

## Model Questions

1) Which one of the following Acts provided the setting up of a Board of Control in Britain, through which the British Government could fully control the British East India Company's civil, military and revenue affairs in India?

- A) Regulating Act of 1773
- B) Pitt's India Act of 1784
- C) Charter Act of 1833
- D) Government of India Act of 1858

2) The initial idea of recruitment of civil servants on merit principle can be traced to the:

- A) Lee Commission
- B) Macaulay Committee
- C) Islington Commission
- D) Maxwell Committee

3) The Government of India Act, 1919, was based upon:

- A) Morley-Minto Reforms
- B) Montague-Chelmsford Report
- C) Ramsay McDonald Award
- D) Nehru Report

4) Under which one of the following Acts, was the Communal Electorate System introduced by the British in India, for the first time?

- A) Indian Councils Act of, 1909
- B) Government of India Act, 1919
- C) Indian Councils Act of 1861
- D) Indian Councils Act of 1892

5) Which one of the following Acts laid the foundation of the British Administration in India?

- A) Regulating Act, 1773
- B) Pitt's India Act, 1784
- C) Indian Councils Act, 1861
- D) Indian Councils Act, 1892

6) During the British Rule in India, who was the first Indian to be appointed as Law Member of the Governor General's Council?

- A) Raja Kishori Lal Goswami
- B) Motilal Nehru
- C) Satyendra Sinha
- D) Tej Bahadur Sapru

7) Which of the following are the features of the Regulating Act of 1773?

- 1) It is provided for the establishment of Supreme Court at Calcutta (1774).
- 2) It created executive council for Governor General of Bengal.

8) It made the governors of Bombay and Madras presidencies subordinate to the Governor General of Bengal.

4) It established Board of Control for managing Political Affairs.

- a. Only 2, 3 and 4
- b. Only 1, 3 and 4
- c. Only 1, 2 and 3
- d. All of the above

9) What were the salient features of Government of India Act 1935?

- 1) Federation and provincial autonomy
- 2) Dyarchy at the centre
- 3) Abolition of dyarchy in the state
- a. 2, 3
- b. 1, 3
- c. 1, 2 and 3
- d. 1, 2

10) Who is the first Governor-General of India?

- a) William Bentick
- b) Lord Canning
- c) Warren Hasting
- d) Lord Mountbatten

11) Which of the following is/are true?

- 1) Act for the Good Government of India was passed in 1858.
- 2) Lord Dalhousie became the first Viceroy of India.
- a. Only 1
- b. Only 2
- c. Both 1 and 2
- d. Neither 1 nor 2

12) The Eight Schedule of the Indian Constitution deals with?

- a) The forms of Oaths
- b) Allocation of seats in Rajya Sabha
- c) The list of recognized languages
- d) None of the above



13) Who was the first Governor-General of dominion of India?

- a. Lord Willian Bentick
- b. Lord Clive
- c. Lord Canning
- d. Lord Mountbatten

14) The Part III of the Indian Constitution deals with?

- a) Citizenship
- b) Fundamental rights
- c) Fundamental duties
- d) Muncipalities

15) Who is known as the Father of Communal electorate?

- a) Lord Morley
- b) Lord Chelmsfoed
- c) Lord Montagu
- d) Lord Minto

16) The Part IX of the Indian Constitution deals with?

- a) Muncipalities
- b) Co-operative societies
- c) Tribunals
- d) Panchayats

17) Who among the following was the chairperson of the Provincial Constitution committee of the Constitutional assembly.

- a) Jawaharlal Nehru
- b) Sardar vallabhbhaipatel
- c) B R Ambedkar
- d) J B Kripalani

18) The "liberty, equality and fraternity" enshrined by Preamble is inspired by which revolution?

- a) Russian
- b) French
- c) Irish
- d) American

19) Who among the following was the constitutional advisor to the Constituent Assembly?

- a) Sachidananda Sinha
- b) H V Kunzuru
- c) V N Menon
- d) B N Rao

20) Jawaharlal Nehru headed the Interim Cabinet as?

- a) President
- b) Prime Minister
- c) Vice President
- d) Chairman

21) On which date Indian Constitution was adopted?

- a) November 26, 1949
- b) January 26, 1950
- c) January 26, 1949
- d) November 11, 1950

22) Till now Preamble of Constitution of India has been amended for how many times?

- a) never
- b) twice
- c) once
- d) thrice

23) ..... Was adopted as the symbol of the Constituent Assembly

- a) Lion
- b) Elephant
- c) Tiger
- d) Bull

24) Which among the following were the features of the Indian Constitution?

- a) Written Constitution
- b) Independent Judiciary
- c) Drawn from various sources
- d) All of the above

25) The words "socialist, secular and integrity were added to the Preamble of the Constitution through which amendment?

- a) 42nd constitutional amendment act, 1976
- b) 44th constitutional amendment act, 1978
- c) 86th constitutional amendment act, 2002
- d) 31st constitutional amendment act, 1972

26) In which of the following cases The Supreme Court held that Preamble is not a part of the constitution?

- a) Kesavananda Bharati case, 1973
- b) LIC of India case, 1995
- c) Berubari union case, 1960
- d) None of the above



27) In the context of the Constituent assembly, which among the following observations are correct?

- a) The members of the Constituent assembly were elected directly.
- b) The basis of seats allocation was based on population.
- c) Composition of the Constituent assembly was roughly in line with the suggestions of the Cabinet Mission plan.

[A] 1 and 2 only

[B] 2 and 3 only

[C] 1 and 3 only

[D] 1 2 and 3

28) Which of the following constitutional provision borrowed from the British Constitution?

- a) Judicial Review
- b) Procedures established by law
- c) Rule of law
- d) Concurrent list

29) Which of the following constitutional provision borrowed from the Canadian Constitution?

- a) Federation with strong center
- b) Fundamental duties
- c) Single citizenship
- d) Office of Governor

30) Who was the Chairman of the Constitution Drafting committee?

- a) Jawahar Lal Nehru
- b) Dr Rajendra Prasad
- c) Sardar Vallabhai Patel
- d) Dr B R Ambedkar

31) The original document of the Constitution of India was handwritten by?

- a) Dr B R Ambedkar
- b) Dr Rajendra Prasad
- c) Prem Behari Narain Raizada
- d) J B Kripalani

32) Sikkim became a new state in the Union by the ..... Amendment act?

- a) 32nd constitutional amendment act, 1974
- b) 35th constitutional amendment act, 1975
- c) 36th constitutional amendment act, 1975
- d) 37th constitutional amendment act, 1978

33) What is the correct chronological order of creation of Assam, Nagaland, Goa and Mizoram?

- a) Assam, Nagaland, Goa and Mizoram
- b) Assam, Mizoram, Nagaland and Goa
- c) Assam, Nagaland, Mizoram and Goa
- d) Assam, Goa, Nagaland and Mizoram

34) Goa was declared as India's 25th state in which among the following year?

- a) 1987
- b) 1988
- c) 1989
- d) 1990

35) Which among the following state got birth with the Punjab Reorganization Act of 1966?

- a) Haryana
- b) Himachal Pradesh
- c) Chandigarh
- d) None of the above

36) Which among the following constitution is similar to Indian Constitution because of a strong center?

- a) USA
- b) Canada
- c) England
- d) Japan

37) In which year Manipur and Tripura became full-fledge state of India?

- a) 1962
- b) 1968
- c) 1972
- d) 1980

38) Which among the following was the outcome of the States Reorganization Act 1956?

- a) 22 states, 9 UTs
- b) 18 states, 7 UTs
- c) 17 states, 7 UTs
- d) 14 states, 6 UTs

39) In which year, The Citizenship Act passed?

- a) 1950
- b) 1960
- c) 1955
- d) 1965



40) Which among the following Article deals with the rights of citizenships of certain persons of Indian origin residing outside of India?

- a) Article 6
- b) Article 7
- c) Article 8
- d) Article 9

41) Which of the following Article deals with citizenship at the time of commencement of the constitution?

- a) Article 5
- b) Article 6
- c) Article 7
- d) Article 8

42) Fundamental Rights in the Indian Constitution have been taken from the?

- a) British constitution
- b) Canada constitution
- c) US constitution
- d) Government of India Act 1935

43) Which fundamental rights cannot be suspended even during an emergency?

- (a) Right to Speech
- (b) Right to Religion
- (c) Right to Equality
- (d) Right to Life and Personal Liberty

44) The Fundamental Duties are mentioned in:

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

45) Which of the following are Fundamental Duties?

- (a) Safeguarding public property
- (b) Protecting the sovereignty, integrity and unity of India
- (c) Developing scientific temper and humanism
- (d) All the above

46) Which of the following committee suggested incorporating Fundamental Duties in the Indian Constitution?

- (a) Malhotra Committee
- (b) Raghavan Committee
- (c) Swaran Singh Committee

(d) Narasimhan Committee

47) Which of the following Articles of the Indian Constitution contain the Right to Religious Freedom?

- (a) Articles 25-28
- (b) Articles 29-30
- (c) Articles 32-35
- (d) Articles 23-24

48) Which Article of the Indian Constitution abolishes Untouchability

- (a) Article 18
- (b) Article 15
- (c) Article 14
- (d) Article 17

49) Which of the following is correct with respect to "Right Against Exploitation"?

- (a) Prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced labour
- (b) Freedom as to payment of taxes for the promotion of any particular religion
- (c) Protection of interests of minorities
- (d) Equality before the law

50) Supreme Court has made Right to Free Education as the part of which among the following rights?

- a) Right to life
- b) Right against Exploitation
- c) Right to freedom of speech and expression
- d) Cultural and Education Right

51) Right to Property was made a Legal right from a Fundamental right by which among the following amendments?

- a) 42nd
- b) 44th
- c) 46th
- d) 48th

52) Who among the following can Suspend the Fundamental Rights?

- a) Parliament
- b) Supreme court
- c) Prime minister
- d) President



53) To enforce the Fundamental Rights, which of the following body has authority to issue Writs?

- a) High courts
- b) Supreme court
- c) Both
- d) None

54) Which among the following parts of Constitution of India includes the concept of welfare states?

- a) Preamble
- b) Fundamental Rights
- c) Fundamental Duties
- d) DPSP

55) Article 44 of the Indian Constitution deals with?

- a) Community development programme
- b) Uniform civil code
- c) Drought prone areas programme
- d) National rural employment programme

56) "Directive principles of State Policy are like a Cheque on a Bank payable at the convenience of the bank." Who made this observation?

- a) Jawahar Lal Nehru
- b) B R Ambedkar
- c) K N Munshi
- d) K T Shah

57) Who was the permanent President of the Constituent Assembly?

- a) B.N. Rao
- b) Dr. Ambedkar
- c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- d) Sachidanand Sinha

58) Which one of the following is NOT mentioned in the Preamble to the Constitution?

- a) Dignity of the individual
- b) Dignity of the Constitution
- c) Fraternity
- d) Unity and integrity of the Nation

59) After independence, the first State organized on the basis of language is

- a) Tamilnadu
- b) Kerala
- c) Karnataka
- d) Andhra Pradesh

60) Who was the Constitutional Advisor to the constituent Assembly?

- a) Dr. Ambedkar
- b) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- c) Jawahar Lal Nehru
- d) B.N. Rao

61) Which of the following categories of Rights does the Right to property belong?

- a) Legal Right
- b) Fundamental Right
- c) Human Right
- d) Natural Right

62) The Fundamental duties of Indian citizens have been

- a) Originally provided by the Constitution
- b) Included in the Constitution by the 44<sup>th</sup> Amendment
- c) Included in the Constitution by the 42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment
- d) Inserted into the Constitution by a judgement of the Supreme Court

63) Freedom of Speech under the Indian Constitution is subject to reasonable restriction on the ground of protection of

- a) Sovereignty and Integrity of the country
- b) The dignity of the office of the Prime Minister
- c) The dignity of Council of Ministers
- d) The dignity of Constitutional functionaries

64) Which of the following pairs is NOT correctly matched?

- a) Equality before Law=Guaranteed to both citizens and non-citizens
- b) Altering the name of a State=Power of a state Legislature
- c) Creating a new State=Power of Parliament
- d) Equality of opportunity in Public Employment=Guaranteed only to Indian citizens

65) What was the exact Constitutional Status of the Indian Republic on January 26, 1950?

- a) A Democratic Republic
- b) A Sovereign Democratic Republic
- c) A Sovereign Secular Democratic Republic
- d) A Sovereign Social Secular Democratic Republic



66) Under which Article of the Constitution of India can the President of India be impeached?

- a) 356
- b) 75
- c) 76
- d) 61

67) The source of all political power in India lies with

- a) Parliament
- b) The Lok Sabha
- c) The people
- d) The Constitution

68) Writs can be issued for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights by

- a) District Courts
- b) President
- c) The Supreme Court only
- d) Both the Supreme Court and the High Courts

69) Which of the following categories of Fundamental Rights incorporate 'Abolition of Untouchability'?

- a) The Right to religion
- b) The Right to equality
- c) The Right against exploitation
- d) The Right to freedom

70) If the President is to resign from office, he should address his letter of resignation to

- a) The Prime Minister
- b) The Vice-President
- c) The Speaker of Lok Sabha
- d) The Chief Justice of India

71) The joint sitting of Indian Parliament for transacting Legislative business is presided over by

- a) The President of India
- b) The Senior Most Member of Parliament
- c) The Chairman of the Rajya Sabha
- d) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha

72) Which one of following is NOT a fundamental duty?

- a) To respect the National Anthem
- b) To safeguard public property
- c) To promote welfare of the people
- d) To protect and improve the natural environment

73) Which of the following pairs is NOT correctly matched?

- a) Protection of childhood and youth form Exploitation = Article 39
- b) Right to work, to education and to public assistance in certain Cases = Article 41
- c) Provisions for free and compulsory education for children below 14 years = Article 45
- d) Protection of monuments and places of national importance = Article 48A

74) The Impeachment of the President of India can be initiated in

- a) Either House of Parliament
- b) In a joint sitting of both Houses of Parliament
- c) The Lok Sabha alone
- d) The Rajya Sabha alone

75) Which one of the following statements regarding Fundamental duties contained in the Indian Constitution are correct?

- 1) Fundamental duties can be enforced through writ jurisdiction
- 2) Fundamental duties have formed a part of the Indian Constitution since its adoption
- 3) Fundamental duties became a part of the Constitution in accordance with the recommendations of Swaran Singh Committee
- 4) Fundamental duties are applicable only to citizens of India

Choose the correct answer from the code given below:

- a) 1,2 and 3
- b) 1,2 and 4
- c) 2 and 3
- d) 3 and 4

76) Which one of the following shall not be considered an adequate ground for the issue of a proclamation of national emergency?

- a) War
- b) External Aggression
- c) Armed Rebellion
- d) Internal Disturbance

77) Which one of the following was NOT included originally as the Directive Principle in the Constitution of India?

- a) Citizens' right to an adequate means of livelihood



- b) Free and Compulsory education to children under 14 years of age  
c) Free legal aid  
d) Prohibition of the slaughter of cows and calves

78) Which amendment of the Constitution is called as mini Constitution?

- a) 43rd  
b) 51st  
c) 44th  
d) 42nd

79) In which of the annual reports the President is not duty bound to ensure that they are placed before Parliament?

- a) The Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India  
b) The Report of Union Public Service Commission  
c) The Report of Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes  
d) The Report of Atomic Energy Commission

80) Fundamental Rights guaranteed in the Indian Constitution can be suspended only by

- a) A proclamation of National Emergency  
b) An act passed by Parliament  
c) An amendment of the Constitution  
d) The judicial decisions of the Supreme Court

81) Which one of the following Fundamental Rights is guaranteed only to the citizens and not to the foreigners?

- a) Equality before law and equal protection of law  
b) Freedom of speech and expression  
c) Right to life and personal liberty  
d) Right to freedom of religion

82) Which one of the following was described by Dr.Ambedkar as the 'heart and soul' of the Constitution?

- a) Right to equality  
b) Right against exploitation  
c) Right to Constitutional Remedies  
d) Right to Freedom of Religion

83) Which of the following is NOT generally considered as a part of the right to equality?

- a) Equal protection of law  
b) Equality of opportunity for all  
c) Equality of right to satisfaction of basic needs of all

d) Equality of treatment in all circumstances

84) Who among the following do NOT participate in the election of the President of India?

- a) Elected members of the Rajya Sabha  
b) Elected members of the Lok Sabha  
c) Elected members of the Vidhan Sabha  
d) Nominated members of the Rajya Sabha

85) Which one of the following is NOT an objective of the Directive Principles of State Policy?

- a) To establish a welfare State  
b) To ensure socio-economic justice  
c) To establish a religious State  
d) To establish a secular State

86) Which one of the following is in the 7th Schedule of the Indian Constitution?

- a) List of Languages  
b) Subjects in the Union, State and Concurrent List  
c) List of Oaths and Affirmation  
d) Duties of the President and the Vice-President

87) When the Lok Sabha is dissolved, the Speaker continues in office till a new:

- A). Lok Sabha is formed  
B). Speaker is appointed by the President  
C). Speaker is elected when the new House meets  
D). Government is formed

88) Who is the ex-officio Chairman of Rajya Sabha?

- A). President  
B). Vice-President  
C). Minister of Parliamentary Affairs  
D). Leader of Opposition

89) The Rajya Sabha can have a maximum strength of:

- A). 200  
B). 210  
C). 250  
D). 260

90) Who was the first speaker of the Lok Sabha?

- A). G. V. Mavalankar  
B). P. Upendra  
C). AnanthaSayanamAyyanagar  
D). Hukam Singh



91) Who is the authorized to decide over a dispute regarding disqualification of a member of Parliament?

- A). Election Commissioner
- B). Speaker of Lok Sabha
- C). President
- D). A Committee set up by the Parliament

92) Which one of the following statements regarding the office of the Speaker is correct?

- A). He holds office during the pleasure of the President.
- B). He needs not be a member of the House at the time of his election but has to become a member of the House within 6 months from the date of his election
- C). He loses his office if the House is dissolved before the expiry of its term
- D). If he intends to resign, the letter of his resignation is to be addressed to the Deputy Speaker

93) The maximum number of representatives of the States in Lok Sabha is:

- A). 525
- B). 530
- C). 545
- D). 550

94) Which of the following States sends the maximum number of members to the Rajya Sabha?

- A). Uttar Pradesh
- B). Bihar
- C). West Bengal
- D). All equal

95) The Rajya Sabha can be dissolved by:

- A). Lok Sabha
- B). Constitutional amendment
- C). President
- D). None of these

96) According to the Constitution of India the maximum number of members representing the Union Territories in the Lok Sabha cannot exceed:

- A). 10
- B). 15
- C). 20
- D). 25

97) The Constitution of India does not mention the post of:

- A). the Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha
- B). the Deputy Prime Minister
- C). the Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha
- D). the Deputy Speaker of the State Legislative Assembly

98) The Speaker of the 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

99) The largest committee of Parliament of India is:

- A). Public Accounts Committee
- B). Estimates Committee
- C). Committee on Public Undertakings
- D). Joint Parliamentary committee

100) What is the minimum age for holding office in the Lok Sabha?

- a) 18 Years
- b) 21 years
- c) 25 Years
- d) 30 years

101) How many sessions of the Lok Sabha take place in a year?

- a) 2
- b) 3
- c) 4
- d) 5

102) Which of the following are not sessions of the Lok Sabha?

- a) Budget Session
- b) Monsoon Session
- c) Summer Session
- d) Winter Session

103) The Parliament of India consists of the following:

- a) President
- b) Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha
- c) Both A and B
- d) None of the above

104) Who decides whether a bill is a Money Bill or not?

- a) President



- b) Prime Minister  
c) Speaker of the Lok Sabha  
d) Finance Minister

105) What is another name of the Council of States?

- A. Lok Sabha  
B. Rajya Sabha  
C. Parliament  
D. Adhoc Committee

106) What is another name of the Lok Sabha?

- A. Council of States  
B. The Upper House  
C. The House of the People  
D. Parliament

107) The President can nominate how many members in the Rajya Sabha & Lok Sabha?

- A. 6, 3  
B. 8, 2  
C. 12, 0  
D. 12, 2

108) What is the tenure of the elected members of Rajya Sabha?

- A. 2 years  
B. 4 Years  
C. 6 Years  
D. 8 Years

109) Which one of the following article deals with the appointment of the Prime Minister and other ministers?

- (a) Article 76  
(b) Article 74  
(c) Article 75  
(d) Article 72

110) The Prime Minister is appointed by which one of the following?

- (a) Attorney general of India  
(b) President  
(c) Vice-president  
(d) Chief justice of India

111) How many Indian Prime Ministers have died while in office?

- a) 1  
b) 2

- c) 3  
d) 4

112) Which of the following is/are true regarding constitutional position of Governor of the state?

- 1) Reservation of a bill for the consideration of the President is by discretion of the Governor.  
2) Recommendation of the imposition of the President's Rule in the state is not as per the discretion of the Governor.

3) Ministerial advice is not binding on the Governor.

- a. 1  
b. 1, 3  
c. 2, 3  
d. 2

113) What is/are true regarding term of Governor's office?

- 1) Governor has no security of tenure.  
2) Governor holds office for a term of five years.  
a. Only 1  
b. Only 2  
c. Both 1 and 2  
d. Neither 1 nor 2

114) The Governor is appointed by the:

- A). Prime Minister  
B). President  
C). Chief Minister  
D). Chief Justice

115) The maximum permissible period between two sessions of a State Legislative Assembly is:

- A). a year  
B). six months  
C). three months  
D). indefinite

116) Which of the following is/are among the discretionary powers of the Governor?

- I. Selecting a chief minister if no single party has clear majority in the State Assembly  
II. Dismissing a ministry at any time  
III. Reserving a bill for the President

- A). I and III  
B). I and II  
C). III only  
D). I, II and III



117) Ministers in a State get salaries as determined by:

- A). the Constitution
- B). Parliament
- C). State Legislative
- D). the Governor

118) The membership of a State Legislative Council:

- A). shall not be more than  $1/3^{rd}$  of the membership of the Legislative Assembly
- B). shall not be less than 40
- C). shall not be less than  $2/3^{rd}$  of total membership of Lok Sabha
- D). both (a) and (b)

119) When a State Governor dies or resigns, who normally exercises his functions until a new Governor is appointed?

- A). Secretary General of the Governor
- B). A person designated by State Cabinet
- C). Chief Justice of the High Court
- D). Advocate General of the State

120) Chief Minister of a State is responsible to:

- A). Governor
- B). Legislative Assembly
- C). Prime Minister
- D). Rajya Sabha

121) The salary and allowances of the Governor are charged to:

- A). consolidated fund of the State
- B). consolidated fund of the India
- C). contingency fund of India
- D). (a) and (b) in equal proportion

122) Chief Ministers of all the states are ex-officio members of the:

- A). Finance Commission
- B). Planning Commission
- C). National Development Council
- D). Inter State Council

123) The question of disqualification of a member of the State Legislature shall be decided by:

- A). the Governor in consultation with the President

B). the Governor in consultation with the Election Commission

- C). State Legislative Council
- D). State Legislative Assembly

124) Which of the following are true?

- I. Only some States in India have Legislative Councils
- II. Some members of Legislative Councils are nominated
- III. Some members of Legislative Councils are directly elected by the people
- A). I and II
- B). I and III
- C). II and III
- D). I, II and III

125) The Legislative Council in a state can be created or disbanded by the:

- A). State Legislative Assembly alone
- B). Parliament alone
- C). Parliament on recommendation of the State Legislature
- D). President on recommendation of the Governor

126) Which of the following is not an essential qualification for appointment as a Governor?

- A). He should be a citizen of India
- B). He should be a domicile of the state to which he is being appointed
- C). He must have completed the age of 35 years
- D). He must not be a member of either House of Parliament

127) The first woman Governor of a state in free India was

- A). Mrs. Sarojini Naidu
- B). Mrs. Sucheta Kripalani
- C). Mrs. Indira Gandhi
- D). Mrs. Vijaya Laxmi Pandit

128) What is the maximum number of elected members in a State Assembly?

- A). 250
- B). 300
- C). 600
- D). 500

129) The members of the State Legislative Assembly are elected for what period?

- A). 2 years



- B). 6 years  
C). 4 years  
D). 5 years

130) Match List I with List II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below the lists.

List I	List II
A. Governor	1. Article-167
B. Council of Ministers	2. Article 169
C. Duties of Chief Minister	3. Article 153
D. Legislative Council	4. Article 163

Below the options are given in A B C D order

- A). 1 2 3 4  
B). 4 3 2 1  
C). 3 2 4 1  
D). 3 4 1 2

131) Match List I with List II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below the lists.

List I	List II
A. Article-156	1. Executive Authority of Governor
B. Article-154	2. Tenure of Governor
C. Article-153	3. Appointment of Governor
D. Article-155	4. Office of Governor

Below the Codes are given in A B C D order

- A). 1 2 3 4  
B). 2 1 4 3  
C). 4, 1, 2, 3  
D). 3 4 1 2

132) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha can ask a member of the house to stop speaking and let another member speak. This phenomenon is known as:

- A) Crossing the floor  
B) Yielding the floor  
C) Point of order  
D) Calling Attention motion

133) By which Constitutional Amendment Act was the number of Lok Sabha seats increased from 525 to 545?

- A) 20<sup>th</sup> CAA, 1966  
B) 42<sup>nd</sup> CAA, 1976  
C) 44<sup>th</sup> CAA, 1978  
D) 31<sup>st</sup> CAA, 1973

134) The disqualification of the members of Parliament and State legislatures on the ground of defection has been provided in:

- A) 10<sup>th</sup> Schedule  
B) 11<sup>th</sup> Schedule  
C) 7<sup>th</sup> Schedule  
D) 12<sup>th</sup> Schedule

135) Article 169 of the Constitution makes the provision for the abolition or creation of:

- A) Specifies the number of seats for the Lok Sabha  
B) Specifies the number of seats for the Rajya Sabha  
C) Specifies Fundamental Duties  
D) Legislative Councils in States

136) The Inter State Council was established in 1990 in pursuance of the recommendation made by:

- A) Mukherjee commission  
B) Sarkaria commission  
C) Mandal commission  
D) Khosla commission

137) The Comptroller and Auditor General of India can be removed from office in like manner and on like grounds as:

- a) High court judge  
b) Prime Minister  
c) Supreme court judge  
d) None of the above

138) Fazl Ali Commission appointed in December 1953 to consider the question of state reorganization accepted:

- a) Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, or place of birth  
b) Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment  
c) Language as the basis of reorganization of states  
d) None of the above

139) A Governor though he remains in the office at the pleasure of the president is an integral part of

- a) Lok Sabha  
b) State Legislature  
c) Rajya Sabha  
d) None of the above

140) The highest law officer in the State is

- a) Attorney General  
b) Advocate General  
c) Additional General  
d) CAG



141) Which article of the constitution declares that the council of minister is collectively responsible to the State legislative assembly?

- a) Article 164
- b) Article 168
- c) Article 188
- d) Article 189

142) The Chairman of Rajya Sabha can be removed from his office only if he is removed from

- a) Removed from Lok Sabha
- b) The office of President
- c) The office of Vice-President
- d) None of the above

143) The last session of the existing Lok Sabha after a new Lok Sabha has been elected is called:

- a) Under Duck session
- b) Outer Duck session
- c) Lane Duck session
- d) None of the above

144) Whose remarks are these- the Preamble is the horoscope of our sovereign democratic republic?

- a) Indra Gandhi
- b) Jawaharlal Nehru
- c) Granville Austin
- d) K M Munshi

145) Which part of the constitution is described as the Magna carta of India?

- a) Part III containing Fundamental Rights
- b) Part IV DPSP
- c) Part II Citizenship
- d) Part IVA Fundamental duties

146) Granville Austin has described the DPSP and the Fundamental rights as

- a) The heart of the constitution
- b) The conscience of the constitution
- c) The back bone of the constitution
- d) None of the above

147) The procedure for the Amendment of the constitution is laid down in:

- a) Article 368

- b) Article 262
- c) Article 351
- d) Article 332

148) President of India can be re-elected for

- a) Any number of terms
- b) Two terms
- c) Three terms
- d) Five terms

149) The committee which was appointed to identify the creamy layer among the OBCs was:

- a) M K Lodha committee
- b) Sadar Swaran Singh committee
- c) Ram Nandan committee
- d) None of the above

150) Which constitutional Amendment Act facilitates the appointment of the same person as a governor for two or more states?

- a) 1<sup>st</sup> CAA 1951
- b) 7<sup>th</sup> CAA 1956
- c) 15<sup>th</sup> CAA 1963
- d) 4<sup>th</sup> CAA 1955

151) The lengthiest constitution of the world is

- a) The constitution of Ireland
- b) The constitution of Japan
- c) The constitution of Australia
- d) The constitution of India

152) Which Article of Indian Constitution prescribes Hindi in Devanagari script as the official language of the Union?

- A). 341
- B). 342
- C). 343
- D). 346

153) Provisions of the Constitution relating to the administration of scheduled areas and tribes in Schedule V:

- A). may be altered by the Governor
- B). may be altered by Parliament by amendment requiring two-thirds majority
- C). cannot be altered
- D). may be altered by Parliament by ordinary legislation



154) Provisions of having a UPSC and Public Service Commission for States are enshrined in:

- A). Part XIV, Chapter II, Articles 315-324
- B). Part XIV, Chapter I, Articles 308-323
- C). Part XIV, Chapter II, Articles 315-323
- D). Part XIV, Chapter I, Articles 308-318

155) Match the following:

- A. Abolition of untouchability
- 1. Article 24
- B. Abolition of Titles
- 2. Article 23
- C. Prohibition of child Labor
- 3. Article 17
- D. Prohibition of Traffic in human belongings
- 4. Article 18

Below options are given in A B C D order

- A). 3 4 2 1
- B). 2 4 1 3
- C). 3 4 1 2
- D). 1 3 2 4

156) A proclamation of emergency issued under Article 352 must be approved by the Parliament within:

- A). 1 month
- B). 6 weeks
- C). 2 months
- D). 3 months

157) The rule of passing resolution by 2/3rd majority of total number of members of the House of Parliament is applicable in the case of:

- A). amendment of the Constitution
- B). approval of proclamation of emergency
- C). impeachment of President
- D). disapproval of proclamation of emergency

158) Match the following

- | Column A      | Column B   |
|---------------|--|
| A. Article 11 | 1. Name and territory of the Union   |
| B. Article 2  | 2. Admission or establishment of new States  |
| C. Article 1  | 3. Formation of new States and alteration of areas, boundaries or names of existing States |
| D. Article 3  | 4. Parliament to regulate the right of citizenship by law                                  |

Below codes are given in A B C D order

- A). 1 2 4 3

- B). 3 4 1 2
- C). 4 2 1 3
- D). 4 1 2 3

159) Match the following:

- | Column A      | Column B                                     |
|---------------|--|
| A. Article 61 | 1. Removal of Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha |
| B. Article 67 | 2. Impeachment of President                  |
| C. Article 94 | 3. Removal of Vice President                 |
| D. Article 90 | 4. Removal of Speaker                        |

Below codes are given in A B C D order

- A). 2 3 4 1
- B). 1 3 4 1
- C). 2 1 4 3
- D). 3 4 2 1

160) Which Article deals with the secretariat of the Parliament of India?

- A). Article 81
- B). Article 178
- C). Article 98
- D). Article 109

161) The provisions for joint sitting of the both the houses of Parliament are found mentioned in:

- A). Article 98
- B). Article 103
- C). Article 105
- D). Article 108

162) Which of the following appointments is not made by the President of India?

- A). Speaker of the Lok Sabha
- B). Chief Justice of India
- C). Chief of Air Staff
- D). Chief of Army

163) A Presidential Ordinance can remain in force

- A). for three months
- B). for six months
- C). for nine months
- D). indefinitely

164) Who was the President of India at the time of proclamation of emergency in the year 1975?

- A). V V Giri



B). GianiZail Singh  
C). Fakhruddin Ali Ahmad  
D). Shankar Dayal Sharma

165) The vacancy of the office of the President of India must be filled up within

- A). 90 days
- B). 6 months
- C). 1 year
- D). within the period decided by the Parliament

166) Who among the following is appointed by the President?

- A). Attorney General of India
- B). Comptroller and Auditor General
- C). Governor of a State
- D). All of the above

167) Which one of the following statements is not correct?

- A). The Vice President of India holds office for a period of five years
- B). The Vice President of India can be removed by a simple majority of votes passed in the Rajya Sabha only
- C). The Vice President of India continues to be in office even after the expiry of his term till his successor takes over
- D). The Supreme Court of India has to take into all disputes with regard to the election of the Vice-President of India

168) The resolution for removing the Vice-President of India can be moved in the

- A). Lok Sabha alone
- B). either House of Parliament
- C). joint sitting of Parliament
- D). Rajya Sabha alone

169) Who administers the oath of office to the President in the absence of Chief Justice of India?

- A). Vice President
- B). Chief Justice of Delhi High Court
- C). Speaker of Lok Sabha
- D). Senior most Judge of the Supreme Court

170) The salary of the President is

- A). fixed in the Constitution
- B). fixed by a law made by the Parliament

C). it is mentioned in the Second Schedule of the Constitution

D). All of the above

171) Which one of the following Constitutional Amendment Acts seeks that the size of the Council of Ministers at the Centre and in a State must not exceed 15% to the total number of members in the Lok Sabha and the total number of members of the Legislative Assembly of that state respectively?

- A). 91st
- B). 93rd
- C). 95th
- D). 97th

172) Who among the following is the first Prime Minister to lose an election?

- A). Indira Gandhi
- B). Rajiv Gandhi
- C). AB Vajpayee
- D). Manmohan Singh

173) Minimum age required to contest for President ship is:

- A). 30 years
- B). 35 years
- C). 23 years
- D). 21 years

174) In case a President dies while in office, the Vice-President can act as President for a maximum period of:

- A). 2 years
- B). 1 year
- C). 3 months
- D). 6 months

175) 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 that seeks to amend the Constitution of India in terms of Article 368
- D). A Bill which would involve expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India

176) 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 neighbors

177) In a parliamentary democracy the:

- A). Executive controls the Legislature  
B). Executive and Legislature are strictly separate  
C). Judiciary controls both Legislature and Executive  
D). Legislature controls the Executive

178) The Chief Minister of a State in India is not eligible to vote in the Presidential election if:

- A). he himself is a candidate  
B). he is yet to prove his majority on the floor of the Lower House of the State Legislature  
C). he is a member of the Upper House of the State Legislature  
D). he is a caretaker Chief Minister

179) If a Minister loses a no-confidence motion, then:

- A). the Minister resigns  
B). the whole Council of Ministers resigns  
C). Lok Sabha is dissolved  
D). only Prime Minister and that Minister resign

180) When the Prime Minister tenders his resignation the Union Cabinet

- A). remains automatically dissolved  
B). will function under an acting/a caretaker Prime Minister  
C). will function directly under the President  
D). will meet under the Chairmanship of the President

181) Who was the member of the Rajya Sabha when first appointed as the Prime Minister of India?

- A). Lal Bahadur Shastri  
B). Indira Gandhi  
C). Morarji Desai  
D). Charan Singh

182) Which one among the following\* is the basis of difference between the Parliamentary and Presidential system of government?

- A). Power of Judicial review  
B). Method of election of President/Head of the State

- C). Legislative supremacy in law making  
D). Relation between the legislature and the executive

183) The authorization for the withdrawal of funds from the Consolidated Fund of India must come from

- A). The President of India  
B). The Parliament of India  
C). The Prime Minister of India  
D). The Union Finance Minister

184) President's recommendation is required for introduction of which of the following bills?

1. Money Bills
  2. Amendment Bill
  3. Finance Bill
  4. Bill for the formation of new states or alteration of boundaries of a state.
- A). 1 and 2  
B). 1, 2 and 3  
C). 1, 3 and 4  
D). All the above

185) What is 'zero hour'?

- A). when the proposals of the opposition are considered  
B). when matters of utmost importance are raised  
C). interval between the morning and afternoon sessions  
D). when a Money Bill is introduced in the Lok Sabha

186) The Estimates committee:

- A). consists of 30 members appointed by the Speaker  
B). consists of 15 members each from Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha  
C). has its members elected according to the system of proportional representation.  
D). has a Union Minister as its Chairman.

187) Which of the following committees is not created by the Speaker's nomination of members?

- A). Committee on Privileges  
B). Committee on Petitions  
C). Business Advisory Committee  
D). Committee on Public Undertakings

188) By 'charged' expenditure is meant:

- A). expenditure from the consolidated fund of India which is non-votable  
B). expenditure incurred for which payment is pending



C). expenditure that the President can incur without Parliament's approval  
D). the sum required to meet all expenditure proposed to be made from the Consolidated fund of India

189) An Appropriation Bill:

- I. is necessary to draw money from the Consolidated Fund of India
  - II. Cannot be amended to vary the amount of any charged expenditure
  - III. Includes only the expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of India
  - IV. Is required to withdraw money from the Contingency Fund of India
- A). I and III  
B). I, II and III  
C). I and II  
D). I, II, III and IV

190) Consider the following statements on Financial Bill and say which is/are correct?

- I. It is the same as a money bill
  - II. It can be introduced only in the Lok Sabha
  - III. It can be amended in the Rajya Sabha
  - IV. It cannot be introduced except on the recommendation of the President
- A). I  
B). II and IV  
C). II, III and IV  
D). III and IV

191) As a result of prorogation which of the following is not affected?

- A). Resolutions  
B). Bills  
C). Motions  
D). Notices

192) At a joint sitting of Parliament a bill has to be passed:

- A). by a simple majority of the total number of members of both Houses
- B). by a two-thirds majority of the total number of members of both Houses
- C). by a simple majority of the total number of members of both Houses present and voting

D). by a two-thirds majority of the total number of members of both Houses present and voting

193) Japan's Parliament is known as

- A). Diet
- B). Dail
- C). Yuan
- D). Shora

194) Who said, "Parliamentary system provides a daily as well as a periodic assessment of the Government"?

- A). BR Ambedkar
- B). BN Rau
- C). Jawaharlal Nehru
- D). Rajendra Prasad

195) Which one of the following is responsible for the preparation and presentation of Union Budget to the Parliament?

- A). Department of Revenue
- B). Department of Economic Affairs
- C). Department of Financial Services
- D). Department of Expenditure

196) In what ways does the Indian Parliament exercise control over the administration?

- A). Through Parliamentary Committees
- B). Through Consultative Committees of various ministers
- C). By making the administrations send periodic reports
- D). By compelling the executive to issue writs

197) With regard to the powers of the Rajya Sabha, which one among the following statements is not correct?

- A). A Money Bill cannot be introduced in the Rajya Sabha
- B). The Rajya Sabha has no power either to reject or amend a Money bill
- C). The Rajya Sabha cannot discuss the Annual Financial statement
- D). The Rajya Sabha has no power to vote on the Demands for grants

198) Rajya Sabha can delay the Finance Bill sent for its consideration by the Lok Sabha for a maximum period of

- A). one year
- B). one month



C). fourteen days  
D). seven days

199) In the Rajya Sabha, the States have been given seats

- A). in accordance with their population
- B). equally
- C). on the basis of population and economic position
- D). on the basis of present economic status

200) Which one of the following provisions deals with the privileges and immunities of the members of parliament under the constitution of India?

- A). Article-104
- B). Article 105
- C). Article-82
- D). Article-117

201) Which of the following offices have been provided by the Constitution?

- 1. Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha
- 2. Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha
- 3. Deputy Speaker of Legislative Assembly
- 4. Deputy Prime Minister

- A). 1, 2 and 3
- B). Only 2
- C). 1 and 2
- D). 1,2,3 and 4

202) The first female Speaker of Lok Sabha is

- A). Vijay Laxmi Pandit
- B). Sucheta Kripalani
- C). Tarkeshwari Sinha
- D). Meira Kumar

203) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha can be removed by

- A). a resolution of the Lok Sabha passed by a majority of the members of the House
- B). two third majority of the members of the House
- C). order of the President
- D). simple majority of the Parliament

204) The Opposition Party status is accorded to a political party in the Lok Sabha only if it captures at least

- A). 5% seats
- B). 10% seats
- C). 15% seats
- D). 20% seats

205) Union Budget is always presented first in

- A). the Lok Sabha
- B). the Rajya Sabha
- C). joint session of the Parliament
- D). meeting of the Union Cabinet

206) Which House is better placed with regard to control over the executive?

- A). Lok Sabha
- B). Rajya Sabha
- C). Both are equally placed
- D). It depends from which House the Prime Minister comes

207) The Speaker's vote in the Lok Sabha is called

- A). casting vote
- B). sound vote
- C). direct vote
- D). indirect vote

208) What could be the maximum time limit of 'Zero Hour'?

- A). 30 minutes
- B). 1 hour
- C). 2 hour
- D). indefinite period

209) Which of the following Constitutional Amendments are related to raising the number of members of Lok Sabha to be elected from the State?

- A). 6th and 22nd
- B). 13th and 38th
- C). 7th and 31st
- D). 11th and 42nd

210) The Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha is

- A). nominated by the Chairman
- B). elected by elected members of the Rajya Sabha
- C). nominated by the President
- D). elected by the Rajya Sabha from amongst its members

211) Who among the following forms the Advisory Committees of the Parliament?

- A). Speaker of the Lok Sabha
- B). Vice President of India
- C). Minister of Parliamentary Affairs
- D). President of India



212) The function of the Pro tem Speaker is to  
A). conduct the proceedings of the House in the absence of Speaker  
B). swearing members  
C). officiate as Speaker when the Speaker is unlikely to be elected  
D). only check if the election certification of the members is in order

213) Consider the following statements  
1. Salary and allowances of the Speaker of Lok Sabha are charged on the Consolidated Funds of India.  
2. In the Warrant of Precedence, the Speaker of Lok Sabha ranks higher than all the Union Cabinet Ministers other than Prime Minister.

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are correct?

- A). Only 1  
B). Only 2  
C). Both 1 and 2  
D). Neither 1 nor 2

214) Which of the following statements is/are correct?  
1. The constitution lays down a special procedure for the passing of Money Bills in the Parliament.  
2. A Money Bill can only be introduced in the Lok Sabha and that too on the recommendation of the President.  
3. If any question arises whether a Bill is a Money Bill or not, the decision of the President is final.

- A). 1 and 3  
B). 1 and 2  
C). All of these  
D). None of these

215) The joint sitting of the House of people and the Council of States is summoned by

- A). the President  
B). the Speaker of Lok Sabha  
C). the Parliament  
D). the Chairman of Rajya Sabha

216) No Money Bill can be introduced in the legislative assembly of a state, except on the recommendations of

- A). the Parliament  
B). the Governor of the State  
C). the President of India  
D). a Special Committee of Ministers

217) Which of the following committees are committees of Parliament?

1. Public Accounts Committee.  
2. Estimate Committee.  
3. Committee on Public Undertakings.  
A). 1 and 2  
B). 1 and 3  
C). 2 and 3  
D). 1,2 and 3

218) At which of the following stages general discussion on a Bill takes place in the Lok Sabha?

- A). During introduction of the Bill  
B). During second reading  
C). During report stage  
D). During third stage

219) The provision for the Calling Attention Notices has restricted the scope which of the following?

- A). Short duration discussion  
B). Question hour  
C). Adjournment motion  
D). Zero hour

220) Expenses incurred out of the Contingency Fund of India are

- A). subsequently recouped by transferring savings from other heads of budget  
B). recouped through supplementary, addition or excess grants by Parliament  
C). not recouped till the whole fund is exhausted  
D). recouped by collecting contributions from various states

221) By which Bill the Government propos se ' collection of revenues for a year?

- A). Economic Bill  
B). Finance Bill  
C). Supplementary Bill  
D). None of the above

222) Which one of the following motions has contextual relationship with the Union Budget

- A). Censure motion  
B). Call Attention motion  
C). Cut motion  
D). Adjournment motion



223) An appeal shall lie to the Supreme Court from any judgement of a High Court if the High Court:

- has an appeal reversed an order of acquittal of a accused person and sentenced him to death
- certifies that the case is a fit one for appeal to the Supreme Court
- has withdrawn for trial before itself any case from any subordinate court and has convicted the accused person and sentenced him to death
- in all the above cases

224) To ensure impartiality, the retired Chief Justice and other Judges of the Supreme Court are debarred from practicing law:

- in any court other than the Supreme Court
- in any court of India
- in any court other than State High Courts
- in any Criminal Court

225) The judges of the Supreme Court are appointed:

- by the President
- by the President in consultation with the Chief Justice of India
- by the President in consultation with the Chief Justice of India and out of the judges of the Supreme Court and High Court as he may deem necessary for the purpose
- by the President in consultation with Prime Minister

226) Which of the following are correct?

- The Supreme Court cannot interfere with the delimitation of the constituencies.
- The Supreme Court cannot question the detention or arrest of a person or an Act, if it has been made in accordance with the procedure established by law.
- The Supreme Court cannot declare unconstitutional a law passed by the Parliament.
- The Supreme Court cannot question the decision of the Speaker as to whether a Bill is a Money Bill or not.

Codes

- 2, 3 and 4
- 1, 2 and 4
- 1, 2 and 3
- 1, 2, 3 and 4

227) Which of the following are the powers of the Supreme Court of India?

- It appoints the Judges of the High Court.
- It is a Court of record and enjoys all the powers of such a Court.
- The decisions of the Supreme Court are enforceable throughout the territory of India.
- It decides the disputes regarding the election of the President or the Vice President.

Codes

- 1, 2 and 3
- 2, 3 and 4
- 1, 3 and 4
- 1, 2 and 4

228) Acting Chief Justice of the Supreme Court in India is appointed by the

- Chief Justice of Supreme Court
- Prime Minister
- President
- Law Minister

229) In which one of the following cases the supreme Court of India gave verdicts which have a direct hearing on the centre-state relations?

- Keshavananda Bharti Case
- Vishaka Case
- SR Bommai case
- Indira Sawhney case

230) Who is authorised to transfer the judges of one High Court to another High Court?

- The President
- The Chief Justice of India
- A Collegium of Judges of the Supreme Court
- The Law Minister

231) The Judges of the High Court hold office

- during the pleasure of the Chief Justice of India
- till they have attained 62 years of age
- till they have attained 65 years of age
- as long as they desire

232) According to the Constitution of India the term 'District Judge' shall not include

- chief Presidency Magistrate
- sessions Judges
- Tribunal Judge



D). Chief Judge of a small court

233) The Vidhan Sabha is:

- A). the permanent house' of State Legislature
- B). indirectly elected
- C). subject to dissolution
- D). has little importance in the State Government

234) The Legislative Council of a State:

- I. is not subject to dissolution.
- II. can be abolished by the Union Parliament on the recommendation of the State Legislative Assembly
- III. can be abolished by the President on the Governor's recommendation.
- A). I only
- B). II only
- C). I and II
- D). III only

235) Who acts as the Chancellor of State Universities?

- A). Governor
- B). Chief Minister
- C). Chief Justice of High Court
- D). President

236) The Central Government's exclusive powers are enumerated in the:

- A). Concurrent List
- B). State List
- C). Union List
- D). Federal List

237) Under the Constitution, the residuary powers vest with the:

- A). President
- B). Supreme Court
- C). Union Government
- D). State Government

238) The executive power relating to concurrent subject remain with:

- A). the States
- B). the Centre
- C). the Constitution
- D). the President

239) Which Articles of Indian Constitution discuss the financial relations between the Centre and the States:

- A). Articles 268 to 281
- B). Articles 278 to 291
- C). Articles 289 to 295
- D). Articles 168 to 171

240) Which one of the following determines that the Indian Constitution is federal?

- A). Vesting of residuary powers with the Centre
- B). A written and rigid Constitution
- C). An independent judiciary
- D). Distribution of powers between the Centre and the States

241) A change in distribution of powers between the Centre and the States can be done by:

- A). the Central Government
- B). the federating units by themselves
- C). amending the Constitution
- D). None of the above

242) The distribution of power between Centre and the States is based on the scheme provided in:

- A). Minto-Morley Reforms, 1909
- B). Montague-Chelmsford Act, 1919
- C). Government of India Act, 1935
- D). Indian Independence Act, 1947

243) Who is the head of a municipal corporation?

- a) Commissioner
- b) Mayor
- c) Chief Minister
- d) State Secretary

244) Which of the following committee recommended for Panchayati Raj System in India?

- (a) Punchhi Samiti
- (b) Balwantrai Mehta Committee
- (c) Singhvi Committee
- (d) None of the following

245) How many tiers are in the Panchayati Raj system of India?

- (a) One-tier
- (b) Two-tier
- (c) Three-tier
- (d) Four-tier



246) Which of the following statements is not correct?  
(a) Panchayati Raj was established in India by Jawahar Lal Nehru

(b) Madhya Pradesh was the first state which implemented The Panchayati Raj system in India  
(c) 73rd Constitutional amendment was implemented in 1992

(d) Tamil Nadu has adopted the bicameral method  
247) Which of the following Article is related to Panchayati Raj?

- (a) Article 243
- (b) Article 324
- (c) Article 124
- (d) Article 73

248) Which schedule was added to the constitution by the 73rd Constitutional Amendment?

- (a) 6th
- (b) 7th
- (c) 9th
- (d) 11th

249) Which was the first municipal corporation of India?

- a) Calcutta
- b) Lucknow
- c) Madras
- d) Allahabad

250) Which amendment established the Urban Local Government System?

- a) 71st
- b) 74th
- c) 99th
- d) 10th

251) Which of the following is true about the 74th amendment?

- i) It has provisions from Articles 243-P to 243-ZG
- ii) It also added a new Twelfth Schedule to the Constitution containing 18 functional items of municipalities

- a) Only i
- b) Only ii
- c) Both i and ii
- d) None of the above

252) Who was the first Election Commissioner of India?

- a) Sukumar Sen
- b) VS Ramadevi
- c) Shankar Dayal Sharma
- d) Rajendra Prasad

253) Which article of the Indian Constitution states that there would be an Election Commission to control, direct elections in India

- a) Article 344
- b) Article 324
- c) Article 333
- d) Article 370

254) Who appoints the Election Commissioners?

- a) Chief Election Commissioner
- b) President of India
- c) Prime Minister of India
- d) Parliament of India

255) What is the tenure of the Election Commissioner of India?

- a) 5 years or 65 years of age, whichever earlier
- b) 6 years or 65 years of age, whichever earlier
- c) 4 years or 63 years, whichever earlier
- d) 5 years or 62 years, whichever earlier

256) What is the majority required to remove the Chief Election Commissioner of India?

- i) Special majority of 2/3rd members present and voting
- ii) More than 50% of the strength of the house
- iii) 2/3 of the total strength of the Lok Sabha
- a) i and ii
- b) i and iii
- c) ii and iii
- d) i, ii, iii

257) Election Commission is a

- a) Constitutional Body
- b) Statutory Body
- c) Elective Body
- d) None of the above

258) Who selects the Chairman and members of the Union Public Service Commission?

- (a) The Home Minister
- (b) The President
- (c) The Parliament
- (d) The Supreme Court



259) Which of the following statements is NOT true about the Union Public Service Commission?

- (a) It is an independent constitutional body
- (b) Article 318 to 323 of the Constitution envisages functions and powers of the UPSC
- (c) It is consisting of 9 to 11 members, including the Chairman
- (d) The Chairman and the members of the commission hold office for the period of the 6 years or until the age of 65 years.

260) Which of the following statements is true about the Union Public Service Commission?

- (a) The tenure of the members & Chairman of the Commission is for 5 years
- (b) The members & Chairman of the Commission can remain in office till the age of 62 years
- (c) Article 315 to 323 in Part 14 of the constitution contains provisions regarding the appointment and removal of the members of the UPSC
- (d) Only b & c

261) How can the members and Chairman of the Union Public Service Commission be removed from the post?

- (a) If declared Bankrupt
- (b) Proved Misbehavior
- (c) If declared unfit to work
- (d) All of the above

262) Who bears the salary, pension and allowances of the chairman and members of the Union Public Service Commission?

- (a) Consolidated fund of India
- (b) Contingency fund of India
- (c) Ministry of Finance
- (d) None of the above

263) With respect to the Finance Commission, consider the following statements:

- 1) The Finance Commission is a statutory body
- 2) Recommendations made by the Finance Commission are only advisory in nature

Which of the statement(s) given above is/are incorrect?

- a) 1 only
- b) 2 only
- c) Both 1 and 2

d) Neither 1 nor 2

264) When is the report submitted by the Finance Commission available in the public domain?

- a) After the submission of the report to the President.
- b) After the approval of the President
- c) After it is presented to Prime Minister
- d) After the report is tabled in the Parliament

265) Which Article in the Indian Constitution provides for the Finance Commission?

- a) Article 323
- b) Article 280
- c) Article 256
- d) Article 378

266) In which year did the Finance Commission of India came into existence?

- a) 1947
- b) 1948
- c) 1951
- d) 1961

267) Who was the Chairman of the First Finance Commission of India that was appointed in 1951?

- a) K.C. Neogy
- b) K.Santhanam
- c) Y.V. Reddy
- d) K.C. Pant

268) What is not the qualifications of Finance Commission

- a. Qualified to be appointed as Judge of a High Court
- b. Special knowledge of the finances
- c. Special knowledge of economics
- d. Three years practice advocate of High Court

269) Who appoints the Finance Commission?

- a. Prime Minister
- b. President
- c. Finance Minister
- d. The Parliament

270) Who is appointed as chairman of 15<sup>th</sup> Finance Commission?

- a. Raghuram Rajan
- b. Urjit Patel
- c. Y.V. Reddy



d. N. K. Singh

271) What is the 15th Finance Commission report title?

- a. Finance Commission in Health Emergency
- b. Finance Commission in Nature Calamities
- c. Finance Commission in COVID Times
- d. Finance Commission in Pandemic

272) In which year was the Anti-Defection law passed?

- a) 1950
- b) 1960
- c) 1985
- d) 2005

273) Who decides whether the disqualification by anti-defection is to be done or not?

- a) Chairman of Rajya Sabha or Speaker of Lok Sabha
- b) Prime Minister
- c) President
- d) None of the above

274) Which of the following statements regarding the implementation of anti-defection law are included in the criteria?

- i) If an elected member voluntarily gives up his membership of a political party
- ii) If an elected member votes or abstains from voting in such House contrary to any direction issued by his political party or anyone authorized to do so, without obtaining any prior permission
- a) Only i
- b) Only ii
- c) Both i and ii
- d) Neither i nor ii

275) Which amendment was responsible for the Anti Defection Law?

- a) 52nd
- b) 51st
- c) 55th
- d) 56th

276) Which committee was responsible for the exemption from disqualification in case of a split from Tenth Schedule (anti-defection)?

- a) Kelkar committee
- b) Dinesh Goswami committee
- c) S.K. Majhi committee

d) None of the above

277) Which of the following article of Indian Constitution dealt with the appointment of attorney general of India?

- (a) Article 72
- (b) Article 74
- (c) Article 76
- (d) Article 68

278) Which of the following is true about the Attorney General of India?

- (a) He has the right of audience in all the courts in India
- (b) His term of the office and remuneration is decided by the president
- (c) He advises the Government of India
- (d) All the above

279) To be eligible for appointment as Attorney General of India, a person must possess the qualifications prescribed for a.....

- (a) Judge of Supreme Court of India
- (b) Judge of a high court
- (c) A renown lawyer
- (d) Solicitor General of India

280) Which one is not true about the Attorney General of India?

- (a) He is the legal advisor to the Government of India
- (b) His tenure and salary is decided by the President
- (c) He has the voting right in the proceeding of the Parliament
- (d) He appears before high courts and Supreme Court in cases involving union government

281) Who is the highest legal officer of the Union Government of India?

- (a) Attorney General of India
- (b) CAG
- (c) President
- (d) Solicitor General of India

282) Who prepared the preamble of the Indian Constitution?

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

283) Preamble of our country reads that India is a ..... Page | 73



- (a) Sovereign & secular  
(b) Secular & Democratic  
(c) Secular, Sovereign, Democratic  
(d) Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic and Republic

284) Which of the following describes India as a secular state

- (a) Fundamental rights  
(b) Directive principles of state policy  
(c) Fifth schedule  
(d) Preamble of the Constitution

285) Inclusion of the word fraternity is proposed by

- (a) Dr. Ambedkar  
(b) J.L. Nehru  
(c) J.B. Kiplani  
(d) Shyama Prasad Mukherjee

286) Supreme court held that the Preamble is not a part of the constitution in which of the following cases:

- (a) Berubari Union case (1960)  
(b) Unni Krishnan vs Union of India  
(c) Minerva Mills vs. the union of India and other states  
(d) Sunil Batra vs. Delhi Government

287) Advocate General of the State is appointed for the period of:

- (a) 5 years  
(b) 6 years  
(c) Decided by the President  
(d) No fix tenure

288) Advocate General of the State submits his resignation to:

- (a) Chief Judge of high court of the state  
(b) Governor of the respective states  
(c) President of India  
(d) Chief Minister of the state

289) Which article states that each state shall have an Advocate General?

- (a) Article 194  
(b) Article 177  
(c) Article 197  
(d) Article 165

290) Which one is NOT correct regarding Advocate General of State?

- (a) He has the right of audience in any Court in the State Legislative  
(b) The Advocate General is the first law officer of a State.  
(c) He receives the Pay as per fixation by Government.  
(d) He has the voting right in the state legislature

291) What is the salary of the Advocate General of the State?

- (a) 90,000/Month  
(b) 1,20,000/month  
(c) Remuneration not fixed by Constitution  
(d) As decided by the President

292) Which article of Indian constitution protects the civil servants from the politically motivated or vindictive action

- (a) Article 109  
(b) Article 19  
(c) Article 311  
(d) None of the above

293) Which have the right to start an Indian service?

- (a) Rajya Sabha  
(b) Lok Sabha  
(c) Parliament  
(d) President

294) Civil services day is observed on:

- (a) 23 April  
(b) 21 July  
(c) 4 November  
(d) 21 April

295) Which Ministry/Authority has the right to remove the incompetent, inefficient and unproductive All India Service officers after 15 years of service?

- (a) Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions  
(b) Ministry of Home Affairs  
(c) Parliament  
(d) State Government

296) The members of the UPSC are appointed by the..... for the term of \_\_\_\_years.

- (a) Prime Minister, 6 years  
(b) President, 6 years  
(c) President, 5 years  
(d) Home minister, 6 years



297) What is the tenure of the office of Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG)?

- a) 5 years or age of 60, whichever is lower
- b) 6 years or age of 65, whichever is lower
- c) 4 years or age of 65, whichever is lower
- d) Age of 60

298) The total number of Schedules in the constitution are

- a) 8
- b) 12
- c) 10
- d) 14