"Indian Polity and Constitution"

1*. The Indian Constitution came into force on
   a) January 26, 1950 b) January 26, 1949  
   c) November 26, 1949 d) January 1, 1950

2. The Constitution of India is
   a) rigid b) very rigid  
   c) flexible d) partly rigid and partly flexible

3. The Constitution of India was adopted on
   a) November 26, 1949 b) August 16, 1949  
   c) August 14, 1948 d) January 25, 1950

4. In which year was the first Constitution Amendment Act passed?
   a) 1951 b) 1952 c) 1953 d) 1950

5. The President of India is the
   a) Head of State  
   b) Head of the Government  
   c) Head of State as well as Government  
   d) Uncrowned Monarch of the Republic

6. Who was the third President of the Indian Republic?
   a) Neelam Sanjiva Reddy b) Dr Zakir Husain  
   c) VV Giri d) Fakruddin Ali Ahmed

7. Who among the following held office as President of India, for two consecutive terms?
   a) Dr S Radhakrishnan b) Dr Rajendra Prasad  
   c) VV Giri d) Both (a) and (b)

8*. The Constitution makes India a secular State. This means
   a) India shall be a theocratic State  
   b) India shall be a State without religion  
   c) The State is completely detached from religious affiliations  
   d) None of these

9*. The oath of office to the President is administered by the
   a) Speaker of the Lok Sabha b) Prime Minister  
   c) Vice-President d) Chief Justice of India

10. Who acted as the Prime Minister of India immediately on the death of Jawaharlal Nehru?
    a) TT Krishnamachari b) Lal Bahadur Shastri  
    c) Mrs Indira Gandhi d) Gulzari Lal Nanda

11. When were the first General Elections held in the country?
    a) 1950-51 b) 1949-50 c) 1951-52 d) 1952-53
12*. The Comptroller and Auditor General of India is appointed by
the
a) Prime Minister  b) President
c) Parliament  d) Vice-President

13*. Which is the only Indian State which has the unique distinction of having its own Constitution?
a) Goa  b) Sikkim
c) Jammu and Kashmir  d) Nagaland

14*. The Head of the State of Jammu and Kashmir was redesignated Governor in 1965. Earlier, he was known as
a) Maharaja  b) Prime Minister
c) Sadar-i-Riyasat  d) Rajpramukh

15*. The final authority to make a Proclamation of Emergency rests with the
a) Prime Minister  b) President
c) Union Parliament  d) Union Council of Ministers

16*. Judges of High Courts are appointed by
a) the Chief Justices of the respective High Courts  b) Governor
c) the President  d) the Chief Minister

17. When the office of the President and Vice-President fall vacant simultaneously who acts as President?
a) Prime Minister  b) Chief Justice of India
c) Speaker of the Lok Sabha  d) Chief of Army Staff

18*. The Speaker of the Lok Sabha can be removed from his office by
the/a
a) President  b) Prime Minister
c) Vote of no-confidence passed by both the Houses of Parliament  d) Vote of no-confidence passed by the Lok Sabha

19*. In which one of the following States, it is constitutionally obligatory for the State to have a separate minister for tribal welfare?
a) Jharkhand  b) Odisha
c) Madhya Pradesh  d) All of them

20*. Panchayati Raj was introduced in the country in
a) 1957  b) 1952  c) 1951  d) 1959

21*. Panchayati Raj was first introduced in
a) Andhra Pradesh  b) Bihar
c) Rajasthan  d) Gujarat

22. The Committee, on whose recommendations Panchayati Raj was introduced in the country was headed by
23. When was National Emergency declared for the first time in India? 
   a) October 1962 b) February 1962 
   c) December 1962 d) January 1963  

24. Members of the Lok Sabha are elected for a term of five years, 
   but the term can be extended by ________ year(s) by Parliament 
   in a National Emergency. 
   a) One b) Two c) Three d) Four  

25*. For how many years does the Vice-President hold office? 
   a) 3 b) 4 c) 5 d) 6  

26*. Which Indian State remained an Associate State for a short period 
   before it was recognised as a full fledged State of the Union? 
   a) Goa b) Sikkim c) Nagaland d) Kerala  

27. The term of office of the Comptroller and Auditor General of 
   India is 
   a) 4 years b) 5 years c) 6 years d) 7 years  

28*. At present (2009), only six States have Legislative Councils. 
   Find the odd one out? 
   a) Bihar b) Jammu and Kashmir 
   c) Kerala d) Karnataka  

29. Which among the following States returns the maximum number 
   of representatives to the Lok Sabha? 
   a) Madhya Pradesh b) Maharashtra 
   c) Bihar d) Uttar Pradesh  

30. The Supreme Commander of India’s Defence Forces is 
   a) Chief of Staff of the Indian Army 
   b) President of India 
   c) Prime Minister of India 
   d) Defence Minister  

31*. The States Reorganisation Act of 1956 reduced the number of 
   States in the country from 27 to 
   a) 14 b) 15 c) 18 d) 19  

32. A Constitutional Emergency declared by the President has to be 
   approved by Union Parliament within 
   a) 1 month b) 2 months c) 6 months d) 1 year  

33. The Indian Constitution provides for 
   a) Single Citizenship b) Dual Citizenship 
   c) Both of them d) Neither  

34*. The letter of resignation of the President should be addressed to 
   the
35. The name of any Indian State can be altered by
a) The Governor of the State
b) the State Legislature concerned
c) Union Parliament
d) the President of India

36. Which of the following qualifications is not essential for election as President of India?
a) A citizen of India
b) Not less than 35 years of age
c) Qualified for election as member of the Lok Sabha
d) A member of the Lok Sabha

37. Which among the following is not a Fundamental Right?
a) Right of strike
b) Right to equality
c) Right to freedom of religion
d) Right to constitutional remedies

38. Which one of the following courts is responsible for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights?
a) High Courts  b) Supreme Court of India
c) District and Sessions Court d) All categories of courts

39. The concept of Welfare State finds elaboration in the
a) Preamble
b) Fundamental Rights
c) Fundamental Duties
d) Directive Principles of State Policy

40. The Sarkaria Commission was set up to examine
a) Centre-State relations
b) Inter-State relations
c) The working of Public Sector Undertakings
d) The dispute relating to sharing of Cauvery waters

41. The lengthiest amendment (dubbed as a ‘mini-Constitution’ by some political pundits) to the Constitution till date is the
a) 24th Amendment  b) 42nd Amendment
c) 44th Amendment d) 59th Amendment

42. The first Speaker of the Lok Sabha was
a) GS Dhillon b) MA Ayyangar
c) GV Mavlankar d) Hukum Singh

43. Which among the following is now a full-fledged State?
 a) Pondicherry  b) Chandigarh
c) Sikkim d) Lakshadweep
44. It is the responsibility of the ________ to decide the disputes arising between two States or between the Centre and a State.
   a) Supreme Court  b) President
   c) Parliament  d) Prime Minister

45. Which of the following is/are a political sovereign in democratic country?
   a) Ruling Party  b) Opposition Party
   c) Parliament  d) People

46. The Chairman of the Union Public Service Commission is appointed by the
   a) Prime Minister  b) President
   c) Parliament  d) Home Minister

47. The Constitution of India provides that the three constituents of the Indian Parliament are the Lok Sabha, the Rajya Sabha and the
   a) Prime Minister  b) Vice-President
   c) President  d) Council of Ministers

48. The Chief Justice or other Judges of the Supreme Court, after retirement or removal, are not permitted to plead or act in any court
   a) other than the Supreme Court
   b) or before any authority within the territory of India
   c) inside or outside India
   d) other than the State High Courts

49*. The President of India appoints the Chief Election Commissioner,
   but he cannot be removed from office except by a special procedure laid down in the Constitution. This procedure is the same as the one prescribed for the removal of the
   a) Vice-President
   b) Judges of the Supreme Court
   c) Members of the State Public Service Commissions
   d) Members and Chairman of the UPSC

50. The main purpose behind the inclusion of the Directive Principles of State Policy in the Indian Constitution is to
   a) establish a welfare state
   b) establish a secular state
   c) check the arbitrary actions of the Government
   d) provide the best opportunities for development of the citizen

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51. State Governors are
   a) instruments of control of the Centre over the States
   b) nominees of the Chief Ministers
   c) elected by the State Legislatures
   d) elected by Union Parliament
52. A person, who is not a Member of Parliament, if appointed a minister, shall become a Member of either House of Parliament within
a) 6 months b) 2 months c) 9 months d) 1 year

53*. Ordinances issued by a State Governor are subject to the approval of the
a) President of India b) Chief Minister of the State
c) Union Parliament d) State Legislature concerned

54. The Prime Minister of India who did not face the Union Parliament was
a) Morarji Desai b) Lal Bahadur Shastri
c) Charan Singh d) Rajiv Gandhi

55. The competent authority to amend the Fundamental Rights is the
a) Union Parliament b) President of India
c) Lok Sabha d) Supreme Court of India

56*. Does the President of India enjoy veto power?
a) Yes
b) No
c) Only in respect of Money Bills
d) The Constitution is silent on this point

57. The office of the Prime Minister of India has a ______ basis.
a) constitutional b) statutory
c) conventional d) historical

58. The real executive powers under Parliamentary Government rests with the
a) Prime Minister b) Head of the State
c) Parliament d) Council of Ministers

59*. The theory of “basic structure” of the Constitution was propounded by the Supreme Court in the
a) Golaknath Case b) Kesavananda Bharati Case
c) AK Gopal Case d) Minerva Mills Case

60. Which of the following is not a duty of the Election Commission?
a) To give recognition to political parties
b) To lay down general rules and guidelines for elections
c) To determine constituencies and to prepare the electoral rolls
d) To provide adequate campaign funds for the candidates

61. Universal Adult Franchise implies a right to vote to all
a) residents of the State
b) adult residents of the State
c) adult citizens of the State
d) adult male citizens of the State

62*. Which is the official language of the State of Jammu and Kashmir?
63. The framers of the Constitution decided to give importance to Panchayati Raj and directed the State to take steps to organise village panchayats as units of self-government under Article
a) 39 b) 40 c) 38 d) 41

64. The Prime Minister is generally a
a) Member of the Lok Sabha
b) Member of the Rajya Sabha
c) Member of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha as well
d) Nominated Member of Parliament

65*. The Supreme Court functions from New Delhi, but it can sit elsewhere
a) if a majority of the Judges of the Court so decide
b) with the approval of the President
c) with the approval of the Parliament
d) at the specific request of a State High Court

66*. When the Governor of a State dies in office, who takes over as acting Governor?
a) Chief Minister of the State
b) Chief Justice of the State High Court
c) Any one designated by the President
d) Governor of a neighbouring State

67. The Preamble to the Constitution defines the four objectives of the Indian Republic. Find the odd one out.
a) Equality b) Fraternity c) Harmony d) Liberty

68. The Representation of the Peoples Act was passed by Parliament in
a) 1950 b) 1952 c) 1953 d) 1951

69. Which one of the following States does not have a Legislative Council so far even though the Constitution provides for it?
a) Bihar b) Karnataka
c) Madhya Pradesh d) Maharashtra

70. In the case of a dispute in the Presidential election, the issue is referred to the
a) Chief Election Commissioner
b) Parliament
c) Supreme Court
d) Prime Minister

71. The President of Indian enjoys the same Constitutional authority as the
a) British Monarch b) President of the USA
c) President of Myanmar d) British Prime Minister
72. What are the powers of the Rajya Sabha regarding Money Bills?
The House
a) can amend them
b) can reject them
c) can withhold them for 14 days to make recommendations
d) has no power over Money Bills
73*. If the President dies or resigns or is otherwise incapacitated and as a result, the Presidential office becomes vacant, the Vice-President will act as President only for a maximum period of
a) three months b) six months
c) nine months d) one year
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74. Whenever the Lok Sabha is dissolved, the ______ does not vacate his office until immediately before the first meeting of the House after the dissolution.
a) Prime Minister b) Speaker
c) Finance Minister d) Defence Minister
75. Who among the following had the longest tenure as President of India?
a) VV Giri b) Dr Rajendra Prasad
c) FA Ahmed d) N Sanjeeva Reddy
76. Who among the following had the shortest tenure as Prime Minister of India?
a) Morarji Desai b) Lal Bahadur Shastri
c) Charan Singh d) Rajiv Gandhi
77. A Constitution can be developed through
a) amendments b) customs and usages
c) Judicial interpretations d) All the three
78. The Indian Army General who had earned the sobriquet ‘Sparrow’ was
a) KM Cariappa b) Sam J Manekshaw
c) Rajinder Singh d) KS Thimmayya
79*. The question of disqualification of a member of a State Legislature shall be decided by the Governor after consultation with the
a) Chief Minister b) Election Commission
c) Supreme Court d) Public Service Commission
80. Before 1956, the present Kerala State was known as
a) Travancore b) Cochin
c) Travancore-Cochin d) Malabar
81*. The first linguistic State, born in 1953, was
a) Andhra b) Saurashtra
c) Gujarat d) Maharashtra

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82*. Does the Constitution provide for a Deputy Prime Minister?
  a) Yes
  b) No
  c) Yes, during an Emergency
  d) Yes, during a Financial Emergency

83*. Does the Indian Constitution envisage double citizenship?
  a) Yes
  b) No
  c) Yes, in exceptional cases with Parliament’s consent
  d) Yes, in the case of all foreigners

84*. The fundamental rights of Indian citizens can be suspended by the
  a) Supreme Court of India
  b) Union Parliament
  c) President of India
  d) President, in consultation with the Attorney General for India

85. The main factor which has inhibited the Government in the implementation of Directive Principles of State Policy has been
  a) fear of agitations and protests
  b) fear of strictures from the judiciary
  c) fear of opposition
  d) resources crunch

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86*. The first Governor-General of free India was
  a) Lord Mountbatten
  b) C Rajagopalachari
  c) Dr Rajendra Prasad
  d) Lord Wavell

87. Before assuming office as the President of the Republic, Dr Rajendra Prasad was the
  a) President of the Constituent Assembly of India
  b) Vice-President of India
  c) Interim Prime Minister
  d) Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly

88. India was not a State before 15th August 1947, because it had no
  a) Sovereignty
  b) Constitution
  c) Elected Government
  d) Parliament

89. The Constitution of India provides for a federal system with
  a) a weak centre
  b) an omnipotent centre
  c) a strong centre
  d) a centre which enjoys co-equal powers with the states

90*. The USA is a federation of ______ States.
  a) 48
  b) 49
  c) 50
  d) 51

91. In India, sovereignty resides in the
  a) President
  b) Union Parliament
92. The Indian Parliament is a creature of the
a) Constitution b) British Parliament
c) President d) Prime Minister

93. The Union Food Minister who had earned the sobriquet “Famine Minister” was
a) KM Munshi b) Rafi Ahmed Kidwai
c) NG Ayyangar d) Raj Kumari Amrit Kaur

94*. The monthly salary of the President of India is now
a) Rs 500000 b) Rs 180000
c) Rs 150000 d) Rs 200000

95*. Which, among the following countries, has the oldest written Constitution?
 a) Japan b) India c) USA d) UK

96. The Cabinet System of Government originated in
a) Britain b) USA c) France d) Sweden

97. The Headquarters of the International Court of Justice is
a) Rome b) Venice
c) The Hague d) Washington

98. The Head of the British Commonwealth of Nations is the
a) British Prime Minister
b) British Sovereign
c) British Foreign Secretary
d) Secretary General of the Commonwealth

99. The most literate State in India is
a) West Bengal b) Goa
c) Kerala d) Tamil Nadu

100*. Benazir Bhutto was the world’s
a) first woman Prime Minister
b) first woman Prime Minister of a Muslim Nation
c) only woman Prime Minister
d) second woman Prime Minister

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101*. Whose signature is found on a Re One currency note?
a) President of India
b) Union Finance Secretary
c) Governor, Reserve Bank of India
d) Union Finance Minister

102*. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court draws a monthly salary of
a) Rs 100000 b) Rs 90000
c) Rs 120000 d) Rs 150000

103*. A person can be a member of both Houses of Parliament
a) Yes
b) No
c) Yes, during a National Emergency
d) Yes, during a Financial Emergency

104*. If the same person is elected to both a Parliamentary seat and a seat in a State Legislature and if he does not resign his seat in the State Legislature before a specified period
a) his seat in the State Legislature will become vacant
b) his seat in Parliament will become vacant
c) both the seats will become vacant
d) he may be debarred from contesting elections in the future

105*. If a member of the Lok Sabha absents himself for a period of _____ days from the meeting of the House, without the permission of the House, he will be disqualified.
a) 30  b) 45  c) 60  d) 90

106. A Member of Parliament who voluntarily acquires the citizenship of another country or is under any acknowledgement of allegiance to a foreign country will
a) be disqualified from membership of Parliament
b) continue to be a member of Parliament
c) have the choice of renouncing either
d) face penal action from the apex court

107. The total number of members in the Legislative Council of a State shall not exceed ________ of the total number of members in the State Legislative Assembly.
a) One fourth  b) One half
c) One third  d) One fifth

108. The decision of the Speaker as to whether a Bill is a Money Bill or not shall be
a) subject to appeal to a Committee
b) final
c) subject to arbitration
d) subject to adjudication

109. The authority empowered to fix the salary and allowances of the Speaker is the
a) President  b) Union Cabinet
c) Vice-President  d) Union Parliament

110. Who performs the duties of the office of the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha when the Vice-President is acting for the President?
a) Speaker of the Lok Sabha
b) Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha
c) Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha
d) Attorney General of India
111. Which House of Parliament is sometimes called the “House of Elders”?
   a) Rajya Sabha   b) Lok Sabha   c) Both   d) None of the above

112*. The number of members nominated by the President to the Rajya Sabha is constitutionally limited to
   a) 12   b) 15   c) 10   d) 20

113. In which year was the first no-confidence motion moved in the Lok Sabha?
   a) 1960   b) 1962   c) 1963   d) 1973

114. When the Supreme Court was inaugurated in 1950, how many judges were there in the Court (including the Chief Justice)?
   a) 7   b) 8   c) 9   d) 10

115. A judge of the Supreme Court can be removed from his position only on grounds of
   a) proved misbehaviour or incapacity
   b) gross inefficiency
   c) senility
   d) imbecile conduct

116. Supreme Court judges hold office until they complete the age of
   a) 60   b) 62   c) 58   d) 65

117. President’s rule can be imposed in a State
   a) during an Internal Emergency
   b) during an External Emergency
   c) when there is a failure of the constitutional machinery in the State
   d) At no time

118. The National Integration Council is chaired by the
   a) President of India   b) Vice-President of India
   c) Chief Justice of India   d) Prime Minister of India

119. If the Rajya Sabha rejects a Money Bill, then which of the following statements is correct?
   a) The Bill is sent back to the Lok Sabha for further consideration
   b) President summons a Joint Session for passing the Bill
   c) Lok Sabha may or may not accept its recommendations
   d) The Attorney General’s opinion is sought

120*. The Rajya Sabha is dissolved
   a) during an Emergency
   b) every five years
   c) never
   d) At the discretion of the President

121. India, according to the Preamble to the Constitution, is a
   a) Sovereign, Secular, Democratic Republic
   b) Sovereign, Democratic Republic
   c) Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic Republic
122. Some of the members of the Union Cabinet are members of the Council of States. Their collective responsibility is to the
a) Council of States b) House of the People
c) Both the Houses d) Neither

123. For moving a resolution to remove the Speaker from his office, a prior notice of at least _____ days has to be given.
a) seven b) fourteen c) thirty d) sixty

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124*. Which General Election in India was spread over a period of 100 days?
a) First b) Second c) Fourth d) Third

125. The ultimate interpreter and guardian of the Indian Constitution is the
a) President of India b) Lok Sabha
c) Rajya Sabha d) Supreme Court

126*. In which year was the Supreme Court of India established?
a) 1949 b) 1950 c) 1951 d) 1947

127. The protector of the Fundamental Rights guaranteed under the Constitution is the
a) Parliament b) Prime Minister
c) President d) Supreme Court

128*. The Constitution provides for a legal adviser to the State Government. He is known as the
a) Public Prosecutor b) Solicitor General
c) Advocate General d) Government Pleader

129*. An Advocate General of a State is entitled to appear before
a) any court of law within the country b) any court of law within the State
c) the Supreme Court of India d) District and Sessions Courts

130. The Governor may nominate one or more members of a certain community, as members of the State Legislative Assembly. If no member of that community seeks election to the Assembly. Name the community.
a) Parsis b) Jains
c) Anglo-Indians d) Buddhists

131. Every judge of the High Court is appointed by the President of India, after consultation with the
a) Chief Justice of India b) Governor of the State
c) Chief Justice of the High Court concerned d) All the above three institutions
132*. In the discharge of his functions, the Attorney General is assisted by a Solicitor General and _____ Additional Solicitors General.
   a) 2 b) 3 c) 4 d) 5

133*. How many Union Territories come under the jurisdiction of different State High Courts?
   a) 7 b) 6 c) 5 d) 4

134. The Jammu and Kashmir High Court is located in
   a) Jammu b) Srinagar
c) Udhampur d) Both (a) and (b)

135. The High Court of Uttar Pradesh is located in
   a) Lucknow b) Kanpur c) Allahabad d) Meerut

136. The separation of the judiciary from the executive is envisaged in the
   a) Preamble b) Directive Principles
c) Objectives Resolution d) Fundamental Rights

137*. The total number of members in the Legislative Council of a State shall in no case be less than
   a) thirty b) fifty c) sixty d) forty

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138. The Union Parliament has the power to rename or define the boundary of a State by
   a) an amendment of the Constitution
   b) securing the consent of the Prime Minister
c) securing the consent of the Chief Minister of the State concerned
d) securing the consent of the concerned State Legislature and Parliament’s approval

139. Which among the following languages is not recognised in the Indian Constitution?
   a) Sanskrit b) Sindhi c) Urdu d) Pali

140*. The Official Language Commission is responsible to the
   a) Prime Minister
   b) Speaker of the Lok Sabha
c) President
d) Official Language Commission

141. The Union Territories get representation
   a) in the Lok Sabha but not in the Rajya Sabha
   b) in the Rajya Sabha but not in the Lok Sabha
c) neither in the Lok Sabha nor in the Rajya Sabha
d) in both the Houses

142*. How many Schedules did the original Constitution of India contain?
   a) 7 b) 8 c) 9 d) 6

143*. The President of India is elected by
   a) the People of India directly
b) the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha at a joint sitting
c) the Union Cabinet
d) indirect election, by an electoral college

144. The Attorney General for India does not have the right to
a) attend Parliament sessions
b) attend Parliamentary Committees
c) take part in the proceedings of Parliamentary Committees by expressing
his views
d) vote in Parliament

145. Which of the following is not a salient feature of the Indian Constitution?
a) A Parliamentary form of Government
b) A Sovereign Democratic Republic
c) Directive Principles of State Policy
d) A federal polity akin to the American model

146. Which of the following is not a part of the Preamble to the Indian Constitution?
a) Socialism
b) Secularism
c) Federalism
d) Sovereign Democratic Republic

147. The type of government adopted by the Indian Constitution is
a) Aristocracy b) Oligarchy
c) Presidential d) Parliamentary

148*. Which one of the following has been wrongly listed as a qualification for the election of the President of India?
a) Must be a citizen of India
b) Must have completed 35 years of age
c) Must be qualified for election to the Rajya Sabha
d) Must not hold any office of profit under the Government of India or of a State

149*. The President of India can be removed from office by impeachment for
a) violation of the Constitution of India
b) failure to follow the advice given by the Supreme Court
c) failure to pay income-tax
d) contempt of court

150. Who among the following was elected as the President of India unopposed?
a) Dr S Radhakrishnan b) VV Giri
c) Neelam Sanjeeva Reddi d) Giani Zail Singh

151*. Which one of the following has not been created by the Constitution of India?
a) Union Public Service Commission
b) Election Commission of India
c) Finance Commission
d) Planning Commission

152. Who among the following can preside over a joint sitting of the two Houses of the Indian Parliament?
(a) President of India
(b) Prime Minister
(c) Speaker of the Lok Sabha
d) Chairman of the Rajya Sabha

153. Which one of the following is not one of the qualifications for appointment of the judges of the Supreme Court of India?
(a) The person must be a citizen of India
(b) The person should have attained the age of 45 years
(c) The person must be a distinguished jurist or must have been a High Court Judge for at least five years or an advocate of a High Court for at least 10 years
d) The person should not have attained the age of 65 years

154*. How many languages have been originally listed in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution of India?
(a) 18 b) 14 c) 25 d) 15

155. Which one of the following is not correct with regard to the powers of the President of India?
(a) He is the Supreme Commander of the armed forces
(b) He can declare war or peace
(c) He presents the annual Defence Budget before Parliament
d) He has the power to issue Ordinances

156. Who among the following has the exclusive power to grant pardon in case of death sentences?
(a) Prime Minister of India
(b) Chief Justice of India
c) President of India
d) A Special Bench of the Supreme Court

157. The provision for organising village Panchayats exists in
(a) The Preamble to the Constitution
(b) Chapter on Fundamental Rights
c) Chapter on Directive Principles of State Policy
d) An Act of Parliament passed in 1950

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158. A Bill presented in Parliament becomes an Act after
(a) it is passed by both the Houses and assented to by the President
(b) it is passed by both the Houses and assented to by the Prime Minister
c) the Speaker assents to the Bill
d) the Prime Minister and the Speaker have signed the Bill
159. Which of the two words among the following were added to the Preamble to the Constitution of India by the Constitution (Forty-Second Amendment) Act, 1976?
a) Sovereign and Socialist  
b) Socialist and Democratic  
c) Socialist and Secular  
d) Secular and Democratic

160. According to Article 1 of the Constitution of India,
a) India that is Bharat, shall be a Federation of States  
b) India shall be a Federal Republic  
c) India, that is Bharat, shall be a Union of State  
d) India, that is Bharat, shall be a Unitary State

161. Who among the following, has the power to summon or prorogue both the Houses of Parliament?
a) President of India  
b) Prime Minister of India  
c) Speaker of the Lok Sabha  
d) Chairman of the Rajya Sabha

162*. Which one of the following Committees examines the report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India?
a) Committee of Estimates  
b) Committee on Public Accounts  
c) Joint Select Committee  
d) Rules Committee

163*. Who among the following can be rightly called the guardian of the Public Purse in India?
a) Governor of the Reserve Bank of India  
b) Chairman of the State Bank of India  
c) President of India  
d) Comptroller and Auditor General of India

164. Which one of the following was introduced by the Constitution of India?
a) Uniform Civil Code  
b) Universal Adult Suffrage  
c) Separate Electorate for Women  
d) Separate Electorate for Muslims

165. The upper age limit for remaining a President in India is
a) 60 years  
b) 65 years  
c) 70 years  
d) There is no upper age limit

166*. The Speaker Protem of the Lok Sabha is appointed by the
a) President  
b) Prime Minister  
c) Chairman of the Rajya Sabha  
d) Outgoing Speaker of the Lok Sabha

167. Which of the following has the power to inquire into the proceedings of any House of a State Legislature?
a) The High Court  
b) The Supreme Court  
c) Parliament  
d) None

168. A device to obtain the opinoin of the people on an important public issue, when that issue has not been passed by the Legislature of the State, is known as
a) Plebiscite b) Referendum  
c) Self-determination d) Mandate  
**Indian Polity and Constitution 403**

169. The salary and perquisites of the President of India are determined by the  
a) Prime Minister b) Supreme Court  
c) Central Cabinet d) Union Parliament  

170. Freedom of religion is guaranteed by  
a) the Preamble b) Convention  
c) Fundamental Rights d) Directive Principles  

171. The absolute minimum number of times that Parliament must meet every year is  
a) 4 times b) twice c) once d) 3 times  

172. _____ led the nation’s first non-Congress government.  
a) Morarji Desai b) Charan Singh  
c) VP Singh d) Chandrasekhar  

173. In the Indian political system, supremacy lies with the  
a) Armed Forces b) Constitution  
c) Parliament d) Supreme Court  

174. Who among the former RBI Governors was a Presidential candidate in 1969?  
a) PC Bhattacharya b) HVR Iengar  
c) Dr IG Patel d) Dr CD Deshmukh  

175. The question whether an Indian citizen had acquired the citizenship of a foreign country is determined by  
a) Central Government b) Supreme Court of India  
c) Attorney General for India d) President of India  

176. Which among the following statements is not true? Under the Constitution of India,  
a) the Vice-President is liable for impeachment  
b) the President does not preside  
c) the Speaker does not speak  
d) the Governor does not govern  

177. What is common to Britain, Israel and New Zealand?  
a) All the three countries are monarchies  
b) All the three are island nations  
c) They have no written Constitution  
d) The three States have jointly signed a special trade treaty with Hong Kong  

178*. The First Amendment introduced in 1951 added a new Schedule to the Constitution. It is the _____ Schedule.  
a) Seventh b) Eighth
c) Ninth  d) Tenth

179*. The Contingency Fund of India has been placed at the disposal of the
a) Prime Minister
b) President
c) Comptroller and Auditor General
d) Home Ministry

180*. The Speaker of the Lok Sabha will address his letter of resignation to the
a) President
b) Prime Minister
c) Deputy Speaker
d) Minister for Parliamentary Affairs

181*. Article 1 of the Indian Constitution states: India, that is Bharat, shall be a
a) Dominion  b) Federation
c) Conglomeration  d) Union of States

182*. The State shall take steps to separate the judiciary from the executive, in terms of Article
a) 48  b) 49  c) 50  d) 51

183. The Special Officer for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes shall be appointed by the
a) Prime Minister  b) Home Minister
c) Law Minister  d) President

184*. Grants-in-aid are provided to such States as are in need of assistance, by the
a) Union Parliament  b) President
c) Finance Commission  d) Planning Commission

185. In the event of receiving the resignation of the President, the Vice-President shall forthwith communicate the fact to the
a) Prime Minister of India
b) Speaker of the Lok Sabha
c) Chief of the Army Staff
d) Chief Justice of India

186. How many Parliamentary Constituencies are there in the Union Territory of Puducherry?
a) One  b) Two  c) Three  d) Four

187*. Which one of the following schedules of the constitution of India contains provisions regarding Anti Defection Act?
a) Second Schedule  b) Fifth Schedule
c) Eighth Schedule  d) Tenth Schedule
188. The inclusion of Fundamental Duties in the Constitution was welcomed by
a) the Union Cabinet only
b) the ruling party only
c) the opposition parties only
d) both the Houses of Parliament unanimously

189. The President nominates _____ persons to the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha in that order
a) 4 and 10 b) 2 and 14
c) 2 and 10 d) 2 and 12

190*. The Indian National Congress lost power at the Centre in the general elections held in
a) 1967 b) 1971 c) 1977 d) 1980

191. The Constitution of India provides for
a) Bi-cameral Legislatures in all the States
b) Unicameral Legislatures in all the States
c) Unicameral Legislatures in some States and Bi-cameral Legislatures in others
d) A Committee of Members of Parliament to decide the issue of Bicameralism

192*. The members of the Union Public Service Commission are
a) elected by the people
b) elected by Union Parliament
c) appointed by the President
d) appointed by the Home Ministry

193. Which of the following does not constitute a basic feature of the Indian Constitution?
a) Federal Government
b) Independence of Judiciary
c) Presidential form of Government
d) Parliamentary Government

194*. The Prime Minister of India now recieves a monthly salary of
a) Rs 100000 b) Rs 90000
c) Rs 120000 d) a Member of Parliament

195. The most powerful Upper House among the following is the
a) Rajya Sabha in India
b) Senate in the USA
c) House of Lords in the United Kingdom
d) Council of States in Switzerland

196*. The tenure of office of the Indian President
a) is fixed by the Constitution
b) can be changed by the wishes of the State Legislatures
c) can be changed by the political party in power at the Centre
d) can be changed at the option of the incumbent President

197. For a successful and effective functioning of the Parliamentary system, it is necessary to have
a) a strong opposition party
b) a Presidential form of government
c) a multi-party system
d) a no-party system

198. On which among the following subjects is the Union Parliament not competent to make laws for Jammu and Kashmir?
 a) Defence b) Finance
c) Foreign Affairs d) Communications

199. The Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) does not audit the receipts and expenditure of
a) Municipal Undertakings
b) State Governments
c) Government Companies
d) Union Government

200*. In the matter of representation of States in the Rajya Sabha. Uttar Pradesh tops the list. Next comes
 a) Andhra Pradesh b) Bihar
c) Maharashtra d) West Bengal

201*. The first Governor ever to be dismissed by the President was
 a) Prabhudas Patwari b) Md Yoonus Saleem
c) Dr MM Thomas d) Ram Lal

202. The Governor of a State receives a Bill passed by the Legislative Assembly of the State for resettlement of citizens in that State affecting the general laws of citizenship of India. Which of the following courses would be the most appropriate for the Governor to take?
 a) give assent to the bill
b) refer the bill to the President
c) keep the bill pending
d) exercise his veto power over the bill

203. The American Constitution came into effect in
 a) 1781 b) 1789 c) 1860 d) 1865

204. International legal disputes are settled by the
 a) UN General Assembly
b) Security Council
c) International Court of Justice
d) Secretary General

205. The Union of India consists of _____ States and Union Territories.
 a) 22 : 8 b) 24 : 7 c) 28 : 7 d) 21 : 8
206. No taxes can be levied on expenditure incurred without the approval of the
a) Union Parliament b) Union Council of Ministers
c) President d) Prime Minister

207. On which one of the following lists of subjects is the Union Parliament competent to legislate?
a) Concurrent list b) Residuary subjects
c) Union list d) On all these

208*. The House of the People shall consist of not more than _____ members to represent Union Territories.
 a) 20 b) 25 c) 30 d) 35

209. The Principal organ of the United Nations is the
a) Security Council b) General Assembly
c) Secretariat d) Trusteeship Council

210*. How many languages have so far been included in the Eighth Schedule of our Constitution?
 a) 14 b) 22 c) 18 d) 17

211*. B R Ambedkar was elected to the constituent Assembly from
a) West Bengal b) The then Bombay Presidency
c) The then Madhya Bharat d) Punjab

212*. The model for Fundamental Rights in India has been taken from
the
a) Constitution of the USA b) British Constitution
c) Constitution of the Fifth French Republic d) Irish Constitution

213. The Governor of a State enjoys
a) no discretionary powers at all b) extensive discretionary powers
c) discretionary powers in certain matters d) discretionary powers in legal matters

214. All lands, minerals and other things of value underlying the ocean within the territorial waters of India shall vest only in the
a) States lying adjacent to the ocean b) Union of India
c) Both of them d) None of them

215. Burma (now Myanmar) was separated from India in
a) 1919 b) 1929 c) 1935 d) 1947

216. Is there a provision in the Indian Constitution conferring a right to recall a legislator?
a) Yes b) No
c) Yes, during an Emergency
217. The first Governor General of free India was
a) C Rajagopalachari b) Lord Mountbatten
c) Lord Wavell d) Lord Linlithgow

218. The power to declare an Act passed by a State Legislature as unconstitutional lies with the
a) President
b) State High Court
c) Supreme Court and State High Court
d) State Governor

219. Is there any provision in the Constitution authorising the President to appropriate funds without parliamentary sanction?
 a) Yes
b) No
c) Yes, during a Financial Emergency
d) Yes, during an emergency under Article 352

220*. The Vice-President is elected by an electoral college consisting of the members of
a) the Rajya Sabha
b) the Lok Sabha
c) the State Legislative Assemblies
d) both Houses of Parliament

221. The mandatory provision of dissolution of the Lok Sabha (ie five years from the date of its first meeting) may be extended by _____ during an emergency.
a) Six months b) One year
c) Eighteen months d) Two years

222*. According to Article 300A, no person shall be deprived of his _____ save by authority of law.
a) property b) life c) living d) citizenship

223. To which State in India goes the credit of having been ruled by the world’s first democratically elected Communist Government?
 a) West Bengal b) Kerala c) Jammu and Kashmir d) Goa

224*. The Advocate General will hold office during the pleasure of the
a) Governor
b) Chief Minister
c) President
d) Chief Justice of the State High Court

225. An Advocate General is a/an
a) State Government official
b) Union Government official
c) Extra-Constitutioal authority

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226. **Union Parliament is**

a) the supreme law making body in India  
b) the House of the representatives of the people  
c) the forum where democracy is seen in action  
d) All the three above

227. Which political party, among the following, had approached the electorate with the slogan: ‘Vote for the Government that works’ in the 1980 general elections?

a) BJP  b) Congress I  c) Janta Party  d) Lok Dal

228. The summoning of Parliament for a session within six months from the date of last sitting of each House is

a) optional  
b) mandatory  
c) left to the discretion of the President  
d) left to the discretion of the Speaker of the Lok Sabha and Chairman of the Rajya Sabha

229*. **There is no age limit for appointment as Attorney General for India.**

a) True  
b) False  
c) Partly True  
d) True, during an Emergency under Article 352

230*. **An ordinance issued by the President has the same force and effect as an Act of Parliament**

a) True  
b) False  
c) True, only during a National Emergency  
d) True, only during a Financial Emergency

231*. _____ constituted the largest single professional group among the members of the Constituent Assembly of India.

a) Professors  b) Politicians  c) Lawyers  d) Doctors

232. The growing power of the bureaucracy does not pose any serious challenge to the democratic polity in India because the final authority still rests with the

a) Judiciary  b) Head of the State  
c) Head of the Government  d) Union Parliament

233*. **The Lok Sabha alone is entitled to vote in the case of**

a) demand for grants  b) merger of States  
c) creation of a new State  d) a private member’s bill

234*. **Money can be advanced out of the Contingency Fund of India to meet unforeseen expenditures, by the**
235. If in an election to a State Legislative Assembly the candidate who is declared elected loses his deposit, it means that
   a) the polling was very poor
   b) the election was for a multi-member constituency
   c) the elected candidate’s victory over his nearest rival was very marginal
   d) a very large number of candidates contested the election

236. The role of the Finance Commission in Centre-State fiscal relations has been undermined by the
   a) State Governments b) Zonal Councils
   c) Planning Commission d) Election Commission

237. The Prime Ministership is generally offered to the
   a) Leader of the majority party in the Popular House
   b) Leader of the majority party in the Upper House
   c) Person who is unanimously elected as the Leader of the House
   d) Protem Speaker of the Lower House

238. Which one of the following determines that the Indian Constitution is federal?
   Indian Polity and Constitution 409
   a) A written and rigid Constitution
   b) An independent judiciary
   c) Vesting of residuary powers with the Centre
   d) Distribution of powers between the Centre and the States

239. Which of the following taxes is/are levied by the Union and collected and appropriated by the States?
   a) Stamp Duties b) Passenger and Goods Tax
   c) Estate Duty d) Taxes on Newspapers

240. The President of India had referred the Ayodhya issue to the Supreme Court of India under Article __________ of the Constitution.
   a) 131 b) 136 c) 138 d) 143

241*. An additional Judge of a High Court holds office for a period of
   a) 2 years b) 3 years c) 1 years d) 4 years

242. Which Article of the Constitution confers on the citizen protection of life and personal liberty?
   a) 19 b) 20 c) 21 d) 22

243. Dr Ambedkar had said the “Article _____ should normally remain
   a ‘dead letter’ and would be used only in the ‘last resort’.
   a) 352 b) 355 c) 356 d) 357

244. Can the President be removed from office otherwise that by impeachment?
   a) Yes, by a resolution of Parliament
   b) No
c) Yes, by a resolution of the Union Cabinet
d) Yes, by a resolution of the Rajya Sabha, passed by a majority and endorsed by the Lok Sabha

245. The Comptroller and Auditor General of India submits his report relating to the accounts of the Union to the
a) Prime Minister b) Finance Minister
c) President d) Speaker of the Lok Sabha

246*. Silvassa is the capital of
a) Lakshadweep b) Tripura
c) Dadra and Nagar Haveli d) Mizoram

247*. The Constituent Assembly of India was converted into the Provisional Parliament of India on
a) 1.1.1950 b) 15.8.1947 c) 26.1.1950 d) 2.10.1950

248. Which is the oldest of all the federal Constitutions in the world?
a) Ireland b) Canada c) USA d) Australia

249*. The first Law Officer of the Government of India is the
a) Chief Justice of the Supreme Court b) Attorney General for India
c) Secretary, Minister of Law d) Union Law Minister

250. The salary and conditions of service of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India shall be
a) statutory (ie as laid down by Parliament by law) b) fixed by the President of India
c) finalised by the Finance Minister d) fixed by the Governor, Reserve Bank of India

251. The French Settlement of Pondicherry was ceded to India by the French Government in
a) 1950 b) 1954 c) 1952 d) 1955

252. The Portuguese enclaves of Dadra and Nagar Haveli were integrated with India after the Judgement (in India’s favour) of the
a) Supreme Court of India b) Privy Council
c) International Court of Justice d) Bombay High Court

253. A Cabinet Minister who for a period of six consecutive months is not a member of either House of Parliament shall on the expiry of that period
a) continue to be a Minister by a special resolution of the Cabinet b) cease to be a Minister
c) be reverted as a Deputy Minister
d) be reverted as a Minister of State

254. The normal life of the House of the People is five years, but it may be dissolved earlier by the
a) Speaker b) Prime Minister
c) President d) Vice-President

255. Which one of the following is not true about the functions of the Attorney General?
(a) He will have the right to speak in the House of Parliament
(b) He will have the right to vote in Parliament
(c) He will have a right of audience in all courts in India
(d) He is the first Law Officer of the Government of India

256*. Mr __________ led the first minority government of the country.
a) Morarji Desai b) Charan Singh
c) VP Singh d) Chandrashekhar

257. The exclusive forum for adjudicating disputes relating to the election of the President of India is the
a) Lok Sabha b) Rajya Sabha
c) Supreme Court d) Delhi High Court

258. There shall be a President of India according to Article
a) 50 b) 51 c) 52 d) 53

259. There shall be a Vice-President of India according to Article
a) 63 b) 64 c) 54 d) 57

260. What is the final formality without which no Central Bill can become a law in our country?
(a) Signature of the Prime Minister
(b) Signature of the Speaker, Lok Sabha
(c) Assent of the President
(d) Signature of the President

261. A person appointed as an Additional or Acting Judge of a High Court shall not hold office after attaining the age of
a) 60 b) 62 c) 63 d) 65

262. When the office of Chief Justice of a High Court falls vacant, his duties will be performed by one of the other Judges of the Court as may be appointed for the purpose by the
a) Governor b) Chief Minister
c) President d) Supreme Court

263*. During the period of 15th August 1947 to the 26th January 1950, the political status of India was that of a
a) Sovereign Republic
b) Dominion in the British Commonwealth of Nations
(c) Sovereign Republic and a member of the Commonwealth
d) Sovereign State

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264. The US President is elected for a period of
a) four years  b) five years
 c) six years  d) three years

265*. The monthly salary of a State Governor is Rs
a) 110000  b) 120000  c) 100000  d) 90000

266*. Administrators of Union Territories are responsible to the
a) Union Home Minister  b) Lok Sabha
 c) President  d) Union Parliament

267. When both the offices of the Speaker and Deputy Speaker are
vacant, the duties of the Speaker shall be performed by a member
of the Lok Sabha appointed by the
a) Prime Minister  b) President
 c) Chairman of the Rajya Sabha  d) Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha

268*. The salaries and allowances of members of Parliament will be
determined by the
a) President  b) Speaker of the Lok Sabha
 c) Parliament  d) Chairman of the Rajya Sabha

269. Business in Parliament can be transacted
a) Only in Hindi  b) Only in English
 c) In Hindi or in English  d) In any regional language

270. Article 14 prevents discriminatory practices by
a) the State  b) individuals  c) both  d) Neither

271. Disputes arising out of the election of the Vice-President shall
be decided by the
a) President  b) Election Commission
 c) Supreme Court  d) Speaker of the Lok Sabha

272. If the Lok Sabha is not in session, expenditure from the
Consolidated Fund of the State may be authorised by the
a) Prime Minister  b) Finance Minister
 c) President  d) Comptroller and Auditor-General of India

273*. The First National Emergency declared in October 1962 lasted
t i l l
a) 1965  b) 1966  c) 1967  d) 1968

274*. Until the year _____, a no-confidence motion was never moved
in the Lok Sabha.
a) 1962  b) 1964  c) 1965  d) 1963

275. Which State is covered by Article 370 of the Constitution?
a) Arunachal Pradesh  b) Mizoram
 c) Jammu and Kashmir  d) Haryana

276. The members of the Rajya Sabha are elected for
a) four years  b) six years
 c) five years  d) three years
277. The maximum membership of the Rajya Sabha is limited to
a) 240 b) 245 c) 250 d) 260

278*. The number of representatives from Nagaland to the Rajya
Sabha
i s
a) 1 b) 2 c) 3 d) 4

279*. Which state enjoys the distinction of being the first linguistic
State of India?
a) Haryana b) Gujarat
c) Andhra d) Tamil Nadu

280. Who enjoys the right to impose reasonable restrictions on the
Fundamental Rights of citizens?
a) The President b) Union Parliament
c) The Prime Minister d) The Supreme Court

281. Which one of the following writs is considered a bulwark of
individual freedom?
a) Certiorari b) Quo Warranto
c) Habeas Corpus d) Mandamus

282. Who among the following is/are not appointed by the
President?
a) Attorney General for India
b) Judges of the Supreme Court
c) Judges of High Courts
d) Advocate General

283*. There are ______ High Courts in India, out of which Guwahati
High Court has territorial jurisdiction over ______ States.
a) 21, 7 b) 18, 7 c) 25, 7 d) 20, 5

284*. The Speaker can ask a member of the House to stop spaking
and
let another member speak. This is known as
a) Decorum b) Crossing the floor
c) Inerpreting d) Yielding the Floor

285*. State Legislatures have _____ role in the election of the Vice-
President of India.
a) a specific b) no
c) an indirect d) A conclusive

286. The casting vote on any issue is given to the Speaker only
a) to throw his weight with the ruling party
b) to solve a deadlock arising in the House
c) during a national emergency
d) during a financial emergency

287. State Governors are responsible for their actions to the
a) Lok Sabha b) State Legislature
c) President d) Prime Minister
288. Fundamental Duties are
a) proclaimed during an emergency by the President
b) enshrined in the Constitution 42nd Amendment (1976)
c) not provided for in the Indian Constitution
d) provided for by an Act of Parliament
289*. The idea of incorporation of the ‘Concurrent List’ in the Indian Constitution has been borrowed from the Constitution of
a) Ireland b) Britain c) Australia d) Canada
290. In which case did the Supreme Court strike down certain provisions of the 42nd Amendment and restored primacy of fundamental rights over the Directive Principles?
a) AK Gopalan Case b) Golaknath Case
c) Kesavananda Bharati Case d) Minerva Mills Case
291*. The Speaker of the Lok Sabha can be removed from office before the expiry of his term by the
a) President, on the recommendation of the UPSC
b) President, on the recommendation of the Supreme Court
c) Chairman of the Rajya Sabha
d) Lok Sabha, through a resolution passed by a majority of all the then members
292. Which among the following does not form part of the Preamble?
a) Sovereignty b) Socialism
c) Secularism d) Federalism
293. The Union Government has brought the land reform laws in the ______ Schedule of the Constitution.
a) 7th b) 8th c) 9th d) 10th
294. Which among the following has not been included in the list of languages under the 8th Schedule of the Constitution of India?
a) Sanskrit b) Sindhi c) Urdu d) English
295*. The first ever meeting of the Union Cabinet outside New Delhi was held in
a) Alwar b) Ajmer c) Jaipur d) Sariska
296*. The Punjab and Haryana High Court has territorial jurisdiction over the States of Punjab and Haryana and
a) Delhi b) Union Territory of Chandigarh
c) Himachal Pradesh d) Rajasthan
297. Which of the following houses is presided over by a nonmember?
a) Lok Sabha b) Rajya Sabha
c) Vidhan Sabha d) Vidhan Parishad
298. The members of the Vidhan Sabha in Indian States are
a) directly elected b) indirectly elected
c) appointed by the Governor d) nominated by the President

299. The functional head of the Government is the
a) Chief Justice of India b) President
c) Prime Minister d) Cabinet Secretary

300*. For the Union Territories which have no legislatures of their
own laws are enacted by the
a) President b) Union Law Ministry
c) Union Parliament d) Supreme Court of India

301. The first sitting of Union Parliament after the First General
Election held in 1951-52 was on
a) 13.5.1952 b) 26.1.1952
c) 1.1.1992 d) 1.7.1952

302. The first Prime Minister of Jammu and Kashmir was
a) Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah
b) Maharaja Sir Hari Singh
c) Yuvaraj Karan Singh
d) Dr Farooq Abdullah

303*. Appointment of District Judges in a State shall be made by
the
a) Governor of the State
b) Governor of the State in consultation with the High Court of the
State
c) State Public Service Commission
d) State Chief Secretary

304. Who among the following draws the maximum salary?
a) Chief Justice of Supreme Court
b) Chief Justice of a High Court
c) Prime Minister of India
d) President of India

305. Rajya Sabha is considered to be a permanent House because
a) its members never retire
b) the House is never dissolved
c) one-third of its members retire after every 2 years
d) one-fourth of its members retire after every 3 years

306. The minimum age to qualify for membership of the Rajya
Sabha
a) 21 years b) 25 years c) 30 years d) 35 years

307. According to Article 24, no child below the age of _____ years
shall be employed to work in any factory or mines.
a) 12 b) 13 c) 14 d) 15

308. State Assembly elections are conducted by the
a) Chief Secretary of the State concerned
309. A minister who is not a member of the State Legislative Assembly is required to secure the people’s verdict in his favour in a by-election within
a) two months b) three months
c) six months d) one year

310. How long can one under our Constitution remain a Prime Minister, even without being a member of either House of Parliament?
a) three months b) six months
c) nine months d) one year

311. By convention the Governor of a State generally belongs to
a) the same State b) some other State
c) the IAS Cadre d) the same zone

312. The financial powers enjoyed by the President of India are/is
a) He can authorise advance of moneys out of the Contingency Fund
b) He can recommend introduction of certain money bills in Parliament
c) He can appoint a Finance Commission to study and recommend distribution of tax resources between States
d) All the three above

313*. The Election Commission enjoys
a) a constitutional basis
b) a statutoty basis
c) an extra-constitutional basis
d) no constitutional or statutory basis

314. The Vice-President is a member of
a) the Rajya Sabha b) the Lok Sabha
c) neither House d) Both

315. The authority to dissolve a State Legislative Assembly is vested in the
a) Chief Minister of the State b) Speaker of the State Assembly
c) President of India d) Governor of the State

316. Which among the following countries has a Presidential form of Government?
a) India b) United Kingdom
c) The USA d) Switzerland

317*. A hopeless tribal woman of Assam sends a telegram to the Supreme Court that the police have confined her to unlawful custody. Which of the following writs shall be issuable by the
Supreme Court to provide a suitable remedy to her?
  a) Certiorari  b) Habeas Corpus  
c) Quo Warranto  d) Mandamus

318*. The term of office of the Chief Election Commissioner is ___________ years.
  a) four  b) five  c) six  d) three

319. In a Constitutional Monarchy the real power is enjoyed by the
  a) King  b) Council of Ministers  
c) Majority Party  d) Electorate

320. The concept of Constitution first originated in
  a) Britain  b) Japan  
c) the USA  d) Switzerland

321. The Parliamentary form of Government first evolved in
  a) Britain  b) Greece  
c) France  d) Switzerland

322. The Cabinet System of Government first evolved in
  a) Greece  b) Britain  c) Canada  d) USA

323. The Constitution of India describes India as a Union of States which means that the
  a) States have no right to secede from the federation  
b) States have a right to secede from the federation  
c) States have been given more powers  
d) Centre cannot alter the independent existence of the States

324. The President of India has the power to take over the administration of a State if its Government cannot be carried on, according to the provisions of
  a) Article 320  b) Article 350  
c) Article 356  d) Article 365

325. Of the two Houses of the Union Parliament
  a) Lok Sabha is more powerful  
b) Rajya Sabha is more powerful  
c) Both are equally powerful  
d) Cannot be said

326. The fundamental right which permits Indian citizens free discussion and exchange of views including the freedom of the Press is the right to
  a) form associations and unions  
b) assemble peacefully and without arms  
c) freedom of speech and expression  
d) worship

327. The Constitution of India describes India as a
  a) Federation of Independent States  
b) Union of States  
c) Quasi-Federation  
d) Dominion of Free States
328. The first woman to become the Speaker of a State Assembly in India was
a) Vijayalakshami Pandit b) Shanno Devi
  c) Sucheta Kripalani d) Raj Kumari Amrit Kaur
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329. The salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court are drawn from
a) Home Ministry Grants b) Consolidated Fund of India
  c) Parliamentary Grants d) Contingency Fund of India

330. Which among the following subjects is contained in the Concurrent List?
a) Education b) Fisheries c) Agriculture d) Police

331. In the division of the power under the Constitution who has been given more powers?
a) The Centre b) The States
c) Both the States and the Centre enjoy equal powers d) Cannot be determined

332. The theory of ‘basic structure’ of the Constitution was propounded by the Supreme Court in
a) Golaknath Case b) Kesavananda Bharati Case
c) Gopalan vs State of Madras d) Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Case

333. In which part of the Constitution is the State enjoined to establish Panchayati Raj institutions?
a) Directive Principles b) Fundamental Rights
c) Preamble d) Seventh Schedule

334*. Which one of the following is charged to the Consolidated Fund of India and can be spent without authorisation by Parliament?
a) Debt charges for which the Government of India is liable
b) Salaries, allwoances and pensions of the Judges of the Supreme Court
c) Salary and allowances of the President
d) All the above

335. According to the Supreme Court, the goal of Indian Socialism is a ‘blend of _____ and _____ leaning heavily towards Gandhian Socialism.
a) Marxism and Leninsism b) Leninism and Gandhism
c) Marxism and Gandhism d) Nehruism and Gandhism

336*. The Quorum of a Legislative Council is
a) 25
b) one tenth of its membership or ten whichever is greater
c) one fourth of its membership
d) one fourth of its membership or ten
337. The maximum permitted strength of any one State in the Rajya Sabha is
a) 32  b) 35  c) 39  d) 48

338. To whom among the following groups is the Right against Exploitation guaranteed by the Indian Constitution?
a) Children  b) Dalits  c) Tribals  d) Women

339. The procedure for resolving a disagreement between the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha is
a) A joint session of the two houses on a directive from the President
b) Dissolution of the Lok Sabha
c) Setting up of a Joint Select Committee
d) Setting up of an Adjudication Committee

340. Which among the following countries has a Unitary System of Government?
a) USA  b) Pakistan  c) Switzerland  d) United Kingdom

341. A Constitution is said to be flexible if
a) it can be amended by ordinary law and procedure
b) it can be amended by a difficult process
c) it can be amended by a court of law
d) there is no amendment procedure

342. The Panchayati Raj institutions depend for funds mainly on
a) local taxes  b) government finances
c) property taxes  d) special taxes

343. The Eighth Schedule of the Constitution enumerates the
a) Fundamental Rights  b) Official Languages of India
c) Laws placed beyond the jurisdiction of courts  d) Fundamental Duties

344. Which day of the year is observed as the Commonwealth Day?
a) January 1  b) May 24
c) June 2  d) October 21

345. The first Independence Day (August 15, 1947) fell on a
a) Wednesday  b) Thursday  c) Friday  d) Saturday

346. The expression ‘Justice’ in the Preamble to the Indian Constitution is used
a) to indicate economic and political justice
b) to indicate social, economic and political justice
c) to indicate equality of status and opportunity
d) in the sense of absolute justice

347. In the Republic of India
a) the President is supreme as he is the Head of the State, the Supreme Commmader of the Armed Forces and all the Executive Power is vested in him

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b) Parliament is supreme as it can even amend the Constitution
c) the Supreme Court is supreme as it has the ultimate say in interpreting what the Constitution is
d) the Constitution is supreme as it controls all the three wings, viz the executive, the legislature and the judiciary

348. A person accused of an offence wants to engage a counsel of his choice for his defence. According to the provisions of the Indian Constitution
a) he is not entitled as of right to engage a counsel of his choice
b) he can engage only a counsel approved by the court
c) he has a Constitutional right to engage a counsel of his choice
d) he can engage his own counsel but his counsel must be approved by the court

349. A joint sitting of the two Houses of Parliament is held
a) When a bill passed by one House is rejected by the other
b) when there is some disagreement over any provision of or amendment to a bill
c) When a period of six months elapses from the date of receipt of a bill passed by one House without it being passed by the other
d) Under all the three circumstances stated above

350. A joint sitting of both the Houses of Parliament is summoned by the
a) President b) Vice-President
c) Speaker d) Law Minister

351. A joint sitting of both the Houses of Parliament is presided over by the
a) President
b) Chairman of the Rajya Sabha
c) Speaker
d) Vice-Chairman of the Rajya Sabha

352*. _______ is the official language of Nagaland.
a) Ao b) Sema c) English d) Angami

353*. Nagaland is bounded on the east by
a) Bangladesh b) Myanmar c) China d) Tibet

354*. Nagaland was made a separate State by taking out the ______ out of the State of Assam.
a) Naga Hills b) Tuensang Area
c) Both (a) and (b) d) Neither of the two

355*. A High Court for a Union Territory may be constituted by
a) President b) Union Parliament
c) Supreme Court of India d) Union Law Ministry

356. In the discharge of his functions the Attorney General is assisted by
a) a Solicitor General  
b) a Solicitor General and an Additional Solicitor General  
c) a Solicitor General and two Additional Solicitors General  
d) None

357*. The Rajasthan High Court is located at  
a) Pilani  
b) Jaipur  
c) Jodhpur  
d) Udaipur

358*. Who among the following former Presidents of India was Trade Union Leader?  
a) Dr S Radhakrishnan  
b) VV Giri  
c) Dr Zakir Husain  
d) FA Ahmed

359*. The _______ has the final power to maintain order within the House of the People.  
a) Marshal of the House  
b) Prime Minister  
c) Speaker  
d) Chief of the Security Staff

360. The right to prorogue the two Houses of Parliament rests with the  
a) President  
b) Prime Minister  
c) Union Council of Ministers  
d) Minister for Parliamentary Affairs

361. In a federal system of government powers are divided between the Centre and the States by  
a) the Constitution  
b) a mutual agreement between the Centre and the States  
c) Parliament  
d) Supreme Court

362*. Who among the following can attend meetings of the Union Cabinet?  
a) Cabinet Ministers  
b) Ministers of State  
c) Deputy Ministers  
d) President

363*. The rank of the different Ministers in the Union Council of Ministers is determined by the  
a) President  
b) Prime Minister  
c) Cabinet Secretary  
d) Speaker of the Lok Sabha

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364*. The Vice-President of India is eligible for re-election by a  
a) Constitutional provision  
b) Convention  
c) Consensus  
d) Supreme Court Judgement

365. The power to extend and/or restrict the jurisdiction of a High Court rests with the  
a) Union Parliament  
b) Supreme Court of India  
c) President  
d) State legislature/s concerned

366*. A retired judge of the Supreme Court of India can resume practice in the
a) Supreme Court  
b) High Court of his choice  
c) District Courts  
d) No Court in the territory of the Union

367*. The Planning Commission is a/an  
a) autonomous corporation  
b) department of the Government of India  
c) advisory body  
d) executive body

368. The first citizen of India is the  
a) Prime Minister of India b) President of India  
c) Chief of the Army Staff d) Chief Justice of India

369*. June 25, 1975 was significant date in the history of the nation because  
a) Emergency was declared on this date  
b) It was the date of death of Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru  
c) The Indian Rupee was devalued on that day  
d) The famous Tashkent agreement was signed on that day

370*. The Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee of Parliament is appointed by the  
a) Prime Minister b) Speaker of the Lok Sabha  
c) President d) Union Finance Minister

371*. The Sarkaria Commission has laid down certain guidelines for appointment of Governors. Find the ‘odd man’ out.  
a) The appointee should be eminent in some walk of life  
b) He should have travelled extensively in and out of India  
c) He should not be too closely connected with the politics of the State where he is to be posted  
d) A politician from the ruling party at the Centre should not be appointed to a State run by some other party

372*. The Legislature of the USA is known as the  
a) Commons b) Congress c) Parliament d) Senate

373*. The original Constitution provided for _____ Judges besides the Chief Justice for the Supreme Court of India.  
a) 6 b) 7 c) 8 d) 9

374. The type of Government adopted in the Indian Constitution is  
a) Aristocracy b) Oligarchy  
c) Parliamentary d) Presidential

375*. Fundamental Duties are duties of  
a) the Government towards society  
b) the State towards citizens  
c) citizens towards society and fellow citizens  
d) citizens and the State
376*. The President of India
a) cannot be removed from his office after his election
b) can be removed from his office by a resolution of the Union Council of Ministers
c) can be removed from office only by a special procedure
d) can be removed from office through a motion of no-confidence passed by the Lok Sabha

377*. The seven Union Territories occupy roughly _____ per cent of the total area of the country.
a) 12 b) 0.33 c) 6 d) 3

378. The net proceeds of taxes are distributed between the Centre and the States on the recommendations of the
a) Finance Commission b) CAG
c) Union Finance Ministry d) Planning Commission

379*. The pledge for the independence of the country was taken all over India for the first time on
a) January 26, 1927 b) January 26, 1930
c) November 26, 1920 d) August 15, 1930

380. The Cabinet is jointly responsible to the lower chamber of Parliament in the United Kingdom. The name of the lower chamber is
a) House of Representatives b) House of Commons
c) National Assembly d) The Senate

381. The modern State is a/an
a) police state b) welfare state
c) laissez faire state d) aristocratic state

382. Under the Cabinet Government the right to reshuffle the cabinet rests with the
a) Head of the State b) Prime Minister
c) Speaker d) Cabinet sub-Committee

383*. Who administers the oath of office to the Vice-President of India
a) Chief Justice of India b) President of India
c) Speaker of the Lok Sabha d) Attorney General for India

384*. A Presidential Ordinance remains in force for
a) three months b) two months
c) an indefinite period d) six months

385. Usually the head of the State dissolves the Parliament before its term expires, on the advice of the
a) Prime Minister b) Speaker of the Lok Sabha
c) Law Minister d) Parliamentary Affairs Minister

386. In which one of the following countries the Supreme Court
cannot declare a law passed by the Federal Legislature as unconstitutional, even if it violates the country’s Constitution?  
a) Cananda b) USA c) India d) Nigeria  

387. In which one of the following countries, the members of the Upper House of Federal Legislature are nominated for life?  
a) USA b) Canada c) Negeria d) Australia  

388*. Article 32 makes/gives the Supreme Court of India  
a) the protector and guarantor of Fundamental Rights  
b) an advisory role in respect of Constitutional matters  
c) original jurisdiction in respect of disputes between the Union and the State  
d) appellate jurisdiction  

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389. Equal pay for equal work for both men and women has been laid down in the Indian Constitution as one of the  
a) Fundamental Rights  
b) Directive Principles of State Policy  
c) Fundamental Duties  
d) Guidelines in the Preamble  

390. Under the Indian Constitution right to freedom of speech and expression is denied to  
a) the civil servants  
b) judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts  
c) members of the armed forces  
d) All the above categories  

391*. Fundamental Duties were incorporated in the Indian Constitution in the year  
a) 1975 b) 1976  
c) 1977 d) 1979  

392. The Fundamental Rights can be suspended  
a) if Parliament passes a law by a two-thirds majority  
b) if the Supreme Court decrees it  
c) if the President orders it at the time of a National Emergency  
d) Under no circumstances  

393. Who among the following decides the nature of a bill  
a) Attorney General for India  
b) Prime Minister  
c) Minister for Parliamentary Affairs  
d) Speaker of the Lok Sabha  

394. Under the Constitution the ‘Residuary Powers’ belong to the  
a) President of India  
b) Supreme Court of India  
c) Union Government  
d) State Governments
395. The President of India has immunity from
a) civil proceedings during his term of office
b) criminal proceedings during his life time after retirement
c) criminal proceedings during his term of office
d) all processes, civil or criminal, throughout his incumbency as
President and thereafter

396. The executive of a State Government comprises the
a) President, the Governor and the Chief Minister
b) Governor and the Chief Minister
c) Governor and the Council of Ministers
d) Chief Minister and his Council of Ministers

397. The lower age limit for election as President of India is
a) thirty b) thirty-five
c) forty d) fifty

398*. Can a citizen approach a court for the enforcement of a
Directive Principle?
a) Yes
b) No
c) Yes, on the fulfilment of certain conditions
d) The Government can move the courts but the citizen cannot

400*. The Fundamental Rights as containd in our Constitution are
grouped under ____ categories.
a) 5 b) 6 c) 7 c) 10

401*. The concept of nomination of members to the Rajya Sabha by the
President has been borrowed from the Constitution of
a) USA b) United Kingdom
c) Ireland d) Australia

402. The right to decide on the Fundamental Rights that are not
available to members of the armed forces rests with the
a) President b) Parliament
c) Defence Ministry d) Defence Minister

403. Before assuming his office the President has to take an oath in
the presence of the Chief Justice of India or in his absence the
a) Vice-President of India  
b) Seniormost Judge of the Supreme Court  
c) Home Secretary  
d) Prime Minister  

404. The position of the Vice-President of India is analogous to the position of the Vice-President of  
a) Myanmar b) Philippines  
c) USA d) Switzerland  

405. A person is entitled to Indian Citizenship, if he is/ if he fulfils  
a) domiciled in India  
b) born in India  
c) a refugee who has migrated to India from Pakistan  
d) All the above conditions  

406. The Fundamental Rights have the sanction of  
a) the Supreme Court  
b) the Constitution  
c) Majority opinion of the States  
d) the Union Parliament  

407. The Directive Principles of State Policy are non-justiciable which means that  
a) they are sacrosanct  
b) in case they are violated, the matter cannot be taken to courts  
c) courts are debarred from consideration of these Principles  
d) the law of the land does not recognise their existence  

408. Universal Adult Franchise means the right to vote granted to all  
a) University graduates b) Adult citizen  
c) Men in the village d) Tax-paying citizen  

409. 'Franchise' means the  
a) right to vote  
b) right to vote granted to men only  
c) vote  
d) right to vote granted to women only  

410*. The Returning Officers for the State Assembly Elections are appointed by the  
a) President b) Governor  
c) Election Commission d) Chief Electoral Officer  

411. In a Parliamentary form of Government the  
a) Legislature is responsible to the Judiciary  
b) Legislature is responsible to the Executive  
c) Executive is responsible to the Legislature  
d) Judiciary is responsible to the Legislature
412. The British Parliament passed the Indian Independence Act, based on the Mount-batten Plan, on
a) March 24, 1947 b) August 14, 1947
c) February 20, 1947 d) July 18, 1947

413*. Reserved seats exist in a State Assembly for
a) minorities
b) backward classes
c) women
d) Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

414. The Indian States have been reorganised on the basis of
a) economic conditions b) language of the people
c) administrative convenience d) religion

415. Who among the following articulated his demand in 1938, for a Constituent Assembly on the basis of adult franchise?
a) C Rajagopalachari b) Purushottam Das Tandon
c) Jawaharlal Nehru d) JB Kripalani

416*. The gestation period of the Indian Constitution was
a) 3 years 3 months 3 days b) 2 years 11 months 18 days
c) 1 year 11 months 28 days d) Exactly 3 years

417. Article ____ is an in-built instrument in the Constitution for its amendment.
a) 365 b) 366 c) 360 d) 368

418. Promotion of international peace and security is dealt with in Article ____ of the Constitution.
a) 48 b) 49 c) 50 d) 51

419. The USA has a ____ form of Government.
a) Dictatorial b) Monarchical
c) Presidential d) Parliamentary

420. The House of Lords is the upper chamber of Parliament in
a) the USA b) the United Kingdom
c) Canada d) Japan

421*. The Chief Election Commissioner and members of the Election Commission can be removed from office by the
a) Prime Minister
b) President
c) Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of India
d) Same procedure as laid down for removal of Judges of the Supreme Court

422*. The term ‘Equal Protection of Law’ in the Indian Constitution is borrowed from the Constitution of the
a) USA b) Japan
c) United Kingdom d) Australia
423. Who appoints Secretary General of the Lok Sabha?
a) Deputy Speaker b) Speaker
c) President d) Leader of Ruling Party

424*. The Speaker of the Lok Sabha can
a) adjourn the House b) dissolve the House
c) summon the House d) prorogue the House

425. Which among the following qualifications is not essential for a person to become the Vice-President of India?
a) He must be a graduate b) He must be an Indian Citizen
c) He must be over 35 years of age d) He must be qualified to be a member of the Rajya Sabha

426*. Impeachment of President is a
a) quasi-judicial procedure b) judicial procedure
c) parliamentary procedure d) military procedure

427. Impeachment of President is conducted in the
a) Supreme Court of India b) Parliament
c) Rashtrapati Bhavan d) Delhi High Court

428*. Who among the following has the power to adjourn the Council of States?
a) President of India b) Prime Minister of India
c) Chairman of the Council of States d) Union Minister for Parliamentary Affairs

429*. The right to initiate amendments of the Constitution rests with the
a) State Legislatures b) Union Parliament
c) Both (a) and (b) above d) Committee of Constitutional experts known as the “National Convention”

430. A Governor is liable to be transferred from one State to another
a) True b) False
c) True, during a National Emergency d) True, during a Financial Emergency

431*. All proceedings in the Supreme Court and in every High Court will be in
a) Hindi b) English
c) Hindi and English d) Hindi or English

432*. The first Backward Classes Commission was headed by
a) Raj Kumari Amrit Kaur b) Jogendra Nath Mandal
c) Kakasaheb Kalelkar d) M H Beg

433. The State of Israel came into being in
434. Besides Punjab, which other State has been under President’s rule nine times after its formation?
   a) Kerala b) Tamil Nadu c) Bihar d) Rajasthan

435. The President can remove a Judge of the Supreme Court or the Chief Election Commissioner
   a) on his own
   b) only on the advice of Parliament

436*. Who among the following can remove a Chief Minister from his office?
   a) State Legislative Assembly b) Governor
c) President d) Supreme Court of India

437. To ensure their impartiality, a retired Chief Justice of India or other Judges of the Supreme Court are debarred from practising in any
   a) court other than the apex court
   b) court in India
   c) court other than State High Courts
   d) criminal court

438. A State Governor has
   a) diplomatic powers
   b) military powers
   c) emergency powers
d) No diplomatic or military or emergency powers

439*. The Governor holds office for _____ years from the date of assumption of office.
   a) five b) four c) six d) three

440*. The Governor is the _____ of the Universities in the State.
   a) Chancellor b) Pro-Chancellor
c) Vice-Chancellor d) Chief Executive

441. The executive power of the State is vested in the
   a) Governor b) Chief Minister c) Neither d) Both

442. The authority to dissolve a State Legislative Assembly is vested in the
   a) Chief Minister of the State b) Speaker of the State Assembly
c) President of India d) Governor of the State

443. A State Governor enjoys
   a) No discretionary powers
   b) extensive discretionary powers
   c) discretionary powers in certain matters
d) discretionary powers during an Emergency
444. During the temporary absence of a Governor the _____ is appointed to officiate as Governor.
   a) Chief Secretary
   b) Speaker of the State Assembly
   c) Chairman of the State Legislative Council
   d) Chief Justice of the State High Court

445. The Chief Minister remains in power as along as he enjoys the confidence of the
   a) Prime Minister b) Governor
c) State Legislative Assembly d) People of the State

446. The legal adviser to a State Government is known as the
   a) Advocate General b) Attorney General
c) Solicitor General d) Public Prosecutor

447. The Third Schedule of the Constitution details
   a) Allocation of seats in the Rajya Sabha
   b) The list of languages
   c) Forms of oaths or affirmations
   d) The States and the Union Territories of India

448. The Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Police Service have been created by the
   a) Home Ministry b) Union Public Service Commission
c) Parliament d) Supreme Court of India

449*. The First Amendment made in 1951 added a new Schedule to the Constitution. It was the _____ Schedule.
   a) Seventh b) Eighth c) Ninth d) Tenth

450. The Central Provinces and Berar are now known as
   a) Uttar Pradesh b) Bihar
c) Madhya Pradesh d) Orissa

451. Grants-in-aid are provided to such states as are in need of assistance by the
   a) Union Parliament b) President
c) Finance Commission d) RBI

452*. The Speaker of Lok Sabha is elected by
   a) all the members of Parliament
   b) the people directly
   c) all the members of Lok Sabha
d) the members of the majority party in the Lok Sabha

453. The maximum strength of the Select Committee of the Lok Sabha is
   a) 10 members
   b) 5 members
c) 15 members
454. The foundations for the federal system in the Indian Constitution were laid in the
   a) Indian Councils Act of 1892
   b) Indian Councils Act of 1909
   c) Government of India Act, 1919
   d) Government of India Act, 1935

455. The Constitution of India provides for
   a) bi-cameral legislatures in all States
   b) unicameral legislatures in all States
   c) unicameral legislatures in some States and bi-cameral legislatures in other
   d) a Committee of Members of Parliament to decide the issue of bicameralism

456. Which of the following does not constitute a basic feature of the Indian Constitution?
   a) Federal Government
   b) Independence of Judiciary
   c) Presidential form of Government
   d) Parliamentary Government

457. By independence of judiciary is meant an organisation of judges
   a) acting in an independent manner
   b) not influenced by the party in power
   c) who are apolitical
   d) who enjoy security of tenure and cannot be removed except by a special procedure

458. Which among the following is not a function of the Supreme Court of India?
   a) it is the ultimate forum in law
   b) it enacts laws on major issues
   c) it advises the President on some important legal issue
   d) it decides in cases of conflict between the Union and State Governments

459. The Constitution of India makes a special reference to village panchayats in the part on
   a) Fundamental Rights
   b) Directive Principles of State Policy
   c) Union and its Territory
   d) Fundamental Duties

460. The most powerful Upper House among the following is the
   a) Rajya Sabha in India
   b) Senate in the USA
c) House of Lords in the United Kingdom
d) Council of States in Switzerland

461. The tenure of office of the Indian President
a) is fixed
b) can be changed by the wishes of the State Legislatures
c) can be changed by the political party in power at the Centre
d) can be changed at the option of the President

462. For a successful functioning of the Parliamentary system it is necessary to have
a) a strong opposition party
b) no opposition party
c) a multi party system
d) a no party system

463*. Who among the following was the first recognised Leader of the Opposition in the Indian Parliament?
a) Dr SP Mukherjee b) AK Gopalan
c) YB Chavan d) NG Ranga

464. Clause-by-clause discussion of a bill is done in the
a) first reading b) second reading
c) committee stage d) third reading

465. On which among the following subjects the Union Parliament is not competent to make laws for Jammu and Kashmir?
a) Defence b) Finance
c) Foreign Affairs d) Communications

466. Union Parliament is competent to pass bills on subjects mentioned in the State List if members of the
a) concerned State Assemblies adopt a resolution to this effect
b) Lok Sabha adopt a resolution to this effect by a two-thirds majority
c) Rajya Sabha adopt a resolution to this effect by a three-fourths majority
d) Lok Sabha adopt a resolution by a simple majority to this effect

467*. Which among the following is not a function of the Prime Minister?
a) He presides over Cabinet meetings
b) He co-ordinates the policies of various ministries
c) He acts as the link between the President and the Council of Ministers
d) He appoints administrators of Union Territories

468. The Governor of a State receives a Bill passed by the Legislative Assembly of the State for resettlement of citizens in that State affecting the general laws of citizenship of India. Which of the following courses would be the most appropriate for the
**Governor to take as an agent of the Centre?**

a) give assent to the bill  
b) refer the bill to the President  
c) keep the bill pending  
d) exercise his veto power over the bill

**469. International legal problems in the United Nations are settled by the**

a) General Assembly  
b) Security Council  
c) International Court of Justice  
d) Trusteeship Council

**470. Indian Independence Act, 1947 received the Royal assent on**

a) July 18, 1947 b) August 14, 1947  
c) January 1, 1947 d) August 1, 1947

**471. No taxes can be levied on expenditure incurred without the approval of the**

a) Parliament b) Union Council of Ministers  
c) President d) Prime Minister

**472. The Indian National Congress accepted the Cabinet Mission’s proposal for**

a) a Constitution-making body  
b) interim Government  
c) formation of a Union of India  
d) formation of Provincial Governments

**473. Among modern Constitutions two are flexible. They are those of**

a) United Kingdom and Switzerland  
b) USA and Japan  
c) United Kingdom and New Zealand  
d) India and United Kingdom

**474*. The First Indian to become the Comptroller and Auditor General of India was**

a) CD Deshmukh b) A Bakshi  
c) CV Narahari Rao d) Dr John Matthai

**475. Article 19 of the Constitution gives Indian citizens the freedom to reside and settle in any part of India. This freedom is subject to various restrictions in the State of**

a) Assam b) Himachal Pradesh  
c) Jammu and Kashmir d) Goa

**476. Burma (now Myanmar) was separated from India in**

a) 1919 b) 1929 c) 1935 d) 1947

**477. The Capital of India was shifted from Calcutta to Delhi in**

a) 1908 b) 1909 c) 1910 d) 1911

**478*. The Rajya Sabha was first constituted on**

a) 3.4.1952 b) 13.5.1952 c) 1.1.1953 d) 2.4.1954
479*. Under the original Constitution the States were classified into ______ categories.
   a) two b) three c) four d) five

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480*. The late Mrs Vijayalakshami Pandit was the first
   a) Indian to become President of the UN General Assembly
   b) Woman Cabinet Minister of a State in free India
   c) Woman Ambassador of free India to a foreign country
   d) To adorn all the three above assignments

481. Union Parliament is
   a) the supreme law-making body in India
   b) the house of the representative of the people
   c) the forum where democracy is seen in action
   d) All the three above

482. There is no age limit for appointment as Attorney General for India
   a) True b) False
   c) Partly true d) True, during an emergency

483. Which among the following statements about State Governors is true?
   a) They are elected by members of Parliament
   b) They are elected by members of the State Legislatures
   c) They are nominated by the Chief Ministers of States
   d) They are instruments of control of the Centre over the States

484*. During the period of emergency the six freedoms guaranteed by Article ______ are automatically suspended.
   a) 19 b) 18 c) 20 d) 17

485. The Indian Independence Act, 1947 and the Government of India Act 1935 with all amendments were repealed by Article ______ of the Constitution.
   a) 393 b) 394 c) 395 d) 390

486. In the USA there is/are ______ official language/s
   a) One b) Two c) Three d) Four

487. Normally, no person can be held under preventive detention for more than ______ months.
   a) two b) three c) six d) twelve

488*. The term ‘equality before the law’ has been borrowed from
   a) Great Britain b) Government of India Act, 1935
   c) USA d) Ireland

489. The first Chairman of the Rajya Sabha was
   a) Dr Zakir Husain b) Dr S Radhakrishnan
   c) VV Giri d) N Sanjeeva Reddy

490. The fundamental right which was subjected to several
amendments is the right
a) to freedom b) to equality
c) to property d) against exploitation

491. The Uttar Pradesh Government has accorded the second official language status to _____ in the State.
a) English b) Sanskrit c) Maithili d) Urdu

492. Elections to elect _____ are not controlled by the Election Commission.
a) Members of Parliament b) Members of State Legislature
c) President of India d) Members of Local Bodies

493. The Special Officer for Linguistic Minorities (Art 350 B) is appointed by the
a) Home Minister b) President
c) Prime Minister d) Law Minister

494. The Chief Justice and other judges of the Supreme Court of India hold office until they attain the age of
a) 58 years b) 60 years
c) 65 years d) 70 years

495. ‘In this country the sovereign reigns but does not govern’. These were the words of
a) Clement Attlee b) Winston Churchill
c) Anthony Eden d) Harold Mcmillan

496. After the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) has ceased to hold office he will not be eligible for further office under the Government of
a) any State b) India or Government of any State
c) India d) any Union Territory

497. Before 15th August, 1947 India was not a State because it had/ was
a) no sovereignty b) no elected government
c) no Constitution
d) economically backward and financially poor

498*. The Preamble of the Constitution was amended for the first time by the
a) 24th amendment b) 38th amendment
c) 42nd amendment d) 44th amendment

499. The provisions relating to the suspension of fundamental rights by the President during emergencies were borrowed from the
a) Constitution of Canada b) Constitution of Britain
c) Constitution of USA d) Weimar Constitution of Germany
500*. According to the constitution of India, the term ‘District Judge’ shall not include
a) Tribunal Judge
b) Chief Justice of a small Cause Court
c) Chief Presidency Magistrate
d) Sessions Judge

501. The British Panel that visited India to study the Partition Plan (of India and Pakistan) was headed by
a) Radcliffe b) Cripps
c) Mountbatten d) Simmon

502. Untouchability is an offence
a) according to the Constitution and is punishable in accordance with law
b) on humanitarian grounds, but is not punishable under any law
c) only according to Mahatma Gandhi
d) only according to Mahatma Gandhi and Acharya Vinoba Bhave

503. Union Parliament can make laws in respect of subjects mentioned in the State List
a) when the State Assembly is not in session
b) during an Emergency under President’s rule
c) on a specific request from the Governor
d) when the Chief Minister concurs

504*. The control of Government expenditure is entirely vested in
a) Finance Minister b) President
c) Union Parliament d) Prime Minister

505. The US Constitution is rigid because
a) its interpretation by the Supreme Court has made it difficult for the Congress to amend it
b) a special procedure distinct from the ordinary legislative procedure is required to amend it
c) the Constitution has not given the Congress the power to amend it
d) the States have the power to amend it

506. In a Presidential type of Government the ministers are answerable only to the
a) Legislature b) Judiciary
c) President d) Vice-President

507. Which one of the following statements is not correct with regard to the Directive Principles of State Policy incorporated in the Constitution of India?
a) It is the duty of the State to apply these principles while making laws
b) They are enforceable by the High Courts and Supreme Court of India
c) In case of conflict between these principles and the Fundamental Rights the latter will prevail
d) The attempt to confer primacy upon the Principles as against the Fundamental Rights has been foiled by the Supreme Court of India in the Minerva Mills Case

508. The right to dissolve the Rajya Sabha rests with the
a) Prime Minister 
b) President 
c) Supreme Court of India 
d) None of them

509*. The Estimates Committee consists of
a) 30 members from Lok Sabha 
b) 30 members from Rajya Sabha 
c) 30 members from both the Sabhas 
d) 20 members from Lok Sabha

510. In the election of the President of India the Constitution has attempted to
a) maintain parity between the Union and the States 
b) afford more weightage to the Union 
c) afford more weightage to the States 
d) afford more weightage to the Union Territories

511. The President has so far declared financial emergency
a) once b) twice c) thrice d) never

512*. A new State can be created by a/an
a) Act of Parliament 
b) Amendment to the Constitution of India under Article 368 
c) Resolution passed by both the Houses of Union Parliament 
d) Ordinance issued by the President of India

513*. Which among the following can be introduced in the Union Parliament without the previous sanction of the Union President?
a) A Bill to alter the name of a State 
b) A Money Bill 
c) A Bill which would involve expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India 
d) A Bill that seeks to amend the Constitution of India in terms of Article 368

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514. Who among the following has the right to address both the Houses of Parliament?
a) Chief Justice of India 
b) Comptroller and Auditor General of India 
c) Attorney General for India 
d) Governor of the Reserve Bank of India
515. To abide by the Constitution and respect its ideals and institutions the National Flag and the National Anthem is a/an
a) Fundamental Right
b) Fundamental Duty
c) Ordinary Right
d) Directive Principles of State Policy
516. All proceedings of the Supreme Court shall be in the
a) Hindi Language
b) Urdu Language
c) English Language
d) Regional Language of the State concerned
517. The Vice-President, in the event of receiving the resignation of the President, shall forthwith communicate this to the
a) Prime Minister of India
b) Chief Justice of India
c) Speaker of the House of the People
d) Attorney General for India
518. In the name Mizoram, the land of the Mizos, the term ‘Mizo’ means a
a) highlander  b) rebel
c) patriot  d) skilled archer
519. The Fundamental Rights of the Indian Constitution afford to every citizen protection from
a) danger to the country
b) exploitation by the trading community
c) summary or arbitrary rule of the State against him
d) indignity
520. The first Home Minister and Deputy Prime Minister of free India was
a) GB Pant
b) Morarji Desai
c) Sardar Vallab Bhai Patel
d) NG Ayyangar
521. Certain Articles of the Indian Constitution can be amended by a simple majority in Parliament like an ordinary law. Which one of the following cannot be amended by this method?
   a) Articles dealing with the creation of new States
   b) Provisions dealing with the quorum in Parliament
   c) Articles dealing with the official languages of the Union and the States
   d) Doubts and disputes relating to the election of President or Vice President
522. The Central Audit Machinery is headed by the
a) Union Finance Minister
b) Union Finance Secretary
523. Dual Citizenship is an important feature in which form of Government?
a) Parliamentary  b) Federal  
c) Unitary  d) Authoritarian

524. The Prime Minister in a Parliamentary executive
a) enjoys no independent power of his own  
b) can act as a dictator by himself  
c) acts as a link between the Council of Ministers and the President  
d) does not lead the party in power in an Emergency

525. The Chief Minister retains his post as long as he enjoys the confidence of the
a) Prime Minister  b) Governor  
c) State Legislative Assembly  d) People of the State

526. Can the Prime Minister induct into his Cabinet one who is not a member of Parliament?
a) Yes  
b) No  
c) Yes during an Emergency  
d) Yes if so advised by the President

527. If Parliament appoints a Committee for a specific purpose, it is known as
a) Ad hoc Committee  b) Joint Committee  
c) Permanent Committee  d) Standing Committee

528. If a Cabinet Minister disagrees with the Prime Minister the latter can
a) stop payment of salary to the Minister  
b) get the Minister removed by Parliament  
c) ask the Minister to resign his minister-ship  
d) ask the Minister to resign from Parliament

529. The Swatantra Party was formed by
a) Morarji Desai  b) Piloo Mody  
c) Minoo Masani  d) C Rajagopalachari

530*. There is _____ party system in the USA.
a) one  b) two  c) three  d) multi

531. The Constitutional duty to make recommendations with regard to the distribution of financial resources between the Union and the States is vested with the
a) Reserve Bank of India  
b) Planning Commission  
c) Finance Commission  
d) Inter-State Council

532. The Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 is concerned with the
a) abolition of titles  
b) abolition of untouchability  
c) formulation of Uniform Civil Code  
d) nationalisation of important undertakings

533. In the original Constitution there were _____ States placed under three categories, in Parts A,B and C of the First Schedule.
a) 25 b) 26 c) 27 d) 28

534. Which among the following countries does not possess a Constitution in the formal sense of the term?
a) United Kingdom b) USA c) Canada d) Switzerland

535. Constitutions are classified as rigid and flexible on the basis of
a) their length and volume  
b) the procedure for amendment  
c) their written (or unwritten) character  
d) the manner of their enactment

536. Under the Presidential system of government the advice of the cabinet is
a) never sought  
b) binding on the head of the State  
c) not binding on the head of the State  
d) binding, if the advice is tendered unanimously in the form of a Cabinet resolution

537. Under the unitary system of government the ultimate authority rests with
a) the administrative units  
b) the Constitution  
c) the Central Government  
d) both the Central Government and the administrative units

538. Scope for ‘judicial review’ is not available under the unitary system because
a) all powers are concentrated in the Central Government  
b) there is no judiciary under this system  
c) the powers are well defined leaving no scope for dispute  
d) the judiciary has been stripped of all powers

539. The founders of the Indian National Congress were
a) AO Hume, Gokhale, Gandhiji  
b) AO Hume, Wedderburn, Dadabhai Naoroji  
c) AO Hume, Ansari, C Rajagopalachari  
d) Tilak, AO Hume, WC Banerjee

540. Justice means that
a) there cannot be any discrimination whatever
b) there can be discrimination on just grounds  
c) discrimination can be made in accordance with majority view  
d) discrimination can be made according to the wishes to the King/President  

541. Democracy is a system of government in which the final power rests with the  
a) politicians b) civil servants c) people d) army  

542. The Parliament of Japan is called the  
a) Congress b) Presidium c) Majlis d) Diet  

543. In making laws Parliament has come to accept the leadership of  
a) Prime Minister b) Law Minister  
c) President d) Attorney General  

544. Citizenship by the _____ is not a condition for becoming a citizen of India.  
a) acquiring property b) birth  
c) descent d) naturalisation  

545. The Lok Sabha Secretariat comes under the direct supervision of the  
a) President of India b) Minister for Parliamentary Affairs  
c) Speaker of the Lok Sabha d) Ministry of Home Affairs  

546. Dr Ambedkar had said that Article _____ should normally remain  
a ‘dead letter’ and would be used only in the ‘last resort’.  
a) 356 b) 355 c) 352 d) 365  

547. In the Indian Penal Code a crime is considered ‘cognizable’ when  
a) the crime is unintentional  
b) children below 16 are the criminals  
c) it is punishable by less than 3 years of imprisonment  
d) when a court can take notice of the crime without a formal complaint  

548. Joint meetings of two or more zonal councils can be held. Such meetings are presided over by the  
a) Prime Minister  
b) Union Home Minister  
c) Vice Chairman of the Planning Commission  
d) Vice Chairman of the National Development Council  

549. The first Chairman of the Planning Commission was  
a) TT Krishnamachari b) Jawaharlal Nehru  
c) Dr VKRV Rao d) Dr John Matthai  

550. The first country to include a set of Directive Principles in its Constitution was
551. The Janata Party was formed in 1977 by the merger of
a) Congress (O) and Jana Sangh
b) Bharatiya Lok Dal and Socialist Party
c) (a) and (b) above
d) Congress (O), Jana Sangh and BLD

552. In case of breakdown of Constitutional machinery in the State of Jammu and Kashmir _____ rule will be imposed in the State.
 a) President’s b) Governor’s
c) Army d) Sadar-i-Riyasat’s

553. Ambassadors and High Commissioners of foreign countries present their credentials to the
a) Prime Minister b) President
c) Foreign Minister d) Foreign Secretary

554*. Which one of the following is part of the electoral college for the election of the President of India but does not form part of the forum for his impeachment?
 a) Lok Sabha b) Rajya Sabha
c) State Legislative Council d) State Legislative Assemblies

555. The President of India is the _____ of the State.
 a) Real Head b) Titular Head
c) Constitutional Head d) Civilian Head

556. A few members of the Legislative Council are nominated by the
a) Chief Minister
b) Governor of the State
c) Chairman of the Council
d) Speaker of the State Assembly

557. The Supreme Court of India is vested with
a) Original Powers
b) Advisory Powers
c) Appellate Powers
d) Original, advisory and appellate powers

558. The English equivalents of Lok Sabha and Vidhan Parishad are
a) House of the People and Legislative Council
b) Upper House and Legislative Assembly
c) Council of States and Legislative Council
d) Upper House and Legislative Council

559. The Prime Minister is the leader of the
a) Majority Party in Parliament
b) Majority Party in the Lok Sabha
c) Majority Party in the Rajya Sabha
d) None of these
560*. The present membership of the Rajya Sabha is _____ of these ______ represent the States and Union Territories.
   a) 275, 225  b) 250, 235  c) 245, 233  d) 240, 225

561*. A Finance Bill is one which
   a) authorises expenditure on the Contingency Fund of India
   b) is introduced every year to give effect to the financial proposals of the Union Government for the succeeding financial year
   c) authorises expenditure out of the Consolidated Fund of India
   d) outlines the state of economy of the nation presented to Parliament by the Union Finance Minister on the eve of presentation of the annual Budget

562. Which among the following subjects is included in the Concurrent List?
   a) Agriculture  b) Education  c) Forests  d) Police

563. The main thrust of the Directive Principles of State Policy is
   a) creation of an egalitarian society
   b) achieving the goal of a ‘welfare state’
   c) ensuring national integration
   d) striking a balance between equality and liberty

564. Which among the following is a feature of the Indian Constitution?
   a) protection of minorities and backward classes
   b) Double Citizenship
   c) Unitary State
   d) Presidential form of government

565. Which one of the following is not a feature of the Indian Constitution?
   a) Federal Court of India  b) Parliamentary government
   c) Federal System  d) Independence of the judiciary

566. A plan for the division of India into two Independent States was presented in June, 1947 by
   a) the Muslim League  b) the Indian National Congress
   c) Lord Wavell  d) Lord Mountbatten

567. The Union Territory having five official languages is
   a) Chandigarh  b) Delhi
   c) Puducherry  d) Lakshadweep

568. Which among the following countries is known as the “Home of Direct Democracy”?
   a) UK  b) USA
   c) Switzerland  d) France

569. The UN Secretary-General is elected every
   a) 2 years  b) 3 years
   c) 4 years  d) 5 years

570. The term of the President of India is reckoned from the
a) Republic Day  
b) Date of his election  
c) Date on which he assumes office  
d) Independence Day  

571. The time table of the Union Parliament is controlled by the 
a) Prime Minister  
b) Speaker  
c) Union Cabinet  
d) President  

572. High Courts in India started functioning first at 
a) Bombay, Calcutta and Madras  
b) Allahabad, Bombay and Delhi  
c) Bombay and Calcutta  
d) Madras and Bombay  

573. Who among the following hold/s the office during the pleasure of the President?  
a) State Governors  
b) Supreme Court Judges  
c) Speaker of the Lok Sabha  
d) Chief Election Commissioner  

574*. The number of members nominated by the President to the Lok Sabha is  
a) 12  
b) 2  
c) 6  
d) 9  

575. The Indian Constitution vests in ______ the power to impeach the President.  
a) Supreme Court of India  
b) Union Parliament  
c) Union Cabinet  
d) Attorney General for India  

576. Who among the following had the distinction of having the longest tenure as a Union Cabinet Minister?  
a) HR Khanna  
b) Jagjivan Ram  
c) C Rajagopalachari  
d) Morarji Desai  

577. Who among the following is competent to dissolve the State Assembly under the Jammu and Kashmir Constitution?  
a) Governor of Jammu and Kashmir  
b) President of India  
c) Union Parliament  
d) Chief Minister of the State  

578*. Members of the Rajya Sabha are  
a) nominated by the President  
b) elected by members of the State Legislative Assemblies  
c) elected by members of the Lok Sabha  
d) elected by members of the State Legislative Councils  

579. “This Constitution may be called the Constitution of India”. This short title is contained in Article _________ of the Constitution.  
a) 1  
b) 2  
c) 393  
d) 394  

580. The salary and allowances of the President can be diminished
during his term of office.
a) Yes 
b) No 
c) Yes, during an Emergency 
d) Yes, during a Financial Emergency 

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581. The President before entering upon his office shall make and subscribe in the presence of the _________ an oath or affirmation spelt out in Article 60.
a) Prime Minister of India b) Chief Justice of India 
c) Vice-President of India d) Service Chiefs

582. A Unitary State is one in which
a) all authority vests with the Union Government 
b) all authority vests with the State Governments 
c) all authority vests with the Army 
d) the authority is equally shared by the Union and State Governments by agreement

583. The Mandal Commission Report pertains to reservation of jobs for
a) anglo-Indians b) backward classes 
c) scheduled castes d) scheduled tribes

584. The phrase “justice, social, economic and political” occurs in the
a) Preamble 
b) Preamble and Fundamental Duties 
c) Fundamental Rights 
d) Preamble and Directive Principles of State Policy

585. The Election Commission is a
a) tribunal 
b) civil court 
c) bench of the Delhi High Court 
d) bench of the Supreme Court

586. _____ was responsible for the unification of India after Indepnedence.
a) Jawaharlal Nehru b) GB Pant 
c) Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel d) C Rajagopalachari

587. The _____ deicided in May 1949 that India should become a Republic.
a) House of Commons 
b) Union Parliament 
c) Constituent Assembly of India 
d) Prime Minister of India

588*. The concept of Public Interest Litigation originated in
a) The United Kingdom b) The USA 
c) Australia d) Canada
589. The President of India presides over all the meetings of the
Union Council of Ministers.
   a) True
   b) False
   c) During a National Emergency
d) During a Financial Emergency
590. The term ‘Fourth Estate’ refers to the
   a) Union Parliament b) Union Cabinet
c) Press d) Judiciary
591. The Chairman of the Rajya Sabha can vote in the House
   a) during a Financial Emergency
   b) during a National Emergency
c) in case of a tie
   d) if so advised by the Attorney General for India

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592. The principal language of Lakshadweep is
   a) Tamil b) Telugu c) Malayalam d) Kannada
593. The power to abolish or create Legislative Councils in the
   States
   rests with the
   a) President b) Union Parliament
c) State Governors d) Chairman of the Rajya Sabha
594. _____ Schedule of the Constitution gives a list of the States
   and Union Territories.
   a) Second b) Third c) First d) Fourth
595*. The right to vote in an election in India is
   a) Constitutional b) Natural
c) Statutory d) Moral
596. The emoluments of the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of a
   State Legislative Council are fixed by the
   a) State Governor b) State Public Service Commission
c) State Legislature d) Union Parliament
597*. The Appellate Jurisdiction of a State High Court is
   a) Civil b) Criminal
c) Both civil and criminal d) Neither
598. A maximum interval of _____ can elapse between two sessions
   of a State Legislative Assembly.
   a) one year b) six months
c) three months d) nine months
599. The _____ on the advice of the Comptroller and Auditor
   General
   prescribing the form in which the accounts of the Union and of
   the State are to be kept.
   a) Union Finance Minister b) Prime Minister
c) Cabinet Secretary d) President
600. It is the prerogative of the _____ to effect changes in the salaries of State Governors.

a) Union Parliament b) President c) Prime Minister d) Comptroller and Auditor General

601. The grounds under which the President may remove a Governor from office are

a) laid down in the Constitution b) not laid down in the Constitution
c) governed by healthy conventions d) governed by an Instrument of Instructions

602. Who among the following draws the lowest salary?

a) State Governors b) Comptroller and Auditor General of India c) Chief Justice of India
d) Judges of State High Courts

603. Equality, Fraternity and Liberty were ideas that emanated from the revolution of

a) UK b) USA c) France d) USSR (now defunct)

604. The two former Governors of the Reserve Bank of India who later became Union Finance Ministers were

a) YB Chavan and TT Krishnamachari b) CD Deshmukh and Manmohan Singh
c) RK Shanmukham Chetty and LK Jha d) John Matthai and PC Bhattacharyya

605*. Provisions for disqualification on ground of defection are listed in Schedule ______.

a) 9 b) 10 c) 11 d) 12

606. Who among the following can remove a Chief Minister from his office?

a) State Legislative Assembly b) Governor c) President d) Supreme Court of India

607. All Constitutional questions should be heard and decided by a Supreme Court bench of not less than ______ judges.

a) 4 b) 5 c) 6 d) 7

608. The sole interpreter of the Constitution in a State is the

a) Advocate General b) High Court c) Governor of the State d) Subordinate Courts

609. The post of Registrar of a State High Court can be filled up only by the

a) Cheif Justice of the High Court
b) State Public Service Commission
c) State Governor
d) Supreme Court of India

610. According to the Constitution, there shall be a Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister at the head to
a) guide the President
b) aid and advise the President
c) seek advice from the President
d) exercise a check on the President

611. Which among the following subjects is included in the Concurrent List of the Constitution?
   a) Police b) Posts and Telegraphs
c) Public Health d) Newspapers

612. The powers of a State Governor are analogous to those of the President with a few exceptions. Which among the following is an exception to this analogy in respect of Governor’s powers?
   a) He can appoint any person who commands a majority in the Assembly as the Chief Minister.
   b) He can declare a state of emergency in the State, if he is satisfied that an abnormal situation has arisen
   c) He can withhold his assent to an ordinary bill and return it to the Legislature with a message to reconsider it
   d) He can summon or prorogue the State Assembly

613. Under the country’s judicial system the State High Courts come directly under the
a) Supreme Court of India b) President of India
c) Attorney General for India d) Union Parliament

614. The emoluments and allowances of a State Governor shall not be ______ during his term of office.
   a) increased b) diminished c) amended d) altered

615. Which among the following functions under the principle of collective responsibility?
   a) Union Parliament
   b) Lok Sabha
   c) Supreme Court of India
d) Union Council of Ministers

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616. If the Preamble of the Indian Constitution is violated,
   a) the Supreme Court alone can help
   b) there is no remedy legally or otherwise
   c) the Supreme Court and State High Courts can help
d) the Attorney General of India can move the Supreme Court for issue of a suitable writ

617. Preventive Detention for a period of more than two months can
be ordered only on the recommendation of an Advisory Board whose Chairman shall be a judge of the
a) Supreme Court b) District Court
c) Subordinate Court d) High Court

618. In case of a difference of opinion between a Chief Minister and the Governor regarding the inclusion of a particular person in the Council of Ministers the final say rests with the
a) Governor b) Chief Minister
c) High Court d) Supreme Court

619. A former judge of the High Court
a) cannot practise within the jurisdiction of the High Court
b) can practise in the Supreme Court and other High Courts
c) cannot practise in any court
d) Both (a) and (b) above

620. Writs are issued by
a) Supreme Court
b) High Courts
c) The President
d) Supreme Court and High Courts

621*. What is the maximum strength prescribed for the State Legislative Assembly?
a) 350 b) 600 c) 500 d) 750

622. A political party will be treated as recognised in a State only if it has been engaged in Political activity for a continuous period of _____ years.
a) three b) four c) five d) six

623. The Constitution has not laid down a comprehensive law relating to citizenship of India. The power to enact such law is left to the
a) President b) Union Parliament
c) Law Ministry d) Rajya Sabha

624*. The idea of Lokpal is taken from
a) Britain b) America
c) Scandinavian Countries d) France

625. Which Article of the Constitution had the unique distinction of having been adopted by the Constituent Assembly with cries of “Mahatma Gandhi ki Jai”?
a) 17 b) 18 c) 19 d) 20

626*. Right to Education became a Fundamental Right on
a) March 15, 2010 b) April 1, 2010
c) July 17, 2010 d) October 10, 2010

627. Of the following ex-Presidents who had served as Indian Ambassador to the erstwhile Soviet Union?
a) Dr Rajendra Prasad b) Dr S Radhakrishnan
c) Dr Zakir Husain d) Giani Zail Singh
628. Of the following Prime Ministers who did not face the Union Parliament even once?
   a) Lal Bahadur Shastri  b) Charan Singh  
   c) Morarji Desai  d) VP Singh

629. A Constitution Amendment Bill after being passed by the Rajya Sabha is pending before a Select Committee of the Lok Sabha. Meanwhile the Parliament is dissolved. What happens to the bill?
   a) The bill lapses on the dissolution of Parliament  
   b) The bill goes before a new Select Committee constituted by the new Lok Sabha  
   c) The bill is referred to the Attorney General by the new Lok Sabha  
   d) The bill keeps alive despite dissolution of Parliament and takes its normal course

630. According to the Table of Precedence published by the Union Government the Attorney-General for India occupies the _____ place.
   a) tenth  b) eleventh  c) sixth  d) ninth

631*. The strength of the Council of Ministers in the State
   a) is determined by the State Governor  
   b) is determined by the State Assembly  
   c) is determined by the State Chief Minister  
   d) has been laid down in the Constitution

632. A Governor is liable to be transferred from one state to another
   a) True  
   b) False  
   c) True, during a National Emergency  
   d) True, during a Financial Emergency

633. Who among the following dignitaries cannot be impeached?
   a) President  
   b) Vice-President  
   c) Judges of the Supreme Court  
   d) Comptroller and Auditor General of India

634. Which among the following does not fall within the jurisdiction of the Indian Parliament?
   a) Foreign pilgrimage  
   b) Consideration of Money Bills  
   c) Consideration of Ordinary Bills  
   d) Fundamental Rights and Duties

635. A person who otherwise qualifies for appointment as a High Court Judge must have been an Advocate of a High Court for not less than
   a) 5 years  b) 10 years  c) 12 years  d) 15 years

636. A foreigner residing in India does not have the right to
a) seek justice in a court of law
b) approach the police for protection or security
c) vote at the time of elections to the Lok Sabha
d) express an opinion critical of Government policy

637*. **The power of the Supreme Court of India to decide disputes between the Centre and the States fall under its**
a) Original Jurisdiction b) Advisory Jurisdiction
c) Appellate Jurisdiction d) Constitutional Jurisdiction

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638. **The salary and perquisites enjoyed by the President of India are**
determined by the
a) Prime Minister b) Parliament
c) Supreme Court d) Rajya Sabha

639. **Habeas Corpus is**
a) a Law Degree conferred by the Leningrad University
b) the ancient name of a Greek City
c) the site of the first Olympiad
d) a writ which facilitates a prisoner to appear in a court for speedy trial or release on bail

640. **The partition of British India into Pakistan and India was incorporated in the**
a) Government of India Act, 1935
b) Constitution of India
c) Indian Independence Act, 1947
d) Proposals of the Cabinet Mission 1946

641*. Which among the following became the 25th State of India?
a) Mizoram b) Goa
c) Arunachal Pradesh d) Sikkim

642. Who among the following is elected by an electoral college comprising the elected members of both the Houses of Parliament and the Legislative Assemblies of the States?
a) Speaker of the Lok Sabha
b) President of India
c) Vice-President of India
d) Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha

643. **The Vice-President of India is elected by an electoral college comprising the**
a) elected members of the Rajya Sabha
b) elected members of Parliament and the elected members of the Legislative Assemblies of the States
c) elected members of both Houses of Parliament
d) members of both Houses of Parliament

644. **Can there be a common High Court for two or more states?**
a) Yes
b) No
c) Yes, during a financial emergency
d) Yes, during a national emergency

645*. Who among the following is not appointed by the President of India?
a) Comptroller and Auditor General of India
b) Speaker of the Lok Sabha
c) Attorney General for India
d) Chief Election Commissioner

646*. Who among the following has been empowered by the Constitution of India to seek the opinion of the Supreme Court on questions of law or fact of public importance?
a) President of India b) Union Law Minister
c) Prime Minister of India d) Speaker of the Lok Sabha

647. Which one of the following is not a feature of the Indian Constitution?
a) Federal Government b) Parliamentary government
c) Presidential government d) Independence of the Judiciary

648. Which one of the following can be abolished by an Act of Parliament but not dissolved?
a) Rajya Sabha b) Legislative Councils
c) Municipal Councils d) Legislatures of Union Territories

649*. The President may nominate to the Lok Sabha _____ members of the Anglo-Indian community if he is of the opinion that the community is not adequately represented in the House.
a) Two b) Three c) Four d) Five

650. Hindi was declared the Official Language of India under Article _____.
a) 334 b) 333 c) 343 d) 345

651*. Who among the following was not a member of the Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly of India?
a) TT Krishnamachari b) Dr BR Ambedkar
c) Jawaharlal Nehru d) KM Munshi

652. The President issues ordinances on the advice of the
a) Union Council of Ministers b) Union Law Minister
c) Supreme Court of India d) Attorney General for India

653. When Mrs Gandhi became Prime Minister in 1965 she was a member of
a) Lok Sabha b) Rajya Sabha c) Neither d) Both

654. The Legislative Council has a tenure of
a) 6 years b) 5 years
c) 4 years d) A permanent nature

655. The Attorney General for India holds office during the pleasure
of the
a) Union Law Minister b) Prime Minister
c) Chief Justice of India d) President of India

656*. The first woman Governor of a State was
a) Mrs Vijayalakshmi Pandit b) Mrs Sarojini Naidu
c) Miss Padmaja Naidu d) Mrs Sucheta Kripalani

657. The President can remove an individual Minister from the Council of Ministers
a) on his own *suo moto*
b) only on the advice of the Prime Minister
c) only on the advice of the Lok Sabha
d) only on the advice of the Speaker

658. The President can remove the Chief Election Commissioner from office on
a) his own *suo moto*
b) the advice of the Prime Minister
c) the advice of Parliament
d) the advice of the Supreme Court

659. The President has the right to address
a) the two Houses of Parliament assembled at the first session convened after every general election
b) the two Houses at the commencement of the first session every year
c) the Lok Sabha only every year
d) Both (a) and (b) above

660. When the Prime Minister tenders his resignation the Union Cabinet
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a) remains automatically dissolved
b) will function under an acting/a retaker Prime Minister
c) will function directly under the President
d) will meet under the Chairmanship of the President

661. A Judge of the Supreme Court
a) can be removed by the President
b) cannot be removed by the President
c) can be removed by the President only upon a joint address by both Houses of Parliament
d) can be removed by the Chief Justice of India

662. Article _____ of the Constitution deals with the procedure for amendment of the Indian Constitution?
a) 360 b) 363 c) 368 d) 369

663*. The maximum number of Judges (excluding the Chief Justice) that can be appointed in the Supreme Court of India is
a) 24 b) 25 c) 20 d) 30
664. The absolute minimum number of times that Union Parliament must meet every year is
a) 4 b) 2 c) 3 d) 1

665. Parliament can legislate on matters in the State List
a) by written orders of the President
b) by consulting the State Legislatures concerned
c) by the Rajya Sabha passing a two-thirds majority resolution
d) under any circumstances

666. India is a federal state because of
a) her written Constitution
b) the independence of the Judiciary
c) the sharing of power between the Centre and the States
d) dual citizenship

667*. The first Chief Election Commissioner of India was
a) KVK Sundaram b) SP Sen Verma
c) Sukumar Sen d) Dr Nagendra Singh

668*. Finance Commission is appointed by the President of India after
every
a) 10 years b) 5 years
c) 6 years d) 4 years

669. The first proclamation of Emergency under Article 352 was made
by the President on
a) October 12, 1960 b) October 26, 1962
c) November 1, 1961 d) November 1, 1962

670. The residuary powers (ie the powers not listed) under the Constitution vest with the
a) President b) Prime Minister
c) Union Parliament d) State Assemblies

671. Do the State Legislatures have any authority to propose amendments to the Constitution?
a) Yes
b) No
c) Yes, during an Emergency
d) Yes, during a Financial Emergency

672*. Who retains the power of declaring war or peace?
a) Prime Minister b) President
c) Chief of Army Staff d) Defence Minister

673. A joint sitting of both the Houses of Parliament is held
a) when a bill passed by one House is rejected by the other
b) when there is some disagreement over any provision of or amendment to a bill
c) when a period of six months elapses from the date of receipt of a
d) All the above

674*. The head of the criminal courts within the district is the
a) Chief Judicial Magistrate
b) Additional District Judge
c) Registrar of the State High Court
d) Chief Justice of the State High Court

675. Who among the following has the final right to sanction the expenditure of public money in India?
a) President b) Prime Minister
c) Union Parliament d) Union Finance Minister

676*. Who among the following is/are not appointed by the President of India?
a) Ambassadors and High Commissioners
b) Chief Justice of India
c) Prime Minister
d) Advocate General

677*. During a Financial Emergency, all Money Bills passed by State Legislatures require the consent of the
a) Prime Minister b) President
c) Lok Sabha d) Union Finance Minister

678. The highest court of appeal in India is the
a) Union Parliament b) Supreme Court
c) President d) Rajya Sabha

679. The Constitution provides for three methods for amending the different categories of provisions of the Constitutions. Which among the following four is not an appropriate method?
a) Certain provisions may be amended by a majority ruling of the Supreme Court
b) Certain provisions may be amended by a simple majority in Parliament
c) Certain others may be amended by a two-thirds majority
d) Certain others need ratification by one-half of the States

680*. Which Article guarantees to the individual citizen the right to move the Supreme Court direct in case of violation of a Fundamental Right?
a) Article 30 b) Article 31
c) Article 32 d) Article 33

681. The President of India possesses the same Constitutional authority as the
a) British Monarch b) President of the USA
c) President of Bangladesh d) President of Pakistan

682. ______ may by law constitute a High Court for a Union Territory or declare any court in any such Territory to be a High Court.
a) The President b) The Supreme Court  
c) Union Parliament d) The Ministry of Law  

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683. The letter of resignation of a Judge of the High Court should be addressed to the  
a) Chief Justice of the High Court  
b) President of India  
c) Governor of the State  
d) Union Law Minister  

684. The Press can be an important opinion builder if it is  
a) owned by government  
b) subject to censorship regulations  
c) subject to control by political parties  
d) free from interference by government and big business houses  

685. What is common to Sanskrit, Kashmiri and Sindhi?  
a) Though listed in the Eighth Schedule these three languages are unique in that they are not the official languages of any state  
b) These three are the oldest languages of the world  
c) Special provision has been made in the Constitution for the development of these languages?  
d) They did not find a place in the Eighth Schedule of the original constitution but were subsequently included  

686. The jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India is three fold viz  
a) Civil, criminal and appellate  
b) Original, appellate and advisory  
c) Appellate, advisory and miscellaneous  
d) Civil, criminal or otherwise  

687*. Panchayati Raj was first introduced in India in October, 1959 in  
a) Rajasthan b) Tamil Nadu c) Kerala d) Karnataka  

688*. What is common to Marathi and Konkani?  
a) Both are principal languages of the State of Goa  
b) Both now find a place in the Eighth Schedule  
c) The original Eighth Schedule did not include these languages  
d) Both (a) and (b) above  

689. State Governors are instruments of control of the Centre over the States.  
a) True  
b) False  
c) Only during a National Emergency  
d) Only during a Financial Emergency  

690. When an army officer seizes power through a coup d’etat, he becomes  
a) a *de jure* sovereign  
b) a *de facto* sovereign  
c) a popular sovereign  
d) a titular sovereign  

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691*. As Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces can the Indian President declare a war on his own?
a) Yes 
b) No 
c) Yes, during an Emergence 
d) Yes, in exceptional circumstances

692. Civil proceedings may be brought against the President in respect of his personal acts but only if _____ months’ notice in writing has been delivered to him.
a) six b) two c) three d) four

693*. ______ is/are not covered by any Zonal Council.
a) Chandigarh b) Andaman and Nicobar Islands 
c) Lakshadweep d) Pondicherry

694*. The Legislative Assembly of Jammu and Kashmir consists of _____ members chosen by direct election and _____ women members nominated by the Governor.
a) 100, 2 b) 60, 3 c) 120, 2 d) 90, 3

695*. The State Constitution of Jammu and Kashmir declares the State to be _____ of the Union of India.
a) a natural part b) a full-fledged territory 
c) an integral part d) popular entity

696*. Special rights as regards _____ have been conferred on ‘permanent residents’ of the State of Jammu and Kashmir.
a) acquisition of property b) employment 
c) settlement d) All the three above

697*. ______ led the nation’s first non-Congress Government.
a) Chandrasekhar b) Morarji Desai 
c) Charan Singh d) VP Singh

698*. Which among the following statements defining a Republic is not correct?
a) There is a place for a monarch in a Republic 
b) The Indian Republic is governed in terms of the Constitution adopted by the Constituent Assembly on November 26, 1949 
c) Republic implies that the highest executive authority in India is vested in the President 
d) India is a Democratic Republic with a Parliamentary System of Government

699. Which one of the following statements is correct?
a) There cannot be a constitutional government without a written constitution 
b) A country can have a constitutional government only if the courts have the power of judicial review
c) A country can have a constitutional government even without a formal constitutional document
d) A country can have a constitutional government only if its constitution cannot be easily amended

700. The Pension of a High Court Judge is charged on the
a) Public Accounts of India  b) Consolidated Fund of the State
c) Public Accounts of the State  d) Consolidated Fund of India

701*. The Union Parliament consists of
a) The President of India  b) The Council of States (Rajya Sabha)
c) The House of the People  d) All of the above

702*. The minimum age prescribed for appointment as a Judge of the
Supreme Court is
a) 50  b) 55
c) 45  d) No minimum age

703. Which among the following does not form part of the Preamble?
a) Sovereignty  b) Socialism
c) Secularism  d) Federalism

704. After the report of the Comptroller and Auditor General is laid before Parliament it is examined by the
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a) Estimates Committee  b) Public Accounts Committee
c) Speaker of the Lok Sabha  d) Chairman of the Rajya Sabha

705. The State of Mysore was renamed as Karnataka in the year
a) 1972  b) 1973  c) 1974  d) 1975

706. Can the President be removed from office otherwise than by impeachment?
a) Yes, by a resolution of Parliament  b) No
c) Yes, by a resolution of the Union Cabinet  d) Yes, by a resolution of the Rajya Sabha passed by a majority and endorsed by the Lok Sabha

707*. The Comptroller and Auditor General of India submits his report relating to the accounts of the Union to the
a) Prime Minister  b) Finance Minister
c) President  d) Speaker of the Lok Sabha

708. The Speaker of the Lok Sabha can be removed from office before the expiry of his term by the
a) President on the recommendation of the UPSC  b) President on the recommendation of the Supreme Court

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c) Chairman of the Rajya Sabha
d) Lok Sabha through a resolution passed by a majority of all the members

709*. The three-tier Panchayati Raj system in India was proposed by the
a) Balwant Rai Mehta Committee
b) Ashok Mehta committee
c) Royal Commission
d) None of these

710. The provision for organising village panchayats finds a place in the
a) Preamble
b) Chapter on Fundamental Rights
c) Chapter on Directive Principles
d) Chapter on Fundamental Duties

711*. The first Law Officer of the Government of India is the
a) Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
b) Attorney General for India
c) Secretary, Ministry of Law
d) Union Law Minister

712*. The first official act of the Constituent Assembly of the Jammu and Kashmir State was to
a) put an end to the hereditary princely rule of the Maharaja
b) install Dr Karan Singh as the ruler of the State
c) change the name of Sadar-i-Riyasat to that of Governor
d) declare the State of Jammu and Kashmir as an integral part of the Union of India

713. The two nominated Anglo-Indians in the House of the People represent a population of about
a) 1 lakh b) 140000 c) 2 lakhs d) 3 lakhs

714. The French Settlement of Pondicherry (now, Puducherry) was ceded to India by the French Government in
a) 1950 b) 1954 c) 1952 d) 1955

715. Punjab was split up into Punjab and Haryana on
a) November 1, 1966 b) January 1, 1967
c) August 15, 1967 d) August 15, 1966

716. Ministers of State
a) can attend Cabinet meetings in their own right
b) can attend Cabinet meetings only if invited to attend any particular meeting
c) can attend Cabinet meetings if they choose
d) cannot attend Cabinet meetings under any circumstances

717. A Cabinet Minister who for a period of six consecutive months,
is not a member of either House of Parliament shall on the expiry of that period 
a) continue to be a Minister by a special resolution of the Cabinet 
b) cease to be a Minister 
c) be reverted as a Deputy Minister 
d) be reverted as a Minister of State 

718. The normal life of the House of the People is five years but it may be dissolved earlier by the 
a) Speaker b) Prime Minister 
c) President d) Vice-President 

719. Not more than _____ shall elapse between the date on which a House is prorogued and the commencement of its next session. 
a) 3 months b) 6 months c) 9 months d) 1 year 

720. Which of the following is NOT a Consumer Right as per the Consumer Protection Act 1986? 

a) Right to consumer education 
b) Right to seek redressal 
c) Right to safety 
d) Right to be informed 
e) Right to negotiate 

721. Which one of the following is not true about the functions of the Attorney General for India? 

a) He will have the right to speak in the Houses of Parliament 
b) He will have the right to vote in Parliament 
c) He will have a right of audience in all courts in India 
d) He is the first Law Officer of the Government of India 

722. Who among the following is/are not appointed by a State Governor? 

a) Chief Minister 
b) Members of the State Public Service Commission 
c) High Court Judges 
d) Advocate General 

723*. The territorial jurisdiction of the Guwahati High Court extends over the States of 

a) Assam, Nagaland and Mizoram 
b) Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram 
c) Assam, Nagaland and Arunachal Pradesh 
d) Mizoram, Meghalaya and Assam 

724. Under the RTI Act, the time for disposal of request for information in cases concerning life and liberty is 

a) 30 days b) 15 days c) 10 days 
d) 7 days e) 48 hours 

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725. Which of the following is a statutory quasi-judicial authority mandated by the Parliament to preserve the freedom of press and maintain and improve the standard of newspapers?
   a) Press Trust of India
   b) Press Information Bureau
   c) United News of India
   d) NAM News Network
   e) Press Council of India

726. What is the final formality without which no Central Bill can become a law in our country?
   a) Signature of the Prime Minister
   b) Signature of the Speaker, Lok Sabha
   c) Signature of the Union Law Minister
   d) Signature of the President

727. A person appointed as an Additional or Acting Judge of a High Court shall not hold office after attaining the age of
   a) 60 b) 62 c) 63 d) 65

728. When the office of Chief Justice of a High Court falls vacant his duties will be performed by one of the other Judges of the Court as may be appointed for the purpose by the
   a) Governor b) Chief Minister
c) President d) Supreme Court

729. The US President is elected for a period of
   a) four years b) five years
c) six years d) three years

730*. Administrators of Union Territories are responsible to the
   a) Union Home Minister b) Lok Sabha
c) President d) Union Parliament

731. The remuneration payable to the Advocate General of a State is determined by the
   a) Chief Justice of the State High Court
   b) Registrar of the State High Court
c) Governor
d) Chief Minister

732*. The Special Officer for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is appointed by the
   a) Prime Minister b) President
c) Law Minister d) Vice-President

733. When both the offices of the Speaker and Deputy Speaker are vacant, the duties of the Speaker shall be performed by a member of the Lok Sabha appointed by the
   a) Prime Minister
   b) President
c) Chairman of the Rajya Sabha
d) Secretary-General of the Lok Sabha

734. Which of the following is a Union Territory of India?
a) Uttarakhand b) Chandigarh
c) Himachal Pradesh d) Kerala
e) West Bengal

735. Which of the following Acts ensures that every child gets school education?
a) RTI Act b) RTE Act c) Apprentice Act
d) Govt Grants Act e) None of these

736. Disputes arising out of the election of the Vice-President shall be decided by the
a) President b) Election Commission
c) Supreme Court d) Speaker of the Lok Sabha

737. If the Lok Sabha is not in session, expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of the State may be authorised by the
a) Prime Minister
b) Finance Minister
c) President
d) Comptroller and Auditor General of India

738. The first National Emergency declared in October 1962 lasted till
a) 1965 b) 1966 c) 1967 d) 1968

739. Until the year _____ a no-confidence motion was never moved in the Lok Sabha.
a) 1962 b) 1964 c) 1965 d) 1963

740. Which of the following acts is in vogue in India is against the thinking of raising school fee as per demand of the market forces?
a) Prevention of Corruption Act
b) Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act
c) Sharda Act
d) Right to Education Act
e) MG National Rural Employment Guarantee Act

741. Pranab Mukherjee won the Presidential election against
a) PA Sangma b) Pratibha Patil c) Hamid Ansari
d) APJ Abdul Kalam e) None of these

742. The maximum membership of the Rajya Sabha is limited to
a) 240 b) 245 c) 250 d) 260

743*. Can the Supreme Court sit outside Delhi?
a) Yes
b) No
c) Yes, during an Emergency
d) Yes, during a Financial Emergency

744. Who enjoys the right to impose reasonable restrictions on the Fundamental Rights of citizens?
a) President b) Union Parliament
c) Prime Minister d) Supreme Court

745. Which one of the following writs is considered a bullwark of individual freedom?

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

746*. Who among the following is/are not appointed by the President?

a) Attorney General for India b) Judges of the Supreme Court
c) Judges of High Courts d) Advocate General

747. Voting in local bodies elections is compulsory in which one of the following states?

a) Delhi b) Maharashtra c) Kerala
d) Gujarat e) None of these

748. The Constituent Assembly of the State of Jammu and Kashmir came into existence on

a) October 31, 1951 b) November 1, 1951
c) January 1, 1952 d) January 26, 1950

749*. The proclamation of emergency on the ground of external aggression issued on 3.12.1971 was revoked on

a) January 1, 1977 b) March 27, 1977
c) April 18, 1977 d) December 31, 1976

750. As per the decision taken by the Orissa cabinet, the new name of the state would be written as ______.

a) Odisha b) Orissha c) Aurissa
d) Horissa e) None of these

751*. State Legislatures have ______ role in the election of the Vice-President of India.

a) a specific b) no
c) an indirect d) a conclusive

752. The Indian Parliament is a creature of the

a) Constitution b) President
c) Prime Minister d) British Government

753. Labour legislations in India have an important dimension of protection of women from exploitation. Some special provisions are made for women in the workplace. Which of the following is NOT one such special provision?

a) Equal pay for work of equal value
b) Maternity protection
c) Creche facility at the workplace for infants
d) No night shifts
e) Cooked meals during day shifts to be provided by the employer

754. Both the Houses of Parliament as well as of a State Legislature have ______ privileges under our Constitution.

a) similar b) dissimilar c) divergent d) peculiar

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755. State Governors are responsible for their actions to the
a) Lok Sabha b) State Legislature
b) President d) Prime Minister
756. The British Government announced their decision to grant
independence to India on 15th August 1947, on
a) 1st January, 1947 b) 3rd June, 1947
c) 31st March, 1947 d) 15th August 1946
757. As per the new policy, the number of judges in the Supreme
Court would now be
a) 21 b) 25 c) 26 d) 30 e) 31
758. Which language was added to the list of regional languages by
the 21st Amendment?
a) Assamese b) Oriya c) Kashmiri d) Sindhi
759. A proclamation of emergency under Article 352 should be laid
before each House of Parliament within _______ month(s) for
formal approval.
a) one b) two c) three d) six
760. Under the 44th Amendment Act the President was deprived of
the power to declare a
a) Financial Emergency
b) Constitutional Emergency
c) National Emergency on ground of “Internal Disturbance”.
d) War against our neighbours
761. Who among the following was elected as permanent President
of Constituent Assembly?
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a) Jaya Prakash Narayan b) Jawaharlal Nehru
c) Dr Rajendra Prasad d) K M Munshi
762*. Preventive Detention for a period of more than three months
can be ordered only on the recommendation of an Advisory Board
whose chairman shall be a judge of a/the
a) High Court b) Supreme Court
c) District Court d) Subordinate Court
763*. The Constituent Assembly of India which drafted the Indian
Constitution was set up under
a) the Cripps Mission Plan
b) the Cabinet Mission Plan
c) the Indian Independence Act
d) Lord Mountabatten’s notification dated 12th August 1946
764. As per reports, some state governments in India have put a ban
on the sale of Ammonium Nitrate or its other combinations in
the open market as the same is being used by some people as an
explosive. The ban on open sale of such chemicals can be put
under which of the following Acts?
a) Explosive Substance Act b) Narcotics Act
765. What is a Panchayati Raj?
a) It is a community development programme.
b) It is a cooperative movement.
c) It is a scheme of self governance.
d) It is an exercise in decentralisation of administrative authority.
e) It is an outdated system.

766. How will the newly passed Gram Nyayalaya Act help the judicial system in the country?
(A) It promises to put many more courts at block and tehsil levels.
(B) It would make justice quick, particularly in case of small disputes and petty crimes.
(C) This will reduce the burden on High Courts and Supreme Court.
a) Only (A) b) Only (B) c) Only (C)
d) Only (B) and (C) e) Both (A) and (B)

767. The Fundamental Right which was subjected to several amendments is the right
a) to freedom b) to equality
c) to property d) against exploitation

768. Which of the following is not connected with the British political system?
a) Queen b) Chancellor of the Exchequer
c) Cabinet d) President

769. The Indian Constitution has vested the authority to extend the jurisdiction of High Courts with the
a) Chief Justice of India b) President of India
c) Union Parliament d) State Legislature

770. National Judicial Council is headed by whom amongst the following?
a) Chief Justice of India b) President of India
c) Vice-President of India d) Speaker of the Lok Sabha
e) Union Law Minister

771. Salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court of India are specified in the ______ Schedule.
a) Second b) Third c) Sixth d) Seventh

772. When the Union Council of Ministers tenders an advice to the President, he
a) can refer it to the Supreme Court
b) can ignore it
c) will be bound by it
d) can reject it outright
773. The Constitution of India mandates that the elections of the Panchayati Raj should be held regularly after a gap of
a) 2 years b) 3 years c) 4 years
d) 5 years e) 7 years
774. Right to Education Bill envisages to provide free education to the children of the age group of
a) Up to 2
2 1 years b) Up to 3 years c) Up to 5 years
d) Up to 6 years e) 6-14 years
775. An Advocate General is a/an
a) State Government official
b) Union Government official
c) Extra-Constitutional authority
d) None of these
776. As we all know, child labour is totally banned in India. As per the Child Labour Prohibition & Regulation Act, ‘Child’ means a person who has not completed
a) 18 years of his/her age
b) 16 years of his/her age
c) 14 years of his/her age
d) 20 years of his/her age
e) 21 years of his/her age
777*. The constitution of India recognises
a) Only religious minorities
b) Only linguistic minorities
c) Religious and linguistic minorities
d) Religious, linguistic and ethnic minorities
778. Who acted as Prime Minister of India for 12 days on the death of Jawaharlal Nehru?
a) Morarji Desai b) Mrs Indira Gandhi
c) Gulzari Lal Nanda d) Lal Bahadur Shastri
779. Who amongst the following addresses the nation on the Independence Day from the ramparts of the Red Fort, Delhi?
a) President of India b) UPA Chairperson
c) Speaker of the Lok Sabha d) Prime Minister of India
e) None of these
780. The Theory of Laissez Faire was invented by
a) Marques b) Adam Smith
c) Marshall d) Laski
781. The Preamble of the Indian Constitution has been amended
a) twice b) thrice
c) once d) Four times
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782. When an US President dies in office the Vice-President assumes the President’s office and continues in that capacity for
a) six months  
b) one year  
c) two months  
d) the full length of the unexpired term of office

783. Which among the following statements is not true?

a) A No-Confidence Motion in the Council of Ministers can be moved in either House of Parliament.  
b) Money Bills can be introduced only in the House of the People.  
c) Demands for grants can be voted only by the House of the People.  
d) The Council of States is not subject to dissolution.

784. Who among the following propounded the “theory of natural rights”?

a) Aristotle  
b) Hobbes  
c) Locke  
d) Socrates

785. The first Union Council of Ministers of free India comprised _____ Cabinet Ministers besides Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru.

a) 12  
b) 13  
c) 14  
d) 15

786. Ms Sujatha Vasant Manohar was the _____ woman judge of the Supreme Court of India.

a) first  
b) second  
c) third  
d) fourth

787. A member of the Constituent Assembly of India, India’s first Ambassador to Moscow and Emeritus Professor of Eastern Religions at Oxford. This description eminently fits

a) Dr Zakir Husain  
b) Dr S Radhakrishnan  
c) Dr BR Ambedkar  
d) Sir M Visvesvarayya

788. Who among the following are not allowed to exercise their right to franchise in India?

a) Women  
b) Priests/Clergymen  
c) Lunatics  
d) Quasi-Government Servants

789. Who defeated Mrs Gandhi in the 1977 Lok Sabha elections?

a) Morarji Desai  
b) Raj Narain  
c) Charan Singh  
d) JP Narayan

790. Which of the following systems is also known as the Hare System?

a) Single transferable vote system  
b) List system  
c) Limited vote system  
d) Single non-transferable vote system

791. As per the news which appeared in some newspapers/magazines, the police with the help of some NGOs rescued some children who had been forced in child labour illegally. Such children are protected under which of the following acts in India?
(A) Juvenile Justice Act  
(B) Child Labour Act  
(C) Immoral Trafficking Act  

a) Only (A)  b) Only (B)  c) Only (C)  
d) All (A), (B) and (C)  e) None of these

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792*. Who amongst the following appoints the Chairperson of the National Human Rights Commission, India?  
a) The President of India  
b) The Prime Minister of India  
c) The Chief Justice of India  
d) The Lok Sabha  
e) None of these

793. The highest position in the country an IAS officer can aspire for is  
a) Governor RBI  b) Cabinet Secretary  
c) Home Secretary  d) Foreign Secretary

794. The Chief Minister of the National Capital Territory of Delhi shall be appointed/elected by the  
a) President  b) Lieutenant Governor  
c) Delhi Assembly  d) Chief Administrator

795. The basic difference between the Indian President and the British Monarch is  
a) A British Monarch can be questioned by the House of Lords, whereas the Indian President is not answerable to any court  
b) The British Monarch is forbidden from foreign travel whereas the Parliament is in session no such restriction ever applies to the Indian President  
c) There is no age bar to the Indian President for holding the office whereas the British Monarch automatically steps down on his attaining the age of 75 installing the Crown Prince as Monarch  
d) The Indian President is elected every five years whereas the British Crown is hereditary and not elective.

796. What is the extent of claim that can be entertained by a Lok Adalat?  
a) Upto ` 5 lakhs  b) Upto ` 10 lakhs  
c) Upto ` 20 lakhs  d) Upto ` 50 lakhs  
e) There is not such limit

797. Which of the following is/are true about the “Gram Nyayalayas”?  
(A) These courts will be mobile courts and will function at Panchayat level.  
(B) The Magistrates of these courts will go to the villages in their
area of coverage and will dispose off cases of the villages there itself.
(C) Only civil suits related to the property of Rs 5,00,000 and above will be disposed off in this way.
a) Only (A) b) Only (B) c) Only (C)
d) Only (A) and (B) e) All (A), (B) and (C)

798. Now a days the Election Commission of India uses 'EVM' during the general election in the country. What is the full form of EVM?
a) Election Validation Machine
b) Electronic Voting Machine
c) Electronic Validation Management
d) Early Voting Movement
e) None of these

Answers
1. a 2. d 3. a 4. a 5. a 6. b
13. c 14. c 15. b 16. c 17. b 18. d
19. d 20. d 21. c 22. a 23. a 24. a
25. c 26. b 27. c 28. c 29. d 30. b
31. a 32. b 33. a 34. c 35. c 36. d
37. a 38. b 39. d 40. a 41. b 42. c
43. c 44. a 45. d 46. b 47. c 48. b
49. b 50. a 51. a 52. a 53. d 54. c
55. a 56. a 57. a 58. d 59. b 60. d
61. c 62. b 63. b 64. a 65. b 66. b
67. c 68. d 69. c 70. c 71. a 72. c
73. b 74. b 75. b 76. c 77. d 78. c
79. b 80. c 81. a 82. b 83. b 84. c
85. d 86. a 87. a 88. a 89. c 90. c
91. d 92. a 93. a 94. e 95. c 96. a
97. c 98. b 99. c 100. b 101. b 102. a
103. b 104. b 105. c 106. a 107. c 108. b
109. d 110. c 111. a 112. a 113. c 114. b
115. a 116. d 117. c 118. d 119. c 120. c
121. c 122. b 123. b 124. a 125. d 126. b
127. d 128. c 129. b 130. c 131. d 132. c
133. b 134. d 135. c 136. b 137. d 138. a
139. d 140. c 141. d 142. b 143. d 144. d
145. d 146. c 147. d 148. c 149. a 150. c
151. d 152. c 153. b 154. b 155. c 156. c
157. c 158. a 159. c 160. c 161. a 162. b
163. d 164. b 165. d 166. a 167. d 168. a
169. d 170. c 171. b 172. a 173. b 174. d

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The constitution as adopted on November 26, 1949, contained a preamble, 395 Articles and 8 Schedules. The Indian Constitution came into force on January 26, 1950 and this date is referred to in the Constitution as the Date of its Commencement.

The concept of secularism which evolved through India’s freedom struggle did not connote any non-religious or anti-religious idea. It meant \textit{sarva dharma samabhav}, whose substance was harmonious co-existence of various religions. In the framework of India’s secularism, devotion to religion never conflicted with one’s dedication to nationalism. The history of our freedom struggle bears ample testimony to this inference. Mahatma Gandhi and Swami Vivekananda were devout Hindus. Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan and Zakir Husain were dedicated followers of Islam. Dadabhai Naoroji was a great Zoroastrian. Dr BR Ambedkar was a staunch Buddhist. Guru Nanak was one of the tallest exponents of Sikhism. Mother Teresa, who has accepted Indian citizenship, is a noble product of Christian religion. And yet, all of them professing different religions had an unflinching loyalty to the Indian Nation. For them, there was no conflict between religion and nationalism.

Before entering upon his office, the President has to make and subscribe to an oath of affirmation. In his oath the President swears: (i) to faithfully execute the office; (ii) to preserve, protect and defend the constitution and the law; and (iii) to devote himself to the service and well-being of the people of India.

The oath of office to the President is administered by the Chief
Justice of India and in his absence, the senior most judge of the Supreme Court available.
Any other person acting as President or discharging the functions of the President also undertakes the similar oath or affirmation.

12. Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG): The Constitution of India (Article-148) provides for an independent office of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG). He is the head of the Indian Audit and Accounts Department. He is the guardian of the public purse and controls the entire financial system of the country at both levels – the Centre and the State. His duty is to uphold the Constitution of India and laws of Parliament in the field of financial administration. This is the reason why Dr B R Ambedkar said that the CAG shall be the most important officer under the Constitution of India. He is one of the bulwarks of the democratic system of government in India; the others being the Supreme Court, the Election Commission and the Union Public Service Commission. The CAG is appointed by the President of India by a warrant under his hand and seal. CAG, before taking over his office, makes and subscribes before the President an oath or affirmation. CAG holds office for a period of six years or upto the age of 65 years whichever is earlier.

13. Under Article-1 of the Indian Constitution, the State of Jammu and Kashmir (J & K) is a constituent state of Indian Union and its territory forms a part of the territory of India. Union and its territory forms a part of the territory of India. On the other hand, Article-370 in Part XXI of the Constitution grants a special status to it. Accordingly, all the provisions of the Constitution of India do not apply to it. It also the only state in the Indian Union which has its own separate state-Constitution – the Constitution of Jammu and Kashmir. The Constitution of J & K was adopted on November 17, 1957, and came into force on January 26, 1957.

14. Under the original Constitution of J & K (1957), the head of the state and the head of the government were designated as Sadar-i-Riyasat (President) and Wazir-i-Azam (Prime Minister) respectively. In 1965, they were redesigned as Governor and Chief Minister respectively. Also, the head of the state was to be elected by the state assembly.

15. A ‘Proclamation of Emergency’ may be made by the President at any time he is satisfied that the security of India or any part thereof has been threatened by war, external aggression or armed rebellion (Article-352). It may be made even before the actual occurrence of any such disturbance, for example, when external aggression is apprehended.
An ‘Emergency’ means the existence of a condition whereby the
security of India or any part thereof is threatened by war or external aggression or armed rebellion. A state of emergency exists under the Constitution when the President makes a ‘Proclamation of Emergency’. The actual occurrence of war or any armed rebellion, is not necessary to justify a ‘Proclamation of Emergency’ of the President. The President may make such a Proclamation if he is satisfied that there is an imminent danger of such external aggression or armed rebellion. But no such Proclamation can be made by the President unless the Union Ministers of Cabinet rank, headed by the Prime Minister, recommend to him, in writing, that such a Proclamation should be issued [Article-352(3)].

16. The judges of a high court are appointed by the President. The Chief Justice is appointed by the President after consultation with the Chief Justice of India and the Governor of the state concerned. For appointment of other judges, the Chief Justice of the concerned High Court is also consulted. In case of a common High Court for two or more states, the governors of all the states concerned are consulted by the President.

19. A minister in charge of tribal welfare should be appointed in the states of Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh and Odisha. He may also be put additional in charge of the welfare of the SCs, BCs, or any other work. Originally, this provision was applicable to Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa (Odisha). The 94th Amendment Act, 2006 freed Bihar from the obligation of having a tribal welfare minister as there are no Scheduled Areas in Bihar now and the fraction of population of the Scheduled Tribes is very small. The same Amendment also extended the above provision to the newly formed states of Chattisgarh and Jharkhand (Article-164).

18. Usually, the Speaker of Lok Sabha remains in office during the life of the Lok Sabha. However, he has to vacate his office earlier in any of the following three cases:
(i) if he ceases to be a member of the Lok Sabha;
(ii) if he resigns by writing to the Deputy Speaker; and
(iii) if he is removed by a resolution passed by a majority of all the members of the Lok Sabha. Such a resolution can be moved only after 14 days’ advance notice.

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20. In January 1957, the Government of India appointed a committee to examine the working of the Community Development Programme (1952) and the Nation Extension Service (1953) and to suggest measures for their better working. The chairman of this committee was Balwant Rai G Mehta. The committee submitted its report in November 1957 and recommended the establishment of the scheme of ‘democratic decentralisation’, which ultimately came to be known as Panchayati Raj. The recommendations of the committee were
accepted by the National Development Council in January 1958. **21. Rajasthan** was the first state to establish Panchayati Raj. The scheme was inaugurated by the Prime Minister on October 2, 1959, in **Nagaur district**. Rajasthan was followed by Andhra Pradesh, which also adopted the system in 1959. Thereafter, most of the states adopted the system.

**25.** The Vice-President holds office for a term of **five years** from the date on which he enters upon his office. However, he can resign from his office at any time by addressing the resignation letter to the President. He can also be removed from the office before completion of his term. A formal impeachment is not required for his removal. He can be removed by a resolution of the Rajya Sabha passed by an absolute majority (i.e., a majority of the total members of the House) and agreed to by the Lok Sabha. But, no such resolution can be moved unless at least 14 days’ advance notice has been given. Notably, no ground has been mentioned in the constitution. The Vice-President can hold office beyond his term of five years until his successor assumes charge. He is also eligible for re-election to that office. He may be elected for any number of times.

**26.** Till 1947, Sikkim was an Indian princely state ruled by **Chogyal**. In 1947, after the lapse of British paramountcy, Sikkim became ‘**protectorate**’ of India, whereby the Indian Government assumed responsibility for the defence, external affairs and communications of Sikkim. In 1974, Sikkim expressed its desire for greater association with India. Accordingly, the 35th Constitutional Amendment Act 1974 was enacted by the Parliament. This amendment introduced a new class of statehood under the constitution by conferring on Sikkim the status of an ‘**associate state**’ of the Indian Union. For this purpose, a new article 2 A and a new schedule (Tenth Schedule conserving the terms and conditions of association) were inserted in the constitution. The experiment, however, did not last long as it could not fully satisfy the aspirations of the people of Sikkim. In a referendum held in 1975, they voted for the abolition of the institution of Chogyal and Sikkim becoming an integral part of India. Consequently, the 36th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1975 was enacted to make Sikkim a full-fledged state of the Indian Union (22nd State).

**28.** At present (2009), only six states have two houses (bicameral). These are **Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Maharashtra, Karnataka** and **J & K (Jammu and Kashmir)**. The Legislative Council in **Andhra Pradesh** was revived by the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council Act, 2005. The 7th Amendment Act of 1956 provided for a Legislative Council in Madhya Pradesh. However, a notification to
this effect has to be made by the President. So far, no such notification has been made. Hence, Madhya Pradesh continues to have one house only.

31. By the State Reorganisation Act (1956) and the 7th Constitutional Amendment Act (1956) 14 states and 6 Union Territories were created on November 1, 1956.

34. The President holds office for a term of five years from the date on which he enters upon his office. However, he can resign from his office at any time by addressing the resignation letter to the Vice-President. Further, he can also be removed from the office before completion of his term by the process of impeachment. The President can hold office beyond his term of five years until his successor assumes charge. He is also eligible for re-election to that office. He may be elected for any number of terms. However, in USA, a person cannot be elected to the office of the President more than twice.

49. Chief Election Commissioner holds office for a term of six years or until he attains the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier.

53. State Governor can promulgate ordinances when the State Legislature is not in session. These ordinances must be approved by the State Legislature within six weeks from its re-assembly. He can also withdraw an ordinance anytime. This is the most important Legislative power of the Governor.

56. **Veto Power of the President:** ‘Veto’ is a latin word that connotes ‘forbid’. A bill passed by the parliament can become an act if it receives the assent of the President. When such a bill is presented to the President of his assent, he has three alternatives (under Article-111 of the Constitution):

1. He may give his assent to the bill.
2. He may withhold his assent to the bill.
3. He may return the bill (if it is not a Money Bill) for reconsideration of the Parliament. However, if the bill is passed again by the Parliament with or without amendments and again presented to the President, the President must give his assent to the bill. Thus the President has the **veto power** over the bills passed by the Parliament, that is, he can withhold his assent to the bills.

The veto power enjoyed by the President of India can be classified into the following three types:

(i) **Absolute Veto:**
It refers to the power of the president to withhold his assent to a bill passed by the Parliament. The bill then ends and does not become an act. Usually this veto is exercised in the following two cases:

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(a) With respect to private members’ bills (i.e., bills introduced by any member of Parliament who is not a minister); and
(b) With respect to government’s bills when the cabinet resigns (after the passage of the bills but before the assent by the President) and the new cabinet advises the President not to give his assent to such bills.

(ii) Suspensive Veto:
The President exercises this veto when he returns a bill for reconsideration of the Parliament. However, if the bill is passed again by the Parliament with or without amendments or again presented to the President, it is obligatory for the President to give his assent to the bill. The President does not possess this veto in the case of Money Bills. The President can either give his assent to a Money Bill or withhold his assent to a Money Bill but cannot return it for reconsideration of the Parliament. Normally, the President gives his assent to Money Bill as it is introduced in the Parliament with his previous permission.

(iii) Pocket Veto:
In this case, the President neither ratifies nor rejects nor returns the bill, but simply keeps the bill pending for an indefinite period. This power of the President not to take any action (either positive or negative) on the bill is known as the pocket veto. The President can exercise this veto power as the Constitution does not prescribe any time-limit within which he has to take the decision with respect to a bill presented to him for his assent.

59. Article-13 declares that a constitutional amendment is not a law and hence cannot be challenged. However, the Supreme Court held in the Kesavananda Bharati case (1973) that a Constitutional amendment can be challenged on the ground that it violates a fundamental right that forms a part of the ‘basic structure’ of the constitution.

62. The Constitution of Jammu and Kashmir declares Urdu as the official language of the state. It also permits the use of English for official purpose unless the state legislature provides otherwise.

65. Article-130

66. The President can make such provision as he thinks fit for the discharge of the functions of the Governor in any contingency not provided for in the Constitution, for example, the death of a sitting governor. Thus, the Chief Justice of the concerned state High Court may be appointed temporarily to discharge the functions of the Governor of that state.

73. When a vacancy occurs in the office of the President due to his resignation, removal, death or otherwise, the Vice-President acts as the President until a new President is elected. The election of President to fill the vacancy should be held within six months from
the date of the occurrence of such a vacancy. The newly-elected President remains in office for a full term of five years from the date he assumes charge of his office.

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79. Article-192
81. The State was renamed Andhra Pradesh in 1956.
82. There is no Constitutional sanction for the post of Deputy Prime Minister. According to a Supreme Court ruling (1990), “For all practical purposes the present incumbent (Mr Devi Lal) is a Cabinet Minister. The post is only descriptive”.
83. The Indian Constitution confers only one citizenship — the citizenship of India (Article-5). Birth or residence in a particular State does not confer any separate status on a citizen.
84. The fundamental rights of Indian citizens can be suspended during the proclamation of an emergency.
86. C Rajagopalachari (Rajaji) was the first Indian (and the last) Governor General of India.
90. The USA is composed of 50 states, of which all except one — Hawaii Islands — are in mainland America.
94. In 2008, the Parliament increased the salary of the President from Rs 50,000 to Rs 1.50 lakh per month and the pension to 50% of his salary per month.
95. UK has no written Constitution.
100. She was the first woman to head a Government in a Muslim Country, fifth woman in the world to become Prime Minister and, at 35, the youngest Prime Minister to take office.
101. Currency Notes of all other denominations bear the signature of the Governor, Reserve Bank of India.
103. Dual Membership: A person cannot be a member of both Houses of Parliament at the same time. Thus, Representation of People Act (1951) provides for the following:

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(a) If a person is elected to both the Houses of Parliament, he must intimate within **10 days** in which House he desires to serve. In default of such intimation, his seat in the Rajya Sabha becomes vacant.
(b) If a sitting member of one House is also elected to the other House, his seat in the first House becomes vacant.
(c) If a person is elected to two seats in a House, he should exercise his option for one. Otherwise, both seats become vacant.
104. A person cannot be a member of both the Parliament and the State Legislature at the same time. If a person is also elected, his seat in Parliament becomes vacant if he does not resign his seat in the
state legislature within **14 days**.

**105.** In computing the period of **sixty days**, no account shall be taken of any period during which the House is prorogued or adjourned for more than four consecutive days.

**112.** The Council of States (Rajya Sabha) is composed of not more than 250 members, of whom 12 are nominated by the President. The twelve members are chosen by him from among persons having special knowledge or practical experience in **literature, science, art** and **social service**. The Constitution thus adopts the principle of nomination, for according distinguished Indians a place in the Upper Chamber (Rajya Sabha) of Parliament.

**120.** The Rajya Sabha (first constituted in 1952) is a continuing chamber that is, a permanent body and not subject to dissolution. However, one-third of its members retire every second year. Their seats are filled up by fresh elections and presidential nominations at the beginning for every third year. The retiring members are eligible for re-election and re-nomination any number of times.

**124.** First General Elections were held in 1951-52. Second General Elections were held in 1957. Third General Elections were held in 1962. Fourth General Elections were held in 1967.  

**126.** The Supreme Court of India was inaugurated on January 28, 1950. It succeeded the Federal Court of India, established under the Government of India Act of 1935.

**128.** The Constitution (Article-165) has provided for the office of the **Advocate General** for the states. He is the highest law officer in the state. Thus he corresponds to the **Attorney-General of India**. The Advocate General is appointed by the Governor. He must be a person who is qualified to be appointed a judge of High Court.

**129.** In performance of his official duties, the Advocate General is entitled to appear before any court of law within the state. Further, he has the right to speak and to take part in the proceedings of both the houses of the State Legislature or any Committee of the State Legislature of which he may be named a member, but without a right to vote. He enjoys all the privileges and immunities that are available to a member of the State Legislature.

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**132.** The Constitution (Article-76) has provided for the office of the Attorney-General (AG) for India. He is the highest law officer in the country. The Attorney-General (AG) is appointed by the President. He must be a person who is qualified to be appointed a judge of the Supreme Court. In addition to AG, there are other law officers of the Government of India. They are Solicitor General of India and Additional Solicitor General of India. They assist the AG in the fulfilment of his official responsibilities. It should be noted here
that only the office of AG is created by the Constitution. In other words, Article-76 does not mention about the Solicitor General and Additional Solicitor General.

133. **Name Year of Territorial Seat establishment Jurisdiction**

- Bombay 1862 Dadra and Nagar Mumbai Haveli; Daman and Diu
- Calcutta 1862 Andaman and Kolkata Nicobar Islands
- Kerala 1958 Lakshadweep Ernakulam
- Madras 1862 Puducherry Chennai
- Punjab and Haryana 1875 Chandigarh Chandigarh

**Note:** (i) Delhi is the only Union Territory that has a High Court of its own (since 1966). The other union territories fall under the jurisdiction of different state high courts as given above.

(ii) Though the names of Bombay, Calcutta and Madras are changed to Mumbai, Kolkata and Channai respectively, the names of respective high Courts are not changed.

137. Unlike the members of legislative assembly, the members of the legislative council are indirectly elected. The maximum strength of the council is fixed at one-third of the total strength of the assembly and the minimum strength is fixed at 40. It means that the size of the council depends on the size of the assembly of the concerned state. This is done to ensure the predominance of the directly elected House (assembly) in the legislative affairs of the state. Though the constitution has fixed the maximum and the minimum limits, the actual strength of a council is fixed by Parliament.

140. In 1955, the President appointed an Official Language Commission under the Chairmanship of B G Kher.

142. The constitution as adopted on November 26, 1949, contained a Preamble, **395 Articles** and **8 Schedules**.

143. The electoral college consists of the elected members of both Houses of Parliament and the elected members of the Legislative Assemblies of the States.

148. In order to be elected as President, a person must be qualified for election as a member of the House of the People.

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149. **Impeachment of President**: The President can be removed from office by a process of impeachment for ‘violation of the Constitution’. However, the Constitution does not define the meaning of the phrase ‘violation of the constitution’.

The impeachment charges can be initiated by either House of Parliament. These charges should be signed by one-fourth members
of the House (that framed the charges), and a 14 days’ notice should be given to the President.

151. The Planning Commission is not a creature of the Constitution. This extra-Constitutional, non-statutory body was, in fact, set up by a resolution of the Union Cabinet. Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru was himself the Commission’s first Chairman.

154. The 1950-Constitution had included 14 languages in the Eighth Schedule.

162. After the report of the Comptroller and Auditor General is laid before Parliament, it is examined by the Public Accounts Committee. This is essentially a Committee of the House of the People having 15 members from that House. By an agreement between the two Houses, seven members of the Upper House are associated with the Committee, with a view to strengthen it.

163. Dr Ambedkar has observed that the Comptroller and Auditor General of India shall be the most important officer under the Constitution of India.

166. **Speaker Pro Tem**: As provided by the constitution, the speaker of the Lok Sabha vacates his office immediately before the first meeting of the newly-elected Lok Sabha. Therefore, the President appoints a member of the Lok Sabha as the **Speaker Pro Tem**. Usually the senior-most member is selected for this. The President himself administers oath to the **Speaker Pro Tem**. The **Speaker Pro Tem** has all the powers of the Speaker. He presides over the first sitting of the newly-elected Lok Sabha. His main duty is to administer oath to the new members. He also enables the House to elect the new Speaker.

When the new Speaker is elected by the House, the office of the **Speaker Pro Tem** ceases to exist. Hence, this office is a temporary office, existing for a few days.

178. The Constitution (First Amendment) Act, 1951 received the assent of the President on June 18, 1951.

179. The Contingency Fund of India was constituted in 1950, by an act of Parliament (**Article-267**). The Fund has been placed at the disposal of the President, who can make advances out of the Fund to meet unforeseen expenditure. The expenses must be subsequently authorised by Union Parliament (**Articles-115, 116**) and recovered through additional, supplementary or excess grants.

180. The Speaker of the Lok Sabha will address his letter of resignation to the Deputy Speaker and Deputy Speaker addresses his letter to the Speaker.
181. **Article-1 (1)** states: India, that is Bharat, shall be a Union of States.

182. **Article-50** is among the Directive Principles of State Policy (part IV). The object behind this Directive was to secure the independence of the Judiciary from the Executive. This Article has been hailed as the ‘conscience of the Constitution’ by the Supreme Court of India.

184. The constitution provides that grants-in-aid shall be made in each year by the Union to such States as Parliament may determine to be in need of assistance; particularly, for the promotion of welfare of tribal areas including special grants to Assam in this respect (**Article-275**).

By means of the grants, the Union would be in a position to correct inter-state disparities in financial resources which are not conducive to an all-round development of the country and also to exercise control and co-ordination over the welfare schemes of the States on a national scale.

187. Tenth Schedule containing Anti Defection Law was added by 52nd amendment in 1985.

190. Here is the sequence of events: Lok Sabha was dissolved on the advice of Prime Minister, Mrs Indira Gandhi, on January 19, 1977. Mrs Gandhi was defeated at the polls on March 20, 1977. On March 22, 1977, she resigned as Prime Minister, leading to the fall of the Congress Government. Morarji Desai was sworn in as Prime Minister of the Janata Government on March 24, 1977.

192. **The Union Public Service Commission (UPSC)** is the central recruiting agency in India. It is an independent constitutional body in the sense that it has been directly created by the Constitution. Articles 315 to 323 in Part XIV of the Constitution contain elaborate provisions regarding the composition, appointment and removal of members along with the independence, powers and functions of the UPSC. The UPSC consists of a Chairman and other members **appointed by the President of India**. The Constitution without specifying the strength of the Constitution has left the matter to the discretion of the President, who determines its composition.

194. The emoluments of the Prime Minister do not find a place in the Constitution. Besides salary as an MP, the Prime Minister gets a daily allowance and other allowances drawn by him besides a sumptuary allowance.

196. The President’s term of office is five years from the date on which he enters upon his office; but he is eligible for re-election (Articles 56-57).

200. **Name of state No. of Seats in Rajya Sabha**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Seats</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Andhra Pradesh</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bihar</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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201. Mr Patwari was Governor of Tamil Nadu at the time of dismissal.

208. The National Capital Territory of Delhi is represented by seven members in the Lok Sabha.

210. At present (2009), the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution specifies 22 languages (originally 14 languages). These are

Note: Sindhi was added by the 21st Amendment Act of 1967; Konkani, Manipuri and Nepali were added by the 71st Amendment Act of 1992 and by the 92nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 2003, four new languages — Bodo, Maithili, Dogri and Santhali — were added to the Eighth Schedule of the Indian constitution.

211. B R Ambedkar belonged to the then Bombay Presidency.

212. Features borrowed from the Constitution of the USA is as follows:
- Independence of Judiciary; Fundamental Rights; Judicial Review; Impeachment of President; Removal of Supreme Court and High Court Judges and post of Vice-President.

220. The Vice-President, like the President, is elected not directly by the people but by the method of indirect election. He is elected by the members of an electoral college consisting of the members of both Houses of Parliament (both elected and nominated members).

222. This article has been inserted by the 44th Amendment Act 1978.

224. The term of office of the Advocate General is not fixed by the Constitution. Further, the Constitution does not contain the procedure and grounds for his removal. He holds office during the pleasure of the Governor. This means that he may be removed by the Governor at any time. He may also quit his office by submitting his resignation to the Governor. Conventionally, he resigns when the government (Council of Ministers) resigns or is replaced, as he is appointed on its advice.

The remuneration of the Advocate General is not fixed by the Constitution. He receives such remuneration as the Governor may determine.

229. The Attorney-General must be a person who is qualified to be appointed a Judge of the Supreme Court. In other words, he must be a citizen of India and he must have been a judge of some High Court for five years or an advocate of some High Court for ten years or an eminent jurist in the opinion of the President. As he is appointed by the President.

230. He cannot issue an ordinance, when both the Houses of Parliament
are in session. Every ordinance issued by the President should be laid before both Houses of Parliament, within six weeks of re-assembly of Parliament. The President may also withdraw an ordinance at any time he likes.

231. Lawyers were in a majority in the Drafting Committee too.

233. **Voting on Demands for Grants**: In the light of the reports of the departmental standing committees, the Lok Sabha takes up voting on demands for grants. The demands are presented ministrywise. A demand becomes a grant after it has been duly voted. Two points should be noted in this context:

(i) The voting on demands for grants is the exclusive privilege of the Lok Sabha, that is, the **Rajya Sabha has no power of voting the demands**.

(ii) The voting is confined to the votable part only — the expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of India is not submitted to the vote (it can only be discussed).

234. **Contingency Fund of India**: The constitution authorised the Parliament to establish a ‘Contingency Fund of India’, into which amounts determined by law are paid from time to time. Accordingly, the Parliament enacted the Contingency Fund of India Act in 1950. This fund is placed at the disposal of the President, and he can make advances out of it to meet unforeseen expenditure pending its authorisation by the Parliament. The Fund is held by Finance Secretary on behalf of the President.

241. **Additional and Acting Judges of High Court**: The President can appoint duly qualified persons as **additional judges** of a High Court for a temporary period not exceeding **two years** when:

(i) there is a temporary increase in the business of the High Court; or

(ii) there are arrears of work in the High Court.

The President can also appoint a duly qualified person as an **acting judge** of a High Court, when a judge of that High Court (other than Chief Justice) is

(i) unable to perform the duties of his office due to absence or any other reason; or

(ii) appointed to act temporarily as chief justice of that High Court. An acting judge holds office until the permanent judge resumes his office. However, both the additional or acting judge cannot hold office after attaining the age of 62 years.

246. The capital of Lakshadweep is Kavaratti.

The capital of Tripura is Agartala.

The capital of Mizoram is Aizawl.

247. On January 24, 1950, the Constituent Assembly held its final session. It, however, didn’t end, and continued as the Provisional
Parliament of India from January 26, 1950 till the formation of new
Parliament after the first general elections in 1951-52. The
Provisional Parliament ceased to exist on April 17, 1952. The first
elected Parliament with two Houses came into being in May 1952.

249. The Attorney-General is a member of the Cabinet in the UK.

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256. A form of Government which does not enjoy the confidence
of the Lok Sabha on its own and survives on support of other
political parties from outside the Government is called
Minority Government. For example, the Chandrashekhar
Government in 1990-91, Deva Gowda and I K Gujaral Governments
during 1996-1997 survived on the Congress support from outside.

263. On the January 26, 1950, when the Consti-tution came into force,
the Crown of England ceased to have any Constitutional authority
over India. No Indian citizen was, therefore, to have any allegiance
to the British Crown.

Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, announced at a historic meet
of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers in London on April 27, 1949,
that “notwithstanding her becoming a sovereign independent
Republic, India will continue her full membership of the
Commonwealth of Nations”. This declaration is, however, extralegal
and naturally, it does not find a place in the Constitution.

265. In 2008, the Parliament has increased the salary of the State
Governors from Rs 36,000 to Rs 1.10 lakh per month.

266. Various designations have been specified by the President for the
different Union Territories:
(i) Chief Commissioner for Chandigarh
(ii) Administrator for
(a) Lakshadweep and
(b) Dadra and Nagar Haveli
(iii) Lieutenant Governor for
(a) Andaman and Nicobar Islands
(b) Delhi
(c) Daman and Diu and
(d) Pondicherry

268. Members of either House of Parliament are entitled to receive such
salaries and allowances as may be determined by Parliament, and
there is no provision of pension in the Constitution. However,
Parliament has provided pension to the member.
The salaries and allowances of the Speaker of Lok Sabha and the
Chairman of Rajya Sabha are also determined by Parliament. They
are charged on the Consolidated Fund of India and thus are not
subjected to the annual vote of Parliament.

273. The first proclamation of emergency under Article 352 was made on
October 26, 1962, in the wake of the Chinese aggression in the
NEFA. The proclamation was revoked on January 10, 1968.
274. During the next four years, such a motion was moved every year.
278. Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, Pondicherry, Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram are represented in the Rajya Sabha by one member each.
279. In October 1953, the Government of India created the first linguistic state, known as Andhra states by separating the Telugu speaking areas from Madras state.
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283. The 7 States served by Guwahati High Court are: Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Nagaland and Tripura. At present there are 21 High Courts (with the creation of three more new states in 2000, the number of High Courts increased from 18 to 21). Out of them three are common high courts. Delhi is only union territory that has a High Court of its own (since 1996). The other union territories fall under the jurisdiction of different state High Courts.
284. Decorum: parliamenary usage/etiquette binding on members
Crossing the Floor: changing the party
Interpretation: speaker seeks clarification on a matter through ruling
Yielding the Floor: respecting speaker’s order
285. They have no role at all. In this respect, the Vice-President’s election is different from that of the President. He is elected by an electoral college comprising the members of both Houses of Parliament.
289. Features borrowed from the Australian Constitution is as follows: Concurrent List; Freedom of Trade, Commerce and Intercourse; and Joint Sitting of the two Houses of Parliament.
291. Article-94
295. Sariska is in Rajasthan.
296. Delhi, which became an Union Territory on November 1, 1956, has a separate High Court of its own since 1966.
300. The Parliament can make laws on any subject of the three lists (including the State List) for the Union Territories. This power of Parliament also extends to Puducherry and Delhi, which have their own local legislatures.
303. The appointment, posting and promotion of district judges in a state are made by the Governor of the state in consultation with the High Court. A person to be appointed as district judge should have the following qualifications:
(a) He should not already be in service of the Central or the State Government.
He should have been an advocate or a pleader for seven years. 
He should be recommended by the High Court for appointment.

Which means the Commission is a creature of the Constitution. 

The Supreme Court (under Article-32) and the High Courts (under Article-226) can issue the writs of habeas corpus, mandamus, prohibition, certiorari and quo-warranto. Further, the Parliament (under Article-32) can empower any other court to issue these writs. Before 1950, only the High Courts of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras had the power to issue the writs.

(i) **Habeas Corpus**: It is a latin term which literally means ‘to have the body’. It is an order issued by the court to a person who has detained another person, to produce the body of the latter before it. The court then examines the cause and legality of detention. It would set the detained person free, if the detention is found to be illegal. Thus, this writ is a bulwark of individual liberty against arbitrary detention.

(ii) **Mandamus**: It literally means ‘we command’. It is a command issued by the court to a public official asking him to perform his official duties that he has failed or refused to perform. It can also be issued to any public body, a corporation, an inferior court, a tribunal or government for the same purpose.

(iii) **Prohibition**: Literally it means ‘to forbid’. It is issued by a higher court to a lower court or tribunal to prevent the latter from exceeding its jurisdiction or usurping a jurisdiction that it does not possess. Thus unlike *mandamus* that directs activity, the prohibition directs inactivity. The writ of prohibition can be issued only against judicial authorities. It is not available against administrative authorities, legislative bodies, and private individuals or bodies.

(iv) **Certiorary**: In the literal sense, it means ‘to be certified’ or ‘to be informed’. It is issued by a higher court to a lower court or tribunal either to transfer a case pending with the latter to itself or to quash the order of the latter in a case. It is issued on the grounds of excess of jurisdiction or lack of jurisdiction or error of law. Thus, unlike prohibition, which is only preventive, *certiorary* is preventive as well as curative.

(v) **Quo-warranto**: In the literal sense, it means ‘by what authority or warrant’. It is issued by the court to enquire into the legality of claim of a person to a public office. Hence, it prevents illegal usurpation of public office by a person. This writ can be issued only in case of a substantive public office of a permanent character created by a statute or by the constitution. It cannot be issued in cases of ministerial office or private office. Unlike the other four writs, this can be sought by any

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interested person and not necessarily by the aggrieved person.

318. The Chief Election Commissioner holds office for a term of six years or until they attain the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier.

334. Consolidated Fund of India: It is a fund to which all receipts are credited and all payments are debited. In other words,
(a) all revenues received by the Government of India;
(b) all loans raised by the Government by the issue of treasury bills, loans or ways and means of advances;
(c) all money received by the Government in repayment of loans, Forms the consolidated Fund of India. All the legally authorised payments on behalf of the Government of India are made out of this fund. No money out of this fund can be appropriated (issued or drawn) except in accordance with a parliamentary law.

336. Quorum is the minimum number of members required to be present in the House before it can transact any business. If there is no quorum during a meeting of the House, it is the duty of the presiding officer either to adjourn the House or to suspend the meeting until there is a quorum.

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Quorum of Parliament: It is one-tenth of the total number of members in each House including the Presiding Officer. It means that there must be at least 55 members present in the Lok Sabha and 25 members present in the Rajya Sabha, if any business is to be conducted.

Quorum of State Legislature: It is 10 members or one-tenth of the total members of the House (including the Presiding officer), whichever is greater.

352. Ao, Angami, Lotha, Konayak and Sema are the principal languages spoken in Nagaland.

353. Situated in the extreme north east, Nagaland is bounded in the west and north by Assam, east by Myanmar and south by Manipur. In 1957, this territory was made a centrally-administered area, administered by the Governor of Assam. This arrangement failed to meet the popular aspirations. The territory was renamed Nagaland in 1961 and given the status of a full-fledged State, which was formally inaugurated in 1963.

354. Nagaland is the 16th State, capital, Kohima. There is a Circuit Bench of the Guwahati High Court at Kohima.

355. Parliament may, by law, constitute a High Court for a Union Territory. Or, it may declare any court in any such territory to be a High Court for this territory (Article-241).
357. A Bench of the High Court functions at Jaipur.
358. Mr Giri had served as Union Minister for Labour in Jawaharlal Nehru’s Cabinet.
359. He has the final power, besides, to interpret the Rules of Procedure of the House. His conduct in this regard is not subject to the jurisdiction of any court. (Article-122).
362. While Cabinet Ministers attend meetings of the Cabinet, in their own right, Ministers of State are not members of the Cabinet and they can attend only if invited to attend any particular meeting. A Deputy Minister takes no part in Cabinet deliberations.
363. The rank of the different ministers is determined by the Prime Minister, according to whose advice the President appoints the Ministers [Article-75 (1)] and also allocates business among them [Article-77].
364. There is no specific provision in the Constitution making a Vice-President eligible for re-election. However, explanation to Article-66 would suggest that a sitting Vice-President is eligible for re-election.
366. A retired Judge of the Supreme Court shall not plead or act in any court or before any authority within the territory of India. There are analogous provisions in the case of retired High Court Judges.

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367. The Janata Dal Government had committed itself to confer a Constitutional status on the commission. But the commitment remains unfulfilled.
369. (a) It was Mrs Gandhi who clamped Emergency under Article-352 (1), on the ground of internal disturbances.
(b) Jawaharlal Nehru died on May 27, 1964.
(c) The rupee was devalued on June 6, 1966.
(d) The signatories to the Tashkent agreement were Gen Ayub Khan and Lal Bahadur Shastri. Shastri died within hours of signing the agreement on January 11, 1966.
370. Though this is essentially a Committee of the House of the People (having 15 members from that House), by an agreement between the two houses, 7 members from the other Houses are also associated with this Committee in order to strengthen it.
371. The other guidelines suggested by the Commission are
(a) He should be a detached person and should not have taken too
great a part in politics generally especially in the recent past.
(b) The State Chief Minister should be consulted in the selection of Governor and the procedure for selection should be specified in the Constitution through an amendment to Article-155.
372. The US Congress consists of two bodies
(a) the Senate and (b) the House of Representatives. The Senate,
composed of 100 members (two Senators from each State), is a
powerful body and exercises a very real influence in national affairs. **373.** There are at present 25 Judges, besides the Chief Justice, on the Supreme Court Bench.

**375.** Fundamental Duties are 10 in number, incorporated in Article-51A (Part IVA), which has been inserted by the 42nd Amendment Act, 1976. The Fundamental Duties in the Indian Constitution are inspired by the constitution of erstwhile USSR.

**376.** The President can be removed from his office only by impeachment, which involves a special procedure.

**379. January 26** was specifically chosen as the ‘Date of Commencement’ of the constitution because of its historical importance. It was on this day in 1930 that Purna Swaraj day was celebrated, following the resolution of the Lahore Session (December 1929) of Indian National Congress (INC).

**377.** India has an area of over 12,65,000 sq miles (32,87,263 sq km) of which roughly 10,973 sq km are included in the Union Territories and the rest in the States.

**383.** The oath of office to the Vice-President is administered by the President or some person appointed in that behalf by him.

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**384. Article-123** of the Constitution empowers the President to promulgate ordinances during the recess of Parliament. These ordinances have the same force and effect as an Act of Parliament, but are in the nature of temporary laws.

Every ordinance issued by the President during the recess of Parliament must be laid before both the Houses of Parliament when it reassembles. If the ordinance is approved by both the Houses, it becomes an Act. If Parliament takes no action at all, the ordinance ceases to operate on the expiry of six weeks from the reassembly of Parliament. The ordinance may also cease to operate even earlier than the prescribed six weeks, if both the Houses of Parliament pass resolutions disapproving it. If the Houses of Parliament are summoned to reassemble on different dates, the period of six weeks is calculated from the later of those dates. This means that the maximum life of an ordinance can be **six months and six weeks**, in case of non-approval by the Parliament (six months being the maximum gap between the two sessions of Parliament).

**388. Article-32** is the “cornerstone of the entire edifice set up by the Constitution”. The sole object of this article is the enforcement of fundamental rights guaranteed by the Constitution. While the article provides a guaranteed remedy for the enforcement of these rights, this remedial right is itself made a fundamental right. **Article-32** has been held to be a ‘basic feature’ of the Constitution. It cannot, therefore, be taken away by an amendment of the
Constitution, so long as the doctrine of ‘basic features’ remains.

391. This Part has been added by the Constitution 42nd Amendment Act 1976, in accordance with the recommendations of the Swaran Singh Committee. It will bring our Constitution in line with Article-29 (1) of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Constitutions of Japan, China and USSR. (now defunct)

398. The reason: Directive Principles are non-justiciable, while the Fundamental Rights are enforceable by the Courts, the Directives are not so enforceable by any court (Article-37). The courts cannot declare any law as void on the ground that it contravenes any of the Directive Principles. Further, the courts are not competent to compel the Government to carry out any Directive.

400. The original Constitution had classified the Fundamental Rights under Seven groups:
   a) Right to Equality.
   b) Right to Freedom.
   c) Right against Exploitation.
   d) Right to Freedom of Religion.
   e) Cultural and Educational Rights.
   f) Right to Property.
   g) Right to Constitutional Remedies.

Now that the Right to Property has been eliminated by the 44th Amendment Act, only six groups now remains.

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410. Returning Officer and Presiding Officer: Returning officer is an official in charge of the entire constituency, right from the nomination to the declaration of election results. Generally, District Magistrate is appointed as the Returning Officer. On the other hand, Presiding Officer is the head of a polling both and functions under the control of the Returning Officer.

413. The Constitution provides for the reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the assembly of each state on the basis of population ratio. Originally this reservation was to operate for 10 years (ie, up to 1960). But this duration has been extended continuously since then by 10 years each time.

416. In all, the Constituent Assembly had 11 sessions over two years, 11, months and 18 days. The Constitution-makers had gone through the Constitutions of about 60 countries, and the Draft Constitution was considered for 114 days. The total expenditure incurred on making the Constitution amounted to 64 lakh.

421. Article-324 of the Constitution has made the provision that the Chief Election Commissioner cannot be removed from his office
except in the same manner and on the same grounds as a judge of the Supreme Court. In other words, he can be removed by the President on the basis of a resolution passed to that effect by both the Houses of Parliament with special majority, either on the ground of proved misbehaviour or incapacity.

422. The concept of ‘Equal Protection of Law’ has been taken from the American Constitution. Other features borrowed from the American Constitution are: Fundamental Rights; Independence of Judiciary; Judicial Review; Impeachment of the President; Removal of Supreme Court and High Court Judges and post of Vice-President. The concept of ‘Equal Protection of Law’ connotes:

(a) the equality of treatment under equal circumstances, both in the privileges conferred and liabilities imposed by the laws,
(b) the similar application of the same laws to all persons who are similarly situated, and
(c) the like should be treated alike without any discrimination.

424. Like the English Crown, our President has the power to summon or prorogue the Houses of Parliament and to dissolve the Lower House (Article-85).

426. An impeachment is a quasi-judicial procedure in Parliament. The President has a right to appear and to be represented at the investigation. He cannot be removed from office, otherwise that by impeachment. (Article-56 and 61).

428. Adjournment: A session of Parliament consists of many meetings. Each meeting of a day consists of two sittings, that is, a morning sitting from 11 am to 1 pm and past-lunch sitting from 2 pm to 6 pm. A sitting of Parliament can be terminated by adjournment or adjournment sine die (when the House is adjourned without naming a day for reassemble ie, for an indefinite period). An adjournment suspends the work in a sitting for a specified time, which may be hours, days or weeks. The power of adjournment or adjournment sine die lies with the Presiding officer of the House. He can also call a sitting of the House before the date or time to which it has been adjourned or at any time after the House has been adjourned sine die.

429. The procedure for the amendment of the constitution as laid down in Article-368 is as follows:
An amendment of the Constitution can be initiated only by the introduction of a bill for the purpose in either House of Parliament and not in the State Legislatures.

431. Article-348 (1). Hence, pleadings or arguments in Hindi or any other languages are not permissible. However, as regards High Courts, Governors are empowered to permit the use of Hindi in pleadings or arguments and documents filed.
432. The Commission was set up in 1983.
436. The term of the Chief Minister is not fixed and he holds office during the pleasure of the Governor. However, this does not mean that the Governor can dismiss him at any time. He cannot be dismissed by the Governor as long as he enjoys the majority support in the Legislative Assembly. But, if he loses the confidence of the assembly, he must resign or the Governor can dismiss him.
439. A Governor holds office for a term of five years from the date on which he enters upon his office. However, this term of five years is subject to the pleasure of the President. Further he can resign at any time by addressing a resignation letter to the President. The Supreme Court held that the pleasure of the President is not justifiable. The Governor has no security of tenure and no fixed term of Office. He may be removed by the President any time.
440. Governor acts as the **Chancellor** of universities in the State. He also appoints **Vice-Chancellor** of universities in the State.
449. The Constitution (First Amendment) Act, 1951 received the assent of the President on June 18, 1951.
452. The Speaker of Lok Sabha is elected by the Lok Sabha from amongst its members (as soon as may be, after its first sitting). Whenever the office of the Speaker falls vacant, the Lok Sabha elects another member to fill the vacancy. The date of election of the Speaker is fixed by the President.

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463. The late YB Chavan of the Congress (I) was given the official status of the Leader of the Opposition, with the rank of a Cabinet Minister in the Lok Sabha in 1977 by the Janata Government. Chavan was thus the first opposition leader to enjoy this status. Dr Ram Subhas Singh of Congress (O) was the first opposition leader to enjoy this status. Dr Ram Subhas Singh of Congress (O) was the first formally recognised opposition leader in Parliament in 1969.
467. Every Union Territory is administered by the President acting through an Administrator appointed by him. President may appoint the Governor of a State as the Administrator of an adjoining Union Territory.
474. CD Deshmukh was the first Indian Governor of the Reserve Bank of India.
478. The Rajya Sabha was first constituted on April 3, 1952. It held its first sitting on May 13, 1952. The retirement of the first batch of its members took place on April 2, 1954.
479. In the original Constitution there were 27 States placed under three categories in Parts A, B and C of the First Schedule.
480. Mrs Pandit was posted to Moscow, USSR (now defunct) in 1947.
484. **Article-19** guarantees to all citizens the six rights (Right to Freedom).
These are
(i) Right to freedom of speech and expression.
(ii) Right to assemble peaceably and without arms.
(iii) Right to form associations or unions.
(iv) Right to move freely throughout the territory of India.
(v) Right to reside and settle in any part of the territory of India.
(vi) Right to practise any profession or to carry on any occupation, trade or business.
Originally, **Article-19** contained seven rights. But right to acquire, hold and dispose of property was deleted by the 44th Amendment Act of 1978.

488. The concept of ‘equality before law’ is of British origin. Other features borrowed from the British are: Parliamentary Government, Legislative Procedure, Single Citizenship, Cabinet System, Prerogative Writs, Parliamentary Privileges and Bicameralism.
The concept of ‘equality before law’ connotes:
(a) the absence of any special privileges in favour of any person,
(b) the equal subjection of all persons to the ordinary law of the land administered by ordinary law courts, and
(c) no person (whether rich or poor, high or low, official or nonofficial) is above the law.

498. The Preamble has been amended only once so far, in 1976, by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, which has added three new words — Socialist, Secular and Integrity — to the Preamble.

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500. According to **Article-236**, **District Judge** includes, Judge of a city civil court, additional district judge, joint district judge, assistant district judge, chief presidency magistrate, sessions judge, chief judge of a small cause court.

504. No tax can be levied or collected and no expenditure can be incurred by the Executive except under the authority and with the approval of Parliament. Hence the budget is placed before the Parliament for its approval. The enactment of the budget by the Parliament legalises the receipts and expenditures of the government for the ensuing financial year.

509. **The Estimates Committee**: The origin of this committee can be traced to the standing financial committee set up in 1921. The first Estimate Committee in the post-independence era was continued in 1950 on the recommendation of **John Mathai**, the then Finance Minister. Originally, it had 25 members but in 1956 its membership was raised to 30. All the **30 members are from Lok Sabha** only. The Rajya Sabha has no representation in this committee.

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members are elected by the Lok Sabha every year from amongst its members, according to the principles of proportional representation by means of a single transferable vote. Thus, all parties get due representation in it. The term of office is one year. A minister cannot be elected as a member of the Committee. The chairman of the committee is appointed by the Speaker from amongst its members and he is invariably from the ruling party.

The function of the committee is to examine the estimates included in the budget and suggest ‘economies’ is public expenditure.

512. The constitution authorises the Parliament to form new states or alter the areas, boundaries or names of existing states without their consent. In other words, the Parliament can redraw the political map of India according to its will.

Article-3 lays down two conditions regarding the creation of new states.

(i) a bill contemplating the above changes can be introduced in Parliament only with the prior recommendation of the President; and

(ii) before recommending the bill, the President has to refer the same to the state legislature concerned for expressing its view within a specified period.

The President (or Parliament) is not bound by the views of the state legislature and may either except or reject them, even if the views are received in time.

513. A bill that seeks to amend the Constitution of India in terms of Article-368 can be introduced either by a minister or by a private member (person who is not a minister) and does not require prior permission of the President.

530. Two parties in the USA are Democratic and Republican.

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554. According to Article-54, Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and State Assemblies constitute together the electoral college to elect the President. But only Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha are involved in impeachment (Article-61).

560. The maximum strength of the Rajya Sabha is fixed at 250, out of which, 238 are to be representatives of the states and union territories (elected indirectly) and 12 are nominated by the President. At present, the Rajya Sabha has 245 members of these 229 members represent the states, 4 members represent the Union Territories and 12 members are nominated by the President.

The Fourth Schedule of the Constitution deals with the allocation of seats in the Rajya Sabha to the States and Union Territories.

561. Any bill dealing with revenue or expenditure, but not certified as Money Bill by the Speaker, is a Finance Bill.
574. The maximum strength of the Lok Sabha is fixed at 552. Out of this, 530 members are to be the representatives of the states, 20 members are to be the representatives of the Union Territories and 2 members are to be nominated by the President from the Anglo-Indian Community.

At present, the Lok Sabha has 545 members. Of these 530 members represent the States, 13 members represent the Union Territories and 2 Anglo-Indian members are nominated by the President.

578. The representatives of states in the Rajya Sabha are elected by the elected members of state Legislative Assemblies. The election is held in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote. The seats are allotted to the states in the Rajya Sabha on the basis of population. Hence the number of representatives varies from state to state.

588. The PIL has its origin in the USA as Social Interest Litigation emanating from the power of Judicial Review. It got its name as PIL in Australia later on.

595. The Indian Constitution adopts universal adult franchise (the right to vote) as a basis of elections to the Lok Sabha and the State Legislative Assemblies. Every citizen who is not less than 18 years of age has a right to vote without any discrimination of caste, race, religion, sex, literacy, wealth and so on.

The voting age was reduced to 18 years from 21 years in 1989 by the 61st Constitutional Amendment Act of 1988.

597. A High Court is primarily a court of appeal. It hears appeals against the judgements of subordinate courts functioning in its territorial jurisdiction. It has appellate jurisdiction in both civil and criminal matters. Hence, the Appellate Jurisdiction of a High Court is wider than its original jurisdiction.

605. The Constitution lays down that a person shall be disqualified from being a member of Parliament if he is so disqualified on the ground of defection under the provisions of the Tenth Schedule. A member incurs disqualification under the defection law:

1. if he voluntarily gives up the membership of the political party on whose ticket he is elected to the House;
2. if he votes or abstain from voting in the House contrary to any direction given by his political party;
3. if any independently elected member joins any political party; and
4. if any nominated member joins any political party after the expiry of six months.

The question of disqualification under the Tenth Schedule is decided by the Chairman in the case of Rajya Sabha and Speaker in the case
of Lok Sabha (and not by the President of India). In 1992, the Supreme Court rules that the decision of the Chairman/Speaker in this regard is subject to Judicial Review.

621. The Legislative Assembly consists of representatives directly elected by the people on the basis of universal adult franchise. Its maximum strength is fixed at 500 and minimum strength is 60. It means that its strength varies from 60 to 500 depending on the population size of the State. However in case of Arunachal Pradesh, Sikkim and Goa, the minimum number is fixed at 30 and in case of Mizoram and Nagaland, it is 40 and 46 respectively. Further, some members of the legislative assemblies in Sikkim and Nagaland are also elected indirectly.

624. The Scandinavian institution of Ombudsman (ombud is a Swedish term and refers to a person who acts as the representative or spokesman of other person) created in Sweden in 1809 is the earliest democratic institution in the world for the redressal of citizen’s grievances. The Ombudsman in India is called as Lokpal Lokayukta.

626. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act or Right to Education Act (RTE), which was passed by the Indian Parliament on August 4, 2009, came into force on April 1, 2010.

631. The Constitution does not specify the size of the state council of ministers or the ranking of ministers. They are determined by the Chief Minister according to the exigencies of the time and requirements of the situation.

637. According to Article-131, the original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is to decide the disputes between Centre and States and between States.

641. Sikkim became the 22nd State of the Union in 1975.
Mizoram became the 23rd State of the Union in 1986.
Arunachal Pradesh became the 24th State of the Union in 1986.
Goa became the 25th State of the Union in 1987.
Chhattisgarh became a separate State as 26th State on November 1, 2000.
Uttaranchal came into existence on November 9, 2000 as the 27th State of the Indian Union. The State was renamed Uttarakhand on January 1, 2007.
Jharkhand came into existence on November 15, 2000 as the 28th State of the Indian union.

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645. While the Attorney General for India, Chief Election Commissioner and Comptroller and Auditor General of India are all appointed by the President, the Speaker is elected by the members of the Lok Sabha.

646. The Supreme Court besides its various other jurisdictions as the apex court of the land has an advisory jurisdiction, to give its opinion,
on any question of law or fact of public importance, as may be referred to its consideration by the President (Article-143).

649. Article-331 enjoins this.

651. **Drafting Committee:** Among all the committees of the Constituent Assembly, the most important committee was the Drafting Committee set up on August 29, 1947. It was this committee that was entrusted with the task of preparing a draft of the new Constitution. It consisted of seven members. They were:

1. Dr B R Ambedkar (Chairman)
2. N Gopalaswamy Ayyangar
3. Alladi Krishnaswamy Ayyar
4. Dr K M Munshi
5. Sayed Mohammad Saadullha
6. N Madhava Rau (He replaced B L Mittel who resigned due to ill health)
7. T T Krishnamachari (He replaced D P Khaitan who died in 1948)

656. Her daughter, Ms Padmaja Naidu, was Governor of West Bengal for a term.

663. The Constitution initially provided for seven Judges, besides the Chief Justice.

667. 1. Sukumar Sen 1950-58
2. KVK Sundaram 1958-67
3. SP Sen Verma 1967-72
4. Dr Nagendra Singh 1972-73

668. **Finance Commission:** Article-280 of the Constitution of India provides for a Finance Commission as a *quasi-judicial* body. It is constituted by the President of India every fifth year or at such earlier time as he considers necessary. The Finance Commission consists of a Chairman and four other members to be appointed by the President. They hold office for such period as specified by the President in his order. They are eligible for reappointment.

672. While the Supreme Command of the Defence forces is vested in the President of India, the exercise of this power is regulated by Article-53 (2). Which implies, though the President is competent to take action as to the declaration of war/peace of the deployment or the defence forces, it is for the Union Parliament to regulate or control the exercise of such powers.

674. The Chief Judicial Magistrate decides criminal cases which are punishable with imprisonment for a term up to seven years.

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676. The Vice-President of India is elected by an electoral college comprising members of both Houses of Parliament.

677. No Financial Emergency has been imposed on the country so far. **Article-360** deals with Financial Emergency. (This Article, however,
shall not apply to the State of Jammu and Kashmir.)

680. A mere declaration of fundamental rights in the Constitution is meaningless, useless and worthless without providing an effective machinery for their enforcement, if and when they are violated. Hence, Article-32 confers the Right to Constitutional Remedies for the enforcement of the Fundamental rights of an aggrieved citizen. In other words, the right to get the Fundamental Rights protected is in itself a Fundamental Right. This makes the fundamental rights real.

687. Panchayati Raj was first introduced on 2nd October in Nagaur district of Rajasthan.

688. The Goa Legislative Assembly had passed the Goa Language Act in January 1987, making Konkani an official language in addition to Marathi.

691. The President cannot declare a war, without the sanction or in anticipation of sanction of Union Parliament. In other words, this power has to be exercised by him under the authority of law.

693. The Zonal Councils are the statutory (and not the constitutional bodies). They are established by an Act of the Parliament, that is, States Reorganisation Act of 1956. The Act divided the country into five zones (Northern, Central, Eastern, Western and Southern) and provided a zonal council for each zone.

694. 24 seats in the Legislative Assembly will remain vacant to be filled by representatives of people living in Pakistan occupied areas of the State. The Legislative Council of the State consists of 36 members.

695. The State Constitution was adopted on November 17, 1957 and given effect to from January 26, 1957.

696. This has been accomplished by inserting a new Article-35A in the Constitution.

697. VP Singh led the first minority government of the country.

698. There is no place for a monarch in a Republic.

701. Under the Constitution, the Parliament of India consists of three parts, the President, the Council of States and the House of the People. In 1954, the Hindi names ‘Rajya Sabha’ and ‘Lok Sabha’ were adopted by the ‘Council of States’ and the ‘House of People’ respectively. The Rajya Sabha is the Upper House (Second Chamber or House of Elders) and the Lok Sabha is the Lower House (First Chamber or Popular House). The former represents the States and Union Territories of the Indian Union, while the latter represents the people of India as a whole.

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702. No minimum age has been prescribed for appointment as a Judge of
the Supreme Court nor any fixed period of office.  
707. Comptroller and Auditor General submits his audit reports relating to the accounts of the Centre to President, who shall, in turn, place them before both the Houses of Parliament (Article-151).  
711. The Attorney General is a member of the Cabinet in the UK.  
712. Dr Karan Singh a former Union Cabinet Minister and former Ambassador to the United States, is the son of Maharaja Sir Hari Singh of Kashmir, who was obliged to abdicate in favour of Yuvaraj Karan Singh in 1949, at the insistence of Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah, the first Prime Minister of Kashmir.  
723. Territorial Jurisdiction of the Guwahati Government: Asam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Tripura, Mizoram and Arunachal Pradesh  
730. Various designations have been specified by the President for the different Union Territories:  
(i) Administrator for  
a) Lakshadweep  
b) Dadra and Nagar Haveli and  
c) Chandigarh  
(ii) Lieutenant Governor for  
a) Andaman and Nicobar Islands  
b) Delhi National Capital Territory  
c) Daman and Diu and  
d) Pondicherry.  
732. Article-338 enjoins this. Appointed in November 1950, this official has now been redesignated as Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Tribes. He submits annual reports to the President.  
743. Although the seat of the Supreme Court of India is in New Delhi, the Chief Justice of India can arrange for a sitting of the Supreme Court at a place outside New Delhi, with the prior consent of the President.  
746. Advocate General is appointed by the State Governor.  
749. The second proclamation of emergency under Article-352 was made by the President on December 3, 1971, when Pakistan launched an undeclared war against India. The third proclamation of emergency under Article-352 was made on June 25, 1975, on the ground of “internal disturbance” Both the second and third proclamations were revoked in March 1977.  
751. They have no role at all. In this respect, the Vice-President’s election is different from that of the President. He is elected by an electoral college comprising the members of both Houses of Parliament.
762. **Article-22** grants protection to persons who are arrested or detained. 
Detention is of two types, namely, **Punitive** and **Preventive**. 
**Punitive Detention** is to punish a person for an offence committed by him after trial and conviction in a court. **Preventive Detention**, on the other hand, means detention of a person without trial and conviction by a court. Its purpose is not to punish a person for a past offence but to prevent him from committing an offence in the near future. Thus, preventive detention is only a precautionary measure and based on suspicion. 
**Article-22** grants protection to persons who are arrested or detained under a preventive detention law. It includes: The detention of a person cannot exceed three months unless an advisory board reports sufficient cause for extended cause. The board is to consist of Judges of a High Court.

The 44th Amendment Act of 1978 had reduced the period of detention without obtaining the opinion of an advisory board from three of two months. However, this provision has not yet been brought into force, hence, the original period of three months still continues.

763. The Cripps Proposals were rejected by the Muslim League which wanted India to be divided into two autonomous States with two separate Constituent Assemblies. Finally, a **Cabinet Mission** was sent to India. While it rejected the idea of two Constituent Assemblies, it put forth a scheme for the Constituent Assembly which more or less satisfied the Muslim League.

777. **Articles-29 and 30** of the Constitution only recognise linguistic and religious minorities.

792. The **National Human Rights Commission** is a statutory (and not a constitutional) body. It was established in 1993 under a legislation enacted by the Parliament, namely, the Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993. This Act was amended in 2006. The commission is a multi-member body consisting of a chairman and four members. The chairman should be a retired chief justice of India, and other members should be a serving or retired judge of the Supreme Court, a serving or retired Chief Justice of a high court and two persons having knowledge or practical experience with respect to human rights.

In addition to these full-time members, the commission also has four **ex-officio** members — the chairmen of the National Commission for Minorities, the National Commission for SCs, the National Commission for STs and the National Commission for Women. The Chairman and members are appointed by the President on the recommendations of a six-member committee consisting of the Prime Minister, as its head, the Speaker of the Lok Sabha, the Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha, leaders of the Opposition in both the
1. Indian Republic is not the product of—
(A) Political Revolution
(B) Discussion
(C) Made by a body of eminent representatives of the people
(D) All the above
2. For the first time, British Parliament enacted which laws for the British Government to govern in India—
(A) Govt. of India Act 1857
(B) Govt. of India Act 1858
(C) Govt. of India Act 1891
(D) Govt. of India Act 1888
3. The British Secretary of the State governed India through which Institution—
(A) Executive Council
(B) Parliament
(C) Governor assisted by an Executive Council
(D) Governor General appointed by an Executive Council
4. Under the British Rule in India, Governor General was responsible to—
(A) Secretary of India
(B) Secretary of Britain
(C) Secretary of State
(D) None of the above
5. Morely-Minto reform is associated with which Act—
(A) Indian Council Act 1856
(B) Indian Council Act 1909
(C) Indian Council Act 1908
(D) Indian Council Act 1912
6. During the British rule, which community got separate representation from which Act—
(A) Christian Community & Indian Council Act 1909
(B) Buddhist Community & Indian Council Act 1907
(C) Muslim Community & Indian Council Act 1909
(D) All the above
7. During the British period, under which Act election was introduced in India—
(A) Indian Council Act 1913
(B) Indian Council Act 1909
(C) Indian Council Act 1906
(D) Indian Council Act 1907

8. Montagu-Chelmsford report is associated with which Govt of India Act—
(A) Govt. of India Act 1918
(B) Govt. of India Act 1920
(C) Govt. of India Act 1930
(D) Govt. of India Act 1919

9. When was the Indian National Congress established—
(A) 1888
(B) 1885
(C) 1889
(D) 1890

10. Under the British Rule when ‘Dyarchy Governing System’ was introduced for the first time—
(A) Govt. of India Act 1919
(B) Govt. of India Act 1929
(C) Govt. of India Act 1925
(D) Govt. of India Act 1935

11. Under the Govt. of India Act 1935, which communities were provided separate representation in the Electorate system—
(A) Sikh, Europeans
(B) Indian Christians
(C) Anglo-Indians
(D) All the above

12. Under which Government of India Act, Federation and Provincial Autonomy were introduced in India—
(A) Govt. of India Act 1935
(B) Govt. of India Act 1930
(C) Govt. of India Act 1940
(D) Govt. of India Act 1936

13. Under the British rule, how many acts came into operation—
(A) Govt. of India Act 1858, Indian Council Act 1861
(B) Indian Council Act 1892, Indian Council Act 1809
(C) Govt. of India Act 1919, Govt. of India Act 1935, Indian Independence Act 1947
(D) All the above
14. Which Act provided India to become an Independent state—
(A) Indian Independence Act 1949
(B) Indian Independence Act 1946
(C) Indian Independence Act 1947
(D) None of the above
15. Under the Govt. of India Act 1935, the Indian Federation worked through which kind of list—
(A) Federal List
(B) Provincial List
(C) Concurrent List
(D) All the above
16. In the Govt. of India Act 1835, Federal List contained which kind of subjects—
(A) External Affairs
(B) Currency and Coinage
(C) Naval, Military and Force, Census
(D) All the above
17. In the Govt. of India Act 1935, provincial list included which kind of subjects—
(A) Police
(B) Provincial Public Service
(C) Education
(D) All the above
18. In the Govt. of India Act 1935, which subjects are included in the concurrent list—
(A) Criminal Law & Procedure, Civil Procedure
(B) Marriage
(C) Divorce, Arbitration
(D) All the above
19. Under the Govt. of India Act 1935, who had the power to proclaim emergency—
(A) Governor General
(B) General of India
(C) Governor of the State
(D) None of the above
20. In the Govt. of India Act 1935, who was authorised to make a law on the Provincial subject—
(A) Governor
(B) Governor General
(C) Federal Legislature
(D) None of the above
21. Which Constitution is in the written form for the first time by an elected body during the Modern period—
(A) India
(B) America
(C) Britain
(D) France
22. Who was the de facto Prime Minister at the time of evolution of the Indian Constituent Assembly—
(A) Moti Lal Nehru
(B) Sardar Ballabh Bhai Patal
(C) Jawahar Lal Nehru
(D) H. N. Kunzru
23. Who boycotted the Indian Constituent Assembly—
(A) Unionist Muslim
(B) Muslim League
(C) Unionist Scheduled Caste
(D) Krishak Poja
24. In the Constituent Assembly, which parties were members—
(A) Congress, Muslim League, Unionist Muslim
(B) Unionist Scheduled Caste, Krishak Poja, Scheduled Castes Federation, Sikh (Non Congress)
(C) Communists, Independents
(D) All the above
25. Which party said that Indian Constituent Assembly does not have a fully representative character—
(A) Congress
(B) Muslim League
(C) Unionist Muslim
(D) Unionist Scheduled Castes
26. After independence, who decided to determine the Future Constitution of India—
(A) Jawahar Lal Nehru
(B) Sardar Ballabh Bhai Patel
(C) Constituent Assembly
(D) None of the above
27. Whom the Indian Constituent Assembly represented—
(A) Fully representative of the Hindus
(B) Fully representative of the State in India
(C) Fully representative of the Provinces in India
(D) Fully representative of the States and Provinces in India
28. Through which offer, the British Government authoritatively supported a Constituent Assembly for making the Indian Constitution
(A) August offer
(B) Viceroy offer
(C) Sir Strafford Cripps offer
(D) None of the above

29. Who supported the views of the Constituent Assembly for making the Indian Constitution—
(A) Sardar Patel
(B) Gandhiji
(C) Jinnah
(D) None of the above

30. Gandhiji wrote which article in the Harijan of 19th November 1939 to support the formation of Constituent Assembly for making the Constitution of India—
(A) The need of Constitution
(B) Formation of Constituent Assembly
(C) The only way
(D) The way

31. Which Party supported formation of a Constituent Assembly—
(A) Congress
(B) Muslim League
(C) Unionist Muslim
(D) Unionist Scheduled Castes

32. When did Constituent Assembly adopt a national Flag—
(A) 22nd Aug. 1947
(B) 22nd July 1947
(C) 22nd Jan. 1947
(D) 22nd Oct. 1947

33. Did the Constituent Assembly exist at the time of Indian Independence—
(A) No
(B) Only idea emerged
(C) Yes
(D) Uncertainty regarding formation of said Assembly

34. Who was the last British Governor General who addressed the Constituent Assembly—
(A) Lord Attlee
(B) Lord Mount Batten
(C) Lord Bentick
(D) None of the above
35. When did the Constituent Assembly passed a resolution for translation of the Constitution of India into Hindi and other many languages of India—
(A) 17th Sep. 1949
(B) 17th Oct. 1949
(C) 17th Nov. 1949
(D) 17th Dec. 1949
36. What was the last session of the Constituent Assembly—
(A) Eleventh session
(B) Twelfth session
(C) Sixteenth session
(D) Seventh session
37. When was the last Twelfth session of the Constituent Assembly held—
(A) 24th Jan. 1950
(B) 24th Feb. 1950
(C) 24th April 1950
(D) 24th Dec. 1950
38. How many copies of the Constitution were printed after the Constituent Assembly framed the same—
(A) Two
(B) One
(C) Three
(D) Four
39. Which song was sang in the Constituent Assembly before its Adjournment sine die—
(A) Jana Gana Man
(B) Vande Matram
(C) A & B
(D) None of the above
40. For how many years, months and days, did the Constituent Assembly work on the Constitution of India—
(A) 2 Years, 11 months and 19 Days
(B) 3 Years, 12 months and 16 Days
(C) 4 Years, 18 months and 6 Days
(D) None of the above
41. How many number of sessions were held in the Constituent Assembly—
(A) Twenty sessions
(B) Twelve sessions
(C) Twenty-five sessions
(D) Twenty-eight sessions
42. How many Articles and Schedules were in the First Draft Constitution presented by the Drafting Committee to the Constituent Assembly—
(A) 318 Articles and 7 Schedules
(B) 319 Articles and 10 Schedules
(C) 315 Articles and 8 Schedules
(D) 399 Articles and 5 Schedules

43. In the final form of the Constitution adopted by the Constituent Assembly, how many Articles and Schedules were there—
(A) 397 Articles and 9 Schedules
(B) 395 Articles and 4 Schedules
(C) 396 Articles and 7 Schedules
(D) 395 Articles and 8 Schedules

44. In the Constituent Assembly how many total number of Amendments were proposed in the Draft Constitution—
(A) Approx. 7935
(B) Approx. 7892
(C) Approx. 7365
(D) Approx. 2473

45. What was the expenditure made by the Constituent Assembly while framing the Constitution of India—
(A) Rs. 63,96,729
(B) Rs. 64,98,725
(C) Rs. 69,92,769
(D) Rs. 65,92,926

46. How many visitors came to witness the proceedings of the Constituent Assembly—
(A) 52,500
(B) 53,000
(C) 54,000
(D) 54,500

47. Who presented the Objective Resolution in the Constituent Assembly—
(A) Jawaharlal Nehru
(B) Motilal Nehru
(C) Sardar Ballabah Bhai Patel
(D) None of the above

48. When was the First Draft of the Constitution of India proposed—
(A) Oct. 1945
(B) Oct. 1947
(C) Oct. 1946
49. Who prepared the first draft Constitution of India—
(A) Jawahar Lal Nehru
(B) Gandhiji
(C) Advisory Branch of the Constituent Assembly
(D) Sardar Ballabh Bhai Patel
50. Who was the Chairman of the Draft Committee of the Constituent Assembly—
(A) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
(B) K. M. Munshi
(C) Jagjivan Ram
(D) None of the above
51. When was the draft Constitution of India prepared by the Drafting Committee submitted to the President of the Constituent Assembly—
(A) 28th Feb. 1948
(B) 26th Feb. 1948
(C) 21st Feb. 1948
(D) 25th Feb. 1948
52. When was the Second Reading of the Constitution completed in the Constituent Assembly—
(A) 18 Nov. 1949
(B) 17 Nov. 1949
(C) 15 Nov. 1949
(D) 16 Nov. 1949
53. How many readings were held on the Constitution in the Constituent Assembly—
(A) First Reading
(B) Third Reading
(C) Second Reading
(D) None of the above
54. When was the Constitution of India adopted by the Constituent Assembly—
(A) 25th Nov. 1949
(B) 29th Nov. 1949
(C) 26th Nov. 1949
(D) 27th Nov. 1949
55. How many Princely States existed at the time when the Constituent Assembly was making the Constitution—
(A) 600
(B) 800
(C) 900
56. Who said, ‘I feel, however, good a Constitution may be, it is sure to turn out bad because those who are called to work it, taken to be a bad lot. However bad a Constitution may be, it may turn out to be good if those who are called to work it, happens to be a good lot. The working of a Constitution does not depend wholly upon the nature of the Constitution’—
(A) Dr. Ambedkar
(B) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
(C) Dr. Subhash Kashyap
(D) None of the above

57. Who stated, ‘As to the execution that the Draft Constitution has produced a good part of the provisions of the Government of India Act 1935, make no apologies. There is nothing to be ashamed of in Borrowing.’—
(A) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
(B) Jawhar Lal Nehru
(C) Gandhiji
(D) Dr. Ambedkar

58. Who said, ‘If the people who are elected are capable and men of character and integrity, they would be able to make the best even of a defective Constitution. If they are lacking in these, the Constitution cannot help the country’—
(A) Sardar Hukam Singh
(B) K. M. Munshi
(C) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
(D) Sardar Ballabh Bhai Patel

59. When were the election to the Constituent Assembly held—
(A) July 1946
(B) Aug. 1946
(C) Sep. 1946
(D) Oct. 1946

60. In the Constituent Assembly how many seats were got by the Congress—
(A) 204
(B) 205
(C) 203
(D) 208

61. How many seats were obtained by the Muslim League in the Constituent Assembly—
62. How many seats were acquired by the other parties in the Constituent Assembly—
(A) 14
(B) 15
(C) 17
(D) 18
63. How many total members were elected in the Constituent Assembly—
(A) 296
(B) 293
(C) 291
(D) 292
64. In the Parliament of India Upper House in known as—
(A) Lok Sabha
(B) Rajya Sabha
(C) Council of States
(D) None of the above
65. In the Parliament, Lower House is called as—
(A) Legislative Assembly
(B) Legislative Council
(C) Rajya Sabha
(D) Lok Sabha (House of People)
66. In the Constituent Assembly who was the Head of the Union Constitution Committee—
(A) Jawaharlal Nehru
(B) Sardar Patel
(C) Subhash Buse
(D) None of the above
67. In the Constituent Assembly which words were associated with the Parliament—
(A) Parliament of the Legislature
(B) Parliament of the Union
(C) Parliament of the Federation
(D) All the above
68. In the Constituent Assembly, it was said that Parliament of the Federation shall consist of the President and what else—
(A) National Legislature
(B) National Assembly
(C) House of People
69. In the Constituent Assembly, which committee recommended that Indian Constitution adopt Parliamentary Form of Executive—
(A) Drafting Committee
(B) Constitutional Committee
(C) Union Constitution Committee
(D) All the above
70. In the Constituent Assembly, how many seats were fixed for House of People—
(A) 500
(B) 400
(C) 300
(D) 250
71. In the Constituent Assembly, what was the number of population fixed for one Representative—
(A) 7,500
(B) 7,50,000
(C) 50,000
(D) 78,500
72. Who elected Dr. Rajendra Prasad as the First President of India—
(A) Constituent Assembly
(B) Legislative Assembly
(C) Council of State
(D) Lok Sabha
73. In the Constituent Assembly who proposed the name of Dr. Rajendra Prasad as President of India—
(A) Jawaharlal Nehru
(B) Sardar Patel
(C) A & B
(D) None of the above
74. Which is our National anthem—
(A) Jana Gana Mana
(B) Vande Matram
(C) A & B
(D) None of the above
75. When did the Constituent Assembly adopt National Anthem—
(A) 25th Jan. 1950
(B) 26th Jan. 1950
(C) 24th Jan. 1950
(D) 29th Jan. 1950
76. In the last session of the Constituent Assembly which song was sung—
(A) Jan Gana Mana  
(B) Vande Matram  
(C) A & B  
(D) None of the above
77. Which women presented National Flag in the Constituent Assembly—
(A) Smt. Sarojini Naidu  
(B) Smt. Hansa Mehta  
(C) Smt. Indira Gandhi  
(D) None of the above
78. In the Indian National Flag, what does Ashoka’s wheel represent—
(A) Wheel of the Truth  
(B) Wheel of the Moral  
(C) Wheel of the Dharm  
(D) Wheel of the Law
79. In the National Flag, what does green colour represent—
(A) Animals  
(B) Soil  
(C) Human Nature  
(D) Spiritual Philosophy
80. In the National Flag, what does saffron colour represent—
(A) Spirit of Renunciation  
(B) Spirit of colours  
(C) Spirit of Human nature  
(D) None of the above
81. In the National Flag, whom does the wheel represent—
(A) Prithivi Raj Chauhan  
(B) Raja Man Singh  
(C) Ashoka  
(D) None of the above
82. In the National Flag, what shall be the Ratio of the width to the length—
(A) 2 : 3  
(B) 2 : 4  
(C) 2 : 5  
(D) 2 : 6
83. In the National Flag, how many colours are there—
(A) Four  
(B) Three  
(C) Two  
(D) Five
84. Which colours are included in the National Flag—
85. In the National Flag, which colour is used in the wheel—
(A) Blue
(B) Navy Blue
(C) Red Green
(D) Green-White

86. In the Constituent Assembly, when was the ad-hoc Committee appointed for the National Flag—
(A) 23rd June 1947
(B) 23rd July 1947
(C) 23rd Jan. 1947
(D) 23rd Feb. 1947

87. What was the name of India’s First Legislature—
(A) Parliament
(B) Union Parliament
(C) Constituent Assembly
(D) National Assembly.

88. During what period, Constituent Assembly of India worked—
(A) 1948-1950
(B) 1949-1951
(C) 1947-1949
(D) 1951-1952

89. Who was the first Speaker of free India’s first Legislature (Constituent Assembly)
(A) G. V. Mavalankar
(B) K. M. Munshi
(C) Frank Anthony
(D) Smt. Sarojini Naidu

90. After Indian Independence who represented Provisional Parliament—
(A) Lok Sabha
(B) Parliament
(C) Rajya Sabha
(D) Constituent Assembly

91. When did India become a fully Sovereign Democratic Republic—
(A) 26th Nov. 1949
(B) 26th Nov. 1930
(C) 26th Jan. 1949
(D) 26th Nov. 1951

(A) Deep Saffron
(B) White
(C) Dark Green
(D) All the above
92. After Indian Independence, what was not Provisional Parliament provided—
(A) Directly Elected Body
(B) Indirectly Elected Body
(C) Sovereign Body
(D) None of the above

93. In the Provisional Parliament of India, how many members were there—
(A) 296
(B) 313
(C) 318
(D) 316

94. In India who amended the Constitution through the first Amendment Bill 1951—
(A) Lok Sabha
(B) Rajya Sabha
(C) Provisional Parliament
(D) Parliament

95. Who was the first Prime Minister of India at the time of Provisional Parliament—
(A) Jawahar Lal Nehru
(B) Lal Bahadur Shastri
(C) Indira Gandhi
(D) Rajiv Gandhi

96. Who was the Deputy Prime Minister of India at the time of Provisional Parliament—
(A) Jawahar Lal Nehru
(B) Sardar Ballabh Bahi Patel
(C) Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad
(D) Gulzarilal Nanda

97. Which occupation was represented more in the Provisional Parliament—
(A) Agriculturists
(B) Businessmen
(C) Teachers/Academicians
(D) Lawyers

98. From which area, more members were represented in the Provisional Parliament—
(A) Rural area
(B) Urban area
(C) Municipalities
(D) Panchayats

99. When did the first Lok Sabha function—
(A) 1952-1956
100. Who was the Prime Minister of India in the first Lok Sabha—
(A) Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant
(B) Jawahar Lal Nehru
(C) Abdul Kalam Azad
(D) C. D. Deshmukh

101. Who was the Minister of Home Affairs in the first Lok Sabha—
(A) Jagjivan Ram
(B) C. D. Deshmukh
(C) Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant
(D) Abdul Kalam Azad

102. Who was the first Speaker of the First Lok Sabha—
(A) G.V. Mavalankar
(B) C. D. Deshmukh
(C) Dr. S. Radhakrishnan
(D) Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant

103. Who was the chairman of the Rajya Sabha at the time of first Lok Sabha—
(A) N.C. Chatterjee
(B) Dr. S. Radhakrishnan
(C) A. K. Gopalan
(D) Mahavir Tyagi

104. Who was the father of the Lok Sabha—
(A) Hukam Singh
(B) N. Sanjiva Readdy
(C) G. S. Dhillon
(D) G. V. Mavalankar

105. When did the origin and evolution of the office of Speaker start in India—
(A) In Hindu period
(B) In British Period
(C) In Mughal period
(D) None of the above

106. Till 1920, who presided over the Legislative Council of India—
(A) Speaker
(B) Deputy Speaker
(C) Governor
(D) Governor General

107. When was the title ‘Speaker’ assumed in India—
(A) 1947
(B) 1948
(C) 1949
108. Under which act, the Bicameral Central Legislature was established during the British period for the first time—
(A) Govt. of India Act 1938
(B) The Indian Council Act 1861
(C) Govt. of India Act 1919
(D) Govt. of India Act 1935

109. Who was the first President of Central Legislative Assembly before India was Independent—
(A) Sir Frederick Whyte
(B) Sir C.H. Seetalbad
(C) Sardar Patel
(D) Sir Mohammad Yakub

110. Who was the Speaker of the Constituent Assembly—
(A) Sir Abdul Rahim
(B) G. V. Mavalankar
(C) M. A. Ayyangar
(D) Sir Ibrahim Rahim Toola

111. Who was the last President of the Indian Central Legislative Assembly during the British time—
(A) G. V. Mavalankar
(B) Abdul Rahim
(C) Sir R. K. Shanumukham Chetty
(D) None of the above

112. Who was the first Indian to be the President of Central Legislative Assembly—
(A) M. A. Ayyanger
(B) B. R. Bhagat
(C) Dr. Balarm Jakhar
(D) Vithalbhai J. Patel

113. After the death of Shri G. V. Mavrlankar, who became the Speaker of the first Lok Sabha—
(A) M. A. Ayyangar
(B) K.S. Hegde
(C) N. Sanjiva Reddy
(D) None of the above

114. Who was the Speaker of the second Lok Sabha—
(A) K. S. Hegde
(B) M. A. Ayyangar
(C) Salman Khurshid
115. Which Indian President was the Speaker of the Fourth Lok Sabha—
(A) S. D. Sharma
(B) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
(C) N. Sanjiva Reddy
(D) Dr. S Radhakrishnan
116. Who was the Speaker of the Sixth Lok Sabha—
(A) N. Sanjiva Reddy
(B) K. S. Hegde
(C) A and B
(D) None of the above
117. Which article of the Indian Constitution mentioned the posts of Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the House of People—
(A) Article 95
(B) Article 93
(C) Article 91
(D) Article 96
118. Who is the Head to transact the business of the Lok Sabha—
(A) Prime Minister
(B) Members of Lok Sabha
(C) Speaker
(D) President
119. In the absence of the Speaker who performs the duties of transacting the business in Lok Sabha—
(A) Deputy Speaker
(B) Prime Minister
(C) Members of Parliament
(D) Parliamentary Affairs Minister
120. Under which Article of the Constitution, the Council of State (Rajya Sabha) has a Chairman and Deputy Chairman—
(A) Article 109
(B) Article 108
(C) Article 89
(D) Article 91
121. What members of the Parliament cannot represent—
(A) Members of Lok Sabha
(B) Members of Rajya Sabha
(C) Members of Legislative Assembly
(D) Members of both Houses of Parliament
122. How can member of Parliament resign from his seat—
(A) By speaking in the House
(B) By an announcement in the Press
(C) By writing under his signature addressed to the Chairman or the Speaker
(D) All the above

123. Who fixes salaries and allowances for the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha and the Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha—
(A) Lok Sabha
(B) Rajya Sabha
(C) Members of the Parliament
(D) Parliament by Law

124. In which Schedule of the Constitution salaries and allowances for the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha and Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha are specified—
(A) First
(B) Second
(C) Third
(D) Fourth

125. Under which Article Conduct of Business of Parliament is mentioned—
(A) Article 99
(B) Article 93
(C) Article 76
(D) Article 92

126. Under which Schedule of the Constitution every member of Parliament takes oath or affirmation—
(A) First
(B) Third
(C) Fifth
(D) Sixth

127. Under the British Rule, who was the First Deputy President of Central Legislative Assembly—
(A) Shri Sachchidananda Sinha
(B) Shri Abdul Matia Chaudhary
(C) Sir Muhammad Yakub
(D) Shri R. R. Shamnukhaym Chetty

128. Before Indian Independence, how was the Post of Deputy Speaker in the Central Legislative Assembly called—
129. Who was the last Deputy President of Central Legislative Assembly during the British Period—
(A) Sir Muhammad Yamin Khan
(B) Shri Abdul Matia Chaudhary
(C) Sir Muhammad Yakub
(D) Shri R. R. Shamnukham Chetty

130. Who was the Deputy Speaker of the Constituent Assembly (Legislative)—
(A) Shivaraj Patil
(B) G. Laxman
(C) S.V. Krishnamurthy Rao
(D) M. A. Ayyangar

131. Who was the Deputy Speaker of the First Lok Sabha—
(A) M. A. Ayyangar
(B) Sardar Hukam Singh
(C) M. Thambidurai
(D) None of the above

132. Who was the Prime Minister at the time of Second Lok Sabha—
(A) Lal Bahadur Shastri
(B) Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru
(C) Narsimha Rao
(D) I. K. Gujral

133. Who was the First Lok Sabha Speaker unanimously elected—
(A) Hukam Singh
(B) Dr. G.S. Dhillon
(C) M.A. Ayyangar
(D) B.R. Bhagat

134. In the First Lok Sabha Election, what was the expenditure incurred—
(A) Rs. 10.45 crore
(B) Rs. 5.90 crore
(C) Rs. 7.81 crore
(D) Rs. 14.43 crore

135. Who said ‘As President, I have no eyes but constitutional eyes. I cannot see you’—
(A) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
(B) Dr. Radhakrishnan
(C) Abraham Lincoln
(D) Mahatma Gandhi
136. When was the First Lok Sabha dissolved—
(A) 4th April 1957
(B) 3rd April 1957
(C) 6th April 1957
(D) 8th April 1957
137. In the First Lok Sabha, what was the Representation of Women—
(A) 27
(B) 34
(C) 22
(D) 39
138. In the First Lok Sabha, how many seats were—
(A) 500
(B) 499
(C) 544
(D) 521
139. In which two Lok Sabhas Women Representation was equal—
(A) First and Sixth Lok Sabha
(B) First and Eighth Lok Sabha
(C) First and Fifth Lok Sabha
(D) First and Ninth Lok Sabha
140. Which Prime Minister of India imposed President Rule for more number of times—
(A) Jawahar Lal Nehru
(B) Lal Bahadur Shastri
(C) N. D. Deva Gowda
(D) Indira Gandhi
141. During the time of Jawahar Lal Nehru, how many Times Presidents Rule was reproduced—
(A) Seven
(B) Two
(C) Zero
(D) Four
142. During Lal Bahadur Shastri time, how many times President Rule was imposed—
(A) Four
(B) Ten
(C) Two
(D) Fifteen
143. During the time of Indira Gandhi, what was the number of President’s Rule imposed—
(A) 16
(B) 48
(C) 4
144. During the time of Morarji Desai and Charan Singh, what was the number of times President Rule imposed—
(A) 16
(B) 4
(C) 5
(D) 10

145. In Rajeev Gandhi time, how many times President Rule was imposed—
(A) 15
(B) 20
(C) 5
(D) 6

146. At the time of V. P. Singh, how many times President’s Rule was imposed—
(A) 2
(B) 6
(C) 7
(D) 8

147. During the period of Chandra Shekhar, how many times President’s Rule was imposed—
(A) 9
(B) 4
(C) 3
(D) 11

148. During the time of P. V. Narsihmha Rao, what was the number of President’s Rule—
(A) 90
(B) 100
(C) 7
(D) 11

149. At the time of H. D. Deva Gowda, what was the number of President’s Rule—
(A) 2
(B) 5
(C) 13
(D) 16

150. Under which Article of the Constitution of India, Constitution of Parliament has been defined—
(A) 80
(B) 79
(C) 82
151. Who nominates 12 members in the Council of State—
(A) Chairman of Rajya Sabha
(B) Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha
(C) President of India
(D) Prime Minister of India

152. Members of Rajya Sabha are elected by which members—
(A) Lok Sabha
(B) Legislative Assembly
(C) Council of State
(D) Legislative Council

153. Representative of Union territories in the Council of State shall be chosen in such a manner as decided by—
(A) As prescribed by law in the Assembly
(B) As prescribed by law by State
(C) As prescribed by law by the Union
(D) As prescribed by law in the Parliament

154. How many members represented Union territories in Lok Sabha—
(A) 20
(B) 21
(C) 22
(D) 23

155. For an Election to Lok Sabha, each State shall be divided into—
(A) Constituencies
(B) Territorial Constituencies
(C) Union Constituencies
(D) State Constituencies

156. How many members are fixed for Lok Sabha—
(A) 501
(B) 551
(C) 530
(D) 506

157. In which Article of the Constitution of India, duration of House of Parliament has been mentioned—
(A) 83
(B) 84
(C) 85
(D) 88

158. Which House shall not be a subject for dissolution—
(A) Lok Sabha
(B) House of People
(C) Council of State
159. After how many years, one-third of the members of the Rajya Sabha retire—
(A) 6 years
(B) 3 years
(C) 5 years
(D) 2 years
160. Under which Constitutional subject in operation, life of Lok Sabha can be extended by one year—
(A) Proclamation of Emergency
(B) Proclamation of President Rule in the State
(C) Proclamation of Amendment to the Constitution
(D) None of the above
161. What is the period of Lok Sabha—
(A) Four years
(B) Six years
(C) Five years
(D) Three years
162. Under which Article of the Constitution of India, qualification for membership of Parliament has been mentioned—
(A) 88
(B) 84
(C) 89
(D) 91
163. What power the President may exercise from time to time in respect of Parliament—
(A) Prorogue either of the House of Parliament
(B) Dissolve House of the People
(C) A & B
(D) None of the above
164. What activities does the President perform in respect of both the Houses of the Parliament—
(A) Time to time to summon each of Parliament
(B) Prorogue either of the House of the Parliament
(C) Dissolve the Lok Sabha
(D) All the above
165. Under whose advice, the President shall have the power of summoning, prorogation and dissolution—
(A) Home Minister
(B) Prime Minister
166. Within which period the President has to summon session of the Parliament—
(A) Six Months
(B) Five Months
(C) Four Months
(D) Three Months

167. Under which Supreme Court Judgment, action of the President to summon, prorogue and dissolve either of the Houses of the Parliament shall be unconstitutional if acted without advice of Council of Ministers—
(A) Indira Gandhi vs. Raj Narain A.I.R. 1975 S.C. 2299
(B) Rao vs. Indira Gandhi A.I.R. 1971 S.C. 1002
(C) Anandan vs. Chief Secretary, A.I.R. 1966 S.C 657
(D) None of the above

168. In the event of dissolution of Lok Sabha, who need not resign or get dismissed immediately—
(A) Prime Minister
(B) Home Minister
(C) Union Council of Ministers
(D) None of the above

169. Under which Constitutional Article, President has the right to address and send message to the Parliament—
(A) 84
(B) 83
(C) 85
(D) 86

170. Under which Constitutional Article, President has the right for Special Address to the Parliament—
(A) 87
(B) 88
(C) 89
(D) 90

171. Which law officer shall have the right to speak in both the Houses of Parliament—
(A) Solicitor General
(B) Advocate General
(C) Attorney General
(D) Legal Advisor
172. Which Article of the Constitution of India mentioned the posts of 
the Chairman and 
Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha—
(A) 90
(B) 89
(C) 93
(D) 94

173. Whom the Rajya Sabha has the power for removal—
(A) Speaker
(B) Deputy Speaker
(C) Council of President
(D) Deputy Chairman

174. During the absence of the Chairman, who runs the Rajya Sabha ?
(A) Deputy Chairman
(B) Prime Minister
(C) Home Minister
(D) Parliamentary Affairs Minister

175. Under which Article, House of the People can have the Speaker 
and Deputy Speaker—
(A) 95
(B) 93
(C) 98
(D) 96

176. What is the period laid down by the Constitution before the 
proposal for removal of 
Speaker and Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha can be taken up by a 
resolution in the Lok Sabha—
(A) 15 Days
(B) 18 Days
(C) 16 Days
(D) 14 Days

177. In Lok Sabha, who can not preside in the House while a 
Resolution for Removal from his 
office is under consideration—
(A) Speaker
(B) Deputy Speaker
(C) A & B
(D) None of the above

178. Under which Article Salaries and allowances of the Chairman and 
Deputy Chairman of 
Rajya Sabha and Speaker and Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha are 
mentioned—
(A) 97
(B) 96
179. Which Article mentions the conduct of business of the Houses of Parliament—
(A) 99
(B) 100
(C) A & B
(D) None of the above

180. Who appoints each member of either of the Houses of the Parliament after notification is received from the Election Commission—
(A) President
(B) Speaker of Lok Sabha
(C) Chairman of Rajya Sabha
(D) Prime Minister

181. Who shall not give vote in the first instance in either of the Houses of Parliament—
(A) Speaker
(B) Chairman
(C) A & B
(D) None of the above

182. When Speaker and Chairman shall give their votes on the Parliament.
(A) When Prime Minister asks them to give vote on the Bill
(B) When the House passes such a resolution
(C) In the case of a tie between Yes and No
(D) All the above

183. What is the Quorum laid down to constitute a meeting of either of the Houses of Parliament—
(A) one-tenth of the total number of members of that House
(B) one-fourth of the total number of members of that House
(C) one-fifth of the total number of members of that House
(D) one-half of the total number of members of that House

184. Which Article mentions disqualification of members in the Parliament—
(A) Article 101 to Article 104
(B) Article 101 to Articles 105
(C) Article 102 to Article 106
(D) Article 106 to Article 110

185. Lok Sabha has the supremacy in which matter—
(A) Railway Budget
(B) Defence Budget
(C) Foreign affairs
186. Normally, what kind of session does the Parliament hold—
(A) Budget session  
(B) Monsoon session  
(C) Winter session  
(D) All the above

187. Which session of the year, President addresses both the Houses of Parliament—
(A) First session (Budget)  
(B) Second session (Monsoon)  
(C) Third session (Winter)  
(D) None of the above

188. In which session of Parliament, Railway and General Budgets are presented—
(A) Monsoon session  
(B) First session  
(C) Winter session  
(D) None of the above

189. What is the meaning of the adjournment motion under Parliamentary procedure—
(A) Member draws attention regarding important subject-matter  
(B) Member wants the House to discuss his subject-matter  
(C) Member wants to raise complicated issue  
(D) Member wants to draw the attention of the House to way recent matter of urgent public importance having serious consequences.

190. Who has the power to accept adjournment in the House—
(A) Prime Minister  
(B) Home Minister  
(C) Speaker in the Lok Sabha and Chairman in the Rajya Sabha  
(D) All the above

191. Which authority in the Parliament has the right to adjourn the House—
(A) Speaker of Lok Sabha and Chairman of Rajya Sabha  
(B) President  
(C) Parliamentary Affairs Minister  
(D) Prime Minister

192. Who has the power to present adjournment motion in Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha—
(A) Minister  
(B) Deputy Speaker  
(C) Prime Minister  
(D) Member of the said House
193. In the Parliament, every Bill has to pass through which stages of Reading before it becomes act—
(A) First Reading
(B) Second Reading
(C) Third Reading
(D) All the above
194. When a Bill is passed by the Parliament and the President, what is the status of the name—
(A) Law
(B) Bill approved
(C) Bill exercised for administration
(D) Government procedure
195. Which two houses, can have a joint sitting—
(A) Legislative Assembly and Parliament
(B) Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
(C) Council of State and Legislative Council
(D) None of the above
196. When does the President assent the Bill—
(A) Lok Sabha passes the Bill
(B) Rajya Sabha passes the Bill
(C) Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha both passed the Bill
(D) None of the above
197. In India, when does the financial year commence—
(A) First April
(B) Second April
(C) First March
(f) Fifteenth March
198. On the subject of budget, demands for grant are arranged in which way—
(A) Prime Minister
(B) Finance Minister
(C) Ministry wise
(D) All the above
199. In how many parts, the Budget is presented in Lok Sabha—
(A) One
(B) Two
(C) Three
(D) Four
200. How are the parts of the Budget known as—
(A) General Budget
(B) Railway Budget
(C) A & B
201. In the Parliament, what is the meaning of the Government Bill—
(A) Bill presented by Ruling Party member
(B) Bill approved by the Government
(C) Only the Prime Minister presents the Bill
(D) A Bill introduced by any Minister in either of the Houses of the Parliament

202. In the Second Reading, what kind of process is adopted to approve the Bill—
(A) A general discussion on the Bill
(B) Clause by clause consideration of the Bill
(C) A & B
(D) None of the above

203. Who has the authority to call a joint sitting of the two Houses of Parliament—
(A) Prime Minister
(B) President
(C) Member of Lok Sabha
(D) Member of Rajya Sabha

204. Who has the power to accord his assent or withhold his assent to a Bill passed by the parliament—
(A) President
(B) Member of the House
(C) Minister
(D) None of the above

205. Which Bill President can neither return nor withhold his assent—
(A) Defence Bill
(B) Money Bill
(C) Law Bill
(D) Financial Account Committee Bill

206. How may Standing Committees are there in Lok Sabha—
(A) 14
(B) 15
(C) 15
(D) 18

207. Standing Committees in Lok Sabha are—
(A) Business Advisory Committee & Committee of Privileges
(B) Committee on Absence of Members from the sitting of the House & Committee on Estimates
(C) Committee on Government assurances and Committee on papers laid on the Table
(D) All the above
208. Financial Committees in Lok Sabha are—
(A) Committee on Estimates
(B) Public Accounts Committee
(C) Public Undertaking Committee
(D) All the above

209. Ad hoc Committees in Parliament are—
(A) Committee on Draft Five Year Plan, etc.
(B) Committee in the conduct of certain members during the President Address
(C) Select or Joint Committee on Bills
(D) All the above

210. Who appoints Ad hoc Committee on Parliament—
(A) Speaker of Lok Sabha
(B) Chairman of Rajya Sabha
(C) A & B
(D) None of the above

211. By which procedure the Indian President and American President are elected as laid down by their country’s constitution—
(A) Elected through Member of Legislature
(B) Elected by the People
(C) Elected by State Legislatures
(D) Elected by an Electoral College

212. In what way our Indian Parliament is not Sovereign or Supreme with respect to the Constitution—
(A) In the Preamble, Constitution of India defines people of India as Sovereign
(B) Written Constitution of India
(C) Separation of Power and Checks and Blanees between the three constitutional organ
(D) All the above

213. Who has said that basic features of the Indian Constitution do not amount to a change—
(A) Prime Minister
(B) Parliament
(C) Supreme Court of India
(D) Government

214. What is the nature of India’s political system—
(A) Presidential System
(B) Parliamentary System
(C) A & B
(D) None of the above
215. Which Constitutional Article was very much affected in the Supreme Court Judgement of Kesavanand Bharti vs. State of Kerala—
(A) Article 352  
(B) Article 368  
(C) Article 351  
(D) Article 342

216. Which constitutional article empowers amendment in the Constitution of India—
(A) Article 368  
(B) Article 356  
(C) Article 357  
(D) Article 359

217. Which constitutional organ has the power to amend Constitution of India—
(A) Judiciary  
(B) Executive  
(C) Legislative  
(D) Parliament

218. On which subject, Parliament has the power to amend the Constitution and the same also need ratification by the State Legislature—
(A) Articles 54, 55, 73, 162 and 241 or Chapter IV of Part V, Chapter V of Part VI or Chapter I of Part XI  
(B) Any of the Lists in the Seventh Schedules of the representation of State on Parliament  
(C) The Provisions of Article 368  
(D) All the above

219. Under which Constitutional Amendment Act, Article 368 of the Constitution was amended for the first time—
(A) 25th Amendment Act  
(B) 26th Amendment Act  
(C) 24th Amendment Act  
(D) 27th Amendment Act

220. Which Supreme Court Judgement pronounced that Fundamental Rights cannot be abridged—
(C) Indira Gandhi vs. Rajnarain A.I.R. 1975 S.C. 2299  
(D) None of the above
221. Who curbed the Judicial Review power of Judiciary through Amendment of the Constitution—
(A) State Legislature
(B) Parliament
(C) Council of State
(D) Legislative Council
222. Who restored the Judicial Review power of Judiciary under Indian Constitution—
(A) Supreme Court of India
(B) High Court
(C) Chief Metropolitan Magistrate
(D) District Court
223. In which House, Janta Government failed to secure two-third majority for new clause under Article 368 for introducing referendum for effecting changes in certain logic features of the Constitution—
(A) Legislative Council
(B) State Legislature
(C) State Assembly
(D) Rajya Sabha
224. Who said in his judgement that no part of our Constitution is unamendable—
(A) Allahabad High Court
(B) Calcutta High Court
(C) Madras High Court
(D) Supreme Court of India
225. What was the important landmark judgement regarding amendment of the Constitution (Article 368)
(A) Shankari Prasad vs. Union of India
(B) Golak Nath vs State of Punjab
(C) Kesavananda vs State of Kerala, Minerva Mill vs. Union of India
(D) All the above
226. Which Supreme Court judgement described the basic structure of the Constitution of India for the first time—
(A) Sankari Prasad vs. Union of India
(B) Kesavananda vs. State of Kerala
(C) Indira Gandhi vs. Union of India
(D) Golak Nath vs. State of Punjab
227. How many judges of the Supreme Court were in the Bench to describe the basic
structure of the Constitution for the first time in the landmark Judgement Kesavananda vs. State of Kerala—
(A) Article 13
(B) Article 12
(C) Article 14
(D) Article 15

228. Under which Chief Justice of India, the Constitution Bench described the basic structure of the Constitution for the first time—
(A) Mr. Justice J. M. Shelat
(B) Mr. Justice J. S. Verma
(C) Mr. Justice C. J. Sikri
(D) Mr. Justice K. V. Chandrachud

229. In which Supreme Court Judgement, it has been pronounced that Parliament cannot enlarge its own powers by making itself new Constitution—
(A) Sasanka vs. Union of India
(B) Kesavananda vs. State of Kerala
(C) Minerva Mills vs. Union of India
(D) Sankari Prasad vs. Union of India

230. What is the nature of the Indian Constitution—
(A) Rigid Constitution
(B) Flexible Constitution
(C) A & B
(D) None of the above

231. Which Articles in the Indian Constitution represent emergency provisions—
(A) Article 348-354
(B) Article 352-360
(C) Article 359-361
(D) Article 368-380

232. Under which article of the Indian Constitution proclamation of emergency has been defined—
(A) Article 352
(B) Article 353
(C) Article 354
(D) Article 358

233. Which article in the Constitution of India defines effect of proclamation of Emergency—
(A) Article 356
(B) Article 353
(C) Article 354
234. Which Constitutional Article defines that only the union has the power to protect states against external aggression and internal disturbance—
(A) Article 359
(B) Article 360
(C) Article 355
(D) Article 361
235. Which Constitutional article defines the provisions in case of failure of constitutional machinery in States—
(A) Article 356
(B) Article 358
(C) Article 359
(D) Article 369
236. Which Constitutional article defines exercise of Legislative power after proclamation is issued under article 356—
(A) Article 358
(B) Article 357
(C) Article 360
(D) Article 358
237. Which article defines suspension of the provisions of Article 18 during emergency—
(A) Article 344
(B) Article 345
(C) Article 343
(D) Article 358
238. Which constitutional article defines the provision in respect of financial emergency—
(A) Article 359
(B) Article 357
(C) Article 356
(D) Article 350
239. Which constitutional article defines the provision in respect of financial emergency—
(A) Article 348
(B) Article 351
(C) Article 360
(D) Article 362
240. Which constitutional article defines protection of President and Governors—
(A) Article 362
(B) Article 363
241. Which constitutional article defines protection against publication of proceedings of Parliament and Legislature—
(A) Article 361D
(B) Article 361A
(C) Article 364
(D) Article 365

242. Which constitutional article defines the Bar to interference by Courts in disputes arising out of certain treaties, agreements, etc.—
(A) Article 363
(B) Article 370
(C) Article 371
(D) Article 372

243. Which constitutional article abolished the Privy Purses—
(A) Article 374
(B) Article 392
(C) Article 363A
(D) Article 364

244. Which constitutional article defines the effect of failure to comply with or to give effect to direction given by the Union—
(A) Article 356
(B) Article 367
(C) Article 368
(D) Article 365

245. Which constitutional article defines the various definitions of constitutional subject—
(A) Article 366
(B) Article 369
(C) Article 375
(D) Article 378

246. Which Fundamental Rights Article is not in operation during the emergency—
(A) Article 22
(B) Article 19
(C) Article 23
(D) Article 24

247. Which constitutional organ has wider powers when emergency is in operation—
(A) Executive
(B) Legislative
248. Which organ does not have the right to question and justify as null and void the law which violates Fundamental Rights article?
(A) Executive
(B) Judiciary
(C) Legislative
(D) None of the above

249. Who has the power to declare that citizen has no right to move any court for the enforcement of the rights conferred by Part 3 of Fundamental Rights during the course of emergency—
(A) Executive
(B) President
(C) Governor
(D) Prime Minister

250. Which Fundamental Rights article is enforceable during the period of emergency—
(A) 20
(B) 21
(C) A & B
(D) None of the above

251. Through which constitutional amendment in article 359, it has been laid down that Fundamental Rights under articles 20 and 21 are enforceable during the operation of emergency—
(A) 44th Amendment Act
(B) 46th Amendment Act
(C) 45th Amendment Act
(D) 48th Amendment Act

252. On whose satisfaction period of emergency shall be extended for operation in case security of India or any part of the Indian territory is threatened—
(A) Prime Minister
(B) Home Minister
(C) President of India
(D) Vice-President of India

253. Article 20 of the Fundamental Rights represents which subject—
(A) Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment
(B) Protection in respect of Conviction of Offence
(C) Protection of life and personal liberty
254. Article 21 of the Fundamental Rights deals with which subject—
(A) Protection of certain rights regarding freedom of speech,
(B) Protection in respect of conviction of offence
(C) Protection against arrest and detention in certain cases
(D) Protection of life and personal liberty

255. Who declares the financial emergency—
(A) President
(B) Prime Minister
(C) Finance Minister
(D) None of the above

256. After declaration of financial emergency by the President, what is the period of operation without approval by the Parliament—
(A) Three Months
(B) Four Months
(C) Two Months
(D) One Month

257. Within what period, the Parliament has to approve Financial emergency declared by the President—
(A) Six Months
(B) Two Months
(C) Three Months
(D) Four Months

258. In Financial Emergency, salaries and allowances of which groups get reduction—
(A) Central Government Employees
(B) Judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts
(C) A & B
(D) None of the above

259. Raj Pramukh represents whom under the Indian Constitution—
(A) President
(B) Governor
(C) A & B
(D) None of the above

260. Under the Indian Constitution, what is the concept behind the protection of President and Governors—
(A) President & Governors are above the law
(B) President & Governors make any law for the Constitution
(C) President and Governors are answerable to Prime Minister
(D) President and Governors shall not be answerable to any court to the exercise and
261. By which Constitutional amendment, the appellation Rajpramukh was omitted—
(A) 7th Amendment Act 1956
(B) 4th Amendment Act 1955
(C) 6th Amendment Act 1956
(D) 10th Amendment Act 1961

262. Which constitutional article provides personal immunity for President and Governors for official act—
(A) Article 362
(B) Article 363
(C) Article 368
(D) Article 361

263. Which constitutional article provides personal immunity to the head of the states for his official act from legal action, including proceedings for contempt of Court—
(A) Article 361
(B) Article 362
(C) Article 368
(D) Article 369

264. Under which constitutional articles, newspapers do not have the right to publish report of the proceedings of a secret session of either of the Houses of Parliament or Legislative Assembly & Legislative Council—
(A) 361
(B) 361A
(C) 361B
(D) 361C

265. Spell out the condition under Article 361A by which any person or newspaper cannot be sued for legal proceeding if any report of proceedings of Parliament and State Legislature is published—
(A) The report must be a report of the `proceedings’ of a House of the Union or a State Legislature. Hence, it must be relevant to a motion or other business before the House, and must not have been expunged
(B) It must be a `report’ as distinguished from one article or `Comment’.
(C) Such report must be substantially true. Hence, an extract or a garbed or perverted report would not be protected. The reporting must not be actuated by malice
(D) All of the above
266. Any Court including Supreme Court does not have constitutional right under Article 143 to exercise jurisdiction over any dispute arising out of any provision of which agreements that were in operation before commencement of the Constitution—
(A) Treaty, Agreement
(B) Covenant, Engagement
(C) Sanad
(D) All of the above
267. What is the meaning of Indian State in the Constitution—
(A) Any territory recognised by President of India
(B) Any territory before commencement of Indian Constitution by the British ruler
(C) Any territory which government of the Dominion of India recognised
(D) B & C
268. Before which Constitutional Amendment, Prince, Chief or other person were recognised by the President of India as the Ruler of the Indian State—
(A) 26th Amendment Act 1971
(B) 24th Amendment Act 1971
(C) 16th Amendment Act 1963
(D) 17th Amendment Act 1964
269. Under which Constitutional Amendment Privy Purses were abolished—
(A) 36th Amendment Act 1975
(B) 26th Amendment Act 1971
(C) 16th Amendment Act 1963
(D) 17th Amendment Act 1964
270. Under which Constitutional Article, Union Government has the power to give direction to the State Govt. regarding any of the provisions of the Constitution—
(A) Article 368
(B) Article 362
(C) Article 365
(D) Article 367
271. If any State Government fails to comply with or to give effect to any direction given by the Union Government, who can come to conclusion that a situation has arisen in which the
State cannot carry out governance in accordance with the provision in the Constitution—
(A) President
(B) Prime Minister
(C) Home Minister
(D) Supreme Court
272. Under Article 365 what are the duties of the Union Government with respect to State Governments—
(A) Ensure that every State Minister should act in accordance with the advice of Chief Minister
(B) Ensure that Governor acts under advice of the Chief Minister
(C) Ensure that Governance in the State is in accordance with the Constitution
(D) All of the above
273. What is the meaning of Foreign State as given in our Indian Constitution—
(A) Federal State
(B) Commonwealth State
(C) Nation
(D) Any State other than India
274. Which Constitutional article defines the work of Administrative Tribunal—
(A) Article 323A
(B) Article 233B
(C) Article 223B
(D) None of the above
275. Under which part of the Constitution, Tribunals have been defined—
(A) Part Four
(B) Part Seven
(C) Part Fifteen
(D) Part Ten
276. What are the subjects for adjudication or trial by Administrative Tribunal—
(A) Private sector employee recruitment disputes
(B) Decide on recruitment in Public sector
(C) Dispute and complaints with respect to recruitment and condition of service of persons appointed in the public services in connection with the officers of the Union or of any State or of any local or other Authority within the territory of India
(D) None of the above
277. Administrative Tribunal is meant for whom—
278. Which Constitutional Amendment introduced the subject Tribunal in the Indian Constitution—
(A) Forty-second Amendment Act
(B) Sixty-ninth Amendment Act
(C) Seventeenth Amendment Act
(D) Seventy-one Amendment Act

279. On which Administrative Tribunal have no right to adjudicate disputes—
(A) Members of the Defence Forces
(B) Officers and Servants of the Supreme Court or of any High Court
(C) Members of the Secretariat Staff of Parliament or of any legislature of any State or Union Territory
(D) All of the above

280. Administrative Tribunals entertain those employees who are under employment with whom?
(A) Union or State Government
(B) A Local or other authority within the territory of India
(C) A Corporation owned or controlled by the Government
(D) All of the above

281. Jurisdiction of the Administrative Tribunal is not supplementary but is a complete substitute for whom—
(A) High Court
(B) Civil Courts
(C) A & B
(D) None of the above

282. Under which constitutional article, jurisdiction of the Supreme Court has been retained over the Administrative Tribunals—
(A) Article 356
(B) Article 136
(C) Article 132
(D) Article 134

283. Jurisdiction of the High Courts under Article 226 over service matters has been taken over by which judicial institution—
(A) District Court
284. Which Constitutional Institution conducts elections of Parliament and State Legislatures and to the offices of President and Vice-President—
(A) State Election Commission
(B) Provisional Election Commission
(C) Election Commission
(D) None of the above

285. After 44th Constitutional Amendment provisions relating with election in Part XV of the Constitution of India have been retained in how many Articles—
(A) 324-329A
(B) 324-329
(C) 324-327
(D) 224-228

286. Which Constitutional Article relating with the subject of election was omitted through 44th Amendment Act 1975—
(A) 329A
(B) 329B
(C) 329C
(D) 329

287. Through which Constitutional Amendment, Article 329A relating with the subject of Election was inserted—
(A) 25th Amendment Act 1971
(B) 27th Amendment Act 1971
(C) 28th Amendment Act 1972
(D) 39th Amendment Act 1975

288. Through which Constitutional Article, the subject of Bar to interference by courts in electoral matters have been elaborated—
(A) Article 327
(B) Article 229
(C) Article 329
(D) None of the above

289. Which Constitutional Article elaborated power of Parliament to make provision with respect to election to legislatures—
(A) Article 329
(B) Article 327
(C) Article 328
290. Who appoints Chief Election Commissioner—
(A) President
(B) Prime Minister
(C) Parliament
(D) None of the above

291. Who acts as the Chairman of the Election Commission after appointment as Election Commissioner—
(A) Prime Minister
(B) Home Minister
(C) Chief Appointment Officer
(D) Chief Election Commissioner

292. Under whose advice, President of India appoints Regional Election Commissioner—
(A) Prime Minister
(B) Chief Justice of High Court
(C) Governor
(D) Chief Election Commissioner

293. Who decides allotment of symbols to Political Parties—
(A) Political Party leader
(B) Political Party Governing Committees
(C) Election Committee of Political Party
(D) Election Commission

294. Conduct of Election Rules, 1961 was made by the Central Govt. in consultation with which commission—
(A) Parliamentary Members Inquiry Commission
(B) Regional Election Commissioners
(C) Election Commission
(D) None of the above

295. Who decides disputes relating with the allotment of symbols to Political Parties—
(A) Representation Act 1952
(B) Representation Act 1953
(C) Representation of the People Act 1951
(D) Election Commission

296. Who made a law for conduction of services and tenure of the office of Election Commissioners and Regional Election Commissioner—
(A) Chief Election Commissioner
(B) President
(C) Parliament
(D) State Legislature
297. Who decides de-recognition of the Political Party solely on the basis of its performance at the election, e.g., bycotting of the election—
(A) Supreme Court of India
(B) Election Commission
(C) High Court
(D) District Court
298. Can de-recognition of the Political Party by the Election Commission on the basis of its performance at the last Election be subjected to scrutiny—
(A) Judicial Review
(B) Judicial Order
(C) Judicial Scrutiny
(D) None of the above
299. On whose recommendation, Election Commissioner or Regional Election Commissioner shall be removed from the office—
(A) Chief Judicial Magistrate
(B) President
(C) Election Commission
(D) None of the above
300. Who has ample powers under Article 324(1) to make appropriate orders as to the conduct of Elections, e.g., cancellation of poll and ordering to poll according to exigencies in particular areas, introduction of electronic voting machines, postponing of election, etc.—
(A) Regional Election Commissioner
(B) Election Committee of Government
(C) Electoral Officer
(D) Election Commission
301. Under Article 324, Election Commission has vast functions which are as given in what area—
(A) Administrative power
(B) Marginally Judicative power
(C) Legislative power
(D) All of the above
302. After which Constitutional Amendment, even though decision of the Election Commission is issued from New Delhi, the order of the commission can be challenged by the aggrieved party in another state in the High Court of that State under Article 226—

303. Through which procedure, a writ can be filed in the Supreme Court against decision of
the Election Commission on recognising or de-recognising a political party for the purpose of
an electoral symbol, or which group within a particular party, constitutes that party for been
allotted of Election symbol to that party—
(A) Under Article 32
(B) Under Article 229
(C) Special leave petition
(D) Public Interest Litigation

304. Under which Constitutional Article, Special leave to appeal lies with the Supreme Court—
(A) Article 136
(B) Article 137
(C) Article 138
(D) Article 139

305. Under which Constitutional Article review of judgement or orders lies with the Supreme
Court—
(A) Article 139
(B) Article 137
(C) Article 140
(D) Article 141

306. Under which Constitutional Article enlargement of the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court is
mentioned—
(A) Article 145
(B) Article 148
(C) Article 138
(D) Article 143

307. Which Constitutional Article mentions conformation the Supreme Court of powers to issue
certain writs—
(A) Article 145
(B) Article 168
(C) Article 169
(D) Article 139

308. Which Constitutional Article mentions transfer of certain cases for Supreme Court—
309. Which Constitutional Article defines law declared by Supreme Court to be binding on all courts—
(A) Article 142
(B) Article 141
(C) Article 143
(D) Article 144

310. Under which Constitutional Article, President has the power to consult Supreme Court—
(A) Article 145
(B) Article 146
(C) Article 143
(D) Article 144

311. Under which Constitutional Article, Civil and Judicial authorities are to act in aid of the Supreme Court—
(A) Article 245
(B) Article 248
(C) Article 146
(D) Article 144

312. Under which Constitutional Article repeal of special provision as to disposal of questions relating to constitutional validity of law is mentioned—
(A) Article 144A
(B) Article 345
(C) Article 248
(D) Article 249

313. Which Constitutional Article defines the subject ‘Officers and servants and expenses of the Supreme Court.’
(A) Article 296
(B) Article 147
(C) Article 247
(D) Article 245

314. Which Constitutional Article defines ‘Interpretation’ of Constitutional right of Supreme Court—
(A) Article 163
(B) Article 162
(C) Article 147
315. Which Constitutional Article defines functions of Comptroller and Auditor General of India.—
(A) Article 148-150
(B) Article 149-150
(C) Article 148-155
(D) Article 148-151

316. Which Constitutional Article defines, Comptroller and Auditor General of India—
(A) Article 148
(B) Article 149
(C) Article 150
(D) Article 151

317. Through which Constitutional Article duties and powers of `Comptroller and Auditor General' is detailed—
(A) Article 153
(B) Article 149
(C) Article 199
(D) Article 168

318. Which Constitutional Article defines `Form of Accounts of the Union and the State.'—
(A) Article 151
(B) Article 152
(C) Article 150
(D) Article 153

319. Under which Constitutional Article, the Election Commission is a Tribunal—
(A) Article 136
(B) Article 136(3)
(C) Article 136(2)
(D) Article 136(1)

320. Up to which year Chief Election Commissioner functioned as one-man Commission—
(A) 1988
(B) 1989
(C) 1987
(D) 1986

321. In which months and year, the President notified that besides the Chief Election Commissioner the Commission should have two other members called as Election Commissioner—
322. Through which Supreme Court Judgement, it has been pronounced that Chief Election Commissioner should have two other members called Election Commissioner with Coordinate power—
(B) Mohinder vs. Election Commission A.I.R. 1978 S.C. 851
(C) Inderjeet vs. Election Commission A.I.R. 1984 S.C 1911
(D) Dhanoa vs. Union of India A.I.R. 1991 S. C. 1745

323. Chief Election Commissioner cannot be removed except by which process—
(A) Resignation
(B) Presidential Order
(C) Impeachment
(D) Judicial Decision

324. Under which Chief Election Commissioner, Election Commission was made a body of multimember Election Commission—
(A) T. N. Seshan
(B) H. K. Sen
(C) S. P. Sen Verma
(D) M. S. Gill

325. Which Chief Election Commissioner appealed the Supreme Court that under Article 324, Election Commission as a multi member Election Commission is not valid—
(A) K. B. Sundram
(B) T. Swaminathan
(C) H. S. Shakdhar
(D) T. N. Seshan

326. During T. N. Seshan period as Chief Election Commissioner, who was the other Commissioner in the Election Commission—
(A) M. S. Gill
(B) G. V. Krishnamurthy
(C) A & B
(D) None of the above

327. For which Election, one General Electoral Roll for every territorial Constituency shall exist—
328. On what basis, Election to Lok Sabha and State Legislature shall be conducted—
(A) Adult Suffrage
(B) Indirect Election
(C) Direct Election
(D) None of the above

329. Under which Constitutional Amendment, provision for minimum age as 18 years for the Indian citizen was made to become eligible to vote—
(A) 60th Amendment Act 1988
(B) 61st Amendment Act 1989
(C) 62nd Amendment Act 1989
(D) None of the above

330. Before 61st Amendment Act 1989, what was the age of Indian citizen eligible to vote in the Election—
(A) 23
(B) 24
(C) 21
(D) 22

331. Under Article 326, what was the Constitutional requirement for the Indian citizen not to become eligible as a voter—
(A) Non Resident
(B) Unsoundness of Mind
(C) Crime or Corrupt or Illegal practice
(D) All the above

332. Which Constitutional Article lays down qualification for becoming a voter—
(A) Article 328
(B) Article 339
(C) Article 326
(D) Article 295

333. Which Constitutional Article lays down qualifications for the Indian citizens for election to Parliament—
(A) Article 81
(B) Article 80
(C) Article 83
(D) Article 84
334. Which Constitutional Article defines qualifications for the Indian citizen for election to a State Legislature—
(A) Article 173
(B) Article 175
(C) Article 177
(D) Article 178

335. Under the Indian Constitution, what does `Adult Suffrage’ signify—
(A) Children
(B) Persons
(C) Any Indian citizen who is of the age of 18 years and above
(D) None of the above

336. Who makes law with respect to Elections for State Legislature—
(A) Parliament
(B) Judiciary
(C) Government
(D) Election Commission

337. Under Constitutional Articles 327 or 328, which subject shall not be called to be questioned in any Court—
(A) Delimitation of Constituencies
(B) The allotment of seats to such Constituency
(C) A & B
(D) None of the above

338. How the election to either House of Parliament or to either House of the Legislature of the State shall be called in question in the courts whose manner of presentation may be provided made by law by appropriate Legislature—
(A) PIL (Public Interest Litigation)
(B) SLP (Special Leave Petition)
(C) Action under Article 32
(D) Election Petition

339. Which Constitutional Article lays down the reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Lok Sabha—
(A) Article 330
(B) Article 332
(C) Article 333
(D) Article 334

340. Which Constitutional Article deals with `Representation of the Anglo-Indian Community’ with House of the People—
341. Under Article 331, how many members of the Anglo-Indian Community can be nominated in Lok Sabha by the President—
(A) 3
(B) 4
(C) 2
(D) 1

342. In which State a separate district has been reserved for Scheduled Tribes—
(A) Assam
(B) Andhra Pradesh
(C) Karnataka
(D) Kerala

343. Which Constitutional Article deals with representation of the Anglo-Indian Community in the Legislative Assembly—
(A) Article 334
(B) Article 335
(C) Article 336
(D) Article 333

344. Under Article 333, how many members from the Anglo-Indian Community can be nominated by the Governor in the Legislative Assembly—
(A) 8
(B) 1
(C) 4
(D) 3

345. Under which Constitutional Amendment of Article 334, reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assembly has been laid down—
(A) 31st Amendment Act 1959
(B) 23rd Amendment Act
(C) 45th Amendment Act 1980 & 62nd Amendment Act 1989
(D) All the above

346. Before which Constitutional Amendment, 20 years were fixed for reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Lok Sabha and State Legislature—
347. Through which Constitutional Amendment, 30 years were fixed for reservation of seats for SC and ST in Lok Sabha and State Assembly—
(A) 45th Amendment Act 1980 
(B) 50th Amendment Act 1984 
(C) 23rd Amendment Act 1969 
(D) 51st Amendment Act 1984 

348. Which Constitutional Amendment fixes 40 years for reservation of seats for SC and ST in Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assembly. 
(A) 55th Amendment Act 1986 
(B) 56th Amendment Act 1987 
(C) 52nd Amendment Act 1985 
(D) 45th Amendment Act 1980 

349. Which Constitutional Amendment lays down 50 years for reservation of seats for SC and ST in the House of People and State Legislative Assembly—
(A) 62nd Amendment Act 1989 
(B) 44th Amendment Act 1928 
(C) 45th Amendment Act 1980 
(D) None of the above 

350. Which Constitutional Article mentions ‘Claims of SC and ST in Govt. services and post’—
(A) Article 336 
(B) Article 335 
(C) Article 338 
(D) Article 339 

351. Which Constitutional Article lays down the provision for a National Commission for SC and ST—
(A) Article 337 
(B) Article 334 
(C) Article 338 
(D) Article 339 

352. Which community gets special provision for Central Services in Article 336— 
(A) Sikh Community 
(B) Muslim Community 
(C) Hindu Community 
(D) Anglo-Indian Community
353. At the time of commencement of the Indian Community how many years were laid down for appointment to the post in the Railways, Customs, Postal & Telegraph services for the Anglo-Indian community—
(A) 2 years  
(B) 5 years  
(C) 4 years  
(D) 6 years  
354. What shall be the composition of National Commission for SC and ST—
(A) Chairperson  
(B) Vice-Chairperson  
(C) Five other members  
(D) All the above  
355. National Commission for SC and ST shall be made by which constitutional institution—
(A) Parliament  
(B) Executive  
(C) Judiciary  
(D) State Legislature  
356. Which Constitutional Article defines the SC—
(A) Article 345  
(B) Article 346  
(C) Article 341  
(D) Article 342  
357. Which Constitutional Article defines the ST—
(A) Article 345  
(B) Article 343  
(C) Article 347  
(D) Article 342  
358. Which Constitutional Article specifies official language of the Union—
(A) Article 343  
(B) Article 344  
(C) Article 345  
(D) Article 346  
359. Under Constitutional Article 343, which is the official language of the Union—
(A) Urdu  
(B) Hindi  
(C) English  
(D) b & c
360. Which Constitutional Article empowers the State Legislature to adopt Hindi or any state language as the official language of that state—
(A) Article 345
(B) Article 346
(C) Article 348
(D) Article 349
361. Whose satisfaction is required under Constitutional Article 347 regarding special provision for creating language spoken by a section of the population of a state—
(A) Parliament
(B) Judiciary
(C) President
(D) Prime Minister
362. Which Constitutional Article defines official language for communication between the state and another state and the Union—
(A) Article 349
(B) Article 346
(C) Article 243
(D) Article 305
363. Which Constitutional Article defines the Panchayat Raj—
(A) 243O
(B) 243A
(C) 243
(D) 243I
364. In the Indian Constitution, which type of the Sabha is mentioned under Panchayat Raj—
(A) District Sabha
(B) Gram Sabha
(C) Nagar Panchayat Sabha
(D) Zila Sabha
365. Under Constitutional Article 243, what is the meaning of Panchayat—
(A) Self Gram Panchayat Raj
(B) Government of Village
(C) Self Government
(D) None of the above
366. Under Constitutional Article 243D, in Panchayat who gets reservation—
(A) Scheduled Caste
(B) Scheduled Tribes
(C) A & B
367. Who make composition of Panchayat under Constitutional Article 243(C)—
(A) State Assembly
(B) Lok Sabha
(C) Council of State
(D) Legislature of State

368. Which Constitutional Article defines disqualification for the members of Panchayat—
(A) Article 243F
(B) Article 243G
(C) Article 243I
(D) None of the above

369. Which Constitutional Article defines the duration of the Panchayat—
(A) Article 243N
(B) Article 243O
(C) Article 243E
(D) Article 243B

370. Which Constitutional Article define ‘Municipalities’—
(A) Article 243P
(B) Article 243Q
(C) Article 243T
(D) Article 343U

371. Which Constitutional Article defines ‘constitution of Municipalities’—
(A) Article 243M
(B) Article 243I
(C) Article 243L
(D) Article 243Q

372. Constitutionally, who notifies the phenomenal area of—
(A) Parliament
(B) Governor
(C) Chief Minister
(D) State Government

373. A Municipal Council is situated in which area—
(A) Larger Urban area
(B) Urban area
(C) Smaller Urban area
(D) None of the above

374. Governor issues a notification for which areas on the subject of constitution of Municipal area—
(A) A Transitional Area
375. For Election of Members to Lok Sabha and Legislative Assembly, electoral constituencies comprise wholly or partly of which area—
(A) A Transitional Area
(B) Municipal Area
(C) Legislative Council
(D) None of the above

376. Where wards Committees are found—
(A) Gram Sabha
(B) Gram Panchayat
(C) Municipalities
(D) None of the above

377. Under Constitutional Article 343D, a metropolitan area represents how many number of population—
(A) Ten Lakhs or more
(B) Fifteen Lakhs or more
(C) Less than Ten Lakhs
(D) Less than Five Lakhs

378. Under Constitutional Article 243U, what is the maximum duration of Municipalities—
(A) 4 years
(B) 6 years
(C) 5 years
(D) 3 years

379. Which Constitutional Article defines Election to Municipalities—
(A) Article 243A
(B) Article 243ZA
(C) Article 243ZB
(D) Article 243P

380. Through which Constitutional Amendment, Municipalities continued to be in force in the state which existed before commencement of the Indian constitution—
(A) Seventy-fourth Amendment Act 1992
(B) Forty-fourth Amendment Act 1978
(C) Forty-fifth Amendment Act 1989
(D) Forty-seventh Amendment Act 1984

381. The Constitution of India, was drafted and enacted in which language—
(A) Hindi
(B) English
382. In Article 394A which language is the authoritative text of the constitution of India—
(A) Punjabi
(B) Manipuri
(C) Hindi
(D) Urdu

383. Which Constitutional Article states ‘This Constitution may be called the Constitution of India’
(A) Article 397
(B) Article 396
(C) Article 395
(D) Article 394

384. Which Constitutional Article states that Hindi is the official language—
(A) Article 343
(B) Article 346
(C) Article 345
(D) Article 347

385. In which language script, Constitution of India was signed by the members of the Constituent Assembly on 21st Jan. 1950—
(A) English
(B) Hindi
(C) A & B
(D) None of the above

386. Which Constitutional Article defines the ‘Provision in case of failure of Constitutional Authority in the state—
(A) Article 356
(B) Article 357
(C) Article 353
(D) Article 351

387. After which report, President promulgates President Rule in the State—
(A) Prime Minister
(B) Union Home Minister
(C) Chief Minister
(D) Governor

388. Who has the Authority to approve President Rule in the state—
(A) Parliament
(B) Lok Sabha
389. Who has the constitutional power not to approve ‘President Rule’ in the state under Article 356—
(A) Prime Minister
(B) Parliament
(C) Union Council of Ministers
(D) State Government

390. In case President Rule in the state is not approved by the Parliament, ‘For how many months the same promulgation shall last’.
(A) Four Months
(B) Two Months
(C) Three Months
(D) Six Months

391. Under Article 356 Governor shall not be bound by whose advice—
(A) Chief Minister Council of Ministers
(B) President
(C) Prime Minister
(D) None of the above

392. In which Supreme Court Judgement it has been pronounced that ‘Article 356 cannot be invoked unless it can be held that government of the state cannot be run in accordance with the provision of the Constitution’
(A) Arun vs. Union of India A.I.R. 1992 Allahabad S.C. 1918
(B) S. R. Bommai vs. Union of India A.I.R. 1990 Kant 95
(C) A & B
(D) None of the above

393. In which Supreme Court Judgement it has been pronounced that ‘the Union Government cannot dismiss a duly elected State Government on the sole ground that the ruling party in the state suffered an overwhelming defeat in the election of the Lok Sabha—
(A) S. R. Bommai vs. Union of India A.I.R. 1994 S.C. 1916
(B) State of Rajasthan vs. Union of India A.I.R. 1977 S.C. 1361
(C) A & B
(D) None of the above

394. How many Schedules are incorporated in the Constitution of India—
(A) Eleventh Schedule
(B) Tenth Schedule
395. Which Constitutional Article lays down distribution of work through the Union List, State List, and Concurrent List between the Union and State—
(A) 246
(B) 247
(C) 248
(D) 249

396. In the Union List, how many subjects are incorporated—
(A) 95
(B) 92
(C) 97
(D) 99

397. In the State List, how many subjects are included—
(A) 65
(B) 66
(C) 64
(D) 63

398. In the Concurrent list, how many subjects have been included—
(A) 42
(B) 43
(C) 45
(D) 47

399. Constitutionally, how a law can be made out of the subject in the Concurrent List—
(A) Union
(B) State
(C) Council of State
(D) A & B

400. Constitutionally, who has the power to make a law on the subject mentionable in the Union List—
(A) Lok Sabha
(B) Parliament
(C) Rajya Sabha
(D) Legislative Council

**INDIAN CONSTITUTION Answers:**
1.(A) 2.(B) 3.(D) 4.(C) 5.(B) 6.(C) 7.(B) 8.(D) 9.(B) 10.(A) 11.(D) 12.(A) 13.(D) 14.(C) 15.(D) 16.(D) 17.(D) 18.(D) 19.(A) 20.(C) 21.(B) 22.(C) 23.(B) 24.(D) 25.(B) 26.(C) 27.(D) 28.(A) 29.(B) 30.(C) 31.(A) 32.(B) 33.(C) 34.(B) 35.(A) 36.(B) 37.(A) 38.(C)
1. The model code of conduct for Political parties and candidates to be followed during election is:
A. Laid down in the constitution of India
B. Specified in the representation of the People Act. 1951
C. Enjoined by the supreme court
D. A voluntary agreement among recognized political parties.
Ans: B

2. Who is the chairman of the Lok Sabha?
A. President
B. Minister of Parliament affairs
C. Speaker
D. Prime Minister
Ans: C

3. Which one of the following Articles empowers the President to Appoint Prime Minister of India?
A. Article 74

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4. The constituent Assembly formed the drafting committee of India constitution on:
A. 29th August 1947
B. 30th August 1948
C. 29th August 1949
D. 29th August 1950
Ans: A

5. Which one of the following sets of Bills is Presented to the Parliament along with the Budget?
A. Direct taxes bill and Indirect taxes bill
B. Contingency Bill and Appropriation Bill
C. Finance Bill and Appropriation Bill
D. Finance Bill and Contingency Bill
Ans: C

6. Which of the following exercised the most profound influence in framing the Indian Constitution?
(A) British Constitution
(B) U.S. Constitution
(C) Irish Constitution
(D) The Government of India Act, 1935
Ans: D

7. In which article of the Constitution of India has the Joint Sitting of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha been provided?
(A) Article 101
(B) Article 108
(C) Article 133
(D) Article 102
Ans: B

8. A Money Bill passed by the Lok Sabha is deemed to have been passed by the Rajya Sabha also when no action is taken by the Upper House within:
(A) 10 days
(B) 14 days
(C) 20 days
(D) 30 days
Ans: B

9. Name the committee for formulating the framework of restructuring railways:
(A) Jain Committee
(B) Venkatachelliah
(C) Rakesh Mohan Committee
(D) Dinesh Goswami Committee
Ans: C

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10. Who among the following is/are not appointed by the President of India?
(A) Governors of the States
(B) Chief Justice and Judges of the High Courts
(C) Vice-President
(D) Chief Justice and Judges of the Supreme Court
Ans: C

Q.11. Which of the following Committees are Committees of Parliament?
1. Public Accounts Committee
2. Estimates Committee
3. Committee on Public Undertakings
Select the correct answer using the code given below:
A. 1,2 and 3 
B. 1 and 2 only 
C. 1 and 3 only 
D. 2 and 3 only 
Ans: A

12. The Chief Election Commissioner of India holds office for a period of
A. six years
B. for six years or the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier
C. during pleasure of the President
D. for five years or the age of 60 years, whichever is earlier
Ans: B

13. Kamraj Plan was a plan formulated in 1963 by:
A. Chief Minister of Madras, whereby the senior ministers were asked to leave government and work to rejuvenate the party
B. Union Cabinet Minister, whereby a new Constitution for the Indian National Congress was proposed
C. Chief Minister of Madras, whereby a new set of principles for accepting donations for the party work was proposed
D. Chief Minister of Madras to root out corruption from India
Ans: A

14. The tenure of every Panchayat shall be for five years from the date of
A. declaration of the election results
B. its first meeting
C. issue of notification for the conduct of elections of the Panchayat
D. taking oath of office by the elected members
Ans: A

15. What does Article 17 of the Constitution Say?
(a) Untouchability is abolished
(b) The practice of untouchability is forbidden
(c) Practice untouchability is an offence
(d) All of the above
Ans: D

16. Who is the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces in India?
(a) The Prime Minister
(b) The Commander-in-chief
17. Who is known as the sculptor of the constitution of India’?
(a) Rajendra Prasad
(b) V.V. Giri
(c) B.R. Ambedkar
(d) Dr. S. Radhakrishnan
Ans: C

18. What is known as the “Little India”?
(a) City
(b) Town
(c) Village
(d) State
Ans: C

19. Who decides disputes relating with the allotment of symbols to Political Parties:
(A) Representation Act 1952
(B) Representation Act 1953
(C) Representation of the People Act 1951
(D) Election Commission
Ans: D

20. What was the 'privy purse' in the context of the history of Modern India?
A. A purse given privately by one organization to another
B. A purse given by the government of India to dignitaries for service rendered
C. A grant given by the Government of India to the erstwhile Princes of India
D. A gift given by an erstwhile Prince of India to the Government of India
Ans: C

21. The term of Member of the Rajya Sabha is:
A. 5 Yr.
B. 6 Yr
C. Same as that of the Lok Sabha
D. Two years
Ans: B

22. Finance commission in India are set up from Time to time:
A. To lay down financial policies of Union govt.
B. To evolve a satisfactory tax-structure for economic development of the country
C. To promote foreign trade
D. For transfer of economic resources from center to states
Ans: D

23. Who decides whether a bill is a Money Bill or Not?
A. President
B. Chairmen of Rajya Sabha
C. Speaker of Lok sabha
D. Minister of Parliamentary affairs
Ans: C

24. The concept lok Adalat is mainly to expedite cases relating to:
1. Matrimonial dispute
2. murder
3. motor vehicle accidents
4. suits relating to banks

Which one of these statements are correct?
A. 1,3 and 4
B. 3,4 and 5
C. 1,2 and 4
D. 1,3
Ans:A

25. Who among the following did not serve as the Vice president before becoming president of India?
A. Dr. S Radhakrishnan
B. Dr. Zakir Hussain
C. Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy
D. R. Venkataraman
Ans: C

26. A federal structure of India was first put forward by the
(A) Act of 1909
(B) Act of 1919
(C) Act of 1935
(D) Act of 1947
Ans: B

27. Which writ is issued by a High Court or the Supreme Court to compel an authority to perform a function that it was not performing?
(A) Writ of Certiorari
(B) Writ of Habeas Corpus
(C) Writ of Mandamus
(D) Writ of Quo Warranto
Ans: C

28. The Chief Election Commissioner can be removed from his office:
(A) By the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court
(B) By the President
(C) On the basis of a resolution of the Cabinet
(D) On the basis of proved misbehaviour by 2/3rd majority of both Houses of Parliament
Ans: D

29. If the Speaker of the Lok Sabha intends to vacate his office before the expiry of his term, he sends his resignation to the:
(A) Chairman of the Rajya Sabha
(B) Leader of the House (Lok Sabha)
(C) Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha
(D) President of India
Ans: C

30. In which case did the Supreme Court of India determine that the Parliament has power to make amendment in fundamental rights, but it cannot make any change in the basic structure of the Constitution?
31. **First woman judge to be appointed to Supreme Court was:**
(A) Rani Jethmalani  
(B) Anna George Malhotra  
(C) M. Fathima Beevi  
(D) Leila Seth  
Ans: C

32. **Which of the following political parties was first de-recognized and later on again recognized as a National Party by Election Commission of India ?**
(A) Communist Party of India  
(B) Communist Party of India-Marxist  
(C) Samajwadi Party  
(D) Republican Party of India  
Ans: B

33. **Which one of the following pairs is not correctly matched:**
STATE or UT ----- Seat of High Court  
A. Uttarakhand -- Nainital  
B. Daman and Diu -- Ahmedabad  
C. Arunachal Pradesh - Guwahati  
D. Chhattisgarh - Bilaspur  
Ans: B

34. 34. **Right to property according to Constitution of India is a -**
(A) Fundamental Rights  
(B) Directive Principle  
(C) Legal Right  
(D) Social Right  
Ans: C

35. **Which of the following amendments in the Constitution of India are related with the institution of "Panchayat Raj"?**
1. 106th  
2. 100th  
3. 73rd  
4. 74th  
A. Only 1  
B. Only 2  
C. Both 1 & 2  
D. Both 3 & 4  
Ans: D

36. **The first Five-Year Plan in India was launched in the year?**
A. 1951  
B. 1947  
C. 1948
37. Who is the Chief Law Officer of India?
A. Secretary, Law Department
B. Attorney General
C. Advocate General
D. Solicitor General
Ans: B

38. Who prepared the first draft Constitution of India?
(A) Jawahar Lal Nehru
(B) Gandhiji
(C) Advisory Branch of the Constituent Assembly
(D) Sardar Ballabh Bhai Patel
Ans: C

39. Who was the Chairman of the Draft Committee of the Constituent Assembly?
(A) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
(B) K. M. Munshi
(C) Jagjivan Ram
(D) None of the above
Ans: A

40. When did Constituent Assembly adopt a national Flag?
(A) 22nd Aug. 1947
(B) 22nd July 1947
(C) 22nd Jan. 1947
(D) 22nd Oct. 1947
Ans: B

41. Who was the last British Governor General who addressed the Constituent Assembly?
(A) Lord Attlee
(B) Lord Mount Batten
(C) Lord Bentick
(D) None of the above
Ans: B

42. When was the Constitution of India adopted by the Constituent Assembly?
(A) 25th Nov. 1949
(B) 29th Nov. 1949
(C) 26th Nov. 1949
(D) 27th Nov. 1949
Ans: C

43. In the Parliament of India Upper House in known as?
(A) Lok Sabha
(B) Rajya Sabha
(C) Council of States
(D) None of the above
Ans: B

44. In the National Flag, what does saffron colour represent?
45. In the National Flag, which colour is used in the wheel?
(A) Blue
(B) Navy Blue
(C) Red Green
(D) Green-White
Ans: B

46. Chief Election Commissioner of India holds office for a period of?
A. six years
B. during the pleasure of the President
C. For six years or till the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier
D. for five years or till the age of 60 years, whichever is earlier
Ans: C

47. The First Election Commissioner of India was
A. Dr. Nagendra Singh
B. S.P. Sen Verma
C. Sukumar Sen
D. K.V.K. Sundaram
Ans: C

48. The judge of the Supreme Court of India now retire at the age of
A. 62 years
B. 60 years
C. 65 years
D. 58 years
Ans: C

49. Which of the following bills cannot be introduced first in the Rajya Sabha?
A. Bill bringing a State under the President's rule
B. Money Bill
C. Bill pertaining to the removal of the President by impeachment
D. Bill proclaiming all the State of emergency arising out of war or external aggression.
Ans: B

50. The speaker of the Lok Sabha:
A. Has no right to vote
B. Votes like any other member of the Lok Sabha
C. Has two votes—one in ordinary course and another in case of tie
D. Votes only in case of tie
Ans: D

51. First state in India which was created on linguistic basis?
A. Gujarat
B. Kerala
C. Haryana
52. During which Five Year Plan was Green Revolution initiated in India?
A. 5th
B. 6th
C. 4th
D. 3rd
Ans: B

53. Planing Commission is a -
A. Political body
B. Non-political body
C. Quasi-political body
D. Statutory body
Ans: C

54. National Development council was constituted on
A. August 16, 1950
B. April 1, 1951
C. August 6, 1952
D. August 16, 1952
Ans: C

55. Which law officer shall have the right to speak in both the Houses of Parliament?
(A) Solicitor General
(B) Advocate General
(C) Attorney General
(D) Legal Advisor
Ans: C

56. Which Article of the Constitution of India mentioned the posts of the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha?
(A) 90
(B) 89
(C) 93
(D) 94
Ans: B

57. In which session of Parliament, Railway and General Budgets are presented?
(A) Monsoon session
(B) First session
(C) Winter session
(D) None of the above
Ans: B

58. Where wards Committees are found?
(A) Gram Sabha
(B) Gram Panchayat
(C) Municipalities
(D) None of the above
Ans: C
59. Who has the Authority to approve President Rule in the state?
(A) Parliament
(B) Lok Sabha
(C) State Legislature
(D) Council of State
Ans: A

60. Constitutionally, who has the power to make a law on the subject mentionable in the Union List:
(A) Lok Sabha
(B) Parliament
(C) Rajya Sabha
(D) Legislative Council
Ans: B

61. In the Union govt. the council of minister is collectively responsible to the:
A. President
B. Prime Minister
C. Lok sabha
D. Parliament
Ans: C

62. How many members are nominated to the Rajya-Sabha?
A. 10
B. 12
C. 14
D. 15
Ans: B

63. The judges of the High court of a state are appointed by?
A. President
B. Governor
C. Chief Justice of India
D. Vice-President
Ans: A

64. According to Which articles of the Indian Constitution is Hindi, In devnagari script the official language of the Union?
A. Article 243
B. Article 343
C. Article 223
D. Article 123
Ans: B

65. Which constitutional article provides personal immunity to the head of the states for his official act from legal action, including proceedings for contempt of Court?
(A) Article 361
(B) Article 362
(C) Article 368
(D) Article 369
Ans: A
66. Under which Constitutional Article, Union Government has the power to give direction to the State Govt. regarding any of the provisions of the Constitution?
(A) Article 368
(B) Article 362
(C) Article 365
(D) Article 367
Ans: C

67. What is the meaning of Foreign State as given in our Indian Constitution?
(A) Federal State
(B) Commonwealth State
(C) Nation
(D) Any State other than India
Ans: D

68. Who decides allotment of symbols to Political Parties?
(A) Political Party leader
(B) Political Party Governing Committees
(C) Election Committee of Political Party
(D) Election Commission
Ans: D

69. Who decides de-recognition of the Political Party solely on the basis of its performance at the election, e.g., bycotting of the election?
(A) Supreme Court of India
(B) Election Commission
(C) High Court
(D) District Court
Ans: B

70. After declaration of financial emergency by the President, what is the period of operation without approval by the Parliament?
(A) Three Months
(B) Four Months
(C) Two Months
(D) One Month
Ans: C

71. Before the independence of India, Dadra and nagar haveli were under the administrative control of?
A. English
B. French
C. Portuguese
D. Afgans
Ans: C

72. Who among the following was the first chief Justice of India and assumed office on 26th Jan. 1950?
A. Meher Chand mahajan
B. Patanjali sastri
C. Harilal Kania
D. BK Mukherjea
Ans: C

73. Which Constitutional Article lays down the provision for a National Commission for SC and ST?
(A) Article 337
(B) Article 334
(C) Article 338
(D) Article 339
Ans: C

74. Which community gets special provision for Central Services in Article 336?
(A) Sikh Community
(B) Muslim Community
(C) Hindu Community
(D) Anglo-Indian Community
Ans: D

75. National Commission for SC and ST shall be made by which constitutional institution?
(A) Parliament
(B) Executive
(C) Judiciary
(D) State Legislature
Ans: A

76. Under Constitutional Article 343, which is the official language of the Union?
(A) Urdu
(B) Hindi
(C) English
(D) b & c
Ans: D

77. Which Constitutional Article defines the Panchayat Raj?
(A) 243O
(B) 243A
(C) 243
(D) 243I
Ans: C

78. Which Constitutional Article define 'Municipalities'? 
(A) Article 243P
(B) Article 243Q
(C) Article 243T
(D) Article 343U
Ans: A

79. The Constitution of India, was drafted and enacted in which language?
(A) Hindi
(B) English
(C) Tamil
(D) Telugu
Ans: B

80. Total No. of Schedule in Constitution of India is:
81. Constitution of India was enacted by the Constituent Assembly on:
A. 26 January 1950
B. 26 Nov. 1949
C. 20 Nov. 1950
D. 20 January 1949
Ans: B

82. Constitution of India came into effect on:
A. 26 January 1950
B. 26 Nov. 1949
C. 20 Nov. 1950
D. 20 January 1949
Ans: A

83. The Constitution declares India to be a sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic republic, assuring its citizens of justice, equality, and liberty, and endeavours to promote fraternity among them. The words "socialist" and "secular" were added to the definition in year:
A. 1956
B. 1976
C. 1970
D. 1952
Ans: B

84. Total No. of six fundamental rights in Constitution of India is:
A. 12
B. 5
C. 6
D. 8

85. Indian Independence Act, passed by the British Parliament on:
A. 18 July 1947
B. 20 July 1947
C. 14 August 1947
D. 20 July 1946
Ans: A

86. Who represented Parsis Community in Constituent Assembly:
A. HP Modi
B. Frank Anthony
C. Kanaiyalal Munshi
D. James Franklin
Ans: B (Frank Anthony represented the Anglo-Indian community, and the Parsis were represented by H. P. Modi)
87. Who represented Parsis Community in Constituent Assembly:
   A. HP Modi
   B. Frank Anthony
   C. Harendra Coomar Mookerjee
   D. Benegal Narsing Rau
   Ans: C (Frank Anthony represented the Anglo-Indian community, and the Parsis were
   represented by H. P. Modi while Harendra Coomar Mookerjee, a distinguished Christian
   who represented all Christians other than Anglo-Indians)

88. For the members of parliament in India, who determines the salaries and
   allowances from time to time?
   A. Union cabinet
   B. Ministry of Parliament Affairs
   C. Cabinet secretariat
   D. Parliament by law
   Ans: D

89. Who was the prime Minister of India when a Constitutional status for the
   Panchayati raj and urban self-
   governing institutions was accorded?
   A. Indira Gandhi
   B. Rajeev Gandhi
   C. PV Rarasimha Rao
   D. Atal Bihari Vaipayee
   Ans: C

90. In India when both Offices of President and Vice-President happen to be vacant
   simultaneously who will discharge the duties of the President?
   A. Prime Minister
   B. Union Home Minister
   C. Speaker of Lok sabha
   D. Chief Justice of India
   Ans: D

91. As per constitution of India, the Legislative assembly of a state consists of more
   than 500 and not less than 60 members, but which one of the following states has 32
   Members?
   A. Delhi
   B. Sikkim
   C. Goa
   D. Puducherry
   Ans: B

92. In the union govt the council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the:
   A. Prime Minister of Inida
   B. Lok sabha
   C. Lok sabha and Rajya Sabha
   D. Union cabinet
   Ans: B

93. Under whose direct supervision is the Lok sabha secretariat?
   A. Cabinet Secretary
B. Ministry of Parliament affairs  
C. Speaker of Lok sabha  
D. Prime Minister of India  
Ans: C  
94. How many members can be nominated to the rajya sabha by president of India?  
A. 10  
B. 12  
C. 14  
D. 18  
Ans: B  
95. Who of the following is the chairman of the National Water resources council?  
A. Prime Minister of India  
B. Union Minister of Water resources  
C. Union minister of agriculture  
D. Union Minister of earth sciences  
Ans: A  
96. Who is the chairmen of National Integration Council?  
A. President of India  
B. Prime Minister of India  
C. Minister of Minority affair  
D. Chief Justice of India  
Ans: B  
97. Which one of the following dealt with the subject of Local self Government?  
A. Balwant rai Mehta Committee  
B. Kothari Commission  
C. Veerappa Moily Committee  
D. Venkatachalam Commission  
Ans: A  
98. Which one of the following is not a fundamental right?  
A. Right against exploitation  
B. Right to constitution remedies  
C. Right to property  
D. Cultural and educational rights  
Ans: C  
99. Which one is known as Lower House?  
A. Lok Sabha  
B. Rajya sabha  
C. Vidhan Sabha  
D. Vidhan Parishad  
Ans: A  
100. Under the panchayati Raj system Gram sabha consist of?  
A. Elected executives of a village  
B. Persons who is registered in the electoral rolls relating to a village  
C. Elected executives of a village and officials nominated by him/Her  
D. The village surpanch ad the persons nominated by him/Her.
1. Through which constitutional amendment in article 359, it has been laid down that Fundamental Rights under articles 20 and 21 are enforceable during the operation of emergency.
(A) 44th Amendment Act
(B) 46th Amendment Act
(C) 45th Amendment Act
(D) 48th Amendment Act

2. On whose satisfaction period of emergency shall be extended for operation in case security of India or any part of the Indian territory is threatened.
(A) Prime Minister
(B) Home Minister
(C) President of India
(D) Vice-President of India

3. Article 20 of the Fundamental Rights represents which subject.
(A) Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment
(B) Protection in respect of Conviction of Offence
(C) Protection of life and personal liberty
(D) None of the above

4. Article 21 of the Fundamental Rights deals with which subject.
(A) Protection of certain rights regarding freedom of speech,
(B) Protection in respect of conviction of offence
(C) Protection against arrest and detention in certain cases
(D) Protection of life and personal liberty

5. Who declares the financial emergency.
(A) President
(B) Prime Minister
(C) Finance Minister
(D) None of the above

6. After declaration of financial emergency by the President, what is the period of operation without approval by the Parliament.
(A) Three Months
(B) Four Months
(C) Two Months
(D) One Month
7. Within what period, the Parliament has to approve Financial emergency declared by the President?
(A) Six Months
(B) Two Months
(C) Three Months
(D) Four Months

8. In Financial Emergency, salaries and allowances of which groups get reduction?
(A) Central Government Employees
(B) Judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts
(C) A & B
(D) None of the above

9. Raj Pramukh represents whom under the Indian Constitution?
(A) President
(B) Governor
(C) A & B
(D) None of the above

10. Under the Indian Constitution, what is the concept behind the protection of President and Governors?
(A) President & Governors are above the law
(B) President & Governors make any law for the Constitution
(C) President and Governors are answerable to Prime Minister
(D) President and Governors shall not be answerable to any court to the exercise and performance of the powers and duties of their office

11. By which Constitutional amendment, the appellation Rajpramukh was omitted?
(A) 7th Amendment Act 1956
(B) 4th Amendment Act 1955
(C) 6th Amendment Act 1956
(D) 10th Amendment Act 1961

12. Which constitutional article provides personal immunity for President and Governors for official act?
(A) Article 362
(B) Article 363
(C) Article 368
(D) Article 361

13. Which constitutional article provides personal immunity to the head of the states for his official act from legal action, including proceedings for contempt of Court?
14. Under which constitutional articles, newspapers do not have the right to publish report of the proceedings of a secret session of either of the Houses of Parliament or Legislative Assembly & Legislative Council?
(A) 361
(B) 361A
(C) 361B
(C) 361C

15. Spell out the condition under Article 361A by which any person or newspaper cannot be sued for legal proceeding if any report of proceedings of Parliament and State Legislature is published:
(A) The report must be a report of the `proceedings' of a House of the Union or a State Legislature. Hence, it must be relevant to a motion or other business before the House, an must not have been expunged
(B) It must be a `report' as distinguished from one article or `Comment'.
(C) Such report must be substantially true. Hence, an extract or a garbed or perverted report would not be protected. The reporting must not be actuated by malice
(D) All of the above.

16. Any Court including Supreme Court does not have constitutional right under Article 143 to exercise jurisdiction over any dispute arising out of any provision of which agreements that were in operation before commencement of the Constitution?
(A) Treaty, Agreement
(B) Covenant, Engagement
(C) Sanad
(D) All of the above.

17. What is the meaning of Indian State in the Constitution?
(A) Any territory recognised by President of India
(B) Any territory before commencement of Indian Constitution by the British ruler
(C) Any territory which government of the Dominion of India recognised
(D) B & C

18. Before which Constitutional Amendment, Prince, Chief or other person were recognised by the President of India as the Ruler of the Indian State?
(A) 26th Amendment Act 1971
(B) 24th Amendment Act 1971
19. Under which Constitutional Amendment Privy Purses were abolished?
(A) 36th Amendment Act 1975
(B) 26th Amendment Act 1971
(C) 16th Amendment Act 1963
(D) 17th Amendment Act 1964.

20. Under which Constitutional Article, Union Government has the power to give direction to the State Govt. regarding any of the provisions of the Constitution?
(A) Article 368
(B) Article 362
(C) Article 365
(D) Article 367

21. If any State Government fails to comply with or to give effect to any direction given by the Union Government, who can come to conclusion that a situation has arisen in which the State cannot carry out governance in accordance with the provision in the Constitution?
(A) President
(B) Prime Minister
(C) Home Minister
(D) Supreme Court

22. Under Article 365 what are the duties of the Union Government with respect to State Governments?
(A) Ensure that every State Minister should act in accordance with the advice of Chief Minister
(B) Ensure that Governor acts under advice of the Chief Minister
(C) Ensure that Governance in the State is in accordance with the Constitution
(D) All of the above

23. What is the meaning of Foreign State as given in our Indian Constitution?
(A) Federal State
(B) Commonwealth State
(C) Nation
(D) Any State other than India

24. Which Constitutional article defines the work of Administrative Tribunal?
(A) Article 323A
(B) Article 233B
(C) Article 223B
25. Under which part of the Constitution, Tribunals have been defined?
(A) Part Four
(B) Part Seven
(C) Part Fifteen
(D) Part Ten

26. What is the period laid down by the Constitution before the proposal for removal of Speaker and Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha can be taken up by a resolution in the Lok Sabha?
(A) 15 Days
(B) 18 Days
(C) 16 Days
(D) 14 Days

27. In Lok Sabha, who can not preside in the House while a Resolution for Removal from his office is under consideration?
(A) Speaker
(B) Deputy Speaker
(C) A & B
(D) None of the above

28. Under which Article Salaries and allowances of the Chairman and Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha and Speaker and Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha are mentioned?
(A) 97
(B) 96
(C) 95
(D) 94

29. Which Article mentions the conduct of business of the Houses of Parliament?
(A) 99
(B) 100
(C) A & B
(D) None of the above

30. Who appoints each member of either of the Houses of the Parliament after notification is received from the Election Commission?
(A) President
(B) Speaker of Lok Sabha
(C) Chairman of Rajya Sabha
(D) Prime Minister
31. Who shall not give vote in the first instance in either of the Houses of Parliament?
   (A) Speaker
   (B) Chairman
   (C) A & B
   (D) None of the above

32. When Speaker and Chairman shall give their votes on the Parliament.
   (A) When Prime Minister asks them to give vote on the Bill
   (B) When the House passes such a resolution
   (C) In the case of a tie between Yes and No
   (D) All the above

33. What is the Quorum laid down to constitute a meeting of either of the Houses of Parliament?
   (A) one-tenth of the total number of members of that House
   (B) one-fourth of the total number of members of that House
   (C) one-fifth of the total number of members of that House
   (D) one-half of the total number of members of that House

34. Which Article mentions disqualification of members in the Parliament?
   (A) Article 101 to Article 104
   (B) Article 101 to Articles 105
   (C) Article 102 to Article 106
   (D) Article 106 to Article 110

35. Lok Sabha has the supremacy in which matter?
   (A) Railway Budget
   (B) Defence Budget
   (C) Foreign affairs
   (D) Financial Bill

36. Normally, what kind of session does the Parliament hold?
   (A) Budget session
   (B) Monsoon session
   (C) Winter session
   (D) All the above

37. Which session of the year, President addresses both the Houses of Parliament?
   (A) First session (Budget)
   (B) Second session (Monsoon)
   (C) Third session (Winter)
   (D) None of the above
38. In which session of Parliament, Railway and General Budgets are presented:
(A) Monsoon session
(B) First session
(C) Winter session
(D) None of the above

39. What is the meaning of the adjournment motion under Parliamentary procedure:
(A) Member draws attention regarding important subject-matter
(B) Member wants the House to discuss his subject-matter
(C) Member wants to raise complicated issue
(D) Member wants to draw the attention of the House to way recent matter of urgent public importance having serious consequences.

40. Who has the power to accept adjournment in the House:
(A) Prime Minister
(B) Home Minister
(C) Speaker in the Lok Sabha and Chairman in the Rajya Sabha
(D) All the above

41. Which authority in the Parliament has the right to adjourn the House:
(A) Speaker of Lok Sabha and Chairman of Rajya Sabha
(B) President
(C) Parliamentary Affairs Minister
(D) Prime Minister

42. Who has the power to present adjournment motion in Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha:
(A) Minister
(B) Deputy Speaker
(C) Prime Minister
(D) Member of the said House

43. In the Parliament, every Bill has to pass through which stages of Reading before it becomes an act:
(A) First Reading
(B) Second Reading
(C) Third Reading
(D) All the above

44. When a Bill is passed by the Parliament and the President, what is the status of the name:
(A) Law
(B) Bill approved
45. Which two houses, can have a joint sitting?
(A) Legislative Assembly and Parliament
(B) Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
(C) Council of State and Legislative Council
(D) None of the above

46. When does the President assent the Bill?
(A) Lok Sabha passes the Bill
(B) Rajya Sabha passes the Bill
(C) Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha both passed the Bill
(D) None of the above

47. In India, when does the financial year commence?
(A) First April
(B) Second April
(C) First March
(D) Fifteenth March

48. On the subject of budget, demands for grant are arranged in which way?
(A) Prime Minister
(B) Finance Minister
(C) Ministry wise
(D) All the above

49. In how many parts, the Budget is presented in Lok Sabha?
(A) One
(B) Two
(C) Three
(D) Four

50. How are the parts of the Budget known as?
(A) General Budget
(B) Railway Budget
(C) A & B
(D) None of the above

51. During T. N. Seshan period as Chief Election Commissioner, who was the other Commissioner in the Election Commission?
(A) M. S. Gill
(B) G. V. Krishnamurthy
52. For which Election, one General Electoral Roll for every territorial Constituency shall exist?
(A) Lok Sabha
(B) Rajya Sabha
(C) Legislature
(D) All the above

53. On what basis, Election to Lok Sabha and State Legislature shall be conducted?
(A) Adult Suffrage
(B) Indirect Election
(C) Direct Election
(D) None of the above

54. Under which Constitutional Amendment, provision for minimum age as 18 years for the Indian citizen was made to become eligible to vote?
(A) 60th Amendment Act 1988
(B) 61st Amendment Act 1989
(C) 62nd Amendment Act 1989
(D) None of the above

55. Before 61st Amendment Act 1989, what was the age of Indian citizen eligible to vote in the Election?
(A) 23
(B) 24
(C) 21
(D) 22

56. Under Article 326, what was the Constitutional requirement for the Indian citizen not to become eligible as a voter?
(A) Non Resident
(B) Unsoundness of Mind
(C) Crime or Corrupt or Illegal practice
(D) All the above

57. Which Constitutional Article lays down qualification for becoming a voter?
(A) Article 328
(B) Article 339
(C) Article 326
(D) Article 295
58. Which Constitutional Article lays down qualifications for the Indian citizens for election to Parliament?
(A) Article 81
(B) Article 80
(C) Article 83
(D) Article 84

59. Which Constitutional Article defines qualifications for the Indian citizen for election to a State Legislature?
(A) Article 173
(B) Article 175
(C) Article 177
(D) Article 178

60. Under the Indian Constitution, what does ‘Adult Suffrage’ signify?
(A) Children
(B) Persons
(C) Any Indian citizen who is of the age of 18 years and above
(D) None of the above

61. Who makes law with respect to Elections for State Legislature?
(A) Parliament
(B) Judiciary
(C) Government
(D) Election Commission

62. Under Constitutional Articles 327 or 328, which subject shall not be called to be questioned in any Court?
(A) Delimitation of Constituencies
(B) The allotment of seats to such Constituency
(C) A & B
(D) None of the above

63. How the election to either House of Parliament or to either House of the Legislature of the State shall be called in question in the courts whose manner of presentation may be provided made by law by appropriate Legislature?
(A) PIL (Public Interest Litigation)
(B) SLP (Special Leave Petition)
(C) Action under Article 32
(D) Election Petition
64. Which Constitutional Article lays down the reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Lok Sabha?
(A) Article 330
(B) Article 332
(C) Article 333
(D) Article 334

65. Which Constitutional Article deals with `Representation of the Anglo-Indian Community' with House of the People?
(A) Article 334
(B) Article 331
(C) Article 332
(D) Article 333

66. Under Article 331, how many members of the Anglo-Indian Community can be nominated in Lok Sabha by the President?
(A) 3
(B) 4
(C) 2
(D) 1

67. In which State a separate district has been reserved for Scheduled Tribes?
(A) Assam
(B) Andhra Pradesh
(C) Karnataka
(D) Kerala

68. Which Constitutional Article deals with representation of the Anglo-Indian Community in the Legislative Assembly?
(A) Article 334
(B) Article 335
(C) Article 336
(D) Article 333

69. Under Article 333, how many members from the Anglo-Indian Community can be nominated by the Governor in the Legislative Assembly?
(A) 8
(B) 1
(C) 4
(D) 3

70. Under which Constitutional Amendment of Article 334, reservation of seats for Scheduled
Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assembly has been laid down—
(A) 31st Amendment Act 1959
(B) 23rd Amendment Act
(C) 45th Amendment Act 1980 & 62nd Amendment Act 1989
(D) All the above

71. Before which Constitutional Amendment, 20 years were fixed for reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Lok Sabha and State Legislature?
(A) 23rd Amendment Act 1969
(B) 8th Amendment Act 1959
(C) 44th Amendment Act 1978
(D) 45th Amendment Act 1980

72. Through which Constitutional Amendment, 30 years were fixed for reservation of seats for SC and ST in Lok Sabha and State Assembly?
(A) 45th Amendment Act 1980
(B) 50th Amendment Act 1984
(C) 23rd Amendment Act 1969
(D) 51st Amendment Act 1984

73. Which Constitutional Amendment fixes 40 years for reservation of seats for SC and ST in Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assembly?
(A) 55th Amendment Act 1986
(B) 56th Amendment Act 1987
(C) 52nd Amendment Act 1985
(D) 45th Amendment Act 1980

74. Which Constitutional Amendment lays down 50 years for reservation of seats for SC and ST in the House of People and State Legislative Assembly?
(A) 62nd Amendment Act 1989
(B) 44th Amendment Act 1928
(C) 45th Amendment Act 1980
(D) None of the above

75. Which Constitutional Article mentions “Claims of SC and ST in Govt. services and post”?
(A) Article 336
(B) Article 335
76. In the Parliament, what is the meaning of the Government Bill—
(A) Bill presented by Ruling Party member
(B) Bill approved by the Government
(C) Only the Prime Minister presents the Bill
(D) A Bill introduced by any Minister in either of the Houses of the Parliament

77. In the Second Reading, what kind of process is adopted to approve the Bill—
(A) A general discussion on the Bill
(B) Clause by clause consideration of the Bill
(C) A & B
(D) None of the above

78. Who has the authority to call a joint sitting of the two Houses of Parliament—
(A) Prime Minister
(B) President
(C) Member of Lok Sabha
(D) Member of Rajya Sabha

79. Who has the power to accord his assent or withhold his assent to a Bill passed by the parliament—
(A) President
(B) Member of the House
(C) Minister
(D) None of the above

80. Which Bill President can neither return nor withhold his assent—
(A) Defence Bill
(B) Money Bill
(C) Law Bill
(D) Financial Account Committee Bill

81. How many Standing Committees are there in Lok Sabha—
(A) 14
(B) 15
(C) 15
(D) 18

82. Standing Committees in Lok Sabha are—
(A) Business Advisory Committee & Committee of Privileges
(B) Committee on Absence of Members from the sitting of the House & Committee on
Estimates
(C) Committee on Government assurances and Committee on papers laid on the Table
(D) All the above

83. Financial Committees in Lok Sabha are
(A) Committee on Estimates
(B) Public Accounts Committee
(C) Public Undertaking Committee
(D) All the above

84. Ad hoc Committees in Parliament are
(A) Committee on Draft Five Year Plan, etc.
(B) Committee in the conduct of certain members during the President Address
(C) Select or Joint Committee on Bills
(D) All the above

85. Who appoints Ad hoc Committee on Parliament?
(A) Speaker of Lok Sabha
(B) Chairman of Rajya Sabha
(C) A & B
(D) None of the above

86. By which procedure the Indian President and American President are elected as laid down by their country's constitution?
(A) Elected through Member of Legislature
(B) Elected by the People
(C) Elected by State Legislatures
(D) Elected by an Electoral College

87. In what way our Indian Parliament is not Sovereign or Supreme with respect to the Constitution?
(A) In the Preamble, Constitution of India defines people of India as Sovereign
(B) Written Constitution of India
(C) Separation of Power and Checks and Blanees between the three constitutional organ
(D) All the above

88. Who has said that basic features of the Indian Constitution do not amount to a change?
(A) Prime Minister
(B) Parliament
(C) Supreme Court of India
(D) Government
89. What is the nature of India’s political system—
(A) Presidential System
(B) Parliamentary System
(C) A & B
(D) None of the above

90. Which Constitutional Article was very much affected in the Supreme Court Judgement of Kesavanand Bharti vs. State of Kerala—
(A) Article 352
(B) Article 368
(C) Article 351
(D) Article 342

91. Which constitutional article empowers amendment in the Constitution of India—
(A) Article 368
(B) Article 356
(C) Article 357
(D) Article 359

92. Which constitutional organ has the power to amend Constitution of India—
(A) Judiciary
(B) Executive
(C) Legislative
(D) Parliament

93. On which subject, Parliament has the power to amend the Constitution and the same also need ratification by the State Legislature—
(A) Articles 54, 55, 73, 162 and 241 or Chapter IV of Part V, Chapter V of Part VI or Chapter I of Part XI
(B) Any of the Lists in the Seventh Schedules of the representation of State on Parliament
(C) The Provisions of Article 368
(D) All the above

94. Under which Constitutional Amendment Act, Article 368 of the Constitution was amended for the first time—
(A) 25th Amendment Act
(B) 26th Amendment Act
(C) 24th Amendment Act
(D) 27th Amendment Act

95. Which Supreme Court Judgement pronounced that Fundamental Rights cannot be
abridgedâ
(C) Indira Gandhi vs. Rajnarain A.I.R. 1975 S.C. 2299
(D) None of the above

96. Who curbed the Judicial Review power of Judiciary through Amendment of
the Constitution?
(A) State Legislature
(B) Parliament
(C) Council of State
(D) Legislative Council

97. Who restored the Judicial Review power of Judiciary under Indian Constitution?
(A) Supreme Court of India
(B) High Court
(C) Chief Metropolitan Magistrate
(D) District Court

98. In which House, Janta Government failed to secure two-third majority for new clause
under Article 368 for introducing referendum for effecting changes in certain logic features of the
Constitution?
(A) Legislative Council
(B) State Legislature
(C) State Assembly
(D) Rajya Sabha

99. Who said in his judgement that no part of our Constitution is unamendable-
(A) Allahabad High Court
(B) Calcutta High Court
(C) Madras High Court
(D) Supreme Court of India

100. What was the important landmark judgement regarding amendment of the Constitution
(Article 368)
(A) Shankari Prasad vs. Union of India
(B) Golak Nath vs State of Punjab
(C) Kesavananda vs State of Kerala, Minerva Mill vs. Union of India
(D) All the above

Answers :

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