previously the figure was 7 states but after Jammu and Kashmir became the Union Territory, it became 6. The 6 states of India are those who have bicameral legislature are- Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Telangana, Bihar, and Uttar Pradesh.

558. What does bicameral Assembly mean?

- (a) Legislatures are divided into four assemblies.
- (b) Legislatures are classified as an assembly.
- (c) Legislatures are divided into two assemblies.
- (d) Legislatures are divided into eight assemblies.

RRB NTPC 03.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): See the explanation of above question.

559. Which of the following states has a Legislative Council?

- (a) Himachal Pradesh (b) Assam
- (c) Madhya Pradesh (d) Andhra Pradesh

RRB NTPC 28.12.2020 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): See the explanation of above question.

560. Which state does NOT have a Vidhan Parishad (Legislative Council)?

- (a) Karnataka (b) Telangana
- (c) Maharashtra (d) Kerala

RRB NTPC 30.12.2020 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): See the explanation of above question.

561. Which of the following Articles of the Constitution of India provides provisions for creation of Legislative Councils in States?

- (a) Article 151 (b) Article 169
(c) Article 216 (d) Article 195

RRB NTPC 19.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): Article 169 of the Indian Constitution allow's parliament to either create or abolish a Council of State, if the Legislative Assembly of the state passes a resolution to that effect.

562. Which of the following Union Territories has a legislative assembly?

- (a) Dadra and Nagar Haveli
(b) Delhi
(c) Chandigarh
(d) Andaman and Nicobar

RRB NTPC 28.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): Presently there are eight Union Territories in India. Of these Delhi, Puducherry have their own Legislative Assemblies.

Article 239 (A) of the Indian Constitution was originally brought in by the 14th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1963. Article 239A of the Indian Constitution deals with the creation of local legislatures or council of ministers or both for certain Union Territories.

563. Who among the following has been the longest-serving Chief Minister of an Indian state ?

- (a) Narendra Modi
(b) Shivraj Singh Chouhan
(c) Mulayam Singh Yadav
(d) Pawan Kumar Chamling

RRB NTPC 15.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): Pawan Kumar Chamling is the longest serving, CM of India after independence. He is the former Chief Minister of Sikkim, holds the distinction of being the longest-serving Chief Minister after independence. Chamling is the founder and President of the Sikkim Democratic Front (SDF). After five successive terms since 1994, Chamling's SDF government had to face defeat by Sikkim Krantikari Morcha (SKM) in the state assembly elections. Chamling is a poet and lyricist in the Nepali language. He writes under the pen name Pawan Chamling Kiran.

564. Who among of the following Chief Minister became the Chief Minister for the longest term?

- (a) Jyoti Basu
(b) Pawan Kumar Chamling
(c) M.G. Ramchandran (d) E.K. Nayanar

RRB NTPC 16.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): See the explanation of above question.

565. Who was the first female Chief Minister of a state in India?

- (a) Vijaya Laxmi Pandit
(b) Sucheta Kripalani
(c) Rajkumari Amrit Kaur
(d) Sarojini Naidu

RRB JE - 28/06/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b) Sucheta Kripalani was born in a Bengali Brahmo family in Ambala, Punjab, she was an Indian freedom fighter and politician and became the first female Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh. Sucheta Kripalani participated in the Quit India movement and later collaborated with Mahatma Gandhi on the path of non-violence, on 14 August 1947, he also sang the song Vande Mataram.

566.was the first female Chief Minister of an Indian State?

- (a) Nandini Satpathy (b) Mayawati
(c) Sushma Swaraj (d) Sucheta Kripalani

RRB NTPC 31.03.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): See the explanation of above question.

567. Which of the following former or current Chief Ministers of India was priest of the Temple?

- (a) Yogi Adityanath (b) Vijay Rupani
(c) Manohar Parikar (d) Mayawati

RRB Group-D 26-09-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a): Yogi Adityanath (original name - Ajay Mohan Bisht) is the Mahant of the famous Gorakhnath Temple in Gorakhpur. Yogi is the Successor of Mahant Avaidyanath the former Gorakhnath temple's priest. Currently Yogi Adityanath is the 21st Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh.

568. Which of the following statement is not true about Chief Minister of state?

- (a) At the state level the post of chief minister is similar to the post of President at the center.
(b) The Governor appoints only those persons to whom the chief minister recommends.
(c) The Chief Minister is the Chairman of the state planning Board.
(d) The Chief Minister cannot be expelled by the Governor as long as he has a majority in the Legislative Assembly

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 27.04.2016 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a): The following fact is true about the Chief Minister of state.

1. The governor appoints the Chief Minister to the leader of the majority party in the Legislative Assembly.
2. The Chief Minister generally selects the state chief secretary and also can allot departments as per his wish to cabinet minister of their state and state minister.
3. The Chief Minister is the Chairman of the State Planning Board.
4. The Chief Minister cannot be expelled by the governor as long as he has a majority in the Legislative Assembly.

So, this statement is incorrect that the post of Chief Minister at the state level is similar to the post of President at the centre.

569. What is the minimum age to become the Chief Minister of any state of India?

- (a) 25 years (b) 28 years
(c) 24 years (d) 21 years

RRB NTPC 18.01.2017 (Shift-II) Stage IInd

Ans. (a): Minimum age to become the CM is 25 years.	
Posts	Minimum Age
1. President, Vice President, Governor	- 35 years
2. Rajya Sabha Member	- 30 years
3. Chief Minister, Member of Lok Sabha	- 25 years

18. The Judiciary

570. Which of the following institutions has the power to issue a writ of 'Habeas Corpus' as per the Constitution of India?

- (a) The Supreme Court
- (b) The High Court
- (c) The Supreme Court and the High Court
- (d) Lower Courts

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) –16/06/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c): "Habeas Corpus" is a Latin term which literally means "to have the body of".

It is issued by Supreme Court (under Article-32) and High Courts (under Article-226). This writ is a Bulwark of individual liberty against arbitrary detention. This writ can be issued against both public authorities as well as private individuals. It protects against unlawful and indefinite imprisonment.

571. Which Article of the Indian Constitution is related with the oath or affirmation by judges of high courts?

- (a) 256
- (b) 219
- (c) 187
- (d) 231

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) –12/06/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b): The Judges of High Courts are appointed by President with the Consultation of Chief Justice of India and Governor of the concerned state. Article 219 of Indian Constitution specifically provides that every person who is appointed to be a Judge of High Court shall before he enters upon his office, make and subscribe before the Governor of the concerned State or some person appointed in that behalf by him, an oath or affirmation.

572. The High Court's power to issue writs is mentioned under.

- (a) Article 230
- (b) Article 226
- (c) Article 225
- (d) Article 233

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) –13/06/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b): The Supreme Court and High Courts can issue orders and give directives to the government for the enforcement of rights, the courts can issue various special orders known as Writs. The power to issue writs is mentioned under the Article 32 and Article 226 of the Indian constitution by Supreme Court and High Courts respectively.

573. Independence of Judicial review provided in the Constitution of India has been adopted from

- (a) The Weimar Constitution
- (b) The British Constitution
- (c) The Canadian Constitution
- (d) The US Constitution

RRB NTPC (State-II) 15/06/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d): Independence of judiciary and judicial review provided in the Indian constitution has been adopted from United States of America.

574. Which of these writs is issued to restrain a person from acting in a public office to which he she is NOT entitled?

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

RRB NTPC (State-II) 17/06/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c): The writ Quo Warranto is issued to restrain a person from acting in public office to which he/she is not entitled. Article 32 of the Indian Constitution deals with constitutional remedies that a citizen of India can seek from the Supreme Court and High Court (Article 226) against the violation of his/her Fundamental Rights in the protection of Fundamental Rights of the citizen.

The court issues following five types of writs-

- 1- Habeas Corpus
- 2- Mandamus
- 3- Prohibition
- 4- Certiorari
- 5- Quo-Warranto

575. Which Article of the Indian Constitution is related with the Oath or Affirmation by judges of high Courts?

- (a) Article 185
- (b) Article 256
- (c) Article 289
- (d) Article 219

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) 16/06/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d): Article 219- Oath or Affirmation by Judges of High Courts. Every person appointed to be a Judge of a high court shall before he enters upon his office make and subscribe oath or affirmation before the governor of the state or some person appointed on that behalf by him or according to the form set out in the third schedule.

Article 185- The Chairman or the Deputy Chairman not to preside while a resolution for his removal from office is under consideration.

Article 256- Obligation of States and the Union. The executive power of every state shall be so exercised as to ensure compliance with the laws made by parliament.

Article 289- Exemption of property and income of a state from Union taxation.

576. As of March 2022, the common High Court for the states of Punjab and Haryana is located at

- (a) Faridabad
- (b) Chandigarh
- (c) Firozpur
- (d) Karnal

RRB Group-D– 01/09/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b): As of March 2022, the common High Court for the states of Punjab and Haryana is located at Chandigarh.

577. As per one of the provisions of Article 124 of the Indian Constitution, a Supreme Court judge can hold office until he attains the age of years.

- (a) 60
- (b) 62
- (c) 67
- (d) 65

RRB Group-D– 22/09/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d): Under Article 124 (2) a judge of the Supreme Court shall hold office until he attains the age of sixty-five years.

578. As of March 2022, how many High Courts are there in India

- (a) 24 (b) 25
(c) 23 (d) 22

RRB Group-D- 13/09/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b): As of March 2022, total number of 25 High Courts are there in India. The High Court is the supreme judicial body in state. According to Article 214 in constitution of India, each state of India shall have a High Court, and Article 231 in the Constitution of India provides establishment of a common High Court for two or more states. The Andhra Pradesh High Court is the 25th High Court in India. It was established on 1st Jan, 2019.

579. _____ means cases that can be directly considered by the Supreme Court without going to the lower courts before that.

- (a) Writ Jurisdiction
(b) Appellate Jurisdiction
(c) Original Jurisdiction
(d) Advisory Jurisdiction

RRB Group-D- 13/09/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c): Original Jurisdiction means that can be directly considered by the Supreme Court without going to the lower courts. Original jurisdiction of a court refers to a matter for which the particular court is approached first. In the case of the Supreme Court in India, its original jurisdiction is covered under Article-131. For example –

- (1) Disputes between GOI and State.
(2) Disputes between two or more states.

580. In which year did the Supreme Court give its judgment in the 'Sarbir Singh versus the State of Haryana' case, which was related to dowry issues?

- (a) 2020 (b) 2021
(c) 2022 (d) 2019

RRB Group-D- 17/08/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b): Facts of Sarbir Singh Versus the State of Haryana are related to the dowry death of a woman, who was married to the accused Sarbir Singh in 1994. The girl dies on 31 July 1995, i.e. after one year of marriage due to burn injuries. On 28th May 2021 Supreme Court passed a judgment under which the S.C. mentioned 12 guidelines related to dowry death.

581. The guardian of the Constitution of India is :

- (a) the Supreme Court (b) the President
(c) the Rajya Sabha (d) The Lok Sabha

RRB Group-D- 08/09/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans.(a) : The Supreme Court is the highest judicial court in India. It upholds and uplifts the rule of law and also ensures and protects citizen's right and liberty as given in the constitution. Therefore, the Supreme Court is also known as the Guardian of the constitution.

582. According to clause (2) of _____ of the Constitution of India, the President of India appoints the Chief Justice of India.

- (a) Article 127 (b) Article 121
(c) Article 124 (d) Article 118

RRB Group-D- 06/10/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans.(c) : Under clause (2) of Article 124 of the Indian constitution, the Chief Justice of India is appointed by the President. Usually, the Senior most Judges is appointed to that post.

Articles Provisions

127 → Appointment of ad-hoc judges of SC.

121 → No discussion in Parliament regarding conduct of High Court judge or a Supreme Court Judge except mention of removal of Judges.

118 → Rules of procedure of Houses.

583. The original Constitution of 1950 envisaged a Supreme Court with a Chief Justice and other Judges-leaving it to Parliament to increase this number.

- (a) 14 (b) 17
(c) 11 (d) 7

RRB Group-D 18-08-2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d): India's commitment to law is created in the constitution, which constituted India into a Sovereign Democratic Republic with an independent judiciary. The original constitution of 1950 envisaged a Supreme Court with a Chief Justice and 7 other Judges-leaving it to Parliament to increase this number. As the work of court increased, the number of Judges also gradually increased by the government, now at present, there are 34 Judges (including the chief Justice) in the Supreme Court of India.

584. Which Article of the Constitution of India gives Advisory Jurisdiction to the Supreme Court of India?

- (a) Article 143 (b) Article 142
(c) Article 133 (d) Article 132

RRB Group-D 28-09-2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a): Article 143 of the Constitution of India gives Advisory Jurisdiction to the Supreme Court of India. It means if the President needs any advice on any substantial legal question, the president may refer it to Supreme Court for guidance.

585. Who can direct to transfer any civil or criminal case from one State High Court to another state High Court or from a Court subordinate to another State High Court in India?

- (a) Chief Justice of High court
(b) Governor of state
(c) Law commission of India
(d) Supreme Court

RRB Group-D 29-09-2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d): Supreme Court can direct to transfer any civil or criminal case from one State High Court to another State High Court or from a Subordinate Court to another State High Court in India.

586. What is the age limit for a judge of the Supreme Court of India?

- (a) 62 years (b) 65 years
(c) 60 years (d) 70 years

RRB Group-D 19-09-2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b): The Supreme Court of India comprises the Chief Justice and not more than 33 other judges appointed by the President of India. Supreme Court Judges retire on attaining the age of 65 years.

587. The registry of the Supreme Court is headed by who among the following?"

- (a) President
- (b) Chief Justice of India
- (c) Secretary General
- (d) Attorney General

RRB Group-D 19-09-2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c): The registry of the Supreme Court is headed by the Secretary General who is assisted in his work by Eleven Registrars, and Twenty five additional Registrars etc. Article 146 of the Constitution deals with the appointments of officers and servants of the Supreme Court registry.

588. Which of the following options best describes the independence of judiciary?

- (a) Judges must be able to perform their functions without fear or favour.
- (b) The executive and legislature organs should interfere with the decision of the judiciary.
- (c) Absence of accountability in the judiciary system
- (d) The executive and legislative organs of the government must restrain the functioning of the judiciary.

RRB Group-D 07-10-2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a): An independent judiciary ensures a justice system that is not controlled by the other arms of the Government or any political authority, while having accountability to the Constitution. Such independence also ensures that there is no misuse of power by any section of the Government.

589. In which year was the High Court of Delhi established?

- (a) 1956
- (b) 1966
- (c) 1862
- (d) 1948

RRB Group-D 17-09-2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b): The High Court of Delhi was established on 31st October 1966

High Court	Established Year
(1) Madras High Court	15 th August 1862
(2) Calcutta High Court	July 1, 1862 (oldest)
(3) Bombay High Court	14 th August 1862
(4) Allahabad High Court	17 th March 1866

590. The District and Sessions Judge works directly under the control of the :

- (a) Governor of the state
- (b) High Court of the state
- (c) District Collector
- (d) Law Minister of the state

RRB NTPC 01.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): According to provisions under Article 235, District Judge, who is responsible for Justice at district level through sub-ordinate courts, are under administrative control of High Court of the concerned state.

591. The first High Court of India was established in _____.

- (a) Kolkata
- (b) Delhi
- (c) Mumbai
- (d) Punjab

RRB NTPC 04.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): The Calcutta High Court is the oldest High Court in India. It was established on 1st July, 1862 under the High Court's Act, 1861. Bombay High Court and Madras High Court were established in 1862.

592. Which is the oldest High Court in India?

- (a) Mumbai High Court
- (b) Madras High Court
- (c) Allahabad High Court
- (d) Calcutta High Court

RRB NTPC 11.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): See the explanation of above question.

593. When was Delhi High Court established in India ?

- (a) 1947
- (b) 1935
- (c) 1966
- (d) 1950

RPF SI 18.01.2019 (Shift - III)

Ans. (c): The High Court of Delhi was established on 31st October 1966.

594. The former Chief Justice of India, Ranjan Gogoi, was preceded by:

- (a) TS Thakur
- (b) YK Sabharwal
- (c) JS Khehar
- (d) Deepak Mishra

RRB NTPC 21.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): President of India Ram Nath Kovind had appointed Justice Ranjan Gogoi as 46th Chief Justice of India as per Article 124 of the Constitution. He assumed office of Chief Justice on 3rd October, 2018 after retirement of incumbent Chief Justice, Justice Deepak Mishra. The current CJI is Justice D.Y. Chandrachud.

595. What is the motto of the Supreme Court of India?

- (a) Equal Justice for All
- (b) Yogakshemam Vahamyaham
- (c) Satyamev Jayate
- (d) Yato Dharmastato Jayah

RRB NTPC 21.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): The Supreme Court of India is the supreme judicial body of the Government of India and the highest court of India under the constitution. The motto of the Supreme Court of India is the inscription in Sanskrit, Yato Dharmastato Jayah, means where there is righteousness (dharma), there is victory (jayah).

Note : The Supreme Court of India came into existence on 28 January, 1950.

596. The Supreme Court of India came into existence on?

- (a) 26 January, 1950
- (b) 28 January, 1950
- (c) 15 August, 1949
- (d) 26 November, 1949

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 19.01.2017 (Shift-II)

RRB NTPC 18.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

RPF Constable 05.02.2019

Ans. (b): See the explanation of above question.

597. Where did the High Court of Uttar Pradesh located.

- (a) Kanpur
- (b) Meerut
- (c) Lucknow
- (d) Allahabad

RPF SI 24.12.2018 (Shift - I)

Ans. (d): The Allahabad High Court is also known as High Court of Judicature. Allahabad High Court maintains a permanent circuit bench at Lucknow. The maximum number of serving judges is 160, (the highest in India).

598. Who is the guarantor of the fundamental right of Indian citizens?

- (a) Central Bureau of Investigation
- (b) Supreme Court
- (c) Home Ministry
- (d) Comptroller and Auditor General

RRP Constable 16.02.2019 (Shift - III)

Ans. (b): The Supreme Court is the guarantor of the fundamental rights of India citizens. The Supreme Court is the highest judicial court with the provision of judicial review and is the final court of appeal under the constitution of India.

599. Who was the first female judge of the Supreme Court in India?

- (a) Indira Banerjee
- (b) M. Fathima Beevi
- (c) R Banumathi
- (d) Sujatha V Manohar

RRB NTPC 29.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): Fathima Beevi was the first female and first muslim Judge of the Supreme Court of India. She was appointed on 6 October, 1989. Since then 11 Female Judges have been in the court. Among given options choices Sujatha V. Manohar was the second one.

Note- Justice BV Nagarathna who is currently serving as a Judge in Supreme Court, is in line to be the first female Chief Justice of India (CJI) in September 2027. Leila Seth (Himachal Pradesh) is the first female judge of the High Court.

600. Who was the first Muslim female judge of Supreme Court?

- (a) Justice M. Fatima Bibi
- (b) Justice V. Khalida
- (c) Justice Benazir Islam
- (d) Justice M. Farook

RRB NTPC 11.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): See the explanation of above question.

601. Which of the following features provided by the constitution of India is related to 'Indian Judiciary'?

- (a) Judges of high courts are elected
- (b) Judicial Independence
- (c) Supremacy of judiciary
- (d) Each state has its own high court

RRB NTPC 25.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): Judicial Independence, the ability of courts and judges to perform their duties free of influence or control by other actors, whether government or private. The independence of the Judiciary shall be guaranteed by the state and enshrined in the constitution or the law of the country.

602. Before the present premises, where was the Supreme Court of India operated ?

- (a) from Parliament House
- (b) from Red Fort
- (c) from the High Court of Delhi
- (d) from President House

RRB NTPC 31.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): The Supreme Court of India functioned from the Parliament House till it moved to the present building. It has a 27.6 metre high dome and a spacious colonnaded Verandah. The Supreme Court of India came into existence on 28 January, 1950. On the 28th of January 1950, two days after the country became a Sovereign Democratic Republic, the Supreme Court came into being. It replaced both the Federal Court of India and the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council which were then at the apex of the Indian Court System.

603. As on Nov, 2020 where is India's newest high court built?

- (a) Vishakhapatnam
- (b) Amravati
- (c) Warangal
- (d) Nellore

RRB NTPC 04.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): India's newest High court is Amravati High Court. It was build after Telangana was separated from Andhra Pradesh.

604. As per November 2020, What is the total number of High Courts in India are.

- (a) 15
- (b) 21
- (c) 25
- (d) 29

RRB NTPC 29.12.2020 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): As per November 2021, there are 25 High Courts in India. Article 214 lays down the authority of High Courts. High Courts exercise civil or criminal jurisdiction only if the subordinate courts in the state are not competent to try the matters.

605. Who among the follwoing was the Chief Justice of India before the current occupant Chief Justice S A Bobde?

- (a) Kapil Sibbal
- (b) Ranjan Gogoi
- (c) Salman Khurshid
- (d) Arun Jaitley

RRB NTPC 17.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): Sharad Arvind Bobde was the 47th Chief Justice of India. He took charge on 18 November, 2019 and retired on 23 April, 2021. Before him Justice Ranjan Gogoi took the charge as the 46th Chief Justice of India on October 3, 2018.

606. Who is the 46th Chief Justice of India?

- (a) Justice Ranjan Gogoi
- (b) Justice Dipak Mishra
- (c) Justice Chelameswar
- (d) Justice Kurian Joseph

RRB NTPC 04.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) See the explanation of above question.

607. Who is currently the Chief Justice of India?

- (a) J Chelameswar
- (b) Madan B. Lokur
- (c) Ranjan Gogoi
- (d) Deepak Mishra

RRB Group-D 01-12-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c): Ranjan Gogoi was the Chief Justice when the question was asked.

608. If the posts of President and Vice-President become vacant then who will act as the President of India?

- (a) Speaker of Lok Sabha
- (b) Prime Minister of India
- (c) Chief Justice of India
- (d) Council of Minister

RRB NTPC 06.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 04.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): The Chief Justice of India or the senior most Judge of the Supreme Court will take over as President if the post of President and Vice President is vacant. In 1969 when President Zakir Hussain died in office, vice President V.V. Giri acted as president. Later, V.V. Giri resigned, then the CJI Mohammad Hidayatullah became acting President of India.

609. Which of the following High Courts has the largest Jurisdiction in the Country?

- (a) Guwahati High Court
- (b) Bombay High Court
- (c) Calcutta High Court
- (d) Allahabad High Court

RRB JE - 01/06/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a) There are 25 High Courts in India, in these the Jurisdiction of the Guwahati High Court is the largest jurisdiction covering states Assam, Nagaland, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh. Guwahati High Court has been established in 1948 with its bench in Kohima, Aizawl and Itanagar.

610. The article in the Part-V of the Indian Constitution describes the independence power of Jurisdiction and procedures of the Supreme Court?

- (a) Article 124 to 147
- (b) Article 126 to 147
- (c) Article 122 to 147
- (d) Article 128 to 147

RRB Group-D 13-12-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a) Part-V Article 124 to 147 of the Indian Constitution explain the formation of Supreme Court and describes the independent power, jurisdiction and procedures. According to Article 124 India will have a Supreme Court. Currently the Supreme Court has a total of 34 Judges including the Chief Justice.

611. The Supreme Court delivered an important decision in January 2017. According to which political parties and politician cannot do the following?

- (a) Calling the police in the event of unrest and riots.
- (b) Seeking votes based on caste community religion or language.
- (c) To get votes by disrupting traffic.
- (d) Displaying voter signs.

RRB Group-D 10-10-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b): According to the decision of a seven - member Constitutional bench of the Supreme Court in January 2017. Under Section 123 (3) of the representation of the People Act of 1951, no political party or politician could appeal for votes on the basis of caste, religion, community or language.

612. To eligible as a Judge in the Supreme Court a person must have experience of working in High Court for a minimum period of ____ years.

- (a) 5 years
- (b) 15 years
- (c) 10 years
- (d) 12 years

RRB Group-D 12-11-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c) According to Article 124(3) of the Indian Constitution, to become a Judge of the Supreme Court, a person must be a Judge in the High Court of any state for a minimum period of 5 years or he should be there an advocate in the High Court of any Indian state, and he should have 10 years of experience of advocate profession.

613. Who can be appointed as ad hoc Judge of Supreme Court for temporary period?

- (a) Supreme Court Judges
- (b) High Court Judges
- (c) Chief Justice of High Court
- (d) No one is appointed and the space remains vacant

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 29.04.2016 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b): According to Article 127 the Chief Justice may appoint a High Court Judge having the qualification to be appointed as Adhoc Judge in the Supreme Court with prior consent of the President and consultation with the Chief Justice of the Affiliate High Court.

614. What is the retirement age of Supreme Court Judges?

- (a) 65 years
- (b) 67 years
- (c) 66 years
- (d) 70 years

RRB JE - 27/06/2019 (Shift-I)

RRB NTPC 10.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 29.03.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 04.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 17.01.2017 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): According to Article 124 Supreme Court has one Chief Justice with 33 other Judges. There is no criteria of age limit set for becoming a judge in Supreme Court but the retirement age is 65 years.

615. Chief Justice of India who has the distinction of serving as president and vice president?

- (a) Mohammad Hidayatullah
- (b) P.N. Bhagwati
- (c) H.J. Kania
- (d) Mehar Chand Mahajan

RRB NTPC 11.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): Mohammad Hidayatullah was the 11th Chief Justice of India serving from (1968-1970) and the sixth Vice-President of India (1979-1984). He had also served as the acting president of India (July 1969 to 24 August 1969). Harilal J. Kania (1950-1951) was the first Chief Justice of India.

616. Below is a statement (A) and Reason (R).

Statement (A): The Judiciary in India is independent of the executive.

Reason (R) : The Judiciary supports the government and helps the implementation of its plan.

Choose the right option:

- (a) A is true but R is wrong.
- (b) A is wrong but R is true.
- (c) A and B both are correct, R is proper explanation of A.
- (d) A and B both are wrong.

RRB NTPC 18.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): Statement A is true but R is wrong. The Judiciary in India is independent of the executive. The judiciary favours the actual law and punishes who do not obey the law.

617. The Constitution of India was envisaged in relation to the Supreme Court (number of Judges) Amendment Act 2008 there will be fixed court of India which will include the Chief Justice of India. And will be the number of other judges?

- (a) 40 (b) 10
(c) 20 (d) 30

RRB NTPC 17.01.2017 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): In the Supreme Court (number of judges) Amendment bill 2008, the number of Supreme Court Judges have been increased from 25 to 30 except the Chief Justice of India. Currently the number of judges in the Supreme Court is 34 (Including the Chief Justice).

618. According to the Indian Constitution, who has the right to transfer the judges of the High Court?

- (a) Chief Justice of India
(b) Prime Minister of India
(c) President of India
(d) Any Judge of the Supreme Court

RRB NTPC 17.01.2017 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): Article 222 of the constitution makes provision for the transfer of a Judge (including Chief Justice) from one High Court to another High Court. The initiation of the proposal for the transfer of a judge should be made by the Chief Justice of India whose opinion in this regard is determinative.

619. By whom the Legislative Redundancy of state assembly and parliament examine?

- (a) Economic Review (b) Supreme Court
(c) Judicial Review (d) State Council

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 30.04.2016 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c): The Legislative Redundancy of state assembly and parliament is examined by Judicial Review. Judicial Review provides power to the court of a country to examine the actions of the legislative, executive, and administrative whether such action are consistent with Constitution. Judicial Review is borrowed from the USA.

19. Panchayati Raj

620. How much reservation is given to women in the panchayat and municipality of Bihar?

- (a) 10% (b) 50%
(c) 33% (d) 25%

RRB Group-D 12-09-2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b): The State of Bihar has given 50% reservation to women in the Panchayat and Municipality. Bihar was the first state to reserve 50% of seats for women in Panchayati Raj institutions in year 2006. Rajasthan adopted this in year 2010.

621. Which Amendment of the Indian Constitution added Part IX to the Indian Constitution?

- (a) 69 (b) 75
(c) 67 (d) 73

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) –13/06/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d): The 73rd Constitution Amendment Act was passed in 1992 and it came into effect on 24 April 1993. This Act added a new chapter into the Constitution of India called Part IX the Panchayats.

622. Which of the following is related to the 73rd Amendment of the Constitution of India?

- (a) Municipalities
(b) Municipal Corporation
(c) Townships
(d) Panchayats

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) –13/06/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d): See the explanation of above question.

623. According to the Indian Constitution, every Panchayat, unless sooner dissolved under any law for the time being in force, shall continue for _____ years from the date appointed for its first meeting and no longer.

- (a) 5 (b) 4
(c) 7 (d) 6

RRB NTPC (State-II) 17/06/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a): According to the Indian Constitution, every Panchayat, unless sooner dissolved under any law for the time being in force, shall continue for 5 years from the date appointed for its first meeting and no longer.

624. Which part of the Indian Constitution is related with the Panchayats?

- (a) X (b) IXA
(c) IX (d) VIII

RRB NTPC (State-II) 17/06/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c):

Part	Related Subjects
X	- Scheduled and Tribal areas
IXA	- Municipalities
IX	- Panchayats
VIII	- Union Territories

625. In which year was the Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act (PESA act) passed in India?

- (a) 1996 (b) 1990
(c) 1992 (d) 1994

RRB Group-D– 02/09/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a): On the basis of the report of the 'Bhuria Committee' submitted in 1995, the Parliament enacted the Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996(PESA) to extend Part IX of the constitution with certain modifications and exception to the Schedule V areas. Since the laws do not automatically cover the Scheduled areas, the PESA Act was enacted on 24th Dec, 1996.

626. Which of the following Acts was aimed to provide for the extension of the provisions of Part of the Constitution relating to the Panchayats to the Scheduled Areas?

- (a) DESA Act 1996 (b) MESA Act 1996
(c) NESA Act 1996 (d) PESA Act 1996

RRB Group-D– 16/09/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d): See the explanation of above question.

627. The State Election Commission does NOT conduct elections to ____.

- (a) State Legislative Assemblies
- (b) Town Municipal Councils
- (c) Gram Panchayats
- (d) Municipal Corporations

RRB Group-D– 01/09/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a): The State Election commission does not conduct elections to State Legislative Assemblies. The Election Commission is the body that conducts elections to the legislative assemblies in India states. Election Commission in India are responsible for conducting elections for urban local bodies like Municipalities, Municipal corporations and Panchayats.

628. The 73rd Amendment of the Constitution enables the states with a population of less than 20 lakhs to have a minimum-Structure in the local governance of the state.

- (a) union rule
- (b) three-tier
- (c) two-tier
- (d) One tier

RRB Group-D– 01/09/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c): The 73rd Amendment of the constitution enables the states with a population of less than 20 Lakhs to have a minimum two tier structure in the local governance of the state.

629. The tenure of the Village Panchayat is for how many years?

- (a) 2
- (b) 3
- (c) 5
- (d) 4

RRB Group-D– 18/09/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans.(c) : Gram Sabha is the general assembly of all the people at village, who have attained the age of 18 years and their name is entered in the voter list, while the executive committee of the Gram Sabha is known as Gram Panchayat which consist of representatives elected by the Gram Sabha.

73rd constitutional amendment Act of 1992 added a new Part IX & Eleventh Schedule covering 29 Subjects (Article 243 to 243(O), and has given the Constitutional status to the Panchayati Raj System.

630. The 73rd amendment to the constitution of India has made a provision for the mandatory creation of the Gram Sabha. What does the Gram Sabha comprise of?

- (a) All senior citizens registered as voters in the Panchayat area
- (b) All male members registered as voters in the Panchayat area
- (c) All adult members in the Panchayat area
- (d) Adult members registered as voters in the Panchayat area

RRB Group-D– 18/09/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d): See the explanation of above question.

631. Who is the political head of a Municipal Corporation in India?

- (a) District Magistrate
- (b) Councillor
- (c) Municipal Commissioner
- (d) Mayor

RRB Group-D– 20/09/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d): Mayor is the head of Municipal Corporation of India but in most States and Union territories of India the role is largely ceremonial as executive powers are vested in the Municipal commissioner.

632. The 73rd and 74th Amendments to the Constitution of India ensured the reservation of of total seats for women in all elected offices of local bodies in both the rural and urban areas.

- (a) 33%
- (b) 10%
- (c) 25%
- (d) 50%

RRB Group-D– 20/09/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a): The 73rd and 74th constitutional amendment Acts provided for reservation of one third (33%) of seats for women in Gram Panchayats, Panchayat Samitis, Zilla Parishads, Municipalities and Municipal Corporation as well as for the posts of Sarpanch, Chairman and Mayor.

633. The Twelfth Schedule of the Indian Constitution is related to powers, authority and responsibilities of

- (a) States
- (b) the Centre
- (c) urban local bodies
- (d) Panchayats

RRB Group-D– 22/09/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans.(c) : The 12th schedule of the Indian Constitution deals with the provisions that specify the powers, authority and responsibilities of Municipalities (Urban Local Bodies). This schedule was added by the 74th Amendment Act, 1992.

634. Under Article 243 E of the Constitution of India, every Panchayat, unless sooner dissolved under any law for the time being in force, shall continue for years from the date appointed for its first meeting and no longer.

- (a) six
- (b) four
- (c) three
- (d) five

RRB Group-D– 22/09/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d): Under Article 243E of the constitution of India, every Panchayat, unless sooner dissolved under any law for the time being in force, shall continue for 5 years from the date appointed for its first meeting and no longer.

635. Which of the following Constitution Amendment Act of India is related to the urban local bodies?

- (a) 74th
- (b) 73rd
- (c) 75th
- (d) 72nd

RRB Group-D– 22/09/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a): 74th Amendment Act of India is related to the Urban local bodies. The 74th Constitutional Amendment Act was passed to constitutionalize the system of urban local government also known as Municipalities. It provides a framework for the decentralization of obligations and duties to the municipal bodies at different levels of a state.

636. Which of the following functions is not a part of District Administration?

- (a) Postal Services
- (b) Rural Development
- (c) Civil Justice
- (d) Revenue Collection

RRB Group-D– 20/09/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a): Postal services is listed in Union List and rest are the functions of District Administration.

637. _____ of the Constitution of India deals with Panchayats.

- (a) Part VIII (b) Part IX
(c) Part XI (d) Part X

RRB Group-D– 16/09/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b): Part IX of the constitution of India deals with Panchayats. This was added by the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1992.

638. Which among the following Articles of Indian Constitution is related to Gram Sabha?

- (a) Article 245 B (b) Article 243 A
(c) Article 244 A (d) Article 242 B

RRB Group-D– 15/09/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b): Article 243(A) is related to Gram Sabha. It may exercise such powers and perform such functions at the village level as the legislature of a state may by law provide.

639. Each Gram Panchayat is represented by how many Sarpanch?

- (a) Two (b) One
(c) Three (d) Four

RRB Group-D– 15/09/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b): Each Gram Panchayat is represented by one Sarpanch. A Sarpanch, Gram Pradhan, Mukhiya or President is a decision maker elected by the village level, constitutional body or local self-government called the Gram Sabha.

640. In which of the following years, the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Acts came into force, which gave Constitutional status to Panchayati raj institutions (PRIs) and urban local bodies (ULBs) respectively?

- (a) 1993 (b) 1994
(c) 1991 (d) 1992

RRB Group-D– 13/09/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a): The 73rd and 74th constitutional Amendment acts came into force in the year 1993, which gave constitutional status to Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRTs) and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) respectively.

641. Urban local government which works for the development of any metropolitan city with a population of more than _____ is known as the Municipal Corporation.

- (a) 5 Lakh (b) 10 Lakh
(c) 12 Lakh (d) 2 Lakh

RRB Group-D– 13/09/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b): In India, a city with a population of more than 10 lakhs is eligible to be called a metropolitan area. Municipal Corporations in India work for the development of a Metropolitan city, which has a population of more than one million (10 lakh).

642. Which of the following types of government is the closest to the common people?

- (a) Central Government
(b) Police Administration
(c) Local Government
(d) State Government

RRB Group-D– 05/09/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c): Local government is a government closest to the common people. Local government is about government that involves the day-to-day life and problems of ordinary citizens. Local government believes that local knowledge and local interest are essential ingredients for democratic decision making. They are also necessary for efficient and people-friendly administration.

643. The 74th Constitutional Amendment Act provides for _____ for a transitional area between a rural and urban area.

- (a) Nagar Panchayat
(b) Municipal Council
(c) Gram Panchayat
(d) Municipal Corporation

RRB Group-D– 02/09/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a): The System of Municipalities or Urban Local Government was constitutionalised through the 74th constitutional amendment Act of 1992. The provision in this amendment is included in part IX (A) which came into force on June 1993.

The 74th Constitutional Amendment Act provides for Nagar Panchayat for a transitional area between a rural and urban area. Panchayati Raj Amendment, 74th Amendment provides for constitutional sanction to the urban self governing institutions ensuring regular elections and enabling them play a greater role in the development of urban areas.

644. Generally a Gram Panchayat is constituted for _____ year/s.

- (a) one (b) five
(c) three (d) four

RRB Group-D– 02/09/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b): A general assembly of all the people of a village who have reached the age of 18 and whose names are on the voter list is referred to as a 'Gram Sabha'. The Gram Sabha's executive committee is known as the 'Gram Panchayat'.

In India, Panchayati Raj is made up of three levels:

- Zila Parishad
- Panchayat Samiti
- Gram Panchayat

645. Which institution governs the area that is in transition from rural to urban?

- (a) Gram Panchayat (b) City Councils
(c) Panchayat Samitis (d) Gram Sabha

RRB Group-D– 26/08/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b): City councils govern the area that is in transition from rural to urban.

It exercises the legislative powers of city government, including adopting the annual city budget, ordinances and resolutions setting appropriate tax levies, Mayoral veto over ride authority and setting the council agenda.

646. Which factor is NOT a parameter for declaring an area as an urban area?

- (a) A minimum population of 5000
(b) Density of population of at least 400 persons per square kilometre

- (c) At least 75% of male population engaged in non-agricultural occupation
- (d) At least 60% of the population lie above poverty line

RRB Group-D– 05/09/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d): According to the Urban Land (Ceiling and Regulation) Act, 1976 of India, an urban area should have following characteristics -

- (a) A minimum population of 5,000
- (b) At least 75% of the working population engaged in non agricultural occupations.
- (c) A density of population of at least 400 persons per sq. km is required.

647. Which Act provided constitutional status to the Panchayati Raj institutions?

- (a) 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act 1990
- (b) 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act 1992
- (c) 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act 1991
- (d) 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act 1993

RRB Group-D– 26/08/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans.(b) : 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act 1992 provided constitutional status to the Panchayati Raj. This constitutional amendment inserted Part-IX in the constitution of India and accorded Panchayat's Constitutional status as institutions of local self-governance for rural India.

648. Which Act provided constitutional status to the Panchayati Raj institutions?

- (a) 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act 1992
- (b) 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act 1990
- (c) 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act 1991
- (d) 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act 1993

RRB Group-D– 26/09/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans.(a) : See the explanation of above question.

649. The Panchayati Raj system was first implemented in which state of India?

- (a) Rajasthan
- (b) West Bengal
- (c) Uttar Pradesh
- (d) Madhya Pradesh

RRB Group-D– 17/08/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a): The Panchayati Raj System was first adopted by the state of Rajasthan. Panchayati Raj system in India has three levels-

- (i) Gram Panchayat
- (ii) Block Panchayat and
- (iii) Zila Parishad (District level)

In Rajasthan's Nagaur district on 2 October 1959 for the first time Panchayati Raj system was introduced in India.

650. Panchayati Raj Institutions in India have been established following the _____ of the Constitution of India.

- (a) 42nd Amendment Act
- (b) 57th Amendment Act
- (c) 73rd Amendment Act
- (d) 86th Amendment Act

RRB Group-D– 17/08/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c) : In India, Panchayati Raj Institutions have been established following the 73rd amendment Act of the Constitution of India. Through these amendments local self governance was introduced in rural and urban India. It came into force on April 24, 1993.

651. In normal circumstances, who usually heads the Municipal Corporation?

- (a) Home Minister of the State
- (b) Chief minister
- (c) Governor
- (d) Mayor

RRB Group-D– 18/09/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d): The Mayor is the head of the Municipal Corporation, but in most states and territories of India the role is largely ceremonial as executive powers are vested in the Municipal Commissioner.

652. In which of the following years was the Ministry of Panchayati Raj created ?

- (a) 2002
- (b) 2003
- (c) 2001
- (d) 2004

RRB Group-D– 09/09/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans.(d) : Ministry of Panchayati Raj was created on 27 May, 2004. This Ministry looks after the matters relating to the Panchayati Raj and Panchayati Raj institutions. The Ministry is headed by a Minister of cabinet rank/Minister of state and transfer grants to rural local bodies for civic programs.

653. In 1989, which committee recommended constitutional recognition for the local government bodies ?

- (a) Vasudev Committee
- (b) PK Thungon Committee
- (c) Vaghul Committee
- (d) AK Mathur Committee

RRB Group-D– 09/09/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans.(b) : P. K. Thungon Committee was constituted to examine the political and administrative structure in district and district planning. It suggested and recommended a constitutional amendment to provide for periodic elections to local government institutions and enlistment of appropriate functions to them alongwith funds.

L.M. Singhvi – Committee recommended constitutional status to the Panchayats

Vaghaul Committee –RBI

A.K. Mathur Committee– 7th Pay Commission

654. Which of the following units is considered as the foundation of the Panchayat Raj System to perform functions and powers entrusted to it by the State Legislatures ?

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

RRB Group-D– 06/10/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans.(b) : Gram Sabha units is considered as the foundation of the Panchayati Raj System to perform functions and powers entrusted to it by the state Legislatures.

655. How many development and welfare subjects have been moved from the State to the Panchayanti raj institution through the Constitutional amendments in the Indian constitution?

- (a) 27
- (b) 28
- (c) 29
- (d) 21

RRB Group-D 30-08-2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c): 29th Development and welfare subjects have been moved from the State to the Panchayati raj institution through the 73rd Constitutional amendment covering Article 243 to 243O and adding 11 Schedule in the Indian constitution.

656. How many subjects are entitled and listed in the Indian Constitution for Panchayat?

- (a) 29 (b) 33
(c) 35 (d) 19

RRB Group-D 22-08-2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a): See the explanation of above question.

657. The Eleventh Schedule of the Constitution of India lists _____ subjects.

- (a) 29 (b) 21
(c) 26 (d) 23

RRB Group-D– 08/09/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans.(a) : See the explanation of above question.

658. Which amendment of the Constitution of India aimed at strengthening local governments and ensuring an element of uniformity in their structure and functioning across the country ?

- (a) 53rd and 54th (b) 73rd and 74th
(c) 63rd and 74th (d) 43rd and 44th

RRB Group-D– 08/09/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans.(b) : 73rd constitution amendment (1992) added Part –IX titled, "The Panchayats" and 74th constitution amendment (1992) added part IX-A titled "The Municipalities. The amendments aimed at strengthening local government and ensuring an element of uniformity in their structure.

659. The _____ of Constitution of India is related to Panchayati Raj Institutions.

- (a) Part-V (b) Part-IX
(c) Part-III (d) Part-IV

RRB Group-D– 29/08/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans.(b) : Part IX of the Indian constitution is related to Panchayati Raj constitutions.

660. In which of the following cities is the Headquarters of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj located?

- (a) Jaipur (b) Pune
(c) Chennai (d) New Delhi

RRB Group-D– 29/08/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans.(d) : The Headquarters of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj is located in New Delhi. The Ministry of Panchayati Raj is a branch of government of India. It looks into all matters relating to the Panchayati Raj and Panchayati Raj institutions.

661. Who is the head of the Nyaya Panchayat?

- (a) Sarpanch (b) Chairman
(c) Block Pramukh (d) BDO

RRB Group-D– 26/08/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans.(a) : Nyaya Panchayat constitutes a Sarpanch as its head and few Pancha. Sarpanch is the head of Nyaya Panchayat. Its role is of conciliation and mediation in handling village level disputes as would be expected of any decentralised dispute redressal system.

662. What is the correct statement about Mayor?

- (a) Mayor is the second citizen of the Municipal Corporation after City Magistrate.
(b) Tenure of Mayors of cities in India is fixed for five years.
(c) Mayor is elected by the Governor of the State
(d) Mayor is the head of the Municipal Corporation.

RRB Group-D– 30/09/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans.(d): Mayor is the head of the Municipal Corporation, some of the other characteristics and function of Mayor are:

- (1) Mayor is the first citizen of the Municipal Corporation and head of Municipal Corporation.
(2) Tenure of Mayors in India varies between 1 to 5 years.
(3) Clause 23 of the Municipal law provides that the Mayor/the Municipal chairperson as the case may be shall be elected by the elected councilors from among themselves.

663. Which of the following options is not a function of Gram Panchayats?

- (a) Development of village facilities
(b) Management of local public resources
(c) Collection of local taxes
(d) Scrutinises and approves budgets of the Block Samities

RRB Group-D– 26/08/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans.(b) : The major functions of Gram Panchayats include the Civic functions relating to sanitation, cleaning of public roads, minor irrigation, construction of public toilets, supply of drinking water, rural electrification, primary and adult education, levying and collecting local taxes and execution of government schemes relating to generation of employment at village, level and management of local public resources whereas Zila Parishad approves the budget of the block Samitis and allocates and distribute funds among them.

664. Identify the one which does not consist in the 3-tier system of Panchayati Raj from following -

- (a) Block Level Panchayat
(b) Tehsil Level Panchayat
(c) District Level Panchayat
(d) Village Level Panchayat

RRB Group-D– 29/08/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans.(b) : Tehsil Level Panchayat is not a part of 3-tier system of Panchayati Raj.

The three-tier system comprises.

- (i) Gram Panchayats at village level.
(ii) Panchayat Samiti at block level.
(iii) Zilla Parishad at District level.

665. Which of the following has the authority to create a municipality, municipal corporation, or panchayat in a given area?

- (a) Divisional Commissioner
(b) District Collector
(c) State Government
(d) Central Government

RRB Group-D– 30/09/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans.(c): Municipality, Municipal corporation or Panchayat are established only by Acts of the state legislature in States and by the President of India in Union territories. Municipal Commissioner is responsible for the implementation of the decision taken by the state government. He is appointed by the State government therefore the authority to form a Municipality, Municipal corporation or Panchayat is solely vested in the state government.

666. Which Article in the Constitution provides for All States to have a uniform 3 tier Panchayati Raj structure i.e. the village, intermediate and district levels?

- (a) Article 243C (b) Article 243
(c) Article 243B (d) Article 243A

RRB Group-D- 16/09/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c): Article 243B under part IX in the Constitution provides for All States to have a uniform 3 tier Panchayati Raj structure i.e., the village, intermediate and district levels.

667. What is the main role of the State Finance Commission?

- (a) The distribution and determination of the net proceeds of taxes, tolls and fees between the state and local bodies.
(b) To advice the government on the legal financial matters referred to it by the President.
(c) To secure the accountability of the executive to the Parliament in the sphere of financial administration.
(d) To look after the elections of the Panchayats and municipalities and also provide fund for their elections.

RRB Group-D- 16/09/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a): The State Finance Commission is a constitutional body, formed under the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Act 1992.

In terms of Article 243(I) and 243(Y) of the Constitution, the main role of the State Finance Commission is the distribution and determination of the net proceeds of taxes, tolls and fees between the State and local bodies.

668. The Sarpanch or the president of the Gram Panchayat is elected by the ward members as per the State Act for a period of years.

- (a) 1 (b) 2
(c) 3 (d) 5

RRB Group-D 25-08-2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d): The Sarpanch or the President of the Gram Panchayat is elected by the ward members as per the State Act for a period of 5 years.

669. Under the Constitutional Article 243 (C), who decides on the compositions of the Panchayat?

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

RRB Group-D 28-09-2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a): Under the Constitution, Article 243 (C), the state legislature decides on the compositions of the Panchayat.

670. Which of the following is the only permanent unit in the Panchayati Raj System?

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

RRB Group-D 28-09-2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d): Gram Sabha is the only permanent unit in the Panchayati Raj System. Gram Sabha is the general assembly of all the people of a village, who have attained the age of 18 years and their name is entered in the voter list.

671. How many tiers of administration are there in the Panchayati Raj Institutions (in states having a population more than 2 million)?

- (a) 3 (b) 1
(c) 6 (d) 5

RRB Group-D 24-08-2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a): Panchayati Raj Institution (PRI) is a system of rural local self government in India. PRI was constituted through 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act 1992. For the first time, Panchayati Raj Institution was inaugurated by Jawahar Lal Nehru on 2nd October 1959 at Nagaur in Rajasthan. In states having population more than 2 millions, the Panchayati Raj occurs usually in 3 tiers.

1. Gram Panchayat → at Village level
2. Panchayat Samiti → at Block level
3. Zila Panchayat → at District level

672. Which of the following is not a part of Panchayati Raj system as per the constitutions

- (a) Gram Panchayat
(b) Village Cooperatives
(c) District Panchayat
(d) Panchayat Committee.

RRB Group-D 23-08-2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b): See the explanation of above question.

673. After the changes brought about by the 73rd amendment in Panchayati Raj institutions, all states in India have a uniform tier Panchayati Raj structure.

- (a) 2 (b) 5
(c) 4 (d) 3

RRB Group-D 12-09-2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d): See the explanation of above question.

674. As per Article 243B of the Indian Constitution Panchayats at the intermediate level may not be constituted in a state having a population not exceeding

- (a) 25 lakhs (b) 20 lakhs
(c) 5 lakhs (d) 10 lakhs

RRB Group-D 25-08-2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b): Article 243B says that, notwithstanding anything in clause (1) of Article 243B. Panchayats at the intermediate level may not be constituted in a state having a population not exceeding 20 Lakhs.

675. Which of the following functions does not fall under the jurisdiction of local bodies ?

- (a) Registration of Births and Deaths
- (b) Law and Order
- (c) Sanitation
- (d) Public Health

RRB Group-D 19-09-2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b): Registration of births and deaths, sanitation and public health are the functions under the jurisdiction of local bodies but law and order does not fall under the jurisdiction of local bodies. It is the subject of state list.

676. Which of the following is NOT an elected functionary?

- (a) Chairman-Municipal Corporation
- (b) Chairman-Municipal Board
- (c) Executive Officer- Municipal Board
- (d) Chairman-District Board

RRB Group-D 19-09-2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c): The Municipal Commissioner is the Chief Executive head of the Municipal Corporation in India. They are appointed by the state government from the Indian Administrative services.

677. Article 243E of the Indian Constitution is related to which feature of Panchayat?

- (a) Constitution of Panchayats
- (b) Composition of Panchayats
- (c) Reservation of seat
- (d) Duration of Panchayat

RRB Group-D 18-08-2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d): Article 243E of the Indian Constitution is related to the duration of Panchayat. It says that "Every Panchayat unless sooner dissolved under any law for the time being in force, shall continue for five years from the date appointed for its first meeting and no longer.

678. What is the term of Panchayat Body in India?

- (a) 4 years
- (b) 3 years
- (c) 5 years
- (d) 2 years

RRB Group-D 12-09-2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c): See the explanation of above question.

679. The formation of 'Ward Committees' in the area of a municipality is required under the Indian Constitution. The population of such a municipality should be

- (a) three lakhs or more
- (b) two lakhs or more
- (c) one lakh or more
- (d) five lakhs or more

RRB Group-D 07-10-2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a): Ward Committees comprising of one or more wards shall be formed within the territorial limits of a municipality with a population of 3 lakhs or more Article 243(S). As regards the Wards Committees for municipal areas having a population of three Lakhs or more, this being a constitutional requirement, the State Government have no choice. However each State Government may, based on its perceptions for decentralization and for spreading local democracy, consider and decide whether it would like to set up additional Committees under the provisions of clause (5) of article 243S.

680. Under Article 243 Q of the Constitution of India, Municipalities are categorized in how many categories?

- (a) Four
- (b) Three
- (c) Six
- (d) Five

RRB Group-D 29-09-2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b): Under article 243 Q of the constitution of India, Municipalities are categorized in 3 categories.

1. Nagar Panchayat
2. Municipal Council
3. Municipal Corporation

681. Which of the following is not a body of the urban local body administration?

- (a) Municipality
- (b) Nagar Panchayat
- (c) Municipal Corporation
- (d) Zila panchayat

RRB Group-D 11-10-2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d): See the explanation of above question.

682. Which of the following Acts of Constitution, seeks to provide a common framework for the structure and mandate of urban local bodies to enable them to function as effective democratic units of Local Self Government ?

- (a) 10th Amendment Act, 1966
- (b) 74th Amendment Act, 1992
- (c) 4th Amendment Act, 1956
- (d) 70th Amendment Act, 1990

RRB Group-D 07-10-2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b): The 74th Amendment Act of 1992 provides a basic framework for decentralization of power and authorities to the Municipal bodies at different levels.

683. Who plays the role of an intermediary between the state government and the municipal corporation?

- (a) Municipal Commissioner
- (b) Aldermen
- (c) Municipal Councillors
- (d) Mahapaur

RRB Group-D 30-08-2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a): A municipal commissioner is appointed by the state government from the Indian Administrative service or provincial Civil service to head the administrative staff of the municipal corporation, implement the decisions of the corporation, and prepare its annual budget. He plays the role of intermediary between state government and Municipal Corporation.

684. The Chairman of the Block Panchayat Samiti is elected by the:

- (a) village Pradhan
- (b) members of the Zila Panchayat
- (c) members of the Panchayat samiti
- (d) members of the State Legislative Assembly

RRB Group-D 11-10-2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c): The block level institution is called Panchayat Samiti. It is the second tier of the Panchayati Raj system and act as the link between Village Panchayat and District Panchayat. The Chairman of the Block Panchayat Samiti is elected by the members of the Samiti. There are variations in the name of this institution in various states.

States	Name
Uttar Pradesh	Kshetra Panchayat
Andhra Pradesh	Mandal Parishad
Gujarat	Taluka Panchayat
Kerala	Block Panchayat
Karnataka	Mandal Panchayat

685. The Panchayati Raj Institutions do not exist in which of the following states as on June 2022?

- (a) Manipur (b) Nagaland
(c) Arunachal Pradesh (d) Tripura

RRB Group-D 18-08-2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b): Panchayati Raj established in all states of India except Nagaland, Meghalaya and Mizoram and all union territory except Delhi.

686. Which of the following states in India has no Panchayati Raj institution?

- (a) Assam (b) Meghalaya
(c) West Bengal (d) Tripura

RRB Group-D 14-09-2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b): See the explanation of above question.

687. In all Panchayati institutions, not less than _____ of the total number of seats reserved, shall be reserved for women belonging to the Scheduled Castes or, as the case may be, the Scheduled Tribes.

- (a) Three-fourths (b) Two-third
(c) Half (d) One-third

RRB Group-D 14-09-2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d): The 73rd and 74th constitutional amendment Act reserved one-third of all seats in Panchayats and urban local bodies for women which includes number of seats reserved for women belonging to SCs and STs. In all Panchayati institutions, not less than one third of the total number of seats reserved, shall be reserved for women belonging to the Scheduled Castes or, as the case may be, the Scheduled Tribes. Reservation of women in Panchayati Raj institution is provided by Article 243(d) of constitution of India.

688. What does Article 243D of the Panchayat Constitution speak about?

- (a) Gram Sabha
(b) Composition of Panchayats
(c) Reservation of seats in Panchayats
(d) Constitution of Panchayats

RRB Group-D 29-09-2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c): See the explanation of above question.

689. Which of the following is a part of the urban local government in India?

- (a) Panchayat Samiti
(b) Gram Panchayat
(c) Zila Parishad
(d) Nagar Panchayat

RRB Group-D 17-09-2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d): The 74th constitutional Amendment Act of 1992 established the municipalities or urban local government, as constitutional bodies. Additionally it granted the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) the authority to carry out 18 tasks stated in the Indian constitution 12th schedule.

This Act added part IX A (Article 243 P to 243 ZG) and 12th schedule in the constitution.

690. The elections for Panchayat are conducted by.....

- (a) Revenue Department of the state
(b) State election commission
(c) Election commission of India
(d) Urban local government

RRB Group-D 17-09-2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b): State Election commission is an autonomous and constitutional body constituted in states and Union territories under the articles 243 K (1) for Panchayats and 243 K (2) for municipalities.

691. Which was the first state of India to adopt the Panchayati Raj system in the year 1959?

- (a) Odisha (b) Rajasthan
(c) Karnataka (d) Bihar

RRB Group-D 30-08-2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b): Rajasthan has the distinction of being a pioneer in accepting the scheme of democratic decentralization envisaging a three-tier system of representative bodies at the village, block, and district levels. The system later came to be known as Panchayati Raj, which was inaugurated by the then Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on 2nd October 1959 at Nagaur in Rajasthan.

692. Under which Article of the Indian Constitution is there a provision that "the Governor of a state shall at the expiration of every fifth year, constitute a Finance commission to review the financial position of the Panchayats and to make recommendations to this?"

- (a) 243X (b) 243 I
(c) 243 Y (d) 243H

RRB Group-D 27-09-2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b): Article 243(I) & 243(Y) of Indian constitution is related to finance commission to review financial position. As per Article 243(I), the governor of a State shall, as soon as may be within one year from the commencement of the constitution (Seventy third Amendment) Act, 1992, and thereafter at the expiration of every fifth year, constitute a finance commission to review the finance commission to review the financial position of the Panchayats and to make recommendations to the Governor as to.

693. Panchayats have been defined in which Article of the Indian Constitution?

- (a) Article 244 (b) Article 243
(c) Article 242 (d) Article 245

RRB Group-D 27-09-2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b): Panchayats have been defined in Article 243 of the Indian Constitution.

694. Select the correct order of Panchayat Institution titles according to the given sequence of their respective designation.

Chairperson of Gram Panchayat, Chairperson of Panchayat Samiti, Chairperson of Zila Parishad.

- (a) Pramukh, Mukhiya, Adhyaksha
(b) Mukhiya, Pramukh, Adhyaksha
(c) Mukhiya, Adhyaksha, Pramukh
(d) Adhyaksha, Mukhiya, Pramukh

RRB Group-D 07-10-2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b): Correct order of given statement are: Mukhiya, Pramukh, Adhyaksha.

695. Which Amendment of the Constitution of India envisages the Gram Sabha as the foundation of the Panchayat Raj System to perform functions and powers entrusted to it by the State Legislatures?

- (a) 71st (b) 63rd
(c) 73rd (d) 54th

RRB Group-D 11-10-2022 (Shift-II)

RRB Group-D 30-08-2022 (Shift-II)

RRB Group-D 14-09-2022 (Shift-I)

RRB Group-D 18-08-2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c): The 73rd and 74th Amendments 1992 to the Indian Constitution provide for elections of local bodies after every five years. 73rd Amendment added part IX titled "The Panchayats" and 74th Amendment added part IX-A titled "The Municipalities".

696. The 73rd and 74th Amendments to the Indian Constitution provide for elections to local bodies ———.

- (a) after every five years
(b) after every three years
(c) after every two years
(d) every year

RRB Group-D 27-09-2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a): See the explanation of above question.

697. The 11th Schedule of the Indian Constitution was added in 1992 by the _____ Constitution Amendment Act.

- (a) 42nd (b) 72nd
(c) 74th (d) 73rd

RRB Group-D- 08/09/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans.(d) : 11th Schedule contains the provision that specify the powers, authority and responsibilities of Panchayats. This schedule was added by 73rd Constitution Amendment Act of 1992.

698. Which of the following options correctly defines 'Aldermen' in the context of Municipal Corporation?

- (a) Representative or elected member of ward in Municipal Corporation
(b) Municipal Commissioner appointed by the state government
(c) Nominated members to the corporation
(d) Head of the municipal corporation

RRB Group-D- 18/09/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c): Alderman is nominated member of a Municipality or municipal corporation. The general body of a municipality constitutes elected representatives called councillor.

699. Which committee is constituted by the Government if population of a particular area exceeds 3 lakh?

- (a) Metropolitan Committee
(b) District Planning Committee
(c) Ward Committee
(d) Nagar Committee

RRB NTPC 11.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): As per, the Constitution of India Article 243S

(1) There shall be constituted Wards Committees, consisting of one or more wards, within the territorial area of a Municipality having a population of three lakhs or more.

(a) the composition and the territorial area of a Wards Committee;

(b) the manner in which the seats in a Wards Committee shall be filled.

700. Under Article 243 S of the Constitution of India, there is a provision for constitution of Ward Committees within the territorial area of a Municipality having a population of or more.

- (a) four lakh (b) one lakh
(c) three lakh (d) two lakh

RRB Group-D- 30/09/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans.(c) : See the explanation of above question.

701. Which one of the following is not a part of the Local Government in India?

- (a) Nagar Palika
(b) Zila Parishad
(c) Development Authority
(d) Gram Panchayat

RRB NTPC 18.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): Gram Panchayat, Nagar Panchayat, Zila Parishad and Nagar Palika all come under the part of Local Government in India. Notably Indian Constitution allows for the federal system of governance.

- Central Government
- State Government
- Local Government (Gram Panchayats and Nagar Palika)

73rd Constitutional Amendment is related to Rural Local self government and 74th Amendment to the Urban Local self government respectively.

702. The minimum age requirement for becoming a member of a municipality is _____ (prescribed under Article 243 V of the Constitution of India).

- (a) 21 years (b) 25 years
(c) 35 years (d) 18 years

RRB NTPC 23.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): A candidate should be at least 21 years of age to become a member of municipality. The 74th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992 has introduced a new Part IXA in the constitution which deals with Municipalities in an Article 243P to 243ZG.

703. According to the Constitutions of India, the minimum age requirement for being a member of a Panchayat is:

- (a) 24 years (b) 21 years
(c) 28 years (d) 18 years

RRB NTPC 12.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): See the explanation of above question.

704. In which of the following elections are one-third of the seats reserved for women?

- (a) Panchayati Raj
(b) Legislative Assembly
(c) Rajya Sabha
(d) Lok Sabha

RRB NTPC 26.07.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): Article 40 of the Indian Constitution envisaged the Organisation of Village Panchayats. By the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992 the reservation of one-third seats (both members and chair persons for women in panchayats at all the three levels, was made as compulsory provision). The subject of 'Local Government' is mentioned in the state list under the Seventh schedule of the constitution.

705. In which of the following elections, one-third of the seats are reserved for women?

- (a) Panchayati Raj
(b) Rajya Sabh
(c) Lok Sabha
(d) Legislative Assembly

RRB NTPC 23.07.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): Article 243 D of Indian Constitution ensures participation of women in Panchayati Raj Institutions by mandating not less than one-third reservation for women out of the total number of seats to be filled by direct election and number of offices of chair-persons of Panchayats. The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act 1992 has added a new Part IX consisting of 16 Articles and 11th Schedule to the constitution.

706. Under the Indian political system, there is reservation for women in the:

- (a) Lok Sabha
(b) State Assemblies
(c) Panchayati Raj Institutions
(d) Rajya Sabha

RRB NTPC 13.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): See the explanation of above question.

707. What does Article 243 'C' deal with?

- (a) Provision for early childhood care and education to children below the age of 6 years
(b) Name and territory of the union
(c) Protection of life and personal liberty
(d) Composition of the Panchayats

RRB NTPC 17.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d):

Articles

Deal with

- 243 Definition of Panchayats
- 243A Gram Sabha
- 243B Constitution of Panchayats
- 243C Composition of Panchayats
- 243 D Reservation of Seats in Panchayats
- 243E Duration of Panchayats, etc.
- 243F Disqualification for membership of Panchayats
- 243G Powers, authority and responsibilities of Panchayats
- 243 H Powers to impose taxes and funds of the Panchayats
- 243 K Elections to the Panchayats
- 243I Constitution of Finance Commission to review financial position.
- 243J Audit of accounts of Panchayats.
- 243K Elections to the Panchayats.
- 243L Application to Union territories.
- 243M Part not to apply to certain areas.
- 243N Continuance of existing laws and Panchayats.
- 243O Bar to interference by courts in electoral matters.

708. Which article of the Indian Constitution is related with powers, authority and responsibilities of Panchayats?

- (a) 243H (b) 243F
(c) 243E (d) 243G

RRB NTPC (State-II) 17/06/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d): See the explanation of above question.

709. Which Article of the Indian Constitution is related with the audit of the accounts of Panchayats?

- (a) 243B (b) 243K
(c) 243C (d) 243J

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) –16/06/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d): See the explanation of above question.

710. Which article of Indian Constitution contains provisions for the panchayats and local body governments ?

- (a) Art. 51A (b) Art. 21
(c) Art. 270 (d) Art. 243

RRB NTPC 02.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): In Article 243 of the Indian Constitution there is a provision related to panchayats and local bodies governance.

711. Which Indian state was the first to establish the institution of Panchayati Raj?

- (a) Rajasthan (b) Uttar Pradesh
(c) Punjab (d) Andhra Pradesh

RRB Group-D 15-11-2018 (Shift-I)

RRB NTPC 21.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): Panchayati Raj System was first adopted by the state of Rajasthan in Nagaur district on 2 October 1959 but first started by Andhra Pradesh. Panchayati Raj Institution was constitutionalized through the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992 to build democracy at the grass root level and was entrusted with the task of rural development in the country.

712. Which union territory of India does not have Panchayati Raj System?

- (a) Delhi
(b) Dadra and Nagar Haveli
(c) Chandigarh
(d) Daman and Diu

RRB JE - 23/05/2019 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a): Currently the Panchayati Raj System exists in all states except Nagaland, Meghalaya and Mizoram and in all Union Territories except Delhi. Panchayati Raj System was implemented by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on 2 October, 1959 in Bagdari Village in Nagaur District of Rajasthan.

713. Which of the following states of India does NOT have a Panchayati Raj system ?

- (a) Nagaland (b) Andhra Pradesh
(c) Rajasthan (d) Uttar Pradesh

RRB Group-D- 09/09/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans.(a) : See the explanation of above question.

714. Who recommended that decision making power should be decentralized elected and local bodies should be established?

- (a) Parikar Committee
(b) Youth Army Committee
(c) ABVP Committee
(d) Balwant Rai Mehta Committee

RRB Group-D 31-10-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d): The Balwant Rai Mehta Committee was formed in the year 1957 to strengthen the Panchayati Raj System. The committee suggested a three-tier system of rural local governance which are-
(1) Gram Panchayat at the village level
(2) Panchayat Samiti at the block level
(3) Zila Parishad at the District level
Balwant Rai Mehta Committee suggested decision making power should be decentralized.

715. The three-tier system of Panchayati Raj was first recommended by the ____ in 1957.

- (a) Ashok Mehta Committee
(b) Balwant Rai Mehta Committee
(c) GKV Rao Committee
(d) Singhvi Committee

RRB Group-D- 05/09/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b): See the explanation of above question.

716. The Balwant Rai Mehta Committee recommended in 1957 for the establishment of a _____ panchayati raj System in India.

- (a) Two-tier (b) Four-tier
(c) Five-tier (d) Three-tier

RRB Group-D- 01/09/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans.(d): See the explanation of above question.

717. The report of which committee recommended a three-tier Panchayati Raj System in India?

- (a) Shah Nawaz Committee
(b) Sachar Committee
(c) Ashok Mehta Committee
(d) Balwant Rai Mehta Committee

RRB NTPC 08.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): See the explanation of above question.

718. Panchayat Raj Amendment Bill 2018 passed in which assembly, so that zone committee of the Panchayati Raj System of Three tier can be cancelled and the system of two tier can be established in the state?

- (a) Madhya Pradesh (b) Arunachal Pradesh
(c) Andhra Pradesh (d) Himachal Pradesh

RRB Group-D 07-12-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b): Arunachal Pradesh has passed a bill in March 2018 to remove the middle level and zone committee of the Three-Tier Panchayati Raj System State Assembly and to establish a Two-Tier System in the State level, whose population does not exceed 20 lakhs.

719. Which was the first Municipal Corporation of India?

- (a) Amritsar Municipal Corporation
(b) Delhi Municipal Corporation
(c) Calcutta Municipal Corporation
(d) Madras Municipal Corporation

RRB Group-D 09-10-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d): Madras Municipal Corporation was the first Municipal Corporation in India. It was founded on 29 September 1688. After that Calcutta Municipal Corporation (1876) and Delhi Municipal Corporation was established in 1958.

720. What was the name of the committee formed in 1986 by Rajiv Gandhi for the restoration of Panchayati Raj Institutions for democracy and development?

- (a) Ashok Mehta Committee
(b) L.M. Singhvi Committee
(c) G.V.K. Rao Committee
(d) Balwant Rai Mehta Committee

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 27.04.2016 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b): The L.M. Singhvi Committee was formed in 1986 by Rajiv Gandhi for the restoration of Panchayati Raj Institutions For Democracy And Development. Panchayati Raj was given Constitutional status based on the recommendations of this committee. Ashok Mehta Committee was formed in December 1977. Singhvi Committee was formed to address the flaws in Panchayati Raj System.

721. If the Panchayat is postponed, then election will take place?

- (a) Within 6 months from the postponed time
- (b) Within 12 months from the postponed time
- (c) Within 2 months from the postponed time
- (d) Within a month from the postponed time

RRB NTPC 17.01.2017 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): In the condition of the dissolution of the Gram Panchayat. It is mandatory to conduct elections within 6 months from the date of its dissolution. Panchayat election is conducted by the State Election Commission Article 40 provides for the Organisation of village Panchayats.

722. According to Haryana Panchayati Raj Amendment Bill 2015, what is the minimum qualification of candidates in Panchayati Raj Institution (PRIs) election?

- (a) Higher Secondary
- (b) Matriculation
- (c) No educational qualification, only age 21 years
- (d) Graduate

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 29.04.2016 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b): As per Haryana Panchayati Raj Amendment Bill 2015, the minimum qualification for general candidates for contesting Panchayat Election is 10th pass and minimum qualification of female (general and scheduled caste candidates) is eighth passed. If it is a female of ST candidates then it is mandatory her to pass fifth. Haryana has become the second state after Rajasthan where the minimum educational qualification has been set for the candidates contesting the Panchayat Elections.

723. In December 2015, which of the following options was announced as an important criteria for contesting in the Panchayat Election in Haryana?

- (a) A purpose seeking toilet in the house
- (b) Minimum educational qualification for women, class three passed
- (c) Exemption for non-payment of arrears of electricity bill
- (d) Exemption for non-payment of cooperative bank.

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 26.04.2016 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a): In December 2015, a purpose-seeking toilet in the house was declared as an important criterion for contesting in the Panchayat Election in Haryana.

724. About 93% of tribal women in Rajasthan cannot contest for the post of sarpanch because they are not adequately educated. What is the essential education qualification?

- (a) The minimum qualification is class 2.
- (b) The minimum qualification is class 5.
- (c) The minimum qualification is class 7.
- (d) The minimum qualification is class 10.

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 26.04.2016 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b): About 93% of tribal women in Rajasthan cannot contest for the post of sarpanch because they are not adequately educated. Essential qualification is- They are required to pass class 5. This provision has been included in Rajasthan Panchayati Raj Amendment Bill 2015.

20. Election Commission

725. In India, the Chief Election Commissioner is appointed by the :

- (a) President of India
- (b) Chief Justice of India
- (c) Lok Sabha speaker
- (d) Prime Minister of India

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) -16/06/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a): Under Article 324(2) of the Constitution of India, the President of India is empowered to appoint the Chief Election Commissioner and the Election Commissioners. They have a tenure of six years or upto the age of 65 years whichever is earlier.

726. Which Article of the Indian Constitution envisages the Election Commission of India (ECI), a constitutional body established by the Constitution of India, to conduct and regulate election in the country?

- (a) Article 350 B
- (b) Article 148
- (c) Article 76
- (d) Article 324

RRB Group-D 25-08-2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d): Article 324 of the Indian Constitution envisages the Election Commission of India, a Constitutional Body established by the Constitution of India, to conduct and regulate elections in the country.

727. What is the full form of EVM?

- (a) Electric Vending Machine
- (b) Electronic Vending Machine
- (c) Electronic Voting Machine
- (d) Electric Voting Machine

RRB NTPC 09.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 01.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): The full name of EVM is Electronic Voting Machine. It has been prepared via two units firstly via control unit and secondary is voting unit. The EVMs were introduced in India on an experimental basis in 1998 in selected constituencies in state assembly election.

728. The first general election of Lok Sabha was held in the year:

- (a) 1951-1952
- (b) 1949-1950
- (c) 1957-1958
- (d) 1953-1954

RRB NTPC 03.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

RRB JE CBT-II 29-08-2019 (evening)

Ans. (a): General elections were held in India between 25 October, 1951 and 21 February, 1952. They were the first elections to the Lok Sabha after Independence in August 1947. It was conducted under the provisions of the Indian Constitution, which was adopted on 26 November, 1949. The Indian National Congress (INC) won a landslide victory, winning 364 of the 489 seats, and Jawaharlal Nehru elected as the Prime Minister of India.

729. When was the first General Election of Independent India held?

- (a) 1950 (b) 1951–52
(c) 1947–48 (d) 1953

RRB NTPC 18.01.2017 (Shift-II) Stage IInd

Ans. (b): See the explanation of above question.

730. When was the First general election held in India after Independence?

- (a) 1932 (b) 1942
(c) 1952 (d) 1962

RRB Group-D 30-10-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c): See the explanation of above question.

731. As of 2020, according to the Election Commission of India, the minimum voting age in India is:

- (a) 16 years (b) 21 years
(c) 25 years (d) 18 years

RRB NTPC 01.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): As per Election Commission of India, till 2020, the minimum voting age in India is 18 years. By the 61st Amendment of the Indian Constitution 1988, the voting age was reduced to 18 from 21.

732. When was the Indian Election Commission set up?

- (a) 25th February, 1950
(b) 26th November, 1950
(c) 15th August, 1950
(d) 25th January, 1950

RRB NTPC 19.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): The Election Commission of India was formed on 25th January, 1950. It is a permanent and independent body established by the Constitution of India to ensure free and fair elections in the country. It is responsible for the preparation of the electoral rolls for all the elections to the parliament and to the legislature of every state and of elections to the offices of president and vice-president. Article 324 provides that the power of direction and control of election of parliament, state legislatures, the office of President and Vice-President shall be vested in the Election Commission of India.

733. The role of the preparation of the electoral rolls for all the elections to Parliament and to the Legislature of every State and of elections to the offices of President and Vice-President lies with the _____

- (a) Cabinet
(b) Planning Commission
(c) Election Commission
(d) Finance Commission

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) 14/06/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c): See the explanation of above question.

734. When was the None Of The Above (NOTA) option first used in the assembly election in India?

- (a) October 2000 (b) January 1950
(c) November 2013 (d) August 1947

RRB NTPC 18.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 08.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): On 27 September, 2013 the Supreme Court of India ruled that the right to register a "None Of The Above" vote in elections should apply and ordered Election Commission to provide such a button in the EVM and hence EC approved it on November 2013 and NOTA option thus, first used in the assembly election in India.

735. What is term of office of the Chief Election Commissioner of India?

- (a) Five years term or continue till the age of 65, whichever is earlier
(b) Six years term or continue till the age of 70, whichever is earlier
(c) Six years term or continue till the age of 65, whichever is earlier
(d) Four years term or continue till the age of 60, whichever is earlier

RRB NTPC 03.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): Appointment and Tenure of the Chief Election Commissioner (CEC):—

- ♦ CEC and Election Commissioner are appointed by the President.
- ♦ CEC and Election Commissioner have a fixed tenure of six years or up to the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier.
- ♦ CEC and Election Commissioner enjoy the same status and receive salary and perks as available to Judges of the Supreme Court of India.

736. In which of the following states the Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs) were used for the first time in India?

- (a) West Bengal (b) Kerala
(c) Karnataka (d) Tamil Nadu

RRB Group-D 26-11-2018 (Shift-III)

RRB NTPC 29.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs) were used for the first time in India in the year 1982 in the state of Kerala. The EVMs have been designed by two PSUs Bharat Electronics Limited, Bangalore and Electronic Corporation of India Limited, Hyderabad. The first Indian EVM was invented in 1980 by M.B. Hanifa.

737. 'A set of norms and guidelines to be followed by political parties and contesting candidates during election time' is called:

- (a) code of conduct (b) level playing field
(c) incumbent (d) rigging

RRB NTPC 05.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): The Model Code of Conduct of the Election Commission of India is a rule made for political parties and candidates, which is necessary at the time of elections. This election code of conduct comes into force with the announcement of the date of the election and ends with the declaration of the poll results.

738. According to India's Election Commission, political parties cannot release their manifesto in pre poll silence period of:

- (a) 60 h (b) 48 h
(c) 36 h (d) 24 h

RRB NTPC 12.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): According to India's Election Commission, Political Parties cannot release their manifesto in pre poll silence period of 48 hours. Election related provision are mentioned in Part XV, Article (324-329) of the Indian Constitution.

739. Who is the current Chief Election Commissioner of India?

- (a) N. Gopalaswami (b) Om Prakash Rawat
(c) Sunil Arora (d) Naveen Chawla

RRB JE - 27/06/2019 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c): The current Chief Election Commissioner of India was Sunil Chandra but when the question was asked Sunil Arora was the CEC. He is appointed by the President of India. The First Chief Election Commissioner of India was Sukumar Sen.

740. Who was the first chief election commissioner of India?

- (a) Kalyan Sundaram (b) Sukumar Sen
(c) T.N. Seshan (d) R.K. Trivedi

RRB Group-D 02-11-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b) See the explanation of above question.

741. Who appointed the Chief Election commissioner of India?

- (a) Lok Sabha President (b) Vice President
(c) Chief Justice of India (d) President

RRB JE - 30/05/2019 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d): See the explanation of above question.

742. When the Election commission of India celebrated the Eighth National Voters Day on across the country for the increased participation of citizen in the electoral process?

- (a) 26 January (b) 28 January
(c) 25 January (d) 24 January

RRB Group-D 18-09-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c) Election Commission of India celebrated 8th National Voters Day on 25 January, 2019 across the country for increasing participation of citizen in the electoral process. Since 2011, the establishment day of Election Commission is celebrated as Voter Day.

743. The Election Commission of India is not responsible for the election process of which of the following?

- (a) Lok Sabha
(b) Rajya Sabha
(c) President and vice president
(d) Panchayat Election

RRB NTPC 11.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): Article 243 (k) has provision for election of panchayats. The State Election Commissioner is responsible for conducting the election of panchayats.

744. Which of the following statement is incorrect regarding the franchise under the Indian Democratic System?

- (a) Any citizen above the age of 18 can vote.
(b) A mentally disabled person has the right to vote.
(c) Only the notified person in the voter list has the right to vote.
(d) There is no gender discrimination in relation to suffrage.

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 19.01.2017 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b): According to Article 325 and 326 of Indian Constitution every adult citizen (who has attained the age of 18 years) who is included in the voter list has the right to vote except mad person and criminal. A citizen cannot be deprived of franchise by reason of religion, caste, creed or gender.

745. Who can remove the Chief Election Commissioner of India from his post?

- (a) Both house of Parliament
(b) Central council of minister
(c) President of India
(d) Chief Justice of India

RRB NTPC 06.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): The Chief Election Commissioner is removed from his post on the same grounds from which the Supreme Court Judge is removed. That is it is necessary to pass a resolution by a two third majority in both Houses of Parliament.

746. What is the full form of CEC?

- (a) Chief Election Controller
(b) Central Election Commission
(c) Chief Election Commissioner
(d) Common Election Code

RRB NTPC 19.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) The full form of CEC- Chief Election Commissioner.

21. Official Languages

747. Which among of the following languages, is not a part of Eighth Schedule of Indian Constitution? (As of March 2022)

- (a) Rajasthani (b) Panjabi
(c) Bodo (d) Tamil

RRB NTPC (State-II) 17/06/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a): Rajasthani language is not a part of Eighth Schedule of Indian Constitution. Part XVII of the Constitution deals with the Official language in Articles 343 to 351. There are 22 languages included in Eighth Schedule.

748. Malayalam is the official language of the state of ____.

- (a) Andhra Pradesh (b) Telangana
(c) Kerala (d) Maharashtra

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) 15/06/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c): State	Official Language
Andhra Pradesh -	Telugu
Telangana -	Telugu
Kerala -	Malayalam
Maharashtra -	Marathi

749. On which of the following dates was Hindi adopted as the official language of the Indian Union?

- (a) 15 August 1947 (b) 26 January 1950
(c) 14 September 1949 (d) 30 November 1954

RRB Group-D– 20/09/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c): Hindi was adopted as the official language of the Union of India on the 14th of September, 1949.

750. Which one of the following is the official language of Goa?

- (a) Tamang (b) Konkani
(c) Kokborok (d) Khamti

RRB Group-D– 15/09/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b): The official language of Goa is Konkani. The Goa, Daman and Diu official language act 1987, makes Konkani in the Devanagari script, the sole official language of Goa, but provides that Marathi may also be used 'for all or any of the official purposes'.

751. Article 343(1) of the Constitution of India declares Hindi in _____ script as the official language of India.

- (a) Kharosthi (b) Indus
(c) Brahmi (d) Devanagari

RRB Group-D– 05/09/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d): Article 343 (1) of the Indian Constitution envisages that: The official language of the Union shall be Hindi in Devanagari script.

752. Under which Article of the Constitution of India do we consider Hindi in Devanagari script as an official language of India?

- (a) Article 347 (b) Article 351
(c) Article 343 (d) Article 336

RRB Group-D– 30/09/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans.(c) : See the explanation of above question.

753. 'The official language of the Union shall be Hindi in Devanagari script' is prescribed in which Article of the Indian Constitution?

- (a) Article 342 (b) Article 344
(c) Article 345 (d) Article 343

RRB Group-D– 26/08/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans.(d) : See the explanation of above question.

754. Which of the following is a classical language among the 22 languages in the 8th Schedule of the Indian Constitution?

- (a) Santhali (b) Sanskrit
(c) Konkani (d) Bengali

RRB Group-D– 02/09/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b): Currently, Six languages enjoy the 'Classical status'-Tamil (declared in 2004), Sanskrit (2005), Kannada (2008), Telugu (2008), Malayalam (2013) and Odia (2014).

755. Under which of the following Articles of the Indian constitution, Hindi is declared as an official language of the Union?

- (a) Article 346 (b) Article 344
(c) Article 345 (d) Article 343

RRB Group-D– 18/09/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d): Under the Article 343 of the Indian Constitution, Hindi is declared as an official language of the Union and it shall be Hindi in Devanagari script.

756. In which of the following years was the Official Language Act enacted?

- (a) 1963 (b) 1966
(c) 1964 (d) 1965

RRB Group-D– 18/09/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a): The official languages Act, 1963 was an act to provide for the language which may be used for the official purpose of the union, for transaction of business in Parliament, for central and state Acts and for certain purpose in High Courts.

757. Which Indian state has 'KOKBOROK' as one of its official language ?

- (a) Himachal Pradesh (b) Goa
(c) Tripura (d) West Bengal

RRB Group-D– 09/09/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans.(c) : Kokborok was declared an official language of the state of Tripura, India by the state government in the year 1979. The TTAADC has declared the Kokborok as the Official language of state on April 20, 1999. Consequently the language has been taught in schools of Tripura from primary level to the higher secondary stage since the 1980s.

758. Initially, how many languages were included in the 8th Schedule of the Indian Constitution?

- (a) 12 (b) 10
(c) 13 (d) 14

RRB Group-D– 16/09/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d): Initially, there were 14 languages included in the 8th Schedule of the Indian Constitution. As of now, there are 22 official languages in India in 8th Schedule of the constitution.

759. Which languages are to be used for all or any of the official purposes of the state of Tripura as per the Tripura Official Languages Act, 1964?

- (a) Bengali and Kokborok
(b) Telugu and Lepcha
(c) Konkani and English
(d) Hindi and bengali

RRB Group-D 18-08-2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a): As per the Tripura Official Languages Act of 1964 – Bengali and Kokborok are official languages of the State.

760. In which of the following years was The Indian Official Language Act passed?

- (a) 1973 (b) 1953
(c) 1963 (d) 1936

RRB Group-D 18-08-2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c): The Indian Official Language Act was passed in 1963. It is an Act to provide for the languages which may be used for the Official purposes of the Union, for transacting business in parliament, for Central and State Acts and for certain purposes in High Courts.

761. How many languages are there in the 8th Schedule of the Indian Constitution as on June 2022?

- (a) 19 (b) 22
(c) 25 (d) 15

RRB Group-D 19-09-2022 (Shift-II)

RRB Group-D 07-10-2022 (Shift-III)

RRB Group-D 18-08-2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b): Awadhi language is not mentioned in 8th schedule of the Indian constitution. The Eighth Schedule of the Constitution consists of the following 22 languages:- (1) Assamese, (2) Bengali, (3) Gujarati, (4) Hindi, (5) Kannada, (6) Kashmiri, (7) Konkani, (8) Malayalam, (9) Manipuri, (10) Marathi, (11) Nepali, (12) Odia, (13) Punjabi, (14) Sanskrit, (15) Sindhi, (16) Tamil, (17) Telugu, (18) Urdu (19) Bodo, (20) Santhali, (21) Maithili and (22) Dogri. Of these languages, 14 were initially included in the Constitution. Sindhi language was added in 1967 (21st Amendment). Thereafter three more languages viz., Konkani, Manipuri and Nepali were included in 1992 (71st Amendment). Subsequently Bodo, Dogri, Maithili and Santhali were added in 2003 (92nd Amendment) published in 2004. It lists the Official languages of the Republic of India, Part XVII of the Indian constitution deals with the Official languages in Article 343 to 351. As on June 2022 there were 22 languages in the 8th Schedule of the Indian Constitution. Schedule 8 of the Indian Constitution dealt with Articles 344, 344 (1) and 355. There are 22 official languages in India.

762. In which year were Bodo, Dogri, Maithili and Santhali were added in the list of languages of the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution of India?

- (a) 2010 (b) 2006
(c) 2002 (d) 2004

RRB Group-D- 22/09/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d): See the explanation of above question.

763. Which of the following was added to the list of official languages of India in 1967?

- (a) Konkani (b) Nepali
(c) Sindhi (d) Manipuri

RRB Group-D- 01/09/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans.(c) : See the explanation of above question.

764. Which of the following languages has NOT been mentioned in the 8th Schedule of the Indian Constitution?

- (a) Odia (b) Awadhi
(c) Dogri (d) Maithili

RRB Group-D 30-08-2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b): See the explanation of above question.

765. Which is the second official language of Telangana?

- (a) English (b) Hindi
(c) Telugu (d) Urdu

RRB Group-D 27-09-2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d): Urdu was declared the second official language as per section 2 of the Telangana official Languages Act, 1966. (The act was amended in the year 2017 to introduce Urdu as the second official language) Telugu, one of the classical languages of India is the official language of Telangana. About 75% of the Telangana population speak Telugu and 12% speak Urdu.

766. Urdu was declared the second official language of which one of the following state in 2017?

- (a) West Bengal (b) Chhattisgarh
(c) Odisha (d) Telangana

RRB Group-D 12-09-2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d): See the explanation of above question.

767. According to Article 348 (1) of the constitution, which of the following language is used for proceedings in the High Courts of India ?

- (a) English
(b) Official language of the state under the jurisdiction of the High Court
(c) Hindi
(d) Regional language

RRB NTPC 11.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): Article 348 (1) of the Constitution of India provides that all proceedings in the Supreme Court and in every High Court shall be in English Language until Parliament may by law otherwise provides.

768. Hindi was declared as the official language of Union under Article _____ of Indian Constitution.

- (a) 333 (b) 343
(c) 345 (d) 334

RRB NTPC 05.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 21.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): Article 343 is about the Official language of the Union of India. According to this Article, it is to be Hindi in Devnagri script, and numerals should follow the international form of Indian numerals. It is noteworthy that on 14 September 1949, on the 50th birthday of Beohar Rajendra Simha, Hindi was chosen as the official language of India by the Constituent Assembly. This decision came into effect with the coming into force of the Indian Constitution on 26 January 1950. Other than this, Article 351 gives power to the Union government to issue a directive for development of the Hindi language.

769. Which article of the Indian Constitution declares Hindi as the language of the Union ?

- (a) Article 29 (1) (b) Article 343 (1)
(c) Article 29 (2) (d) Article 343 (2)

RRB NTPC 14.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): See the explanation of above question.

770. For how many years from coming into force of the Indian Constitution, English was accepted as an associate language of the Union ?
 (a) 20 years (b) 15 years
 (c) 5 years (d) 10 years

RRB NTPC 11.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): According to Article 343, the Devanagari script of Hindi language will be the official language of the Union. It also provided that the English language along with Hindi will continue to be used for 15 more years from the date of commencement of the Constitution.

771. Apart from the 22 Scheduled languages in the Constitution of India, which other two languages have been recognised by the Sahitya Academy?
 (a) Prakrit and Rajasthani
 (b) Haryanvi and Punjabi
 (c) English and Pali
 (d) Rajasthani and English

RRB NTPC 03.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): Besides the 22 languages (8th Schedule of India Constitution) enumerated in the Constitution of India, the Sahitya Akademi has recognised English and Rajasthani as languages in which its programme may be implemented.

772. Which schedule of Indian Constitution is about languages?
 (a) Schedule VII (b) Schedule V
 (c) Schedule VIII (d) Schedule I

RRB Group-D 10-12-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c): See the explanation of above question.

773. Which of the following languages does NOT enjoy the status of a Scheduled language of India?
 (a) Maithili (b) Nepali
 (c) Dogri (d) Garhwali

RRB NTPC 27.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): As per Articles 344(1) and 351 of the Indian Constitution, 22 languages have been included in 8th Schedule of the Constitution of India. Among the given options, option (d) i.e. Garhwali does not enjoy the status of Scheduled language.

774. In which Schedule of the Constitution of India were 22 languages mentioned?
 (a) 4th Schedule (b) 3rd Schedule
 (c) 8th Schedule (d) 5th Schedule

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) –12/06/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c): See the explanation of above question.

775. According to the Indian Constitution, How many languages have been given official language status?
 (a) 15 (b) 18
 (c) 22 (d) 25

RRB Group-D 06-12-2018 (Shift-III)

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 28.04.2016 (Shift-I)

RRB NTPC 21.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 04.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): See the explanation of above question.

776. Which language is not in the eighth schedule?
 (a) Bodo (b) Dogri
 (c) Nepali (d) Garhwali

RRB Group-D 06-12-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d) See the explanation of above question.

777. As per Articles 344 (1) and 351 of the constitution of India, the eighth schedule includes the recognition of ___ languages.
 (a) 23 (b) 22 (c) 20 (d) 26

RRB NTPC 24.07.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): See the explanation of above question.

778. Which freedom fighter is remembered for his efforts in achieving the official language of India as Hindi?
 (a) Purshottam Das Tandon
 (b) Munishwar Dutt Upadhayay
 (c) Mahavir Tyagi
 (d) Ram Manohar Lohia

RRB NTPC 17.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): Purshottam Das Tandon is widely remembered for his efforts in achieving the official language of India status for Hindi. He was given the title of 'Rajarshi'. He was popularly known as 'UP Gandhi'. He was awarded Bharat Ratna in 1961.

779. The English Language continued to be used for official purposes of the Union via section 3 of the Official Language Act which came into force in the year.
 (a) 1960 (b) 1970
 (c) 1963 (d) 1965

RRB NTPC 04.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): The provision of "Using English for the official works of Union government, under the section 3 of Official Languages Act" was enacted in 1963.

780. Which is the state language of Kerala?
 (a) Korgi (b) Malayalam
 (c) Marathi (d) Tamil

RRB Group-D 29-10-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b): The state language of Kerala is Malayalam.

781. Which of the following Indian language is not in a Dravidian native languages?
 (a) Malayalam (b) Telugu
 (c) Kannada (d) Marathi

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 30.04.2016 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d): The four major Dravidian languages are Telugu, Tamil, Malayalam, and Kannada, while Marathi language is not the part of it.

782. What is the official language of Goa?
 (a) English (b) Portuguese
 (c) Konkani (d) Marathi

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 27.04.2016 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c): Official Language Act, 1987 provides that Konkani shall be the official language of Goa. On 20.08.1992, Parliament of India by effecting the 71st Amendment to the Constitution, Konkani has been included in VIII schedule of Constitution of India.

783. What is the state language of Nagaland?

- (a) English (b) Dogari
(c) Bodo (d) Nagamese

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 26.04.2016 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a): The state language of Nagaland is English. Nagaland is the North Eastern state of India. Its capital is Kohima. Nagaland was established in 1 December 1963 as the 16th state of India.

22. Emergency Provision

784. The Indian Constitution gives the President the authority to declare three types of emergencies. Which of the following is NOT among them?

- (a) Article 356-Emergency in State (President's rule)
(b) Article 352-National Emergency
(c) Article 358-Public health emergency
(d) Article 360-Financial Emergency

RRB Group-D- 17/08/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c): Health emergency is not a part of the Emergency provisions of the Indian Constitution. The Indian Constitution empowers the President of India to declare three kinds of emergencies, National Emergency (Article 352), State Emergency (Article 356) and Financial Emergency (Article 360).

785. Under which Article of the Constitution of India is the President of India empowered to issue a "Proclamation of Emergency"?

- (a) Article 352 (b) Article 370
(c) Article 315 (d) Article 356

RRB Group-D 27-09-2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a): Article 352 empowers President a proclamation of emergency due to war, external aggression or armed rebellion. This is popularly known as National Emergency.

786. The power of the Parliament to amend the Constitution of India is described in:

- (a) Article 368 (b) Article 395
(c) Article 252 (d) Article 360

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) -12/06/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a): The power of the Parliament to amend the Constitution of India is described in Article 368 of Indian Constitution. The Constitution provides for three types of amendments.

1. By simple majority of the parliament.
2. By a special majority of parliament.
3. By a special majority of the parliament with the ratification by half of total states but Article 368 provides for two types of amendments, that is, by a special majority of Parliament and by special majority of the Parliament with the ratification of half of the States by a simple majority.

787. Which of the following Articles cannot be suspended during a National Emergency?

- (a) Article 20 & 21 (b) Article 22 & 23
(c) Article 19 & 43 (d) Article 23 & 24

RPF SI 18.01.2019 (Shift - III)

Ans. (a): During a National Emergency Article 20 (Protection in respect of Conviction for Offences) and Article 21 (Protection of Life and Personal Liberty) can not be suspended.

788. The budget of a state under President's rule is presented before ____.

- (a) Lok Sabha
(b) Prime Minister of India
(c) Rajya Sabha
(d) President of India

RRB JE - 31/05/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a) Article 356 of the Indian Constitution provides for President's rule. Accordingly, it should be known to the President that if the government of a state is not being run according to the Constitution, then he can impose President's rule. With the imposition of President's rule, the government and legislature of the state will be dissolved, the governor will govern as the representative of the President and all the legislative and financial functions of the state will be done by the Parliament of the Union. **Hence, the budget of the state under President's rule will be presented in the Lok Sabha.**

789. If a state fails to operate in a constitutional manner, a state emergency can be invoked there who among of the following can declare state emergency?

- (a) Attorney General of India
(b) Chief justice of High Court
(c) President of India
(d) The Governor of the state

RRB NTPC 12.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): See the explanation of above question.

790. According to which article president rule can be imposed in the state on the basis of valid reasons?

- (a) Article 356 (b) Article 309
(c) Article 370 (d) Article 372

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 29.04.2016 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a): See the explanation of above question.

791. Under which article of Indian Constitution the President can take over the government of a state in case of failure of the Constitutional machinery of that state?

- (a) Article - 343 (b) Article - 356
(c) Article - 83 (d) Article - 352

RRB JE - 24/05/2019 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b): The Provisions related to emergency are mentioned in Articles 352 to 360 in Part-XVIII of the Indian Constitution. The President can implements three types of emergency in consultation with the council of ministers.

1. National Emergency (Article 352)
 2. President's Rule (Article 356)
 3. Financial Emergency (Article 360)
- Article 356 provides the President Rule if the Constitutional system fails in any state.

792. Who has the right to declare emergency in India?

- (a) Prime Minister
- (b) Chief Justice of India
- (c) President
- (d) Vice President

RRB JE - 27/05/2019 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c): See the explanation of above question.

793. Who declares emergency in India?

- (a) President
- (b) Prime Minister
- (c) Lok Sabha
- (d) Chief Justice

RRB NTPC 18.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): See the explanation of above question.

794. Which Indian state has never been slipped to President's rule?

- (a) Tamilnadu
- (b) Jharkhand
- (c) Uttarakhand
- (d) Chhattisgarh

RRB NTPC 15.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): President's rule was imposed at least once in nearly all the states in the country, except Chhattisgarh and Telangana. Uttar Pradesh leads the charts where President's rule has been imposed 10 times so far. Under Article 356, President's Rule is imposed.

795. Which among the following Articles of the Indian Constitution deals with Financial Emergency?

- (a) Article 260
- (b) Article 160
- (c) Article 360
- (d) Article 460

RRB NTPC 25.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 28.04.2016 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c): Article 360 (Financial Emergency): If the President is satisfied that a situation has arisen whereby the financial stability or credit of India or of any part of the territory thereof is threatened, he may by a proclamation make a declaration to that effect.

796. During the regime of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, the internal emergency was declared in which of the following year?

- (a) 1978
- (b) 1975
- (c) 1973
- (d) 1984

RRB JE - 01/06/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b): Indira Gandhi served as Prime Minister of the country from 1966 to 1977 and from 1980 until death. In 1975, opposition parties, social workers demonstrated a lot against the Indira Gandhi led central government over the poor state of growing inflation economy and uncontrolled corruption. Allahabad High Court ruled that Indira Gandhi used the illegal method during the last election. Instead of resigning on that day on 26 June 1975 Mrs. Gandhi declared emergency due to the turbulent political situation in the country.

797. Who imposed the national emergency in India?

- (a) I. K. Gujral
- (b) P.V. Narasimha Rao
- (c) A.B. Vajpayee
- (d) Indira Gandhi

RRB Group-D 12-10-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d): The National Emergency in India was imposed during the rule of Indira Gandhi from 25 June 1975 to 21 March 1977. The then President of the country Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed announced it.

798. Which of the following fund can be used by the Government of India in case of emergency or disaster?

- (a) Contingency fund
- (b) Consolidated fund
- (c) Public fund
- (d) Common fund

RRB Group-D 02-11-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a): Article 267 of the Indian Constitution describes the Contingency fund. This fund is held by the Finance Secretary on behalf of the President. It remains under the authority of the President. President can give his assent for any unforeseen circumstances. It can then be authorized by Parliament.

23. Constitutional Amendment

799. Which Amendment to the Constitution of India removed the 'Right to property' from the Fundamental Rights?

- (a) 48th Constitutional Amendment 1981
- (b) 42nd Constitutional Amendment 1976
- (c) 46th Constitutional Amendment 1980
- (d) 44th Constitutional Amendment 1978

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) -13/06/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d): 44th Amendment to the Constitution of India 1978 removed the Right to property from the fundamental Rights and became a legal right. Article 300A states that no person shall be deprived of his property save by authority of Law.

800. _____ as a result of the 44th Constitutional Amendment to the Constitution of India.

- (a) The Preamble to the Constitution of India was amended to include the words 'socialist' and 'secular'
- (b) Salaries of Judges of the High Courts and Supreme Court of India were revised
- (c) Right to Property ceased to be a Fundamental Right
- (d) Sikkim became the 22nd state of the India Union

RRB Group-D- 08/09/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans.(c) : See the explanation of above question.

801. According to _____, the Parliament amended the Constitution (42nd Constitutional Amendment) and inserted 'Secular', 'Socialist' and 'Integrity' in the Preamble of the Constitution.

- (a) Article 358
- (b) Article 368
- (c) Article 366
- (d) Article 359

RRB Group-D- 26/09/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b) : Article 368 of Part XX of the Indian constitution lays down the power of the parliament to amend the constitution. So the modification of preamble given in the question has been made according to aforementioned article. The terms- 'Socialist', Secular' and 'Integrity' were added to the Preamble of Indian Constitution in 1976 through the 42nd constitutional Amendment.

802. The power of Parliament to amend the Constitution of India is a constitutive power established in the:

- (a) Twenty-Fourth Amendment Act
- (b) Forty-Fourth Amendment Act
- (c) Forty-Second Amendment Act
- (d) Twenty-Sixth Amendment Act

RRB Group-D 28-09-2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a): The power of Parliament to amend the Constitution of India is a constitutive power established in the Twenty fourth Amendment Act, 1971.

The procedure for the amendment of the constitution is contained in the Article 368 of constitution.

803. The first Amendment to the constitution of India was made on

- (a) 1952
- (b) 1951
- (c) 1950
- (d) 1953

RRB Group-D 28-09-2018 (Shift-I)

RRB Group-D 28-09-2018 (Shift-III)

RRB NTPC 04.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 04.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 28.03.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): The first Amendment to the Constitution of India was made in 1951. Under this amendment act, articles 15, 19, 31, 85, 87, 174, 176, 372 and 376 were amended and 9th schedule of the constitution was included. Certain laws were made regarding abolition of Zamindari Rights.

804. Which of the following is NOT correct with respect to amendments in the Constitution of India?

- (a) 72nd amendment - to make provisions for setting up Rent Control Tribunals
- (b) 102nd amendment - to give constitutional status to the National Commission for Backward Classes
- (c) 101st amendment - to introduce goods and service tax
- (d) 61st amendment - to reduce the voting age from 21 to 18 years

RRB NTPC 17.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): 72nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992 → provides temporary provision regarding reservation to Scheduled Tribes in Tripura State Legislative Assembly, until the re-adjustment of seats is made on the basis of the first census after the year 2000 under Article 170 of the constitution.

805. Which article of the Constitution of India gives the parliament the power to amend the Constitution?

- (a) Article 356
- (b) Article 144
- (c) Article 368
- (d) Article 198

RRB NTPC 16.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): The Constitution of India is the combination of both rigid and flexible features. The process of constitutional amendment is mentioned in Article 368 of Part-XX of the Constitution. There are three methods of amending the Constitution by the parliament –

- (1) By simple majority
- (2) By special majority
- (3) By special majority and with the approval of half the states.

806. Article 368 of the Indian constitution is related to:

- (a) National Emergency
- (b) Amendment of the constitution
- (c) Election to the post of president
- (d) Federal feature of our country

RRB NTPC 25.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): See the explanation of above question.

807. Which of the following Articles of the Constitution of India has Part XX that deals with the powers of the Parliament to amend the Constitution and its procedures?

- (a) Article 393
- (b) Article 368
- (c) Article 395
- (d) Article 367

RRB NTPC 26.07.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): Article 368 under part XX of the Indian Constitution deals with the powers of the parliament to amend the constitution and its procedures. According to the procedures laid in this, Parliament can amend the constitution by adding new provisions or by removing or by changing the given provisions, structure of the constitution.

808. Under which amendment it was added in article 75 of the Indian Constitution that the total number of ministers including the Prime Minister in the Council of Ministers shall not exceed 15 percent of the total number of members of the Lok Sabha.

- (a) 93rd Constitutional Amendment Act, 2005
- (b) 91st Constitutional Amendment Act, 2003
- (c) 94th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2006
- (d) 92nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 2003

RRB NTPC 12.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): 91st Constitutional Amendment Act, 2003 states that (i) The total number of ministers, including the Prime Minister, in the central Council of Ministers shall not exceed 15% of the total strength of the Lok Sabha. (same as Legislative Assembly of the state).

809. Which constitutional amendment act in 1987 made Goa a full-fledged state with a state assembly and formed Daman and Diu as a Union Territory?

- (a) 56th
- (b) 55th
- (c) 52nd
- (d) 57th

RRB NTPC 02.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): Under the 56th Constitutional Amendment Act of 1987, Goa was made a full fledged state with a state assembly and Daman and Diu, a Union Territory. As of now, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu were merged together and were formed a single Union Territory.

810. Which of the following was introduced as the 101st Amendment of the Constitution of India on July 1, 2017?

- (a) Replacing Orissa with Odisha
- (b) Goods and Service Tax
- (c) Constitutional status of cooperatives
- (d) Land boundary agreement between India and Bangladesh

RRB NTPC 31.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): Goods and Service Tax was introduced as the 101st amendment of the Constitution of India on 1st July, 2017.

811. Which amendment in the Constitution of Indian deals with the abolition of right to Property as a fundamental right?

- (a) 37th
- (b) 42nd
- (c) 40th
- (d) 44th

RRB NTPC 21.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): Right to Property ceased to be a fundamental right with the 44th Constitution Amendment in 1978. It was made a Constitutional Right under Article 300A. Article 300A requires the state to follow due procedure and authority of law to deprive a person of his or her private property.

812. Which article of the Indian Constitution had been impacted by the 44th Amendment (1978)?

- (a) 301
- (b) 298
- (c) 299
- (d) 300(A)

RRB NTPC 14.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): See the explanation of above question.

813. 'Right to Property' was removed from the list of Fundamental Rights by which amendment to the Constitution of India?

- (a) 42nd
- (b) 46th
- (c) 48th
- (d) 44th

RRB NTPC 16.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): See the explanation of above question.

814. Which amendment converted the right to property from a fundamental right to a simple legal right under article 300A?

- (a) 42nd Amendment
- (b) 44th Amendment
- (c) 46th Amendment
- (d) 40th Amendment

RRB NTPC 07.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): See the explanation of above question.

815. The 100th Amendment (2015) of the Indian constitution deals with.....

- (a) 10% reservation for economically weaker Sections.
- (b) Land reform agreement between India and Bangladesh
- (c) Started GST
- (d) NJAC was founded

RRB NTPC 23.07.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b):

Constitution Amendment	Subject
100 th Amendment Act	Gave effect to the acquiring of certain territories by India and transfer of certain territories to Bangladesh
101 st Amendment Act	G.S.T.
102 nd Amendment Act	Deals with the structure, duties & power of the National commission for Backward Classes (NCBC).
103 rd Amendment Act	Introduce 10% reservation for Economically Weaker Sections of society (EWS).

816. Which of the following parts/ provisions of the Constitution of India CANNOT be amended?

- (a) Judicial Review
- (b) Directive principles of State Policy
- (c) Fundamental right
- (d) Preamble to the Constitution

RRB NTPC 07.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): Judicial Review is a Basic structure provision of Indian Constitution and hence, is not subject to amendment. Judicial review is the power of the courts to examine the actions of the legislative, executive and the administrative arms of the government and to determine their constitutionality.

817. Which constitutional amendment, known as 'Mini Constitution', gave effect to the recommendations of Swaran Singh.

- (a) 42nd constitutional amendment
- (b) 43rd constitutional amendment
- (c) 41st constitutional amendment
- (d) 44th constitutional amendment

RPF Constable 03.02.2019 (Shift - I)

RRB NTPC 01.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 27.04.2016 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a): 42nd Amendment Act, 1976 is one of the most important amendments to the Indian Constitution. It was enacted by the Indian National Congress headed by Indira Gandhi then. Due to the large number of amendments this act has brought to the Indian Constitution, it is also known as 'Mini-Constitution'.

818. In which year did the voting age for the Lok Sabha and the State Legislative Assembly elections change from 21 to 18 year?

- (a) 2001
- (b) 1991
- (c) 1998
- (d) 1988

RRB NTPC 13.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): On 20 December 1988, the Rajya Sabha passed the 61st Amendment bill which lowered minimum voting age from 21 to 18 years. The Act came into force on 28th March, 1989.

819. Which of the following constitutional amendment reduced the voting age from 21 to 18?

- (a) 44th constitutional amendment
- (b) 42nd constitutional amendment
- (c) 69th constitutional amendment
- (d) 61st constitutional amendment

RPF Constable 03.02.2019 (Shift - I)

Ans. (d): See the explanation of above question.

820. Article 51A containing Fundamental Duties were inserted by which constitutional amendment?

- (a) 73rd Amendment
- (b) 42nd Amendment
- (c) 74th Amendment
- (d) 44th Amendment

RRB NTPC 06.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): Fundamental Duties are enshrined in part IV(A) of Constitution of India under Article 51A. It was added on the recommendation of Swaran Singh Committee by 42nd (1976) Constitutional Amendment. Originally there were 10 fundamental duties for Indian citizens though these are not enforceable by the courts. By 86th Constitutional Amendment, 2002, 11th Fundamental Duty was added.

821. By which of the following Amendments of the Constitution, Fundamental Duties of the citizens were added to the Constitution of India?

- (a) 35th Constitutional Amendment Act
- (b) 36th Constitutional Amendment Act
- (c) 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act
- (d) 44th Constitutional Amendment Act

RRB NTPC 28.12.2020 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

RPF SI 11.01.2019 (Shift - II)

Ans. (c): See the explanation of above question.

822. Which of the following is related to the 124th Constitutional Amendment Bill?

- (a) National Commission for Backward Class
- (b) 10% reservation to economically weaker sections in the general category
- (c) GST Bill
- (d) Right to free and compulsory education till the age of fourteen

RRB NTPC 15.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): The 124th Constitution Amendment Bill got the amendment status as 103rd Constitutional Amendment Act. It is related with the reservation of seats for Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) of society in education and services.

823. Which constitutional amendment gave the Directive Principles precedence over Fundamental Rights?

- (a) 42nd
- (b) 44th
- (c) 55th
- (d) 43rd

RRB NTPC 20.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): The 42nd Amendment gave primacy to the Directive Principle, by stating that "no law implementing any of the directive principles could be declared unconstitutional on the ground that it violated any of the fundamental right".

A law under article 31C would be protected only if it is made to implement directives in Article 39B and 39C not any other DPSP's.

824. Delhi was given the status of National capital territory (NCT) by which of the following Amendments of the Constitution?

- (a) 74th Constitution Amendment Act
- (b) 69th Constitution Amendment Act
- (c) 63rd Constitution Amendment Act
- (d) 76th Constitution Amendment Act

RRB JE - 02/06/2019 (Shift-II)

RPF SI 12.01.2019 (Shift - III)

Ans. (b) According to Article 239AA of the Indian Constitution, Delhi was given the status of National Capital Territory under the 69th Constitutional Amendment 1991 by the Parliament.

825. According to the Indian Constitution the Constitution Amendment Bill is passed in which house of parliament?

- (a) Upper House
- (b) Both upper and lower house together
- (c) Both upper and lower houses separately
- (d) Lower House

RRB Group-D 19-09-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c): The amendment of the Indian Constitution is the process of making changes to the Constitution of India Article 368 Part-XX of the Constitution describes the procedure related to the amendment. The Constitution Amendment Bill is required to be passed by a majority of the total membership of that house and by a majority of two third of its members present and voting separately in both houses of parliament.

826. Which is not included in the proposed draft of the national water framework Bill 2016?

- (a) Self contained stream
- (b) Uninterrupted stream
- (c) Clean stream
- (d) Clear edge

RRB Group-D 01-10-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a): A draft National Water Framework Bill 2016 was framed by a committee headed by Dr. Mihir Shah. The committee was formed by the Ministry of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation. It does not include self contained stream.

827. Which of the following Constitution amendment act has been provided for the establishment of Panchayati Raj in India?

- (a) 74th
- (b) 92nd
- (c) 53rd
- (d) 73rd

RRB Group-D 10-10-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d): Part-IX and 11th Schedule of the Constitution was added under the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act 1992. This includes the Provisions of Panchayati Raj. The 12th Schedule has been added by the 74th Constitutional Amendment under this Municipality has been granted Constitutional status.

828. Which of the following amendment granted financial powers to the panchayats and helped to strengthen the Local Government?

- (a) 63rd Amendment (b) 64th Amendment
(c) 73rd Amendment (d) 74th Amendment

RRB NTPC 03.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): The Constitution (73rd Amendment) Act was passed in 1992 and it came into effect on 24 April, 1993. The Act empowered state governments to take necessary steps that would lead to formalisation of the gram panchayat. The act added a new chapter into the Constitution called Part IX the Panchayats. This amendment provided financial powers to the Panchayats.

829. By which amendment act was the term Secular added to the Constitution of India?

- (a) 52nd (b) 32nd
(c) 44th (d) 42nd

RRB Group-D 24-10-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d) In the year 1976, the words Socialist, Secular and Integrity were added to the preamble of the Indian Constitution by 42nd Constitutional Amendments.

• Under this Amendment Ten Fundamental Duties in the Constitution were added under Part IV(A) of Article 51 A (currently 11 fundamental duties).

830. Which two words were added to the preamble to the Indian Constitution by the 42 Constitutional Amendment 1976?

- (a) Democratic, Republic
(b) Secular, Fraternity
(c) Justice, Freedom
(d) Socialist, Secular

RRB Group-D 04-10-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d) See the explanation of above question.

831. Which of the following Amendment was made in Preamble of the Indian Constitution?

- (a) 35th (b) 42nd
(c) 51st (d) 72nd

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 29.04.2016 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b): See the explanation of the above question.

832. Which of the following language is not included in the Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution through the 92nd Amendment Act?

- (a) Maithili (b) Bodo
(c) Santhali (d) Kannada

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 27.04.2016 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d): The Eighth Schedule of the Constitution mentions 22 languages. Bodo, Maithili, Santhali, Dogri were included in the Eight schedule of the Constitution in 2003 by the 92nd Constitutional Amendment Act. While the Kannada language was already included in Eighth schedule.

833. By which of the following constitutional amendments, the 8th schedule was amended to recognize Bodo, Dogri, Maithili and Santhali languages as the official language of India.

- (a) 92nd Amendment Act
(b) 90th Amendment Act
(c) 91st Amendment Act
(d) 93rd Amendment Act

RRB NTPC 26.07.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): See the explanation of above question.

834. What is the purpose of the 96th Amendment of the Constitution?

- (a) Use of the word Odia in place of Oriya
(b) Formation of National Judicial Appointments commission
(c) Expansion in the number of reserved seats of SC and ST in Lok Sabha and Legislative Assembly.
(d) This amendment related to Anti defection law.

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 26.04.2016 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a): The 96th Amendment of the Constitution is intended to use the word Odia in place of Oriya. The language Odiyan which came in 15th place in Article 344(1) and Article 351 of the Eight Schedule was renamed as Odia by the Constitution Amendment.

835. What was the total number of Amendments to the Constitution as of May 2015?

- (a) 98 (b) 99
(c) 100 (d) 101

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 22.04.2016 (Shift-III)

RRB NTPC 03.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 26.04.2016 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c): As of May 2015, the total number of Amendments to the Constitution was 100. The 100th Constitutional Amendment was about the agreement of border dispute between India and Bangladesh. Currently the number of Constitutional Amendment is 105th it extended the reservation of seats for SC and ST in the Lok Sabha and States assemblies.

836. A revised version of the 'India-Bangladesh Land Boundary Agreement' was adopted by the two countries under which amendment to the Constitution of India ?

- (a) 99th Constitution Amendment Bill, 2014
(b) 100th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2015
(c) 98th Constitutional Amendment Bill, 2012
(d) 101st Constitutional Amendment Bill, 2016

RRB NTPC 15.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): On 7th May 2015, the Parliament of India has passed the 119th Constitutional Amendment bill 2013, which after the assent of the President on 1st August 2015 called as the 100th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2015. The bill proposed to amend the 1st schedule of the constitution to exchange the disputed territories occupied by both the nations in accordance with the 1974 bilateral Land Boundary Agreement (LBA). The LBA envisaged a transfer of 111 Indian enclaves to Bangladesh in return of 51 enclaves to India. In this agreement while India gained 510 acres of land, ten thousand acres of land went to Bangladesh.

837. Which amendment of the Constitution provides for 27% reservation for other backward classes as private higher education institutions in the Government?

- (a) 91st Amendment (b) 92nd Amendment
(c) 93rd Amendment (d) 94th Amendment

RRB NTPC 07.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): The 93rd Constitutional Amendment provides 27% reservation for other backward classes in government as well as private higher education Institutions. According to the Constitutional Amendment Act, Section (5) has been added to Article 15 of the Constitution. The procedure for constitutional amendment is described in article 368 Part-XX of the Constitution.

838. What is the 99th Constitutional Amendment?

- (a) Starting GST in India
(b) Establishment of National judicial appointments commission
(c) Empowering the Karnataka Governor to take steps for the development of the Hyderabad Karnataka Region.
(d) Agreement of land border between Bangladesh and India.

RRB NTPC 07.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): The 99th Constitutional Amendment is related to the establishment of the National Judicial Appointments Commission. On October 2015, the bench headed by Chief Justice J.S. Khehar cancelled the Judicial Appointments Commission and restored the Collegium system.

24. Attorney General of India/ Comptroller and Auditor General of India

839. Who amongst the following has the Constitutional Authority to conduct the audit of the financial transactions of the union and state governments and union territories?

- (a) The Comptroller and Auditor General
(b) The Finance Commission
(c) The Attorney General of India
(d) The State Public Service Commission

RRB NTPC (State-II) 17/06/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a): Article (148-151) is related to Comptroller and Auditor-General of India.

Article 148 of the Indian Constitution envisaged that, "There shall be a comptroller and Auditor-General of India who shall be appointed by the President by warrant under his hand and seal. He is the person who has the authority to conduct the audit of financial transactions of the State governments and Union Territories.

Article 280- Finance Commission

Article 76 - The Attorney General of India

Article 315- The State Public Service Commission

840. is the sole authority prescribed in the Indian Constitution entrusted with the responsibility of audit of receipts and expenditure of the Union and each State and the Union Territory Governments.

- (a) Finance Minister
(b) Finance Commission of India
(c) Comptroller and Auditor General of India
(d) Attorney General of India

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) -13/06/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c): Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India is the sole authority prescribed in the Indian Constitution entrusted with the responsibility of audit of receipts and expenditure of the Union and states/UTs Governments. He shall be removed from the office in manner and on ground as the judge of the Supreme Court is removed. The Article 148 to 151 of the Constitution of India deals with the Institution of the CAG.

841. Which constitutional authority established under Article 148 of the Constitution of India, has the power to audit the receipts and expenditure of the Central and the Governments of each State and Union Territory ?

- (a) Comptroller and Auditor General of India
(b) Advocate General of the India
(c) Finance Commission of India
(d) Attorney General of India

RRB Group-D- 08/09/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans.(a) : See the explanation of above question.

842. _____ is the sole authority prescribed in the Indian Constitution entrusted with the responsibility of audit of receipts and expenditure of the Union and each State and the Union Territory Governments.

- (a) Attorney General of India
(b) Controller and Auditor General of India.
(c) Finance Commission of India
(d) Finance Minister

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) 16/06/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b): See the explanation of above question.

843. Who among the following was the longest serving Attorney General of India?

- (a) Kk Venugopal
(b) Niren De
(c) Motilal Chimanlal Setalvad
(d) CK Daphtary

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) 16/06/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c): Article 76 of the Indian Constitution provides for the office of AG of India. He is the highest law officer of the country. He is appointed by the President on the advice of the government. Motilal Chimanlal Setalvad was the longest serving Attorney General for India. He served as an Attorney General for 13 years from 1950 to 1963. He was the first Attorney General of India (1950-63).

844. The Attorney-General for India is appointed under which Article of the Constitution of India?

- (a) Article 79 (b) Article 76
(c) Article 82 (d) Article 72

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) 15/06/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b): The Attorney General for India is appointed by President under article 76 of the Constitution of India under Part-V.

845. Girish Chandra Murmu held the post of as on 31 March 2022.

- (a) Attorney General of India
(b) Comptroller and Auditor General of India
(c) Chief Election Commissioner of India
(d) Solicitor General of India

RRB Group-D- 26/08/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans.(b) : Girish Chandra Murmu was appointed as the Controller and Auditor General of India on 8th Aug, 2020. Prior to this he was the first Lt. Governor of the Union territory of J & K. Girish Chandra Murmu was re-elected with overwhelming majority as the external auditor of the World Health Organisation (WHO) from 2024 to 2027.

846. Which of the following is not true with regard to the Attorney General of India?

- (a) He is not a member of cabinet
(b) He has a right of audience in all courts in India
(c) He has a right of vote in the Parliament
(d) He has a right to speak in the House of Parliament

RRB NTPC 09.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): Statement (c) regarding the Attorney General of India is not true. The Attorney General of India is the law officer of the Government of India. According to article 88 of the Indian Constitution, the Attorney General of India is neither a member of the Parliament nor a member of the Cabinet but he shall have the right to speak and participate in Parliament and he does not have the right to vote. He represents the Government of India in all matters in the court.

847. Article 76 of the Indian Constitution deals with which of the following?

- (a) Appointment of President
(b) Appointment of Attorney General
(c) Appointment of Vice-President
(d) Appointment of Controllers and auditor General

RRB NTPC 10.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): Article 76 in the Constitution Of India deals with Attorney General of India. The President shall appoint a person who is qualified to be appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court to be Attorney General of India.

848. The normal tenure of the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India is ____ years.

- (a) Four (b) Three
(c) Five (d) Six

RRB NTPC 09.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): Article 148 broadly deals with the CAG appointment, oath and conditions of service. There are several provisions in the Constitution for safeguarding the independence of CAG.

- CAG is appointed by the President by warrant under his hand and seal and provided with tenure of 6 years or 65 years of age, whichever is earlier.
- CAG can be removed by the President only in accordance with the procedure mentioned in the Constitution that is the manner same as removal of a Supreme Court Judge.
- He is ineligible to hold any office, either under the Government of India or of any state, once he retires/ resigns as a CAG.
- His salary and other service conditions cannot be varied to his disadvantage after appointment.
- His administrative powers and the conditions of service of persons serving in the Indian Audit and Accounts Department are prescribed by the President only after consulting him.

849. Who among the following exercises the Constitutional power and duties in relation to the accounts of Union and of the central Government.

- (a) The Prime Minister of India
(b) The Vice President of India
(c) The President of India
(d) The Comptroller and Auditor General of India

RRB NTPC 03.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): CAG exercise the Constitutional Power and duties in relation to the accounts of Union and the State Government.

850. Who is highest Law Officer of the Government of India?

- (a) Comptroller and Auditor General of India
(b) Advocate General of the State
(c) Major General of the Gendarmerie
(d) Attorney General of India

RRB NTPC 18.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): Attorney General of India is known as the highest law officer. He is appointed by the President of India and can be called as the lawyer from government's side.

851. According to the Indian Constitution, how many years are the term of Attorney General?

- (a) 5 years (b) Uncertain
(c) Fixed (d) 3 years

RRB Group-D 15-11-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b): Article 76 of the Constitution mentions the appointment of the Attorney General of India and qualification, term etc. He is appointed by the President on the advice of the cabinet. He holds office during the pleasure of President. His term is uncertain.

852. Who appoints the Attorney General of India?

- (a) Prime Minister (b) Vice President
(c) Chief Minister (d) President

RRB Group-D 07-12-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d): See the explanation of above question.

853. Which law officer has the right to speak in both houses of parliament?

- (a) Advocate General (b) Legal Advisor
(c) Solicitor General (d) Attorney General

RRB JE - 30/05/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d): He is neither a member of Parliament nor a member of the Cabinet but it has the right to speak in any house of Parliament (Article 88) while Article 165 provides for the Advocate General in the state.

854. Who is the current Attorney General of India?

- (a) G.E. Vahanvati (b) Milan K. Banarjee
(c) K.K. Venugopal (d) Mukul Rohtagi

RRB Group-D 11-10-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c): The 15th Attorney General was K.K. Venugopal. He was reappointed by Ram Nath Kovind the President of India.

25. Political Parties

855. is an Indian regional political party in the state of Tamil Nadu and the union territory of Puducherry, established in 1972.

- (a) BJD (b) AIADMK
(c) INLD (d) DMDK

RRB Group-D 25-08-2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b): AIADMK is an Indian regional political party in the state of Tamil Nadu and in the union territory of Puduchery.

856. What type of political party system does India have?

- (a) Three-party system (b) Two-party system
(c) One-party system (d) Multi-party system

RRB Group-D 25-08-2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d): In India several political parties exist, hence multi-party system exist in India. A few prominent parties are INC, CPICOM, BJP, BSP etc. Two-party system exists in UK, USA etc. In China, a single Communist party only is allowed to rule.

857. Who was the first Indian to be elected to the leadership of Communist International?

- (a) Subhash Chandra Bose
(b) Jawaharlal Nehru
(c) Swami Vivekananda
(d) Manvendra Nath Roy

RRB NTPC 03.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): The Communist International also called Third International was founded by Vladimir Lenin in 1919. On the invitation of Lenin, M.N. Roy participated in establishment of Communist International. He was the first Indian who became the member of Communist International.

858. Which political party was founded by Kanshi Ram?

- (a) Samajwadi party
(b) Janata Dal
(c) Janata Dal (United)
(d) Bahujan Samaj Party

RRB NTPC 11.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): The Bahujan Samaj Party was founded on the birth anniversary of B. R. Ambedkar, 14 April 1984, by Kanshi Ram, who named former school teacher, Mayawati, as his successor of BSP in 2001. BSP believes in "Social Transformation and Economic Emancipation" of the "Bahujan Samaj". The Bahujan Samaj signifies the Bahujans as the Scheduled Castes (SC), the Scheduled Tribes (ST), and the Other Backward Castes (OBC). B. R. Ambedkar, a proponent of Bahujan rights is their important ideological inspiration. BSP also speaks in favor of religious minorities. The party claims not to be prejudiced against upper-caste Hindus.

859. What is the election Symbol of Bahujan Samaj Party?

- (a) Hand (b) Hammer
(c) Elephant (d) Watch

RRB Group-D 05-11-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c): Elephant is the election symbol of Bahujan Samaj Party. Its current president is Mayawati.

860. A political party can be recognized as a national party if it secures ____ of the valid votes in any four states in general or state assembly elections and in addition it wins 4 Lok Sabha seats from any state or states.

- (a) 9% (b) 8 %
(c) 7 % (d) 6 %

RRB NTPC 07.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): A Political party is recognised as a National Party only if it fulfils any one of the following three conditions:

- The party wins 2 percent of the seats in the Lok Sabha (as of 2014, 11 seats) from at least 3 different States; or
- At a General Election to Lok Sabha or Legislative Assembly, the party polls 6% of votes in four States and in addition it wins 4 Lok Sabha seats from any state or states; or
- A party gets recognition as State Party in four or more States.

861. A party that secures at least percent of the total votes in Lok Sabha elections or Assembly Elections in four states and wins at least four seats in the Lok Sabha is recognized as a National Party.

- (a) 4 (b) 2
(c) 6 (d) 3

RRB Group-D 12-09-2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c): See the explanation of above question.

862. What percentage of seats in the Lok Sabha is required to be won by a political party from at least three different states, to be eligible to be recognized as a national party?

- (a) 10 (b) 2
(c) 6 (d) 5

RRB NTPC 30.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): See the explanation of above question.

863. Match the following political parties with their respective founding years.

Political Parties	Founding Years
A) Indian National Congress	1. 1980
B) Bharatiya Janata Party	2. 1964
C) Bahujan Samaj Party	3. 1885
D) Bhartiya Communist Party	4. 1984

- (a) A-1, B-3, C-4, D-2 (b) A-3, B-1, C-2, D-4
(c) A-3, B-4, C-1, D-2 (d) A-3, B-1, C-4, D-2

RRB NTPC 23.07.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): Some important political parties and their founding years.

(Political Party)	(Founding year)
Indian National Congress	– 1885 AD
Bharatiya Janata Party	– 1980 AD
Bahujan Samaj Party	– 1984 AD
Bharatiya Communist Party	– 1964 AD
All India Trinamool Congress	– 1998 AD
Option (d) is matched the correctly.	

864. Who was the leader of first non-congress government of India?

- (a) Morarji Desai
(b) Atal Bihari Vajpayee
(c) V.P. Singh
(d) Charan Singh

RPF SI 24.12.2018 (Shift - I)

Ans. (a): In 1977 election, the congress was reduced to just 153 seats, in which 92 were from four of the southern states. The Janta Party's 298 seats and its allies 47 seats (of a total 542) gave it a massive majority. Morarji Desai became the first non congress Prime Minister of India.

865. Who was the founder of the Mizo National Front (MNF)?

- (a) Chawngbawla (b) Lalnunmawia
(c) Laldenga (d) Khuangchera

RRB NTPC 04.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): The Mizo National Front (MNF) is a regional political party in Mizoram, India. It was formed on 22 October, 1961 with Laldenga as its president.

866. Which national political party has an election symbol clock?

- (a) All India Trinamool Congress
(b) Indian National Congress
(c) Nationalist Congress Party
(d) Bahujan Samaj Party

RRB Group-D 15-10-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c): The Nationalist Congress Party (NCP) was established on 10 June 1999, its election symbol is a blue Linear clock. Nationalist Congress Party was a national party and its president is Sharad Pawar.
INC- President Mallikarjun Kharge (newly appointed)
BSP- President Mayawati
TMC- President Mamta Banerjee

Note: on 10th April 2023, the Election Commission of India (ECI) revoked the national party status of three former national parties - the Trinamool Congress (TMC), the Nationalist Congress Party (NCP), and the Communist Party of India (CPI).

867. Which party was recognized as a national political party by the Election Commission in 2016, whose official election symbol is Jora Ghas Phool (Grass with two flowers)?

- (a) Nationalist Congress Party (NCP)
(b) Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP)
(c) All India Trinamool Congress (AITC)
(d) Communist Party of India (CPI)

RRB Group-D- 29/08/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans.(c) : All India Trinamool Congress (AITC) was recognised as a national political party by the election commission in 2016 whose official election symbol is Jora Ghas Phool (Grass with two flowers). In 2023, Election Commission excluded it from the National Political Party list.

868. Which of the following political parties in the Indian state is headed by Vijay Sardesai?

- (a) Goa Forward Party
(b) Revolutionary Social Party
(c) United Democratic Party
(d) Maharashtrawadi Gamantak Party

RRB Group-D 15-10-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a): Goa Forward Party is the regional party of Goa, headed by Vijay Sardesai. This party was established on 25 January, 2016.

869. What is the Symbol of the communist party of India?

- (a) Hammer, Sickle, Star
(b) Hand
(c) Ears of corn and Sickle
(d) Elephant

RRB Group-D 28-09-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c): Communist Party of India which was founded by M.M. Roy on 26 December 1925 in Kanpur. The symbol of the communist party is Ears of corn and Sickle.

870. Which Indian political party's symbol as Ears of corn and Sickle?

- (a) Communist Party of India (Marxist)
(b) All India Trinamool Congress
(c) Communist Party of India
(d) Bahujan Samaj Party

RRB Group-D 15-10-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c): See the explanation of above question.

871. Which is the following symbol the Communist Party of India?

- (a) Hammer, Sickle, Star
(b) Elephant
(c) Ears of corn and Sickle
(d) Hand

RRB Group-D 28-09-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c): See the explanation of above question.

872. As per 2018, Shiromani Akali Dal Party is the regional political party of which state?

- (a) Himachal Pradesh (b) Jammu & Kashmir
(c) Bihar (d) Punjab

RRB Group-D 26-10-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d): Shiromani Akali Dal is the regional political party of Punjab state. Sukhbir Singh Badal is the Current President of Akali Dal. It was formed in year 1920, its election symbol is 'Scales'. Sardar Sarmukh Singh Chubbhal was the first president of Akali Dal.

873. Which of the following is the leader of the Communist Party Marxist of India?

- (a) Ram Madhav (b) Sitaram Yechuri
(c) Biplob Deb (d) Yogi Adityanath

RRB Group-D 11-12-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b): The leader of the Communist party of India is Sitaram Yechuri.

874. Shiv Sena is the regional political party of which state?

- (a) Gujarat (b) Maharashtra
(c) Andhra Pradesh (d) Rajasthan

RRB Group-D 11-12-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b): Shiv Sena is the regional political party of Maharashtra. Its founder is Bala Sahab Thackeray (19 June 1966). Shiv Sena's election symbol is Bow and Arrow.

875. Which political party of India strongly supports left wing politics such as the right to work land for all and Globalization and strongly opposed the Privatization and Liberalization?

- (a) Communist Party of India (Marxist)
(b) Bharatiya Janta Party
(c) Shiv Sena
(d) Swarana Bharat Party

RRB Group-D 24-10-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a): The Communist Party of India strongly supports leftist politics such as the right to work, land for all, Globalization. It strongly opposes neo-liberal policies such as Privatization and Capitalization.

876. When did N.T. Rama Rao established the Telugu Desam Party?

- (a) 29 March 1962 (b) 29 March 1982
(c) 29 March 1985 (d) 29 March 1975

RRB Group-D 24-10-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b): The Telugu Desam Party is a regional Indian political party active in the southern states of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. The party was founded by N.T. Rama Rao on 29 March, 1982.

877. Kalvakuntla Chandrashekar Rao is the leader of which political party?

- (a) Telangana praja Samiti
(b) Praja Rajyam Party
(c) Telugu Desham Party
(d) Telangana Rashtra Samiti

RRB Group-D 22-10-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d): Chandra Shekhar Rao set up 'Telangana Rastra Samiti' on the demand for a separate state called Telangana. He is the first and current Chief Minister of Telangana.

878. To which party in the political spectrum is the Revolutionary socialist party related?

- (a) Right wing (b) Medium way
(c) Left wing (d) Individualist

RRB Group-D 22-10-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c): The left wing ideology lays emphasis on idea such as freedom, equality, fraternity, rights, progress reform.

879. Which of the following political parties is headed by Chardrababu Naidu?

- (a) Telugu Desham Party
(b) Aam Aadmi Party
(c) All India forward Block
(d) Asom Gana Parishad

RRB Group-D 22-10-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a): Telugu Desham Party is a major political party in the state of Andhra Pradesh. Its current president is Chandrababu Naidu.

880. The political party of which state is Telugu Desam Party?

- (a) Tamil Nadu (b) Odisha
(c) Andhra Pradesh (d) Karnataka

RRB Group-D 07-12-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c): See the explanation of above question.

881. Which political party was started by Telugu actor Chiranjivi which was later merged into the Indian National Congress?

- (a) Andhra Pride Party
(b) Telugu Desam Party
(c) Praja Rajyam Party
(d) Nava Nirman Party

RRB ALP & Tec. (10-08-18 Shift-I)

Ans. (c): Praja Rajyam Party was a political party in Andhra Pradesh which was founded by Telugu Film Actor Chiranjivi on 26 August 2008. On 6 February 2011 the party was officially merged with the Indian National Congress.

882. Which was the political party in power after the National Emergency?

- (a) Congress (b) BSP
(c) Janata Party (d) CPI

RRB Group-D 16-10-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c): The political party that came into power after the National emergency was the Janata Party. After the Emergency (1975-1977) enforced by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, a new party Janta Party was formed by merging the major political parties of India including the Jana Sangh Janata Party led the Government of India from 1977 to 1980, the first non-Congress PM was Mr. Morarji Desai.

883. Which political party is in power in West Bengal?

- (a) Trinamool Congress
- (b) DMK
- (c) TDP
- (d) Indian National Congress

RRB Group-D 05-12-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a): All India Trinamool Congress was established by Mamta Banerjee on 1 January 1998. The election symbol of this party is Jora Ghas Phul. TMC currently won a total of 21 out of 543 seats in the 17th Lok Sabha.

884. Which of the Indian National political party is headed by Mamta Banerjee?

- (a) Indian National Congress
- (b) Bahujan Samaj Party
- (c) All India Trinamool Congress
- (d) Nationalist Congress Party

RRB Group-D 15-10-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c): See the explanation of above question.

885. C.F. Thamas has led which the following political parties in the Indian state?

- (a) National Peoples Party
- (b) Hill state people's democratic party
- (c) Indian National Lok Dal
- (d) Kerala Congress (M)

RRB Group-D 30-10-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d): Kerala Congress (M) is a state level political party in the state of Kerala. It was formed in 1979 by the M Mani after separation from Kerala congress.

886. Biju Janta Dal is the regional political party of which state?

- (a) Uttar Pradesh
- (b) Sikkim
- (c) Odisha
- (d) Punjab

RRB Group-D 30-10-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c): Biju Janta Dal is a political party in the Indian state of Odisha, founded and led by Naveen Patnaik the current Chief Minister of Odisha and the son of Biju Patnaik. It was founded on 26 December 1997.

887. Political leader Naveen Patnaik belongs to which of the following Indian state?

- (a) Uttar Pradesh
- (b) Odisha
- (c) West Bengal
- (d) Assam

RRB Group-D 31-10-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b): Naveen Patnaik is the current Chief Minister of Odisha and famous political leader. Naveen Patnaik is the first Chief Minister of Odisha to become Chief Minister for the fifth consecutive terms.

888. What is the full form of NDA?

- (a) National Defence Alliance
- (b) National Demographics Alliance
- (c) National Dravid Alliance
- (d) National Democratic Alliance

RRB Group-D 29-10-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d): The National Democratic Alliance (NDA) is an Indian Political Alliance made up of centre-right political parties and led by BJP. It was founded in 1998 and currently NDA has 25 member parties.

889. E. Madhusudan leads which of the following regional political Party?

- (a) Pattali Makkal Kachi
- (b) All India NR Congress
- (c) Rashtriya Janta Dal
- (d) All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam.

RRB Group-D 16-10-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d): AIADMK is an Indian regional political party in the state of Tamil Nadu. E. Madhusudan is the president of AIADMK since 2010. AIADMK is Dravidian party founded by M.G. Ramachandran at Madurai on 17 October 1972.

890. Which of the following Indian political parties is headed by Omar Abdullah?

- (a) J & K National Conference
- (b) J & K National Panthers Party
- (c) J & K State Conference
- (d) J & K People's Democratic Party

RRB Group-D 19-09-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a) The Jammu & Kashmir National Conference is a regional political party in the Indian Union Territories of J & K and Ladakh. Omar Abdullah became the 11th and the youngest Chief Minister of the State of Jammu and Kashmir. He was born in Britain.

891. When was the Aam Aadmi Party founded?

- (a) 2010
- (b) 2011
- (c) 2012
- (d) 2013

RRB NTPC 16.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): Aam Aadmi party was formed in Delhi on 26 November 2012. Its headquarters is located in New Delhi. The election symbol of this party is broom.

892. Who founded the political party Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK)?

- (a) M. Karunanidhi
- (b) M.G. Ramachandran
- (c) C.N. Annadurai
- (d) C. Rajagopalachari

RRB NTPC 28.03.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam is a political party in India particularly in the state of Tamilnadu and Union territory of Pondicherry. This party was founded by C.N. Annadurai with the ideology of democratic Socialism and Secularism. The party's election symbol is the rising sun.

893. Political leader Neetish Kumar is from which of the following India state?

- (a) Uttarakhand
- (b) Uttar Pradesh
- (c) Bihar
- (d) Chhattisgarh

RRB Group-D 30-10-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c): Neetish Kumar was born on 1 march, 1951 in Bihar. Currently he is the Chief Minister of Bihar. His political party is Janata Dal United.

26. National Emblem

894. Brahma Kamal is the state flower of which state?

- (a) Tripura (b) Himachal Pradesh
(c) Sikkim (d) Uttarakhand

RRB Group-D 27-09-2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d): 'Brahma Kamal' is the state flower of Uttarakhand. Brahma Kamal is known as the king of Himalayan flowers. The creator of universe - Lord Brahma is considered to be the inspiration for the flower's name.

895. On which day did the Constituent Assembly adopt the National Flag of India?

- (a) 26 January, 1947
(b) 26 November, 1950
(c) 15 August, 1947
(d) 22 July, 1947

RRB Group-D 02-11-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d) The Constituent Assembly adopted the draft of the national flag on 22nd July, 1947. The National flag has three horizontal stripes, saffron at the top, white at the middle and dark green at the bottom. The length and width ratio of the flag is 3:2. There is a dark blue wheel in the middle of the white band which has 24 spokes.

896. According to the Constitution, what should be the Ratio between the length and width of the tricolor?

- (a) 3 : 2 (b) 3 : 1
(c) 2 : 1 (d) 4 : 3

RRB NTPC 02.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): See the explanation of above question.

897. Which Indian state has declared Mallakhamb as its state sport ?

- (a) Madhya Pradesh (b) Haryana
(c) Uttarakhand (d) Uttar Pradesh

RRB NTPC 20.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): The name Mallakhamb derives from the terms Malla, meaning wrestler and Khamb means a pole. Wrestling pole refers to a traditional training implement used by wrestlers. On April 9, 2013 the Indian state of Madhya Pradesh declared Mallakhamb as its State Sport.

898. When was the National Emblem of India adopted by the Government of India?

- (a) 15 August, 1947 (b) 14 August, 1947
(c) 26 January, 1950 (d) 20 August, 1950

RRB NTPC 12.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): The National Emblem of India is an adaptation of the Lion Capital of Ashoka at Sarnath. It was adopted on 26th January, 1950. Below the representation of the Lion Capital, the words Satyameva Jayate is written in Devnagari script, which is also the National motto of India. The words are a quote from Mundaka Upanishad and its translation is 'Truth alone Triumphs'.

899. What is the national motto of India?

- (a) Satyameva Jayate (b) Vande Mataram
(c) Jai Jawan Jai Kisan (d) Jai Hind

RRB NTPC 07.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): See the explanation of above question.

900. The national symbol of India is a model of the Lion capital created by which emperor?

- (a) Ashoka (b) Akbar
(c) Chandragupta (d) Ajatashtru

RRB NTPC 18.01.2017 (Shift-III) Stage IInd

Ans. (a): See the explanation of above question.

901. In the State Emblem of India there is a quote saying 'Satyameva Jayate,' Which is inscribed in Devanagari script. This quote has been taken from:

- (a) Mundaka Upanishad
(b) Mantrika Upanishad
(c) Katha Upanishad
(d) Adhyatma Upanishad

RRB NTPC 13.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): See the explanation of above question.

902. The Sanskrit word 'Satyameva Jayate' is derived from which Upanishad?

- (a) Mundaka Upanishad (b) Jain texts
(c) Tripitaka (d) The Bible

RRB NTPC 17.01.2017 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 03.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): See the explanation of above question.

903. In which of the following years did the new Indian Flag Code become effective?

- (a) 2014 (b) 1950
(c) 1975 (d) 2002

RRB NTPC 26.07.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): The Indian Flag Code is a set of laws, practices to hoist National Flag of India. The Indian Flag Code 2002 became effective from January 26, 2002. It is divided into three parts. To Hoist the National Flag of India is a fundamental right under Article-19(1) of the Indian constitution.

904. The National Tree of India is:

- (a) Banyan (b) Mango
(c) Sal (d) Peepal

RRB NTPC 13.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): Title	National Symbols
National Flag	- Tiranga
National Anthem	- Jana Gana Mana
National Calendar	- Saka Calendar
National Song	- Vande Mataram
National Fruit	- Mango
National River	- Ganga
National Animal	- Royal Bengal Tiger
National Tree	- Indian Banyan
National Aquatic Animal	- Ganges River Dolphin
National Bird	- Indian Peacock
National Currency	- Indian Rupee
National Reptile	- King Cobra
National Heritage Animal	- Indian Elephant
National Flower	- Lotus
National Vegetable	- Pumpkin
Oath of Allegiance	- National Pledge

905. When was 'Jana Gana Mana' officially accepted as the national anthem of India by the constituent assembly?

- (a) 24 January, 1950 (b) 26 January, 1950
(c) 26 January, 1949 (d) 27 December, 1911

RRB NTPC 12.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): National Anthem of India- 'Jana Gana Mana' was first sung on 27 December 1911 in the Calcutta session of Indian National Congress and was officially accepted as the Indian National anthem by the Constituent Assembly on 24 January 1950.

906. Who is popular for designing the Indian Flag?

- (a) Pingali Venkayya
(b) Lala Hansraj
(c) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
(d) Mahatma Gandhi

RRB NTPC 30.03.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 27.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): Pingali Venkayya was an Indian freedom fighter. He was a staunch follower of Mahatma Gandhi and the designer of the flag on which the Indian National Flag was based. Gandhi then asked Venkayya to design a fresh one at the National Congress Meeting in 1921

He proposed that the flag has tri colour such as white, green and saffron. It will show the unity of Hindu and Muslim community.

907. Who designed the National Flag of India?

- (a) Ram Prasad Bismil
(b) Pingali Venkayya
(c) Taty Tope
(d) Dr. Maghfoor Ahmed Ajazi

RRB NTPC 13.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): The National Flag of India was designed by Pingali Venkayya. He was an Indian freedom fighter from Andhra Pradesh. The National Flag of India was accepted in its present form during a meeting of the Constituent Assembly held on 22 July 1947. The National Flag is known as Tiranga in Hindi and it consists of three colors and Ashoka Chakra in its middle. Three colors represent:

- The Saffron colour-Courage and Sacrifice
- White – Truth, Peace, and Purity
- The Green Colour-Prosperity, Ashoka Chakra represents the Laws of Dharma.

908. Which of the following states has the giant squirrel as its state animal?

- (a) Maharashtra (b) Haryana
(c) Himachal Pradesh (d) Goa

RRB NTPC 09.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): Indian State Animal-	
State	State Animal
Maharashtra	Indian Giant Squirrel
Haryana	Blackbuck
Himachal Pradesh	Snow leopard
Goa	Gaur
Uttar Pradesh	Swamp Deer.

909. Which is the official bird of Andaman Nicobar island?

- (a) Great Hornbill (b) Wood Pigeon
(c) Indian Roller (d) Sooty Tern

RRB NTPC 05.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): Andaman and Nicobar Islands is situated in Bay of Bengal and is also a Union Territory of India.

Capital	→	Port Blair
Establishment	→	1956
High Court	→	Calcutta High Court
Official bird	→	Wood pigeon
Official animal	→	Dugong

910. As per flag code of India 2002, What should be the position of the Indian flag when it is displayed along with flags of other countries in a straight line?

- (a) In the middle (b) Extreme right
(c) Extreme left (d) Any where in the row

RRB NTPC 08.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): Flag code of India (2002) has been divided into three parts. Part - I of the code contains general description of the National flag. Part II of the code is devoted to display of the National flag by member of Public, Private and educational institutions etc. Part - III is related to display of National flag by central and state government and their agencies. When National flag is displayed in a straight line with flag of other countries, it shall be on the extreme right.

911. What does the Ashoka Chakra represent in the Indian Flag?

- (a) Wheel of prosperity (b) Wheel of Right
(c) Wheel of peace (d) Wheel of Religion

RRB JE - 26/05/2019 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d): Ashoka Chakra represents wheel of the law of Dharma. It is a representation of constant movement and progress. Ashoka Chakra has 24 Spokes.

912. Lotus is the state flower of which state?

- (a) Odisha (b) Punjab
(c) Manipur (d) Karnataka

RRB Group-D 24-10-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d): Lotus is the state flower of Karnataka Haryana and Jammu Kashmir state of India.

913. What is the state Flower of Jharkhand?

- (a) Rose (b) Palash
(c) Orchid (d) Lotus

RRB Group-D 01-10-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b): The state flower of Jharkhand and Uttar Pradesh is Palash.

914. The Rhododendron Flower is the state flower of which state?

- (a) Tripura (b) Nagaland
(c) Telangana (d) Sikkim

RRB Group-D 24-10-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b) Rhododendron is the state flower of Nagaland. Tripura's state flower-Nagkesar
Telangana's state flower - Ranawara
Sikkim's state flower - Nobel orchid

915. Which is the state animal of Andhra Pradesh?

- (a) Great Indian Bustard
- (b) Bull
- (c) Black Buck
- (d) A horned rhinoceros

RRB Group-D 03-10-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c): The state animal of Andhra Pradesh is Black Buck. It is an antelope native to Pakistan, India and Nepal. There is a ban on hunting of black deer under the Article of Wildlife Conservation Act of 1972 in India.

916. Which of the following is the state animal of Andhra Pradesh?

- (a) A horned rhinoceros
- (b) Black buck
- (c) Bull
- (d) Cow

RRB Group-D 03-10-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b): See the explanation of above question.

917. What is the National aquatic animal of India?

- (a) Ganges Shark Fish
- (b) Indian star Turtle
- (c) Ganges River dolphin Fish
- (d) Golden Manasir

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 19.01.2017 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c): The Ganges river dolphin is found in parts of the Ganges Meghna - Brahmaputra and Karnaphuli - Sangu river system in India, Nepal and Bangladesh. The Gangetic River dolphin is India's National aquatic animal and is popularly known as Susu. It is classified under schedule-1 Wildlife Protection Act 1972.

Note: (5th October is celebrated as a National Dolphin Day in India)

918. Who wrote the National song of India?

- (a) Ravindra Nath Tagore
- (b) Bankim Chandra Chatterjee
- (c) Mohammad Iqbal
- (d) Chitragupta

RRB NTPC 29.03.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 17.01.2017 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): The National song of India is Vande Mataram, which is composed in Sanskrit by Bankim Chandra Chatterjee. It was a source of inspiration for the revolutionaries in the freedom struggle, it was first sung in the Calcutta session of the Indian National Congress in 1896 while India's National anthem was written by Nobel Laureate Ravindra Nath Tagore.

919. What is the Indian Flag code 2002?

- (a) A compilation of executive Instructions
- (b) Statutory in Nature
- (c) Not for the General public
- (d) Is for the use of the president and Governors of India

RRB NTPC 05.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): The Indian Flag code is the instructions given to hoisting and using the Indian Flag. This code was created in 2002. The flag code has been implemented since 26 January 2002.

920. Who is considered the National Sport of India?

- (a) Field Hockey
- (b) Cricket
- (c) Chess
- (d) Kabaddi

RRB NTPC 04.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): India's National Sport is Hockey.

921. Who is the author of the National Anthem of India?

- (a) Ravindra Nath Tagore
- (b) Bankim Chandra Chatterjee
- (c) Pydimari Venkata Subba Rao
- (d) Pingli Venkayya

RRB NTPC 02.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): Ravindra Nath Tagore is the author of the national anthem of India. Jana, Gana, Mana is the National Anthem of India.

27. Planning Commission/NITI Aayog

922. Who was the first Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission of India?

- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (b) Gulzarilal Nanda
- (c) KC Neogy
- (d) Vallabhbhai Jhaverbhai Patel

RRB Group-D- 26/08/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b): Gulzarilal Nanda (17-02-1953-21-09-1963) was the first Deputy Chairman of the Planning commission of India.

He was awarded the Bharat Ratna, India's highest civilian award in 1997.

923. Who among the following was the chairman of Planning Commissions when the First Five Year plan was started?

- (a) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- (b) Harendra Coomar Mookerjee
- (c) Rajendra Prasad
- (d) Jawahar Lal Nehru

RRB Group-D- 17/08/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d): The planning commission in India was set up by a Resolution of the government of India in March 1950. It was chaired by India's Prime Minister. Therefore when first five Year plan started in 1951, Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru was the Chairman of Planning Commission.

924. Who among the following is the head of Nuclear Command Authority, NITI Aayog, Appointments Committee of the Cabinet, Department of Atomic Energy, Department of Space and Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions?

- (a) Vice President
- (b) Chief Minister
- (c) Prime Minister
- (d) President

RRB Group-D- 29/08/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans.(c) : The Prime Minister is the head of Nuclear Command Authority, NITI Aayog, Appointments Committee of the cabinet, Department of Atomic Energy, Department of Space and Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions.

925. Who among the following was the Prime Minister of India during the Eighth Five - Year Plan?

- (a) PV Narasimha Rao (b) Manmohan Singh
(c) Chandra Shekhar (d) Rajiv Gandhi

RRB Group-D 27-09-2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a): PV Narasimha Rao's government executed the Eighth Five - Year Plan (1992 to 1997). During the 8th five year plan the New Economic policy of India was launched.

926. Planning Commission of India was set up in year.

- (a) 1948 (b) 1951
(c) 1950 (d) 1949

RRB JE - 27/05/2019 (Shift-II)

RRB NTPC 14.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 29.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): The Planning Commission of India was set up on March 15, 1950 by the government but on 1 January 2015, a Cabinet Resolution was passed to replace the commission with the newly formed NITI (National Institution for Transforming India) Aayog. Prime Minister is the ex-officio chairman of NITI Aayog and he/she used to be the ex-officio chairman of Planning Commission too. It is the premier policy 'Think Tank' of the Government of India, providing both directional and policy inputs. NITI Aayog also provides relevant technical advice to the Centre and States. The Prime Minister as its Chairman comprises Chief Ministers of all States and Lt. Governors of Union Territories (UTs).

927. Who was the first Chairman of NITI Aayog

- (a) Amitabh Kant (b) Arun Jaitley
(c) Arvind Panagariya (d) Narendra Modi

RRB NTPC 10.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): See of the above explanation.

928. Which Institute did NITI Aayog Replace?

- (a) Finance Commission
(b) Law Commission
(c) UPSC
(d) Planning Commission

RRB Group-D 10-12-2018 (Shift-III)

RRB NTPC 13.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 18.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) See the explanation of the above question.

929. In which year was the National Human Rights Commission launched in India?

- (a) 1995 (b) 2012
(c) 2002 (d) 1993

RRB NTPC 08.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): In India, the Human Rights Commission was established in 1993. It is accessible to everyone without any discrimination. The present chairman of the above commission is Arun Kumar Mishra.

930. Who is the Chairman of the NITI Aayog?

- (a) The Prime Minister
(b) The Vice President
(c) The Finance Minister
(d) The President

RRB Group-D 18-09-2018 (Shift-III)

RRB NTPC 28.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): The Prime Minister serves as the Ex-Officio chairman of NITI Aayog.

NITI Aayog or the National Institution for Transforming India is a Government of India policy think-tank established by the Narendra Modi government to replace the Planning Commission which followed the Bottom-up approach .

The Union Government of India announced the formation of NITI Aayog on 1 January 2015.

931. Full form of NITI Aayog is-

- (a) National Index of Transcending Indian
(b) National Institution of transforming India
(c) National Institution for Tracking Indians
(d) National Institution for Transforming India

RRB Group-D 22-09-2018 (Shift-I)

RRB NTPC 02.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

RRB NTPC 17.01.2017 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): National Institution for Transforming India is the full form of NITI Aayog.

932. When was the Planning Commission of India dissolved by the Union Government of India?

- (a) 2010 (b) 2014
(c) 2000 (d) 2015

RRB NTPC 03.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): In 2014, Narendra Modi government decided to wind down the Planning Commission. It was replaced by the newly formed NITI Aayog to better represent the present needs and aspirations of people of India.

933. Who is the chairman of the National Development Council?

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

RRB NTPC 06.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): The National Development Council is presided over by the Prime Minister of India and includes all Union Ministers, Chief Ministers of all the States and Administrators of Union Territories and Members of the NITI Aayog. National Development council is an executive body, that was established by the government on 6 August, 1952.

934. Who was the Prime Minister of India when 'rolling plans' were introduced in India?

- (a) Lal Bahadur Shastri (b) Indira Gandhi
(c) Rajiv Gandhi (d) Morarji Desai

RRB NTPC 06.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): Morarji Desai was the Prime Minister of India when the 'Rolling Plans' (endless schemes) was launched. The Janta Government terminated the fifth five year plan in 1977-78 and launched its own sixth five-year plan for the period 1978-83 and called it a Rolling plan. It was ceased by Prime Minister of India, Indira Gandhi on 1 April 1980.

935. Where is the headquarter of NITI Aayog?

- (a) Jaipur (b) Chennai
(c) Bangalore (d) New Delhi

RRB Group-D 27-11-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d) The headquarter of NITI Aayog is in New Delhi.

936. When was the National Development Council established?

- (a) 1954 (b) 1953
(c) 1952 (d) 1956

RRB JE - 24/05/2019 (Shift-II)

RRB Group-D 25-09-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c): The National Development Council was established on 1952.

937. The final approval of Five year plans in India is done by:

- (a) Finance Ministry
(b) Planning Commission
(c) Reserve Bank of India
(d) National Development Council

RRB NTPC 08.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): The final approval of Five year plans in India is done by National Development Council.

28. Major Commissions and Constitutional Institutions

938. The role of the _____ is to recommend to the president as to measures needed to augment the Consolidated fund of a State to supplement the resources of the Municipalities in the State on the basis of the recommendations made by the Finance Commission of the State.

- (a) Comptroller and Auditor General of India
(b) NITI Aayog
(c) Finance Ministry
(d) Finance Commission

RRB NTPC (State-II) 15/06/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d): As per the terms of Article 280(3)(bb), the role of the Finance Commission is to recommend to the President as to measures needed to augment the Consolidated fund of a State to supplement the resources of the Panchayats in the State on the basis of the recommendations made by the Finance Commission of the State.

939. On Centre-state relations a commission had been set up by the government of India named Sarkaria Commission in the year

- (a) 1984 (b) 1983
(c) 1980 (d) 1981

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) –16/06/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b): On centre –state relations a commission had been setup by the Government of India named Sarkaria Commission in the year of 1983.

Commission Related to centre – state Relationship	Year
Administrative Reform Commission (ARC)	1966
Rajmanner Commission	1969
Anandpur Sahib Resolution	1973
West Bengal Memorandum	1977
Sarkaria Commission	1983
Punchhi Commission	2007

940. Article 315 of the Constitution of India is related to the :

- (a) establishment of SSC
(b) establishment of NTA
(c) establishment of NTA and SSC
(d) establishment of UPSC and SPSC

RRB NTPC (State-II) 15/06/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d): Article-315 of the Indian constitution provides for the establishment of Public Service Commission for the Union and a Public Service Commission for each state.

941. In India _____ is/are governed by the provisions of Section 29A of the Representation of the People Act, 1951.

- (a) appointment of dates for nominations, etc.
(b) withdrawal of candidature
(c) general duties of chief electoral officers
(d) registration of political parties

RRB Group-D– 02/09/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d): Registration of Political parties is governed by the provisions of section 29 A of the Representation of the Peoples Act, 1951 as prescribed by the commission in exercise of the powers conferred by Article 324 of Indian constitution.

942. In 1993, the Government of India established an institution, the NHRC, to monitor the violations of human rights. What is the full for of NHRC?

- (a) National Human Rights Constitution
(b) National Human Rights Committee
(c) National Hindu Rights Commission
(d) National Human Rights Commission

RRB Group-D– 01/09/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d): The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) of India was established on 12 October, 1993. The statute under which it is established is the protection of Human Rights Act (PHRA), 1993 as amended by the protection of human Rights (Amendment) Act, 2006.

943. The Finance Commission of India is set up under _____.

- (a) Article 280 (b) Article 277
(c) Article 265 (d) Article 288

RRB Group-D- 09/09/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans.(a) : The Finance Commission of India is set up under Article 280. Finance commission is a constitutional body that defines financial relationship between the central government and the state government. It came into existence on 22nd November 1951 and its chairman was Kshitish Chandra Neogy. Nand Kishore (N.K) Singh is the chairperson of current 15th Finance commission.

944. The Finance Commission is a constitutionally mandated body, set up under Article _____ of the constitution of India.

- (a) 276 (b) 273
(c) 280 (d) 288

RRB Group-D 14-09-2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c): See the explanation of above question.

945. The first Finance Commission was established in:

- (a) 1952 (b) 1949
(c) 1950 (d) 1951

RRB Group-D 07-10-2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d): The First Finance commission was constituted via Presidential order dated 22.11.1951 under the chairmanship of Shri K.C. Neogy on 6th April, 1952. Fifteen Finance Commissions have been constituted so far at intervals of five years.

946. The First Finance Commission was constituted via Presidential Order dated 22.11.1951 under the chairmanship of _____.

- (a) YV Reddy (b) KC Neogy
(c) Vijay kelkar (d) C Rangarajan

RRB Group-D 24-08-2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b): See the explanation of above question.

947. N.K. Singh became the Chairman of which Finance Commission of India?

- (a) 19th (b) 17th
(c) 13th (d) 15th

RRB Group-D 23-08-2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d): See the explanation of above question.

948. Which group of organization/institutes is an example of Constitutional bodies in India?

- (a) National Human Right Commission, National Commission for Minorities, Election Commission of India
(b) Comptroller and Auditor General of India, National Human Right Commission, Election Commission of India
(c) Election Commission of India, Attorney General of India, Union Public Service Commission
(d) National Commission of India, Securities and Exchange Board of India, Attorney General of India

RRB Group-D 11-10-2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c): Constitutional bodies in India are established and mentioned by the Constitution of India. They get there authority and power from Constitution itself. Any change in these bodies functioning and working mechanisms require an amendment to the Constitution. Election Commission of India, Union Public Service Commission, Attorney General of India, Comptroller and Auditor General of India, SC and ST Commission and OBC Commission etc are the Constitutional bodies.

949. Which of the following is NOT a constitutional body of the Government of India?

- (a) Comptroller and Auditor General
(b) NITI Aayog
(c) Election Commission
(d) Union Public Service Commission

RRB Group-D 17-09-2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b): NITI Aayog was established on 1st January, 2015 replacing erstwhile planning commission. It is an executive body, created with an aim of promoting cooperative federalism, based on bottom up approach, by working as a Thinktank for the government.

950. In January 2018, the Telangana government formed the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes commission. Who will be the chairman of Commission?

- (a) Sunkapaka Devaiah (b) Sirkonda Mandal
(c) Kursem Neela Devi (d) Errolla Srinivas

RRB Group-D 23-10-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d): In January 2018, the Telangana government formed the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes commission and the chairman of this commission was Errolla Srinivas.

951. What was the name of the committee appointed to identify the creamy layer in the OBC category, which submitted its report in 1993 and was accepted?

- (a) Dr. K.M. Munshi Committee
(b) J.V. Malkar Committee
(c) Ram Nandan Committee
(d) Swaran Singh Committee

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 29.04.2016 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c): The three- member committee appointed to identify the creamy layer in the OBC category was the Ramanandan Committee (1992 AD), which submitted its report in 1993 and his report was accepted. The term 'creamy layer' was introduced by the Sattanathan commission in 1971 which directed that the 'Creamy layer' should be excluded from the reservation (quotas) of civil posts. It was also identified later by justice Ram Nandan Committee in 1993.

952. Article 280 of the Constitution of India deals with-----.

- (a) Privacy (b) Finance Commission
(c) Education (d) Equality

RRB NTPC 31.07.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): The Finance Commission is constituted by the President under Article 280 of the Constitution, mainly to give its recommendations on distribution of tax revenues between the Union and the States and amongst the States themselves.

953. Sarkaria Commission was set up in 1983 to:

- (a) Examine the feasibility of replacing the existing multiple taxes by an integrated Goods and Services Tax (GST)
- (b) Recommend measures to clear backlog of cases in courts
- (c) Examine the relationship and balance of the power between state and central governments and suggest changes
- (d) Make recommendations regarding reservations in civil services and posts

RRB NTPC 03.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): Sarkaria Commission was set up in 1983 to examine the relationship and balance of the power between state and central governments and suggest changes. The Commission was headed by Ranjit Singh Sarkaria (Retired judge of SC) and other members of the committee were- Shri B. Shivaraman, Dr. S.R. Sen, Rama Subramaniam. The final report contained 247 specific recommendations.

954. Which commission was appointed in 1983 to oversee the centre and state relation in India?

- (a) Punchhi
- (b) Shri Krishna
- (c) Sarkaria
- (d) Dhar

RRB Group-D 27-11-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c): See the explanation of above question.

955. Which of the following was concerned with center-state relations?

- (a) Thakkar Commission
- (b) Srikrishna Commission
- (c) Sarkaria Commission
- (d) Malimath Committee

RRB NTPC 05.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): See the explanation of above question.

956. Which one of the following committees in India is related to Tax reforms?

- (a) Raja Chelliah Committee
- (b) Anand Sinha Committee
- (c) Ghosh Committee
- (d) Meera Seth Committee

RRB NTPC 25.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): The government of India set up a high powered committee in August 1991, under the chairmanship of the Dr. Raja J. Chelliah, to make recommendations for a comprehensive reform of the system of central taxes. It was called the Tax Reforms Committee.

957. Which of the following is NOT related to Centre- State relations in India?

- (a) Rajamannar Committee
- (b) Sarkaria Commission
- (c) Punchhi Commission
- (d) Kothari Commission

RRB NTPC 30.12.2020 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): Kothari Commission was constituted on 14 July, 1964 under the chairmanship of Dr. D.S. Kothari with 17 members, which is known as National Education Commission 1964.

958. Which of the following is a NOT a Constitutional body of India?

- (a) Comptroller and Auditor General of India
- (b) Election Commission of India
- (c) Central Information Commission
- (d) State Public Service Commission

RRB NTPC 05.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): Bodies that are not formed by the government's action and are not mentioned in the Indian Constitution are called non-constitutional bodies. They include the National Human Rights Commission, NITI Aayog, National Development Council, State Human Rights Commission, State Information Commission, Lokpal and Lokayuktas, Central Information Commission, Central Bureau of Investigation, and Central Vigilance Commission. Constitutional bodies are those bodies which are mentioned in the Indian Constitution and they include- Finance Commission, Comptroller and Auditor General of India, Union Public Service Commission, Election Commission, State Public Service Commission, National Commission for SCs, National Commission for STs, Attorney General of India, Advocate General of State, and Special Officer for linguistic minorities.

959. Which committee was appointed in November 1944 by the Standing Committee of the Non-Party Conference to examine the communal question in a judicial framework following the breakdown of the Gandhi-Jinnah talks on communal problem :

- (a) Sapru Committee
- (b) Patel Committee
- (c) Zakir Hussain Committee
- (d) Balwant Rai Mehta Committee

RRB NTPC 10.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): The constitutional proposals of the Sapru Committee commonly referred to as the Sapru Committee Report, was published in 1945 to resolve issues pertaining to minorities. It was prepared by a committee appointed by the Non-Party Conference in November, 1944. The report rejected the Muslim League's demand for Pakistan. Point to be noted is that, the Gandhi-Jinnah talks of 1944 had failed and many anticipated a civil war.

960. When was the State Reorganisation Commission formed in India?

- (a) 1953 (b) 1951
(c) 1950 (d) 1952

RRB NTPC 05.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist
RRB NTPC 17.01.2017 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): The States Reorganization Commission in India was constituted on 22 December 1953 under the chairmanship of justice Fazal Ali. Three members of this commission were Justice Fazal Ali, Hridaynath Kunzru and K.M. Panikkar. This commission submitted its report in 1955. In 1956, the States Reorganization Act was passed in the parliament. Under this act 14 States and 6 UT's were created.

961. What was the purpose of the Dhar Commission and JVP committee?

- (a) To dispose of electoral making functions.
(b) To see the system of dividing the country's states and union territories.
(c) To see the system of reorganization of states based on linguistic basis.
(d) To see the system of restructuring of states on the basis of administrative facility.

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 30.04.2016 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c): The formation of Dhar commission and JVP committee was intended to see the practicality of restructuring the states on the basis of language. The JVP committee was formed in 1948. Jawaharlal Nehru, Sardar Patel and Pattabhi Sitaramayya did not wanted the Reogranization of states on linguistic grounds in their report.

962. Who is the Chairman of the National Commission for Backward Classes?

- (a) Thalloju Achary
(b) Bhagwan Lal Sahni
(c) Kaushalendra Singh Patel
(d) Sudha Yadav

RRB JE CBT-II 28-08-2019 (morning)

Ans. (b): Dr. Bhagwan Lal Sahni was the current Chairman of National Commission for Backward Classes when the question was asked.

963. Who is the Chairman of the 13th Finance Commission?

- (a) N.N. Vohra (b) Bimal Jalan
(c) C. Rangarajan (d) Vijay Kelkar

RRB JE CBT-II 28-08-2019 (morning)

Ans. (d): Vijay Kelkar was the Chairman of 13th Finance Commission.

964. Who became the first male member of the Indian women's commission?

- (a) Arvind Kejriwal (b) Manish Sisodia
(c) Prashant Bhushan (d) Alok Rawat

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 29.04.2016 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d): Alok Rawat IAS officer of Sikkim cadre former secretary of water resources 1977 Batch was appointed as the first male member in the National commission for women. The National Commission for women was established in January 1992 under the provision of the National Commission for Women Act 1990. NCW is the statutory body of the government of India.

965. Who was appointed as the Chairman of the first backward class commission in 1953?

- (a) Kaka Kalekar (b) B.P. Mandal
(c) V.P. Singh (d) P.V. Narsimha Rao

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 30.04.2016 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a): The first Backward Class Commission was formed in 1953 under the Chairmanship of Kaka Kalekar and Second backward class commission was appointed on 20 September 1978 under the chairman ship of Bindeshwari Prasad Mandal. Note. Backward Class Commission is constituted by the President.

966. The Radcliff commission was appointed?

- (a) To solve minority problems in India
(b) To implement the Freedom Bill
(c) To set the border between India and Pakistan
(d) To investigate riots in East Bengal

RRB J.E. (14.12.2014, Green paper)

Ans. (c): The Radcliff line became the border between India and Pakistan after the partition of India on 17 August 1947. The line was determined by the Border commission set up under the chairmanship of Radcliff.

967. Who was appointed as the chairman of the seventh pay commission?

- (a) Ravindra Dholakia
(b) Ashok Kumar Mathur
(c) Sushma Nath
(d) Mohan Kumar

RRB Group-D 16-11-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b): Former Supreme Court Judge Ashok Kumar Mathur was appointed as the Chairman of the Seventh Pay Commission on 4 February 2014. The pay commission is constituted by the Government of India to review the pay scale of its employees every 10 years. The first pay commission was formed in May 1946 under the Chairmanship of Srinivas Varadachariar.

29. Polity Miscellaneous

968. In which year was India's first National Air Sports Policy (NASP) released by the Ministry of Civil Aviation?

- (a) 2019 (b) 2021
(c) 2017 (d) 2022

RRB Group-D- 26/08/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans.(d) : The National Air Sport policy (NASP) 2022 lists 11 games under this category. These include aerobatics, aero modeling, rocketry, ballooning, amateur, built and experimental air craft drones, gliding and power gliding. The policy was released by Ministry of Civil Aviation and it aims to make India one of the top Air Sports Nation by 2030.

969. Which Indian state was the first to be carved out on the basis of language in the year 1956?

- (a) Gujarat (b) Andhra Pradesh
(c) Punjab (d) West Bengals

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) –12/06/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b): Andhra Pradesh was first to be carved out on the basis of language on Nov. 1, 1956. In October 1953, the government of India was forced to create the first linguistic state known as Andhra Pradesh by separating the Telugu speaking areas from Madras State. In Dec. 1953 Government of India appointed a three member states reorganization commission which submitted its report in 1955 and later in 1956 Andhra Pradesh was separated officially.

970. The National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission (NCDRC) was established in the year _____ under the Consumer Protection Act of 1986.

- (a) 1987 (b) 1995
(c) 1991 (d) 1988

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) –12/06/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d): The National Consumer Dispute Redressal Commission or the NCDRC is a quasi-judicial commission established as per the provision of the Consumer Protection Act, 1986. It was established in 1988.

971. SPIC MACAY (Society for the Promotion of Indian Classical Music and Culture amongst Youth) is a non-political nationwide voluntary movement founded in ____.

- (a) 1970 (b) 1979
(c) 1977 (d) 1973

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) –12/06/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c): SPIC MACAY (Society for the Promotion of Indian classical Music and Culture amongst Youth) is a non political nationwide, voluntary movement. This society was founded in 1977 by Dr. Kiran Seth at IIT Delhi.

972. Who among the following was the first elected President of the Central Legislative Assembly in 1925?

- (a) Subhash Chandra Bose (b) Vithalbhai Patel
(c) Motilal Nehru (d) Bhagat Singh

RRB NTPC (Stage-II) –16/06/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b): In 1924, Vithalbhai J Patel was elected the Member of the Central Legislative Assembly from Bombay city and became the Deputy Leader of the Swaraj Party. On 22 August 1925, he was elected the President of the Central Legislative Assembly on the retirement of Sir Frederick Whyte. He was the first Indian to have ascended to that exalted position.

973. What is the full name of The POCSO Act?

- (a) The Prevention of Children from Serious Offences Act
(b) The Prevention of Children from Sexual Offences Act

(c) The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act

(d) The Protection of Children from Sensual Offences Act

RRB Group-D– 20/09/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c): The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act is the full name of POCSO Act. The POCSO Act has been enacted to protect children from offences of sexual assault, sexual harassment and pornography and provide for establishment of special courts for trial of such offences and related matters and incidents. POCSO Act was passed in the year 2012.

974. In which year was the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act passed ?

- (a) 2012 (b) 2013
(c) 2011 (d) 2014

RRB Group-D– 06/10/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans.(a) : See the explanation of above question.

975. The Criminal Procedure (Identification) Bill was passed by the Parliament of India in which of the following years?

- (a) 2022 (b) 2021
(c) 2019 (d) 2018

RRB Group-D– 22/09/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans.(a) : The Criminal Procedure (Identification) Bill was passed by the Parliament of India in April 2022. It intends to replace the identification of Prisoners Act, 1920. The draft bill aims to authorize the police for taking measurements of convicts and other persons for the purpose of identification and investigation of criminal matters and to preserve these records.

976. As notified by Government of India in July 2022 Mission Vatsalya, in partnership with states and districts, will execute a 24 × 7 helpline service for children, as defined under Juvenile Justice Act, _____.

- (a) 2013 (b) 2017
(c) 2010 (d) 2015

RRB Group-D– 15/09/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d): Mission Vatsalya in partnership with states and districts will execute a 24 × 7 helpline services for children, as defined under Juvenile Justice Act, 2015. Mission Vatsalya promotes family based non-institutional care of children in difficult circumstances based on the principle of institutionalization of children as a measure of last resort. 'Mission Vatsalya' subsumed the erstwhile child protection scheme. In 2023-24, Rs. 1472 crore has been allocated to the scheme, an increase of 34% over the revised estimates of 2022-23.

977. The Constitution divided the powers between the Centre and the States in the terms of _____ lists.

- (a) 4 (b) 3
(c) 2 (d) 5

RRB Group-D– 05/09/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b): The Constitution divided the powers between the centre and the state in terms of three lists namely (i) Union List (ii) State List (iii) Concurrent List.

978. The Lok Sabha passed the Family Courts' Amendment Bill in _____.

- (a) January 2021 (b) September 2021
(c) January 2022 (d) July 2022

RRB Group-D– 05/09/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans.(d) : The Family Courts (Amendment) Bill was introduced in Lok Sabha on July 18, 2022. The Bill amends the Family Courts Act, 1984. The Act allows State governments to establish Family Courts. The Central government is empowered to notify dates for the Act to come into force in different states. The governments of Himachal Pradesh and Nagaland have set up Family Courts in their states under the Act.

979. On which national festival is the National Flag of India hoisted by the Prime Minister at the Red Fort in old Delhi?

- (a) Republic Day
(b) Independence Day
(c) Gandhi Jayanti
(d) National Constitution Day

RRB Group-D– 02/09/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b): On 'Independence Day', the National flag of India is hoisted by the Prime Minister at the Red Fort in Old Delhi.

980. On which day is a major national festival celebrated every year to commemorate the enactment of the Constitution of India, which declared India to be a sovereign, democratic and republic state?

- (a) 26th January (b) 15th August
(c) 23rd March (d) 2nd October

RRB Group-D– 17/08/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a) : Every year in India, 26th January is celebrated as major national festival to commemorate the enactment of the Constitution of India, which declared India to be a sovereign, democratic and republic state.

981. Section 2(12) of The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 defines a child as 'a person who has not completed _____ years of age'.

- (a) 12 (b) 15
(c) 18 (d) 17

RRB Group-D– 09/09/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans.(c) : A person who has not completed the 18 years of age, under section 2 (12) of the Juvenile Justice (care and Protection of children) Act, 2015 is defined as a child. This Act came into force from 15 January, 2016.

982. Which of the following bills was NOT passed by both Houses of Parliament of India, during Winter Session: 29 November 2021 to 22 December 2021?

- (a) The Surrogacy (Regulation) Bill, 2021
(b) The Farm Laws Repeal Bill, 2021
(c) The Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances (Amendment) Bill, 2021
(d) The Prohibition of Child Marriage (Amendment) Bill, 2021

RRB Group-D– 29/08/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans.(d) : The Prohibition of Child Marriage (Amendment bill, 2021) was NOT passed by both Houses of parliament of India during winter session from 29 November 2021 to 22 December 2021. The Bill was introduced in Lok Sabha on 21 December 2021 while it is still pending in Rajya Sabha.

983. Which of the following keywords best defines the existence of more than one level of government in the country?

- (a) Federalism
(b) Deliberative democracy
(c) Dictatorship
(d) Totalitarianism

RRB Group-D– 26/08/2022 (Shift-I)

Ans.(a) : Federalism is a system of government in which the same territory is controlled by two levels of government i.e. Central Government and State Government. Example – United States.

984. Which of the following is not a prominent feature of Indian constitution?

- (a) Establishment of Federalism
(b) Fundamental Rights
(c) Parliamentary form of Government
(d) Encouragement to Feudalism

RRB Group-D– 26/08/2022 (Shift-III)

Ans.(d) : Encouragement to feudalism is not a 'Prominent' feature of Indian Constitution. Hence establishment of federalism, fundamental rights and parliamentary form of government are the main features of Indian Constitution. The chief element of Feudalism present in both the Indian subcontinent and Europe was the decentralization of power.

985. Between the ages of six and fourteen parents or guardians should provide opportunities for their children's education. When did this become a part of the right to education legislation?

- (a) 2009 (b) 2004
(c) 2008 (d) 2005

RRB Group-D– 30/09/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans.(a) : Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Bill, 2008 was passed in both Houses of Parliament in 2009. The law received President's assent in Aug, 2009.

986. Article 279A is related to which of the following constitutional body :

- (a) Finance Commission
(b) Goods and Service Tax
(c) UPSC
(d) Election Commission of India

RRB Group-D– 17/08/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b): Article 279A of the Indian Constitution is related to the Goods and Services Tax (GST). This article of the Constitution empowers the President to constitute a joint forum of the central and states namely Goods and Services Tax Council. This council will make recommendations to the Union and the States on important issues related to GST like the Goods and Services that may be subjected or exempted from GST model, GST laws and principles that govern supply and threshold limit.

987. In which of the following year Indian Museum Act came into existence?

- (a) 1909 (b) 1915
(c) 1921 (d) 1910

RRB Group-D- 17/08/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d): Indian Museum Act came in 1910, an act to consolidate and amend the law relating to the Indian Museum.

988. In context of Consumer Rights, what is the full form of COPRA?

- (a) Consumer Protection Association
(b) Consumer Protection Act
(c) Consumer Protection Agency
(d) Consumer Protection Alliance

RRB Group-D- 17/08/2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b): The Consumer Protection Act (COPRA), was an Act of Parliament of India which came into existence in 1986. It was passed to protect the interests of consumers in India. It was replaced by the new Consumer Protection Act, 2019.

989. On what date were the Consumer Protection (Direct Selling) Rules 2021 introduced by the Government of India?

- (a) 25 December 2021 (b) 26 December 2021
(c) 28 December 2021 (d) 24 December 2021

RRB Group-D 25-08-2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c): Consumer Protection (direct selling) Rules 2021 were introduced by the Government of India on 28 December 2021. The rules prohibit participation and or promotion of pyramid schemes and money circulation schemes. Consumer Protection day in India is celebrated on 24th January, the same date on which Consumer Protection Act 1986 got assent of President.

990. The first Municipal Corporation was set up during the British era in the former Presidency Town of in 1688.

- (a) Madras (b) Calcutta
(c) Bombay (d) Nagpur

RRB Group-D 23-08-2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a): The first Municipal Corporation was set up by the East India Company in Madras in 1687-88. A Municipal Corporation is a local governing body for cities, towns and villages.

991. Which of the following features is correct regarding the federal system of the Indian Constitution?

- (a) Dual Government
(b) Equal representation of all states in the lower house of parliament
(c) Equal representation of all states in the upper house of parliament
(d) Dual citizenship

RRB Group-D 12-09-2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a): Among the given options statement (b) and (c) are features of proportional representation. Single Citizenship is a Unitary feature of Indian Constitution and Dual government is the federal system of Indian Constitution. The provision of federation with strong centre has been taken from Constitution of Canada.

992. According to the Constitution of India, in which of the following matters can only Union Legislature make laws?

- (a) Trade and Commerce (b) Agriculture
(c) Post and Telegram (d) Prison

RRB Group-D 25-08-2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c): Seventh Schedule of Indian Constitution contains 3 lists viz. (i) State list, (ii) Union list and (iii) Concurrent list. In Union list only Central Government can make laws, on State list, State can make laws and in concurrent list both State and Centre can make laws.

As post and telegram are under Union list so, only Union Legislature can make laws on it.

993. Which of the following lies under the jurisdiction of the Central Government?

- (a) Cantonment Board (b) Municipal Board
(c) District Board (d) Town Area

RRB Group-D 19-09-2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a): Cantonment Board lies under the jurisdiction of the Central Government. A Cantonment board is a civic administration body in India under of the Ministry of Defence. The board comprises elected members besides ex-officio and nominated members as per the Cantonments Act, 2006.

994. Which feature of the Indian Constitution refers to the existence of governments at the state and at the centre?

- (a) Fundamental rights
(b) Parliamentary form of government
(c) Federalism
(d) Secularism

RRB Group-D 22-08-2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c): Federalism is a system of government in which power have been divided between the centre and its constituent parts such as states or provinces. It is an institutional mechanism to accommodate two sets of politics, one at centre or national level and second at regional level. In Indian constitution, federalism feature refers to existence of governments at state level and at centre.

995. Which mode of political organization unites separate states or other polities within an overarching political system in a way that allows each to maintain its own integrity?

- (a) Integrity (b) Federalism
(c) Sovereignty (d) Democracy

RRB Group-D 28-09-2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b): See the explanation of above question.

996. Giving and receiving dowry in India is a criminal offence. As of August 2022, the criminal proceeding of enquiry and investigation by the police and magistrate for the offence is done under which Sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973?

- (a) Sections 174 and 176
(b) Sections 182 and 185
(c) Sections 154 and 158
(d) Sections 163 and 169

RRB Group-D 07-10-2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a): Giving and receiving dowry in India is a criminal offence. As of August 2022, the criminal proceeding of enquiry and investigation by the police and magistrate for the offence is done under Sections 174 and 176 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973. Dowry Prohibition Act which was enacted on 1st May, 1961 intended to prevent the giving and taking of a dowry.

997. Who among the following introduced the 'Anti-Doping Bill' on 17 December 2021 in Lok Sabha?

- (a) Kiran Rijiju (b) Nisith Pramanik
(c) Anurag Thakur (d) RS Rathore

RRB Group-D 07-10-2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c): Current Sports Minister, Anurag Thakur, Introduced "Anti-Doping Bill" on December 17, 2021 in Lok Sabha to provide for the Constitution of National Anti-Doping agency as a statutory body for regulating anti-doping activities in sports. The "Anti-Doping Bill" seeks to constitute NADA as a statutory body headed by a Director General appointed by the Central Government.

998. Which state has become India's first State Assembly to implement the National e-Vidhan Application (NeVA) programme to become paperless in March 2022?

- (a) Nagaland (b) Kerala
(c) Maharashtra (d) Madhya Pradesh

RRB Group-D 07-10-2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (a): Nagaland legislative Assembly (NLA) has becomes the first in the country to have operationalised the National e-Vidhan Application (NeVA) programme.

999. As of August 2022, the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act of which year governs the financial security, welfare and protection of senior citizens?

- (a) 2002 (b) 2014
(c) 2007 (d) 2005

RRB Group-D 11-10-2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c): As of August 2022, the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens act of 2007 governs the financial security welfare and protection of Senior citizens. It requires children to provide maintenance for their parents and the government to provide old age homes and ensure medical care for senior citizens.

1000. Amdavad Municipal Transport Service is India's largest Municipal Transport Service for local conveyances. R.T.A. issued the permit to manage 29 routes for the bus-service to Municipality of Amdavad in January

- (a) 1950 (b) 1941
(c) 1947 (d) 1952

RRB Group-D 07-10-2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c): Amdavad Municipal Transport Service is India's largest Municipal Transport Service for local conveyance. R.T.A. issued the permit to manage 29 routes for the bus-service to Municipality of Amdavad in January 1947. It is a voluntary service managed by Amdavad Municipal Corporation under Bombay Provincial Municipal Corporation.

1001. Which of the following language is spoken by the people in the Union territories of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu?

- (a) Gujarati (b) Tamil
(c) Malayalam (d) Bengali

RRB Group-D 30-08-2022 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a): Peoples in the Union Territory of Daman and Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli speaks in Gujarati language.

1002. India has a form of government.

- (a) oligarchy (b) communalism
(c) monarchy (d) parliamentary

RRB Group-D 11-10-2022 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d): India has a parliamentary form of government which is a feature borrowed from Britain.

1003. Maulana Azad National Urdu University (MANUU) is a Central University established by an Act of Parliament in

- (a) 2000 (b) 1998
(c) 2002 (d) 1991

RRB Group-D 12-09-2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b): Maulana Azad National Urdu University (MANUU) is a central University established by an Act of Parliament in 1998.

1004. Which of the following is incorrect with regard to the unitary characteristics of Indian Constitution?

- (a) Strong Centre
(b) Inequality of representation
(c) All-India Services
(d) Non-flexibility or rigidity of Constitution

RRB Group-D 30-08-2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d): India is a federal system but with more tilt towards a unitary system of government. Following are the unitary features of the constitution:-

- Strong Centre
- Emergency Provisions
- Single Citizenship
- Integrated Judiciary
- All-India Services
- No Equality of State Representation
- Non-flexibility of the constitution is federal feature not the unitary feature.

1005. Which among the following can be called a consequence of federal character of the Government in India?

- (a) Rights of people against other entitle alongwith state.
- (b) Multi-level Government-Union, States and local
- (c) Council of Ministers head by Prime-Minister
- (d) Three organs of Government-Legislature, Executive and Judiciary.

RRB Group-D 27-09-2022 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b): The Constitution of India establishes a federal system of government as it contains all the usual features of a federation i.e. dual administration, division of power, written constitution, supremacy of constitution, rigidity of constitution, independent judiciary and bicameralism. Hence, federal form of Indian government can be called as multilevel government, union, state and local.

1006. State Reorganisation Act was implemented in -

- (a) 1953 (b) 1958
- (c) 1954 (d) 1956

RPF Constable 05.02.2019

Ans. (d): The State Reorganisation Act 1956 came into effect on 1st November 1956. The Act recommended Organization of boundaries of the States based on Linguistic Lines.

1007. The Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 was enable creditors recovery money from debtors. When did this law get the nod of the President?

- (a) May, 2017 (b) May, 2018
- (c) May, 2019 (d) May, 2016

RRB NTPC 09.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code 2016 provides a time-bound individuals. It strengthens the provisions of the existing legislative framework to provide a common platform to all classes of creditors and debtors for resolution of the problem of bankruptcy. This code was signed by the President on 28 May, 2016.

1008. When did the RTI Act came into effect?

- (a) September 2005 (b) December 2005
- (c) November 2006 (d) October 2005

RRB NTPC 04.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): The Right to Information (RTI) is an act of the Parliament of India which sets out the rules and procedures regarding citizen's Right to Information. The RTI Bill was passed by Parliament of India on 15 June 2005 and came into force with effect from 12 October 2005.

1009. When was the RTI Act passed by the Indian Parliament and when did it get the Presidential assent?

- (a) November 2005, December 2005
- (b) September 2005, October 2005
- (c) May 2005, June 2005
- (d) August 2005, September 2005

RRB NTPC 03.04.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): See the explanation of above question.

1010. In India, which of the following organisations is NOT exempted from RTI Act ?

- (a) Aviation Research Centre
- (b) Research and Analysis Wing
- (c) Competition Commission of India
- (d) Intelligence Bureau

RRB NTPC 30.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): Competition Commission of India (CCI) is not exempted from RTI Act while Aviation Research Centre, Research and Analysis Wing and Intelligence Bureau are exempted organization from RTI Act. The Right to Information (RTI) Act was enacted by the Government of India in 2005.

1011. Which of the following is the first state of India to pass a law to curb Lynching cases?

- (a) Kerala (b) Manipur
- (c) Rajasthan (d) Odisha

RRB NTPC 29.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): Manipur is the first state in India which passed an Act against "Mob Lynching". In 2018, the state legislature passed the bill. After that Rajasthan and West Bengal became the next states to have such a law.

1012. Which was the first state to implement 10% reservation in government jobs and higher education for economically weaker sections?

- (a) Maharashtra (b) Uttar Pradesh
- (c) Gujarat (d) Madhya Pradesh

RRB NTPC 17.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): Gujarat has become the first state to provide 10 percent reservation in jobs and educational institutions to the Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) in the general category. It will be implemented in all on going recruitment processes including where only an advertisement has been published and a first stage of examination is yet to be held. 124th Constitutional Amendment passed in Parliament on the last day of the winter session of Parliament allows for this quota.

1013. The national calendar based on the Saka Era, with Chaitra as its first month, was adopted from the year

- (a) 1951 (b) 1959
- (c) 1957 (d) 1947

RRB NTPC 26.07.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): In 1957 the Government of India recognized the Saka Samvat as the national calendar of the country. Saka Samvat is also called Shalivahan Samvat and is based on Solar Calculation. The Saka Samvat was started by Kushan ruler Kanishka in 78AD. The first and last month of this calendar is Chaitra and Phalguna respectively.

1014. _____ in India is an anti-corruption institution who can investigate on complaints received from the person against maladministration by public authorities.

- (a) Lokpal (b) CBI
- (c) IB (d) STF

RRB NTPC 17.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): The Lokpal and Lokayukta Act, 2013 provided for the establishment of Lokpal for the Union and Lokayukta for States. These institutions are statutory bodies without any constitutional status. They perform the function of an "ombudsman" and inquire into allegations of corruption against certain public functionaries and for related matters. It plays vital role in combating Corruption and Maladministration by public authorities by investigating cases of corruption committed at state level, and once proved, recommends action. Recently Pinaki Chandra Ghosh has been appointed as the First Lokpal of India.

1015. What is the meaning of 'Lokayukta' in the Constitution of India?

- (a) A body created to look into the complaints made with respect to frauds in the financial sector
- (b) A body operating at the central level to investigate civil servant or politician with respect to complaint made against them for corruption
- (c) A body operating at the state level to investigate an individual's complaint against public servants or any politician with respect to corruption
- (d) It is also called 'Ombudsman'.

RRB NTPC 22.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): Lokayukta is an anti-corruption authority or Ombudsman – an official appointed by the governor to represent the interests of the public. The Administrative Reforms Commission headed by Late Morarji Desai in 1966 recommended the setting up of the institution of Lokayukta. The Lokpal and Lokayukta Act, 2013 commonly known as the Lokpal Act was passed by the Parliament of India in December 2013. The Act provides for the appointment of a Lokayukta "to investigate and report on allegations or grievances relating to the conduct of public servants." It is also called for establishment of Lokpal at the Centre. The Lokayukta is usually a former High Court Chief Justice or former Supreme Court judge and has a fixed tenure.

1016. The movement for a separate Andhra was called-

- (a) Hamara Andhra movement
- (b) Azad Andhra movement
- (c) Vishal Andhra movement
- (d) Telugu Andhra movement

RRB NTPC 05.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): The Vishal Andhra Movement was the movement for a united, greater Andhra for all Telugu speaking people in post independence India. The movement was led by the communist party of India under the banner of the Andhra Pradesh Mahasabha which demanded the merger of all Telugu speaking regions into a single state. The movement was successful and under the States Reorganization Act, the state of Andhra Pradesh was formed on 1 November, 1956 merging of Hyderabad with Andhra Pradesh. This was the first state to be formed on linguistic base. The latest state is Telangana which was separated from Andhra Pradesh in June 2014.

1017. The expression 'Aaya Ram, Gaya Ram' became popular in political vocabulary in India to describe:

- (a) Jaya Lal (b) Gaya Lal
- (c) Durgesh Lal (d) Bipin Lal

RRB NTPC 05.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): The above term 'Aaya Ram, Gaya Ram' was used by then MLA Virendra Rao for the Congress MLA 'Gaya Lal' who was elected in the first assembly election of Haryana. He changed his party thrice in a fortnight from Congress to United Front back to congress and then within nine hours to United Front again. This incident later became a political joke.

1018. Who are the famous Indian women lawyers who led the legal battle to strike Section 377 of the Indian Penal Code (IPC)?

- (a) Menaka Gandhi and Arundhati Roy
- (b) Karuna Nandi and Vrinda Grover
- (c) Menaka Guruswamy and Arundhati Katju
- (d) Menaka Guruswamy and Pinky Anand

RRB NTPC 07.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): Menaka Guruswamy and Arundhati Katju are the lawyer who led the legal battle to strike Section 377 of the Indian Penal Code (IPC).

Section 377 of IPC → Unnatural offences – who ever voluntarily has carnal intercourse against the order of nature with any man, woman or animal, shall be punished.

1019. Who said in the Constituent assembly debate on 27 August 1947, "I believe separate electorates will be suicidal to the minorities."

- (a) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- (b) B. Pocker Bahadur
- (c) R.V. dhulekar
- (d) Govind Ballabh Pant

RRB NTPC 08.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): During the Constituent Assembly debate on separate electorates for minorities. Govind Ballabh Pant said, "I believe separate electorates will be suicidal to the minorities." According to the Pant's view if they are isolated from the majority they can never convert them self to a majority. The feeling of frustration will cripple them.

1020. When did an Indian Chief Minister hoist the national flag on Independence Day for the first time

- (a) 15 August, 1950 (b) 15 August, 1947
(c) 15 August, 1974 (d) 15 August, 1977

RRB NTPC 16.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): Karuna Nidhi was the first Chief Minister to hoist the National flag on 15 August 1974. Prior to this only Governors hoisted the national flag on Republic Day and Independence Day. Karuna Nidhi wrote to the PM Indira Gandhi demanded Governors and CMs hoist the flag on Republic day and Independence Day respectively which was accepted later.

1021. Which of the following pairs of countries have a two-party system?

- (a) China and South Korea
(b) Sri Lanka and Bhutan
(c) India and Pakistan
(d) United States of America and United Kingdom

RRB NTPC 05.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): A bi-party or two party system is a form of political system in which the voters have to elect in between two parties only. One will be in majority while the other will be in opposition. The two party systems may be well seen in → USA, UK, Bahamas, Jamaica, Malta, etc.

USA has two major political parties :- The Democrats and the Republican and UK has two political parties :- Conservative party and the Labour Party.

1022. When was the Anandpur Sahib Resolution passed?

- (a) 1973 (b) 1975
(c) 1980 (d) 1970

RRB NTPC 17.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): After peaceful measures failed (Check Punjabi Suba Movement), Sikhs decided to make a draft of all demands in 1973, and was given the name 'Anandpur' Sahib Resolution'. Some of the points were-reminded of the Federal structure for Punjab, that Punjab should have antimony to make its own decisions, as promised before the independence alongwith it removing casteism from Punjab and helping the farmers by restricting the tax strategy etc.

1023. In which year the trade Union Act was passed in India?

- (a) 1964 (b) 1926
(c) 1911 (d) 1947

RRB NTPC 05.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): Trade Union Act came into force in 1926. The Primary function of Trade Union Act 1926 was to protect the interests of workers against discrimination and unfair labour practices and also provide them a blanket cover to stand up for their interests through the formation of trade unions.

1024. Who chaired the commission that drafted the Indian Penal Code which was enacted in 1860?

- (a) Lord Curzon (b) Lord Hardinge
(c) Lord Linlithgow (d) Lord Macaulay

RRB NTPC 25.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): The draft of the Indian Penal Code of 1860 was prepared by the first law commission chaired by Thomas Macaulay in 1834 and was submitted to Governor-general of India council in 1835. IPC of 1860 is sub-divided into 23 Chapters comprises 511 sections.

1025. The first Lokpal Bill was introduced in the Indian Parliament in :

- (a) 1968 (b) 1975
(c) 1965 (d) 1972

RRB NTPC 01.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): The term "Lokpal" was coined by Dr. L.M. Singhvi in 1963. The first Jan Lokpal Bill was proposed by Advocate Shanti Bhushan in 1968. A Lokpal is an anti-corruption authority or body of "Ombudsman" who represents the public interest in the Republic of India. The Lokpal and Lokayukta Act was passed in 2013. The first country to have an ombudsman was Sweden.

1026. The Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Bill, 2019 was introduced in Rajya Sabha by the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr. Amit Shah. When did this act of Parliament receive the assent of the President ?

- (a) August 06, 2019 (b) August 09, 2019
(c) August 05, 2019 (d) August 08, 2019

RRB NTPC 15.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): The Jammu and Kashmir Reorganisation Bill, 2019 was introduced in Rajya Sabha on 5 August 2019 by the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr. Amit Shah. The Bill provides for reorganisation of the state of Jammu and Kashmir into the Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir and Union Territory of Ladakh. President Ram Nath Kovind on 9 August, 2019 gave assent to legislation for bifurcation of Jammu and Kashmir the two Union Territories Jammu and Kashmir and Ladakh came into, existence on 31 October 2019.

1027. Which of the following is NOT the character of a proportional representation (PR) method of election?

- (a) The entire country is divided in one constituency
(b) By winning the election, the candidate gets a majority of the votes
(c) The voters vote for the candidate
(d) More than one representative could be elected from one constituency

RRB NTPC 02.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): Proportional Representation (PR) refers to electoral systems designed to approximate the ideal of proportionality in converting citizens' votes into legislative seats. All PR systems require multimember constituencies. The degree to which a PR scheme approaches proportionality increases with the number of representatives elected per constituency. In the most common form, list PR, electors vote for lists of candidates designated by parties. Any of several formulas allocate seats to parties, and parties select winning candidates from their lists according to predetermined rankings.

1028. When was the Indian Official Secrets Act passed which restricted the freedom of the press?

- (a) 1907 (b) 1904
(c) 1903 (d) 1905

RRB NTPC 07.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): Traced back to the British Colonial rule in India, the Indian Official Secrets Act (Act XIV) of 1889 which later became the Indian Official Secrets Act, 1904 with more stringent and unbending laws was enacted during a period when the Indian Press had fearlessly taken over to reveal the reality and dark side of the British rule in India to the Indian masses and whole world. The Indian Official Secrets Act, 1904 was enacted when Lord Curzon was the Viceroy of India. In 1923, this Act was further developed and the Indian Official Secrets Act (Act no. XIX of 1923) replaced it. This Act was held on to even after independence. The Indian Official Secrets Act, 1923, applies to government officials, government servants, citizens framed with the charges of sedition, threatening the integrity of the nation, spying, unlawful use of government uniform, causing interventions in the armed forces, and so on.

1029. Which of the following statements is related to the Constitution of India is true?

- (a) Fundamental Rights are moral and political sanctions, but Directive Principles are legal sanctions.
(b) Fundamental Rights are justiciable, whereas Directive Principles of State are non-justiciable.
(c) Fundamental Rights set social and economic democracy, while Directive Principles establish political democracy.
(d) Fundamental Rights promote the welfare of the community, while Directive Principles promote individual welfare.

RRB NTPC 14.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): Fundamental Rights are justiciable whereas Directive Principles of State Policy are non-justiciable. Fundamental Rights are justiciable as they can be enforced legally by the courts if there is a violation. Directive Principles are not justiciable as they cannot be enforced by the courts if there is a violation.

1030. Government of India accounts are kept in three parts. Which of the following is NOT one of the three?

- (a) Consolidated Fund (b) Cooperative fund
(c) Public Account (d) Contingency Fund

RRB NTPC 09.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): Consolidated Fund of India- This is the most important of all accounts of the government. This fund is filled by Direct and Indirect taxes, loans taken by the Indian government, returning of loans/interests of loans to the government by anyone/agency that has taken it. The government meets all its expenditure from this fund. The government needs parliamentary approval to withdraw money from this fund. The provision for this fund is given in Article 266(1) of the Constitution of India. Each state can have its own Consolidated Fund of the state with similar provisions. The Comptroller and Auditor General of India audits these funds and reports to the relevant legislatures on their management.

Contingency Fund of India- Provision for this fund is made in Article 267(1) of the Constitution of India. Its corpus is Rs. 500 crores. It is in the nature of an imprest (money maintained for a specific purpose). The Secretary of Finance Ministry holds this fund on behalf of the President of India. This fund is used to meet unexpected or unforeseen expenditure. Each state can have its own contingency fund established under Article 267(2).

Public Account - This is constituted under Article 266(2) of the Constitution. All other public money (other than those covered under the Consolidated Fund of India) received by or on behalf of the Indian government are credited to this account/fund.

1031. Who is known as the founder of Himachal Pradesh ?

- (a) Baba Kanshi Ram
(b) Virbhadr Singh
(c) Rajkumari Amrit Kaur
(d) Dr. Yashwant Singh Parmar

RRB NTPC 09.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): Dr. Yashwant Singh Parmar is known as the founder of Himachal Pradesh. He was the leader of Indian National Congress and the first Chief Minister of Himachal Pradesh. His untiring efforts were got Himachal the status of being declared the Eighteenth state of the Union of India on 25th January, 1971.

1032. In which year the Anti-Defection Law was passed in India ?

- (a) 1985 (b) 1986
(c) 1989 (d) 1976

RRB NTPC 03.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): The 10th Schedule of the Indian Constitution popularly referred to as the 'Anti-Defection Law' was inserted by the 52nd Amendment (1985) to the Constitution. 'Defection' has been defined as, "To abandon a position or association, often to join an opposing group". The anti-defection law was enacted to ensure that a party member does not violate the mandate of the party and in case he does so, he will lose his membership of the House. The law applies to both Parliament and state assemblies. The Anti-Defection Law aims to prevent MPs from switching political parties for any personal motive.

1033. As a social reformer, Gandhiji believed that Indians had to get rid of social evils. Which of the following is NOT a social evil ?

- (a) Illiteracy (b) Child marriage
(c) Untouchability (d) Inflation

RRB NTPC 11.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): As a social reformer, Mahatma Gandhi believed that Indians would have to get rid of the many evils prevalent in Indian society like untouchability, child marriage, plight of widows, denial of education of girls etc. Gandhi strongly opposed all these evils. He said that these evils had made Hindu society in shambles.

1034. The organ of the government that primarily looks after the implementation and administration is called the:

- (a) Parliament (b) Legislature
(c) Judiciary (d) Executive

RRB NTPC 11.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): The executive is the part of the government that mainly performs the functions of implementation and administration. There are mainly three parts of the government—

1. Legislature
2. Executive
3. Judiciary

The Legislative organ of the state makes laws, the Executive enforces them and the Judiciary applies them to the specific cases arising out of the breach of law.

1035. In the Unitary States, the _____ government performs all the governmental functions.

- (a) State (b) Local
(c) Central (d) International

RRB NTPC 23.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): In the Unitary States, the central government performs all the governmental functions or a unitary state is a state governed as a single entity in which the central government is ultimately supreme. In other hand, a Federal State is a union of states in which both the federation and the member states embody the constitutive elements of the State: territory, citizens, and legislative, executive and judicial power over them.

1036. Which was the first state in India to have a communist government?

- (a) West Bengal (b) Sikkim
(c) Kerala (d) Tripura

RRB NTPC 27.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): A Communist-led government under E. M. S. Namboodiripad resulted from the first elections for the new Kerala Legislative Assembly in 1957, making him the first communist leader in India to head a popularly elected government. It was the world first communist government.

1037. Among the following, which state of India does not recognize Jews as a religious minority?

- (a) Kerala (b) Maharashtra
(c) West Bengal (d) Gujarat

RRB NTPC 28.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): The Indian state of Kerala does not recognize Jews as a religious minority. Recently the state of Gujarat has given religious minority status to the Jews living in the state. With this, Gujarat has become the third state in India to give the religious minority status to Jews. Earlier, West Bengal and Maharashtra had granted religious minority status to Jews.

1038. A civil servant is NOT allowed to become which of the following?

- (a) Vice-Chancellor of a University
(b) Member of Parliament
(c) Cabinet Secretary
(d) Private Secretary to Minister of the Union

RRB NTPC 12.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): The general meaning of Public servant is a government official. An officer who is appointed for any government business. A public servant is not allowed to become a member of parliament, while he can become the vice-chancellor of a university, the cabinet secretary and the private secretary of a Union Minister.

1039. Which of the following is NOT a correct statement?

- (a) Capital of Mizoram is Kohima.
(b) The state of Telangana was formed on 2 June 2014.
(c) Sikkim is the least populous state in India.
(d) Rajasthan is the largest Indian state by area.

RRB NTPC 17.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): The capital of Mizoram is not Kohima but Aizawl. Whereas Telangana state was formed on 2 June, 2014 and Sikkim is the least populated state of India and Rajasthan is the largest state of India in terms of area.

1040. Which judgment laid the doctrine of Basic Structure of the Constitution?

- (a) Indra Sawhney Case
(b) Shankari Prasad Case
(c) Golaknath Case
(d) Kesavananda Bharati Case

RRB NTPC 06.04.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): It was the Kesavananda Bharati case (Kesavananda Bharati, vs State of Kerala Case, 1973) that brought doctrine of “Basic Structure” into the limelight. It held that the “Basic structure of the Constitution could not be abrogated even by a constitutional amendment”. The judgement listed some basic structures of the constitution as:

- Supremacy of the Constitution
- Unity and Sovereignty of India
- Democratic and republican form of government
- Federal character of the Constitution
- Secular character of the Constitution
- Separation of power
- Individual freedom

It was a 13-judge Bench which was set up by the Supreme Court, the biggest so far, to hear the case.

1041. Which of the following taxes are NOT collected by the union government?

- (a) Profession tax and stamp duty
- (b) Estate duty
- (c) Custom Duty
- (d) Production Tax

RRB NTPC 10.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): The Indian Constitution elaborates provisions regarding the distribution of revenues between the Union and the States by Article 268 to 293 in Part XII dealing with the financial relations.

Professional tax is levied and collected by the state government. The tax has to be paid by anyone who earns an income through a profession. An example of this would be doctors, engineers, those working for IT companies, etc. The tax is calculated on the annual income of the individual and paid every month. It can also be paid once a year if the individual so choose and is calculated based on the income slab.

Stamp duty rates differ in various states across the country as stamp duty in India, is a state subject. It is levied on all legal property transactions. Stamp duty is, therefore, a tax which is evident, as it were, of any purchase or sale of a property between two or more parties.

1042. In which year did King George-III establish the Supreme Court in Madras?

- (a) 1774
- (b) 1857
- (c) 1757
- (d) 1800

RRB NTPC 13.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): The Supreme Court at Madras was established by King George-III in 1800 and Supreme Court of Bombay was established in 1823. The Indian High Court act 1861 established High Courts for various province and abolished Supreme Court at Calcutta, Madras and Bombay and also the Sadar Adalat's in presidency towns.

1043. When was Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti (GSDS) formed?

- (a) September 1984
- (b) September 1986
- (c) September 1985
- (d) September 1987

RRB NTPC 04.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): GSDS → Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti is an organisation established in Sept, 1984. The main objective of the Samiti is to foster the proliferation of Gandhian philosophy and policies.

1044. Which section of the Criminal Procedure Code (CrPC) empowers an executive magistrate to prohibit an assembly of more than four persons in an area?

- (a) Section 144
- (b) Section 231
- (c) Section 357
- (d) Section 111

RRB NTPC 10.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): Under the section 144 of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Cr.PC), the Executive Magistrate of any state or Union territory in India has the power to prohibit the assembly of four or more people in a specified Area.

1045. Which Indian chief minister's father was Maharaja?

- (a) Chandra Babu Naidu
- (b) Devendra Fadnavis
- (c) K. Chandra Shekhar
- (d) Amrinder Singh

RRB ALP & Tec. (09-08-18 Shift-II)

Ans. (d): Yadwinder Singh is the Father of Punjab's Chief Minister Amarinder Singh. He was the Maharaja of Patiala and also a former player of Indian Cricket Team.

1046. One of the most famous speech of president in American history, "The Gettysburg Address" Name the American president who made the important speech?

- (a) Abraham Lincoln
- (b) John. F. Kennedy
- (c) Theodore Roosevelt
- (d) George Washington

RRB ALP & Tec. (10-08-18 Shift-III)

Ans. (a): 'The Gettysburg Address' given by US President Abraham Lincoln, which counts among the most memorable speech in the history of America. It was given on the occasion of Dedication day of National soldier cemetery (19 November 1863).

1047. What is the full form of IPC?

- (a) International Peace Code
- (b) Indian Peace Code
- (c) Indian Penal Code
- (d) Information Punishment Code

RRB J.E. (14.12.2014, Green paper)

Ans. (c): The Indian Penal Code provides for the definition and punishment of crimes committed by any citizen of the country inside India, but does not apply to the Army of India. The IPC came into force in British period in 1862.

1048. What is the full name of IPC?

- (a) International Payment Code
- (b) Indian Public Code
- (c) Indian Penal Code
- (d) Indian Postal Code

RRB NTPC 07.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): IPC stands for Indian Penal Code.

1049. Section 66A was in media controversy recently, To whom is this section Related?

- (a) Communa harmony
- (b) Sexual harraassment
- (c) Company Act
- (d) Information Technology

RRB J.E. (14.12.2014, Green paper)

Ans. (d) The Information Technology Act 2000 is an act passed by the Indian parliament which came into existence on 17 October 2000. It is divided into 13 chapters; it has 94 sections. It was again amended on 5 February 2009, under which there is a provision of Section 66A, this section is in relation to posting objectionable content on electronic devices. There is a provision of 3 years sentence or a fine of 5 lakhs or both to the convicts. The Supreme Court has repealed it declaring unconstitutional.

1050. Which state has first endorsed the center's triple Talaq draft bills?

- (a) Madhya Pradesh (b) Rajasthan
(c) Gujarat (d) Uttar Pradesh

RRB Group-D 12-10-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d): Uttar Pradesh has first supported the center's Triple Talaq Draft Bill. Uttar Pradesh Chief Minister Yogi Adityanath has agreed to the proposed bill regarding triple Talaq endorsing the centre.

1051. Which of the following is related to the triple Talaq?

- (a) Education (b) Divorce
(c) Marriage (d) Dowry

RRB Group-D 06-12-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b) Tripale Talaq is a form of divorce practiced in Muslims. Triple Talaq is also known as Talaq-e-biddat which means instant divorce.

1052. The Indian Penal Code was drafted in 1860 under whose reign?

- (a) Lord Macaulay (b) Lord Clive
(c) Lord Canning (d) Lord Cornwallis

RRB Group-D 04-12-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (a) The Indian Penal Code was drafted in 1807 during the regime of Lord Macaulay. It was implemented throughout India since 1862.

1053. In which of the following countries the system of federal government is not applicable?

- (a) USA (b) Australia
(c) India (d) China

RRB Group-D 13-12-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d): Federal government is not applicable in China. China has Unitary system, Unitary state is a system of political organization in which most or all of the governing power resides in centralized government. Example - United Kingdom, China, Japan, France etc.

1054. Which of the following country is not a republican country?

- (a) India (b) UK
(c) China (d) USA

RRB Group-D 05-11-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c): China is not a republic country among the given countries, because government is always formed by the Communist Party. In a democracy free and fair elections exist, and the party in power has equal chance of losing it.

1055. Which of the following religious communities has been given minority status by the Government of India on 30 January 2014?

- (a) Sikh (b) Buddhist
(c) Jain (d) Parsi

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 28.04.2016 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c): On 23 October 1993 notification was issued by the government of India and five religious community, Muslim, Sikh, Christian, Buddhist, Parsi's were notified a minor community. On 30th January 2014, the Central government notified the Jain community as a minority under section 2(c) of the National Minority Commission Act 1992.

1056. What is the local name given to the parliament of Pakistan?

- (a) Majlis (b) Majilis-E-Shoora
(c) Saeima-e-Majlis (d) Jatia Parliament

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 27.04.2016 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b): Majilis-e-Shoora (Parliament of Pakistan) is the highest legislative body at the federal level. There are two houses of Parliament. The Lower house is the Qaumi Assembly and the Upper house is the Senate.

1057. Who is the official publisher and custodian of the Gazette of India?

- (a) Controller of Publication
(b) Secretary Home ministry
(c) Main Printing Controller
(d) Secretary publication Department

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 19.01.2017 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a): Controller of Publication is the official publisher and custodian of the Gazette of India. It is an authorized legal document of the Government of India.

1058. On 26 January 1950, Dr. Rajendra Prasad hoisted the national flag on the stadium, which of was formerly called?

- (a) Chhatrasal (b) Irwin
(c) Talcatora (d) Harbaksh Singh

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 19.01.2017 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b): On 26 January 1950, the first Republic Day celebrations were celebrated at the Irwin stadium (now known as National stadium). This tradition started on Rajpath from 1955.

1059. Which security Force does not come under the Central Ministry of home affairs?

- (a) Armed Border Force (SSB)
(b) Border Security Force
(c) Railway Security Force
(d) India-Tibet Border police Force

RRB NTPC 06.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): Railway Security Force is one of the best security forces in the country. It is administrated by the state. It does not come under the Central Ministry of Home Affairs. In December 2019, the Ministry of Railways renamed the Railway Protection Force (RPF) to the Indian Railway Protection Force Service.

1060. What is the political system known in Afghanistan?

- (a) Afghanistan Islamic state
(b) Afghanistan Islamic Republic
(c) Afghanistan Islamic Emirate
(d) Afghanistan Islami government

RRB NTPC 06.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): The political system in Afghanistan is known as Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan.

1061. How many princely state were there in India at the time of Independence?

- (a) 347 (b) 490
(c) 565 (d) 418

RRB NTPC 12.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): At the time of Independence, there were about 565 native princely states in India. Sardar Patel was the Home Minister of India. 562 princely states had voluntarily approved joining the Indian confederation except, Junagarh, Hyderabad and Kashmir. They were annexed in the following way-

- (a) Junagarh - By Military action
- (b) Hyderabad- Operation Polo
- (c) Kashmir - Hari Singh Signed an Instrument of Accession of J & K state

1062. Which was the largest native princely state before Independence?

- (a) Hyderabad
- (b) Cochin
- (c) Travancore
- (d) Pudukotai

RRB NTPC 16.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): The largest princely state was Hyderabad before Independence. After Independence Operation Polo was run to merge the princely state of Hyderabad into India.

1063. What does the period of India's mandate reflect?

- (a) The day before partition
- (b) The day before Independence Day
- (c) The day after Republic Day
- (d) Independence Day to Republic Day

RRB NTPC 19.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): The term of India's mandate reflects the period from Independence day to Republic Day. The term of India's mandate is from 15 August to 26 January.

1064. How many districts are in Uttar Pradesh?

- (a) 79
- (b) 73
- (c) 75
- (d) 77

RRB Group-D 10-12-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c) Uttar Pradesh is the most populous state in India in which 17.35% of the total population of the country resides. Uttar Pradesh, the fourth largest state in India in terms of area. It has 75 districts.

1065. Who was the writer of India's National Pledge?

- (a) Ravindra Nath Tagore
- (b) Bankim Chandra Chatterjee
- (c) Pydimarri Venkata Subba Rao
- (d) Pingali Venkayya

RRB NTPC 04.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): Pydimarri Venkata Subba Rao was a Telugu author who is best remembered as the composer of the National Pledge of India.

1066. Which is the first Indian state to pass the GST Constitutional Amendment Bill recently passed by the parliament?

- (a) Arunachal Pradesh
- (b) West Bengal
- (c) Assam
- (d) Meghalaya

RRB ALP & Tec. (29-08-18 Shift-III)

Ans. (c): Assam is the first state to pass the GST bill (Good and Service Tax bill). GST bill has been approved by Assam Legislative Assembly on 12 August 2016. Government of India has implemented GST since July 2017. GST has become the 122nd Constitutional Amendment Bill and the 101st Constitution Amendment Act.

1067. Which of the statements regarding hoisting the Indian national flag is not true under the 26 January 2002 Law?

- (a) The flag is not intentionally allowed to fall to the ground
- (b) Flag cannot be used for communal benefits
- (c) The tricolor can not be used like or festive belt, flag
- (d) Non- government citizens have no right to hoist the flag their premises.

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 19.01.2017 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d): Before 2002, the common people were allowed to fly the tricolor only on Independence Day and Republic day. Indian flag code was amended on 26 January 2002 after which any citizen can hoist the flag any day.

1068. Which country was mainly ruled by communist maoist parties?

- (a) USA
- (b) India
- (c) UK
- (d) China

RRB Group-D 12-11-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d): Communist maoist mainly work in China. It is also called Chinese Communist Party. It was founded in 1921.

1069. Which of these following ministries of the government of India formulates fiscal policy?

- (a) Human Resource Development
- (b) Finance
- (c) Defense
- (d) Home affairs

RRB Group-D 28-09-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b) Ministry of Finance of Government of India prepares fiscal policy. Fiscal policy is the means by which a government adjusts its spending level and tax rates to monitor and influence a nation's economy.

1070. The provision of a quasi-federal form of government for India was adopted from:

- (a) Canada
- (b) Britain
- (c) Ireland
- (d) Russia

RRB NTPC 27.03.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): The provision of quasi-federal form in the Indian constitution has been taken from Canada. In a quasi-federal system, the distribution of powers between the centre and the states is not equal. India is called a country with a quasi federal system because the central machinery is more powerful than the state.

1071. Which country has the longest written constitution in the world?

- (a) Russia
- (b) China
- (c) USA
- (d) India

RRB NTPC 10.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): The Constitution of India is the longest written Constitution in the world. The original text of the Constitution contained 395 articles in 22 parts and eight schedules. Currently the constitution of India contains 395 articles (445+ counting) in 22 parts and 3 sub parts. It also contains 12 schedules. Since its adoption in 1949, it has been amended 105 times.

1072. In the context of the Constitution of India mark the inconsistent statement from given statement?

- (a) It is a manual of India
- (b) It has codified legal governance
- (c) It reflects fundamental political values
- (d) It is not a legal document

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 19.01.2017 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d): Indian constitution was adopted and enacted on 26 November 1949. Indian constitution is a manual and legal document of India. In this legal governance has been codified, reflecting the fundamental values Indian constitution is the world largest written Constitution.

1073. A system of government where the power is divided between a central authority and various constituent units of the country is called:

- (a) oligarchy
- (b) federalism
- (c) democracy
- (d) monarchy

RRB NTPC 05.03.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): Federalism is a system of government in which the power is divided between a central authority and various constituent units of the country. Usually a federation has two levels of government one is the government for the entire country and other at the state level.

1074. Which is the most important feature of federal government adopted by India?

- (a) The jurisdiction of all governments is the same.
- (b) The relationship between the state and the centre should be based on cooperation.
- (c) The center is financially dependent on states.
- (d) The state government has more power than the union government.

RRB NTPC 09.02.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): Features of the federal system of India are Dual government policy, Division of powers between union and states (7th schedule), Supremacy of constitution, Independence Judiciary. Articles 245 to 255 in Part XI of the Constitution deals with the legislative relations between the centre and the states.

1075. The constitution of India provides for a _____ structure of governance in the form of Parliamentary democracy both at the Centre and the State.

- (a) Singular System
- (b) Federal
- (c) Quasi-federal
- (d) Dual System

RRB NTPC 31.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): In federal system, political authority is divided between two autonomous sets of governments one national and the other sub national both of which operate directly upon the people. Usually a

constitutional division of power is established between the national government which exercises authority over the whole national territory, and provincial governments that exercise independent authority within their own territories. India, Canada, US, Australia etc, are organized on a federal basis. In India, this system was taken from Government of India Act, 1935.

1076. India is a republican country. What does republic mean?

- (a) The ruler is the king or queen.
- (b) The ruler is the direct descendant of the king or queen.
- (c) The head of the state is chosen indirectly by his people.
- (d) The day when India became independent.

RRB NTPC 31.03.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): India is a Republican country. A Republic is a country in which any person from the general public can occupy the highest post of the country. The concept of republic in the Indian Constitution is derived from France.

1077. An Assertion (A) and a Reason (R) are given below.

Assertion (A): India is a democratic country.

Reason (R) : India has its own Constitution.

Choose the right option.

- (a) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.
- (b) Both A and R are correct but R is not a proper explanation of A.
- (c) A is correct but R is false.
- (d) Both A and R are correct.

RRB NTPC 12.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): India is a democratic country. Democracy is a system of governance in which the public choose their own ruler. It is used for democratic system and democratic state, whereas India has its own Constitution. Both A and R are correct, but R is not a proper explanation of A.

1078. On being criticized for borrowing features from other countries for the constitution, who said the following- "Nobody holds any patent rights in the fundamental ideas of a constitution."

- (a) Jawahar Lal Nehru
- (b) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- (c) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
- (d) C. Rajagopalachari

RRB NTPC 08.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): The Indian Constitution is known as a bag of borrowing for its varied sources of many features criticising the features of borrowing from other countries in constitution. Dr. BR Ambedkar said, 'No one has any special rights in terms of fundamental ideas of the constitution.'