



POLITY

PREVIOUS YEAR QUESTIONS

Q1.

Which of the following exercised the most profound influence in framing the Indian Constitution?

- (a) British Constitution
- (b) US Constitution
- (c) Ireland Constitution
- (d) The Government of India Act 1935

Q2.

What was the basis for constituting the Constituent Assembly of India ?

- (a) The Resolution of the Indian National Congress
- (b) The Cabinet Mission Plan
- (c) The Indian Independence Act 1947
- (d) The resolutions Of the Provincial State Legislatures of the Dominion of India

Q3.

Who among the following was not a member of the Constituent Assembly established in July 1946 ?

- (a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- (b) K M Munshi
- (c) Mahatma Gandhi
- (d) Abdul Kalam Azad

Q4.

Who was the Constitutional Advisor to the Constituent Assembly of India?

- (a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- (b) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
- (c) Sir B.N. Rao
- (d) Shri K.M. Munshi

Q5.

The Constitution of India was adopted on

- (a) 26 January 1950
- (b) 26 January 1949
- (c) 26 November 1949
- (d) 31 December 19

Q6.

Who among the following was the President of the Constituent Assembly of India ?

- (a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (c) M.A. Jinnah
- (d) Lal Bahadur Shastri

Q7.

When was our National Anthem first sung where ?

- (a) 24th January 1950 in Allahabad
- (b) 24th January 1950 in Delhi
- (c) 26th December 1942 In Calcutta
- (d) 27th December 1911 in Calcutta

Q8.

The Constitution of India came into force on

- (a) 26 January 1950
- (b) 26 January 1952
- (c) 15 August 1948
- (d) 26 November 1949

Q9.

Which was described by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar as the 'heart Soul' of the Constitution?

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

Q10.

Who was the Chairman of the Constituent Assembly ?

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

Q11.

Who was the Chairman of the Constituent Assembly of India?

- (a) Dr B.R. Ambedkar
- (b) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- (c) Dr. B.N. Rau
- (d) Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru

Q12.

The Constituent Assembly of India was set up under the

- (a) Simon Commission proposals
- (b) Cripps proposals
- (c) Mountbatten plan
- (d) Cabinet Mission plan

Q13.

Who was the President of the Constituent Assembly of India?

- (a) Dr. Br. Ambedkar
- (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- (d) Shri K. M. Munshi

Q14.

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

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

Q15.

January 26 selected as the date for the inauguration of the Constitution because

- (a) it was considered to be auspicious day
- (b) on that day the Quit India Movement was started in 1942
- (c) the Congress had observed it as the Independence Day in 1930
- (d) None of these

Q16.

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

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

Q17.

Who is considered the Architect of the Indian Constitution ?

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi
- (b) BR. Ambedkar



(c) Jawaharlal Nehru

(d) B.N. Rao

Q18.

Constitution of India came into force in

(a) 1951

(b) 1956

(c) 1950

(d) 1949

Q19.

When was the first Central Legislative Assembly constituted ?

(a) 1922

(b) 1923

(c) 1921

(d) 1920

Q20.

The Constitution of India describes India as :

(a) A Federation

(b) Aquasi federal

(c) Unitary

(d) Union of states

Q21.

The concept of "Rule of Law" is a special feature of constitutional system of.

(a) Britain

(b) U.S.A.

(c) France

(d) Switzerland

Q22.

Grassroots democracy is related to

(a) Devolution of powers

(b) Decentralization of powers

(c) Panchayati Raj System

(d) All of the above

Q23.

Which one of the following judgments stated that 'Secularism' 'Federalism' for the basic features of the Indian Constitution ?

(a) Keshavana Bharati case

(b) S.R. Bommai case

(c) Indira Sawhney case

(d) Minerva Mills case

Q24.

Universal adult franchise shows that India is a country which is

(a) Secular

(b) Socialist

(c) Democratic

(d) Sovereign

Q25.

Autocracy means

(a) Rule by few

(b) Rule by King

(c) Absolute rule by one

(d) Rule by the representatives of the People

Q26.

Constitutional Monarchy means :

(a) The King writes the constitution

(b) The King interprets the constitution

(c) The King exercises power granted by constitution

(d) The King is elected by the people

Q27.

What is popular sovereignty?

(a) Sovereignty of peoples representative

(b) Sovereignty of the legal head

(c) Sovereignty of the head of state

(d) Sovereignty of the people

Q28.

The idea of parliamentary form of government is adapted from

(a) US

(b) UK

(c) Ireland

(d) Russia

Q29.

Which of these is NOT included as a Fundamental Right in the Indian Constitution?

(a) Right to Freedom of Speech

(b) Right to Equality before the Law

(c) Right to Constitutional Remedies

(d) Right to equal wages for equal work

Q30.

Which of the following can a court issue for enforcement of Fundamental Rights?

(a) A decree

(b) An Ordinance

(c) A writ

(d) A notification

Q31.

Which of the following Is not a Fundamental Right?

(a) Right to Equality

(b) Right to Liberty

(c) Right against Exploitation

(d) Right to Property

Q32.

Civil equality implies

(a) equality before law

(b) equality of opportunity'

(c) equal distribution of wealth

(d) equal right to participate in the affairs of the state

Q33.

In which of the following cases the Supreme Court held that fundamental rights are un amending able?

(a) A. K. Golan's case

(b) Keshvana Bharti's case

(c) M. C. Mehta's case

(d) Golak Nath's case

Q34.

How many Fundamental Duties are in the Indian Constitution ?

(a) Eleven

(b) Nine

(c) Twenty

(d) Twelve

Q35.

Fundamental Rights are not given to

(a) Bankrupt persons

(b) Aliens

(c) Persons suffering from incurable diseases

(d) Political sufferers

Q36.



Which one of the following fundamental rights is available to Indian citizens only?

- (a) Equality before law
- (b) Protection of life personal liberty against any action without authority of law
- (c) Protection from discrimination on grounds of religion race caste sex or place of birth
- (d) Freedom of religion

Q37.

Freedom of the press is implied in the right to

- (a) equal protection of the laws
- (b) freedom of speech
- (c) freedom of association
- (d) work material security

Q38.

In India the right to property is now recognised as

- (a) a fundamental right
- (b) a legal right
- (c) a natural right
- (d) a political right

Q39.

Which Fundamental Right according to Dr. Ambedkar is like the heart of the Constitution?

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

Q40.

A court enforces enjoyment of a Fundamental Right by Issuing

- (a) a decree
- (b) an ordinance
- (c) a right
- (d) a notification

Q41.

Which of the following rights is not granted by the Constitution of India at present as a fundamental right ?

- (a) Right to equality
- (b) Right to freedom
- (c) Right to property
- (d) Right against exploitation

Q42.

When were the Fundamental Duties of the Indian citizens incorporated in the constitution?

- (a) 1952
- (b) 1976
- (c) 1979
- (d) 1981

Q43.

The Constitution of India assures economic justice to citizens through

- (a) Fundamental Rights
- (b) Fundamental duties
- (c) Preamble
- (d) Directive Principles of State Policy

Q44.

Which case is related to Fundamental Rights?

- (a) Golaknath vs. State of Punjab (1967) (1959)
- (b) West Bengal vs. Union of India (1963)
- (c) Sharma vs. Krishna

(d) State of Bombay vs. Balsara(1951)

Q45.

As per Indian Constitution the Right to Property is a

- (a) Fundamental Right
- (b) Natural Right
- (c) legal Right
- (d) Moral Right

Q46.

Which one of the following ceased to be a fundamental right under the Constitution?

- (a) Right to Education
- (b) Right to work
- (c) Right to property
- (d) Right to Equality before Law

Q47.

As per Indian Constitution the Right to property is a

- (a) Fundamental Right
- (b) Natural Right
- (c) Legal Right
- (d) Moral Right

Q48.

Fundamental Duties were incorporated in the Indian Constitution on the recommendation of

- (a) Santhanam Committee
- (b) Swaran Singh Committee
- (c) Shah Commission
- (d) Administrative Reforms Commission

Q49.

Provisions of citizenship in Indian Constitution became applicable in

- (a) 1950
- (b) 1949
- (c) 1951
- (d) 1952

Q50.

Which of the following is not a fundamental right as per the Indian Constitution ?

- (a) Right to Education
- (b) Right to Information
- (c) Right to Speech
- (d) Right to Life

Q51.

..... are essential for liberty.

- (a) Restrictions
- (b) Rights
- (c) Privileges
- (d) Laws

Q52.

How many Fundamental Rights were granted initially?

- (a) Six
- (b) Seven
- (c) Four
- (d) Five

Q53.

How liberty can be limited?

- (a) By Rule
- (b) By Law
- (c) By Authority
- (d) By Equality



Q54.

Which one of the following kinds of equality is not compatible with the liberal notion of equality ?

- (a) Legal Equality
- (b) Political Equality
- (c) Social Equality
- (d) Economic Equality

Q55.

Which one of the following is an item included in the list of Fundamental Duties of an Indian citizen in the Constitution?

- (a) To practice secularism
- (b) To develop scientific temper humanism the spirit of enquiry reform
- (c) To pay all taxes to government regularly correctly the
- (d) Not to assault any public servant in (during) performance of his duties.

Q56.

When were the Fundamental Duties incorporated in the Constitution?

- (a) 1975
- (b) 1976
- (c) 1977
- (d) 1979

Q57.

How many fundamental duties are there in our Indian Constitution?

- (a) 11
- (b) 9
- (c) 12
- (d) 8

Q58.

The concept of Directive Principles of State Policy in Indian Constitution is adopted from that of

- (a) Ireland Spain
- (b) US UK
- (c) USSR China
- (d) Japan Korea

Q59.

Which one of the following chapters in the Indian Constitution guarantees Fundamental Rights to the people?

- (a) Part II
- (b) Part I
- (c) Part IV
- (d) Part III

Q60.

The directive principles incorporated in the Indian constitution have been inspired by the constitution of

- (a) Australia
- (b) Ireland
- (c) USA
- (d) Canada

Q61.

According to the Indian Constitution the vacancy in the office of the President of India shall be filled within :

- (a) 1 month
- (b) 6 months
- (c) 3 months

(d) 1 year

Q62.

In Indian Republic the real executive authority rests with the :

- (a) Prime Minister
- (b) President
- (c) Bureaucrats
- (d) Council of Ministers

Q63.

What is the period with in which a proclamation of national emergency made by the President is to be placed before each house of the Parliament for approval?

- (a) within one month
- (b) within two months
- (c) within four months
- (d) within six months

Q64.

Which of the following Sting Committees of Parliament has no MP from Rajya Sabha?

- (a) Public Accounts Committee
- (b) Estimates Committee
- (c) Committee on Public Undertakings
- (d) Committee on Government Assurances

Q65.

What is the maximum number of the elected members of Rajya Sabha?

- (a) 250
- (b) 238
- (c) 245
- (d) 248

Q66.

The joint session of the two Houses of Parliament is convened

- (a) only in case of national emergency
- (b) when a bill passed by one House is rejected by the other House
- (c) taxes approved by one House are rejected by the other House
- (d) both

Q67.

In Indian Parliament a bill may be sent to a select committee

- (a) after the first reading
- (b) after the second reading
- (c) after general discussion during second reading
- (d) at any stage at the discretion of the Speaker

Q68.

The salaries allowances payable to the Members of the Parliament are decided by the

- (a) President
- (b) Cabinet
- (c) Parliament
- (d) Finance Commission

Q69.

The authority to prorogue the two Houses of the Parliament rests with the

- (a) President
- (b) Vice President
- (c) Prime Minister
- (d) Speaker



Q70.

Who is the competent to dissolve the Parliament ?

- (a) The President
- (b) The Cabinet with the concurrence of the header of the Opposition
- (c) By resolution in both Houses of Parliament
- (d) None of these

Q71.

When was zero hour introduced In the parliamentary affairs in India?

- (a) 1952
- (b) 1962
- (c) 1972
- (d) 1982

Q72.

The maximum number of members of Lok Sabha Rajya Sabha has been fixed by the Constitution of India respectively as

- (a) 500 and 250
- (b) 525 and 270
- (c) 537 and 275
- (d) 545 and 250

Q73.

In order to be recognised as an official opposition Group in the Parliament how many seats should it have ?

- (a) 1/3rd of the total strength
- (b) ¼ th of the total strength
- (c) 1/6 th of the total strength
- (d) 1/10 of the total strength

Q74.

What is the minimum age laid down for a date to seek election to the Lok Sabha?

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

Q75.

Who is eligible to cast the deciding vote over a bill in a Joint Parliamentary session ?

- (a) Chairman of the Rajya Sabha
- (b) Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha
- (c) Speaker of Lok Sabha
- (d) Prime Minister

Q76.

Representation of any state in Rajya Sabha is according to

- (a) area of the state
- (b) population of the state
- (c) number of representatives in Lok Sabha from the state
- (d) fixed number of candidates from each state

Q77.

Who can be the member of the Rajya Sabha but can speak both in Rajya Sabha Lok Sabha?

- (a) The Deputy Chairman of Rajya Sabha
- (b) Leader of the House in the Rajya Sabha
- (c) Nominated members of the Rajya Sabha
- (d) Ministers who are members of the Rajya Sabha

Q78.

The Speaker of the Lok Sabha is elected by the

(a) President

(b) Prime Minister

(c) members of both Houses of Parliament

(d) Members of lok sabha

Q79.

No Government Expenditure can be incurred in India except with the sanction of

- (a) the Parliament
- (b) the Prime Minister
- (c) the President
- (d) the Supreme Court

Q80.

In our Constitution Economic Planning is included in

- (a) Union list
- (b) State list
- (c) Concurrent list
- (d) Not any specified list

Q81.

Acidate to become a member of the Rajya Sabha should not be less than

- (a) 21 years of age
- (b) 25 years of age
- (c) 30 years of age
- (d) 32 years of age

Q82.

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

Q83.

The maximum strength of the elected members of the House of the People (Lok Sabha) is

- (a) 530
- (b) 545
- (c) 540
- (d) 550

Q84.

How many readings does a non money bill have in each House of the Parliament?

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

Q85.

By which Bill does the Government propose collection of revenues for a year?

- (a) Economic Bill
- (b) Finance Bill
- (c) Supplementary Bill
- (d) None of the above

Q86.

Who certifies a Bill to be a Money Bill in India?

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

Q87.

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

- (a) casting vote



- (b) sound vote
- (c) direct vote
- (d) indirect vote

Q88.

The Council of Ministers does not include

- (a) Cabinet Ministers
- (b) Ministers of State
- (c) Cabinet Secretary
- (d) Ministers without Portfolio

Q89.

How many members of the Rajya Sabha retire from the house every 2 years?

- (a) 16 of the total members
- (b) 13 of the total members
- (c) 112 of the total members
- (d) 56 of the total members

Q90.

How many times was the term of the Lok Sabha extended up to 6 month?

- (a) Once
- (b) Twice
- (c) Thrice
- (d) Never

Q91.

A member of Parliament will lose his membership of Parliament if he is continuously absent from Sessions for

- (a) 45 days
- (b) 60 days
- (c) 90 days
- (d) 365 days

Q92.

Indian Parliament Means

- (a) Rajya Sabha Lok Sabha
- (b) Rajya Sabha Lok Sabha Prime Minister
- (c) President of India Rajya Sabha Lok Sabha
- (d) President of India Vice President of India Lok Sabha Rajya Sabha

Q93.

Which one of the following is the popularly elected House of the Indian Parliament?

- (a) Rajya Sabha
- (b) Lok Sabha
- (c) Lok Sabha as well as Rajya Sabha
- (d) None of the above

Q94.

A joint sitting of the two Houses of Indian Parliament is presided over by the

- (a) President of India
- (b) Vice President of India
- (c) Speaker of the Lok Sabha
- (d) Attorney General of India

Q95.

What is the maximum number of starred questions that can be asked in Lok Sabha on a particular day?

- (a) 15
- (b) 20
- (c) 25
- (d) Without limit

Q96.

Delimitation of the Lok Sabha constituencies was last done in the year

- (a) 1970
- (b) 1972
- (c) 1976
- (d) 1977

Q97.

If the Speaker of Lok Sabha Wishes to tender his resignation he has to address his letter to

- (a) The President of India
- (b) The Deputy Speaker
- (c) The Prime Minister
- (d) The Cabinet

Q98.

Which one of the following committees does not consists of any member from the Rajya Sabha?

- (a) Estimates Committee
- (b) Public Accounts Committee
- (c) Public Grievance Committee
- (d) Committee on Public Undertakings

Q99.

A joint sitting of both Houses of Parliament may be convened to consider a bill which was passed by one House kept pending by the other for

- (a) four months
- (b) six months
- (c) one year
- (d) two years

Q100.

What is the term of a Member of the Rajya Sabha ?

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

Q101.

The Parliament consists of

- (a) President Lok Sabha Rajya Sabha
- (b) Lok Sabha Rajya Sabha
- (c) Lok Sabha Vidhan Sabha
- (d) Vidhan Sabha Vidhan Parishad Lok Sabha

Q102.

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

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

Q103.

Who calls the Joint Session of the two Houses of the Parliament?

- (a) The President
- (b) The Prime Minister
- (c) The Lok Sabha Speaker
- (d) The Vice President

Q104.

What is quorum required for convening the Lok Sabha ?

- (a) 16
- (b) 18
- (c) 110
- (d) 15

Q105.



In the Parliamentary form of Government "He is the first among equal". Who is he?

- (a) President
- (b) Prime Minister
- (c) Leader of Opposition
- (d) Speaker of lower house

Q106.

The chairman of the Public Accounts Committee in the Indian Parliament is :

- (a) The Leader of Opposition Party
- (b) The Speaker of Lok Sabha
- (c) The Deputy Speaker of Lok Sabha
- (d) The Chairman of Rajya Sabha

Q107.

What should be the gap between first No Confidence motion second No confidence motion ?

- (a) 2 months
- (b) 3 months
- (c) 6 months
- (d) 9 months

Q108.

Which one of the following appointments is not within the purview of the President of India?

- (a) Chief Justice of India
- (b) Chairman Finance Commission
- (c) Chief of Army Staff
- (d) Speaker of Lok Sabha

Q109.

The expenditure made on which of the following does not require budgetary approval every year In India ?

- (a) Defence
- (b) Natural calamities
- (c) Consolidated fund
- (d) Contingency fund

Q110.

In which of the Parliamentary Financial Committees is the Rajya Sabha not represented.?

- (a) Public Accounts Committee
- (b) Estimates Committee
- (c) Committee on Public Undertakings
- (d) Expenditure Committee

Q111.

The Members of Rajya Sabha are elected for a term of

- (a) Two years
- (b) Four years
- (c) Six years
- (d) Five years

Q112.

Which of the following does not come under legislative control over administration?

- (a) Zero hour
- (b) Adjournment motion
- (c) Budget session
- (d) Formulation of a Bill.

Q113.

From which fund can the unanticipated expenditure be met without the prior approval of the Parliament ?

- (a) Consolidated Fund of India
- (b) Contingency Fund of India
- (c) Vote on Account
- (d) From the Treasury

Q114.

The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the

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

Q115.

In which year was the "House of the People" named as "Lok Sabha" ?

- (a) 1954
- (b) 1964
- (c) 1974
- (d) 1984

Q116.

The members of the Rajya Sabha are elected for a term of :

- (a) Two years
- (b) Four years
- (c) Five Years
- (d) six Years

Q117.

Which one of the following committees is NOT a Sting Committee of the Parliament?

- (a) Public Accounts Committee
- (b) Estimates Committee
- (c) Committee on Public Undertakings
- (d) Consultative Committee to the Ministry of Finance

Q118.

The Ministers In the Union Government hold office during the pleasure of the

- (a) Lok Sabha
- (b) President
- (c) Parliament
- (d) Prime Minister

Q119.

The Estimate Committee consists of

- (a) 30 members from Lok Sabha
- (b) 30 members from Rajya Sabha
- (c) 30 members from both Sabha
- (d) 22 members from Lok Sabha

Q120.

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

Q121.

Who Chairs the Joint Session of the two Houses of Parliament?

- (a) President
- (b) Vice President
- (c) Speaker of Lok Sabha
- (d) Prime Minister

Q122.

A bill is a 'Money Bill' or not will be decided by

- (a) Finance Minister
- (b) President
- (c) Chairman of Rajya Sabha
- (d) Speaker of Lok Sabha



Q123.

The Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee of the Parliament is appointed by

- (a) Speaker of Lok Sabha
- (b) Prime Minister of India
- (c) President of India
- (d) Chairman of Rajya Sabha

Q124.

In which House is the Presiding Officer not a member of that House ?

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

Q125.

Name the two nonpermanent Houses in the Parliamentary setup of India.

- (a) The Rajya Sabha Vidhan Sabha
- (b) The Lok Sabha Vidhan Parishad
- (c) The Rajya Sabha Vidhan Parishad
- (d) The Lok Sabha Vidhan Sabha

Q126.

The Ministry sometimes referred to as "Green Ministry" in India is Ministry of

- (a) Agriculture Rural Development
- (b) Environment and Forests
- (c) Surface Transport
- (d) Urban Development Scalping

Q127.

What is the minimum age required to become Prime Minister of India?

- (a) 18 years
- (b) 25 years
- (c) 30 years
- (d) 35 years

Q128.

Parliamentary or Presidential Government can be distinguished mainly by

- (a) its federal nature
- (b) the rigidity of the Constitution
- (c) the employer employee relations
- (d) the legislative executive relations

Q129.

The maximum strength of Rajya Sabha is

- (a) 220
- (b) 200
- (c) 250
- (d) 240

Q130.

Who acts as the channel of communication between the President the Council Ministers ?

- (a) Chairman Rajya Sabha
- (b) Speaker of Lok Sabha
- (c) Vice President
- (d) Prime Minister

Q131.

What is the maximum gap permissible between two sessions of Parliament?

- (a) One month
- (b) Three months
- (c) Six months

(d) Twelve months

Q132.

Who has got the power to create All India Services ?

- (a) Supreme Court
- (b) The Parliament
- (c) Council of Ministers
- (d) Prime Minister

Q133.

In the provisional Parliament of India how many members were there?

- (a) 296
- (b) 313
- (c) 318
- (d) 316

Q134.

Who admits a new State to the Union of India?

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

Q135.

How many members are there in Public Accounts Committee?

- (a) 22 members
- (b) 28 members
- (c) 30 members
- (d) 20 members

Q136.

An Ordinary bill passed by the State Assembly can be delayed by the Legislative Council for a maximum period of

- (a) 1 month
- (b) 6 months
- (c) 3 months
- (d) 4 months

Q137.

The Council of Ministers in a State is collectively responsible to

- (a) the Governor
- (b) the Chief Minister
- (c) the President of India
- (d) the Legislative Assembly

Q138.

What is the duration of membership of State Legislative Councils?

- (a) 3 years
- (b) 5 years
- (c) 6 years
- (d) 9 years

Q139.

Money Bills originate in the State Legislative Assembly on the recommendation of

- (a) the Governor
- (b) the Chief Minister
- (c) the Finance Minister
- (d) the Speaker

Q140.

An ordinance issued by the Governor without the approval of the State Legislature shall be effective for a period of

- (a) Six months



- (b) Six weeks
- (c) One year
- (d) One month

Q141.

The maximum time a person can continue to be the minister of the State Government without being a member the state legislature

- (a) One year
- (b) Three months
- (c) Six months
- (d) No time limit

Q142.

An ordinance issued by Governor is subject to approval by

- (a) The President
- (b) The State Legislature
- (c) The State Council of Ministers
- (d) The Parliament

Q143.

Which among the following state has Vidhan Parishad ?

- (a) Karnataka
- (b) Tamil Nadu
- (c) Kerala
- (d) Andhra Pradesh

Q144.

The oath of office is administered to the Governor by the

- (a) Chief Justice of India
- (b) Speaker of Legislative Assembly
- (c) President
- (d) Chief Justice of High Court

Q145.

An ordinance issued by the Governor has to be passed by the Assembly within

- (a) 8 weeks
- (b) 10 weeks
- (c) 12 weeks
- (d) 6 weeks

Q146.

What amidst the following is not true of the general electoral roll prepared through the agency of the Election Commission? It is to be used for elections to the

- (a) Lok Sabha
- (b) Panchayati raj Nagarpalika institutions
- (c) Legislative Assemblies of the states
- (d) Legislative Councils of the states where these exist

Q147.

When was the Public Service Commission the original version of the U.P.S.C. set up?

- (a) 1st October 1926
- (b) 1st April 1937
- (c) 15th August 1947
- (d) 26th January 1950

Q148.

Members of the Union Public Service Commission can be removed by the

- (a) Parliament after a resolution adopted with 2/3rds majority

(b) President on a unanimous recommendation from the Union Council of Ministers

(c) President on the basis of an inquiry report by the Supreme Court

(d) President on recommendation from Central Administrative Tribunal

Q149.

If the Election Commission is satisfied that a candidate has failed to lodge an account of election expenses within the prescribed time in the manner for no good reason or justification what is the period for which the EC can disqualify him to be a member or from continuing to be a member of the elected office from the date of the order ?

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

Q150.

A federal structure for India was first put forward by the

- (a) Act of 1909
- (b) Act of 1919
- (c) Act of 1935
- (d) Act of 1947

Q151.

Which of the following exercised the most profound influence in framing the Indian Constitution?

- (a) British Constitution
- (b) US Constitution
- (c) Ireland Constitution
- (d) The Government of India Act 1935

Q152.

How does the Constitution of India describe India as?

- (a) A federation of States Union Territories
- (b) A Union of States
- (c) Bharat varsh
- (d) A federated nation

Q153.

The system of judicial review Originated in

- (a) India
- (b) Germany
- (c) Russia
- (d) U.S.A.

Q154.

Preventive detention means

- (a) detention for interrogation
- (b) detention after interrogation
- (c) detention without interrogation
- (d) detention for cognizable offence

Q155.

What was the basis for constituting the Constituent Assembly of India ?

- (a) The Resolution of the Indian National Congress
- (b) The Cabinet Mission Plan
- (c) The Indian Independence Act 1947
- (d) The resolutions Of the Provincial State Legislatures of the Dominion of India

Q156.



From the Constitution of which country the provision of Federation was borrowed while framing the Constitution of India?

- (a) USA
- (b) UK
- (c) Canada
- (d) Switzerland

Q157.

Who among the following was not a member of the Constituent Assembly established in July 1946 ?

- (a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- (b) K M Munshi
- (c) Mahatma Gandhi
- (d) Abdul Kalam Azad

Q158.

Who was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constitution ?

- (a) J. B. Kripalani
- (b) Rajendra Prasad
- (c) J. L. Nehru
- (d) B. R. Ambedkar

Q159.

India is a republic because

- (a) it is democratic country
- (b) It is a parliamentary democracy
- (c) the head of the state is elected for a definite period
- (d) All of these

Q160.

Who was the Constitutional Advisor to the Constituent Assembly of India?

- (a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- (b) Dr. B. R. Ambedkar
- (c) Sir B.N. Rao
- (d) Shri K.M. Munshi

Q161.

Which of the following countries has introduced "direct democracy"?

- (a) Russia
- (b) India
- (c) France
- (d) Switzerland

Q162.

Who was the President of the Republic of India who consistently described Indian Secularism as 'Sarvapharma Samabhav'?

- (a) Dr. S. Radha krishnan
- (b) Dr. Zakir Hussain
- (c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- (d) Gaijn Zail Singh

Q163.

Which of the following countries have an Unwritten Constitution?

- (a) U.S.A
- (b) U.K.
- (c) Pakistan
- (d) India

Q164.

The Constitution of India was adopted on

- (a) 26 January 1950
- (b) 26 January 1949
- (c) 26 November 1949

(d) 31 December 1949

Q165.

Which of the following is a feature to both the Indian Federation and the American Federation?

- (a) A single citizenship
- (b) Dual judiciary
- (c) Three Lists in the Constitution
- (d) A Federal Supreme Court to interpret the Constitution

Q166.

The constitution of India describes India as

- (a) A Union of States
- (b) Quasifederal
- (c) A federation of state union territories
- (d) A Unitary State

Q167.

Who among the following was the President of the Constituent Assembly of India ?

- (a) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (c) M.A. Jinnah
- (d) Lal Bahadur Shastri

Q168.

The convention that "once a speaker always a speaker" is followed in

- (a) UK
- (b) USA
- (c) France
- (d) India

Q169.

Indian Penal Code came into operation in

- (a) 1858
- (b) 1860
- (c) 1859
- (d) 1862

Q170.

How many Articles are there in the Indian Constitution ?

- (a) 395
- (b) 396
- (c) 398
- (d) 399

Q171.

Indian Parliament can rename or redefine the boundary of a State by

- (a) a simple majority
- (b) absolute majority
- (c) 2/3rd majority of the members voting
- (d) 2/3rd majority of the members voting an absolute majority of its total membership

Q172.

Which is the source of political power in India ?

- (a) The Constitution
- (b) The Parliament
- (c) The Parliament the State Legislatives
- (d) We the People

Q173.

Which one of the following is a political right ?

- (a) Right to freedom
- (b) Right to contest elections
- (c) Right to equality before law



(d) Right to life

Q174.

Fundamental Rights in India are guaranteed by it through

(a) The Right to Equality

(b) Right Against Exploitation

(c) Right to Constitutional Remedies

(d) Educational Cultural Rights

Q175.

Which of the following "writs" of the High Court or the Supreme Court is sought to produce in the court a person suspected to be missing in custody ?

(a) Mamus

(b) Quo Warranto

(c) Habeas Corpus

(d) Certiorari

Q176.

To which of the following Bills the President must accord his sanction without sending it back for fresh consideration?

(a) Ordinary Bills

(b) Money Bills

(c) Bills passed by both Houses of the Parliament

(d) Bill seeking amendment to the Constitution

Q177.

Where in the Indian Constitution has "economic justice" been provided as one of the objectives?

(a) mental Rights

(b) Directive Principles

(c) Fundamental Rights

(d) Fundamental Rights the Directive Principles

Q178.

Which one of the following is not enumerated as a right in the Constitution of India ?

(a) Political social right

(b) Educational right.

(c) Economic right

(d) Right to religion

Q179.

Which one of the following is not mentioned in the Preamble to the Constitution of India ?

(a) Justice

(b) Fraternity

(c) Adult franchise

(d) Equality of position

Q180.

The Indian Constitution recognises minorities on the basis of

(a) Religion

(b) Caste

(c) Percentage of the population of the Group to the total population

(d) Colour

Q181.

A right of Mamus can be issued by the Supreme Court to

(a) an official to perform public duty

(b) the Prime Minister to dissolve the Cabinet

(c) the company to raise wages

(d) the Government to pay the salaries to employees

Q182.

How many Fundamental Duties are included in Indian Constitution ?

(a) Nine

(b) Ten

(c) Eleven

(d) Twelve

Q183.

The right to vote in elections to a Parliament is a

(a) Fundamental Right

(b) Constitutional Right

(c) Legal Right

(d) Natural Right

Q184.

Which of the following is not a 'Fundamental Right'?

(a) Right to Equality

(b) Right to Property

(c) Right to Freedom

(d) Right to Constitutional Remedies

Q185.

The Fundamental Rights in our Constitution are inspired by the Constitution of

(a) United States of America

(b) United Kingdom

(c) Switzerland

(d) Canada

Q186.

Under the Constitution the power to issue a right of Habeas Corpus is vested in

(a) High Courts alone

(b) Supreme Court alone

(c) Both Supreme Court High Courts

(d) All Courts down to the District Courts

Q187.

Which of the following is a bulwark of personal freedom ?

(a) Mamus

(b) Habeas corpus

(c) Quo Warranto

(d) Certiorari

Q188.

The right for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights are issued by

(a) The Parliament

(b) The President.

(c) The Supreme Court

(d) The Election Commission

Q189.

A right Issued by the Supreme Court compelling a quasi judicial public authority to perform Its mandatory duty is

(a) Quo warranto

(b) Mamus

(c) Certiorari

(d) Prohibition

Q190.

Stability of the Government is assured in :

(a) Parliamentary Form of Government

(b) Presidential Form of Government

(c) Plural Executive System

(d) Direction Democracy

Q191.



According to the Indian Constitution the vacancy in the office of the President of India shall be filled within :

- (a) 1 month
- (b) 6 months
- (c) 3 months
- (d) 1 year

Q192.

In Indian Republic the real executive authority rests with the :

- (a) Prime Minister
- (b) President
- (c) Bureaucrats
- (d) Council of Ministers

Q193.

Parliamentary form of Government is also known as :

- (a) Responsive Government
- (b) Responsible Government
- (c) Federal Government
- (d) Presidential Government

Q194.

The minimum age of the member of Rajya Sabha is :

- (a) 25 years
- (b) 21 years
- (c) 30 years
- (d) 35 years

Q195.

Who among the following are not appointed by the President of India?

- (a) Governors of States
- (b) Chief Justice Judges of High Court
- (c) Vice President
- (d) Chief Justice Judges of Supreme Court

Q196.

What is the period with in which a proclamation of national emergency made by the President is to be placed before each house of the Parliament for approval?

- (a) within one month
- (b) within two months
- (c) within four months
- (d) within six months

Q197.

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

Q198.

What can be the maximum interval between two Sessions of Parliament?

- (a) Three months
- (b) Four months
- (c) Six months
- (d) Nine months

Q199.

The maximum permissible gap between two sessions of the Parliament is

- (a) 3 months

- (b) 4 months

- (c) 5 months

- (d) 6 months

Q200.

Who among the following decides if a particular Bill is a Money Bill or not?

- (a) President
- (b) Speaker of Lok Sabha
- (c) Chairman of Rajya Sabha
- (d) Finance Minister

Q201.

Which of the following Sting Committees of Parliament has no MP from Rajya Sabha?

- (a) Public Accounts Committee
- (b) Estimates Committee
- (c) Committee on Public Undertakings
- (d) Committee on Government Assurances

Q202.

How are legislative excesses of Parliament Assemblies checked?

- (a) Intervention from President Governor
- (b) No Confidence motions
- (c) Judicial review
- (d) General elections

Q203.

No Money bill can be introduced in the Lok Sabha without the prior approval of the

- (a) Vice President
- (b) President
- (c) Prime Minister
- (d) Finance Minister

Q204.

Rajya Sabha enjoys more powers than the Lok Sabha in the case of

- (a) Money Bills
- (b) Non money bills
- (c) Setting up of new All India Services
- (d) Amendment of the Constitution

Q205.

Who is competent to dissolve the Rajya Sabha ?

- (a) The Chairman Rajya Sabha
- (b) The President
- (c) The Joint session of Parliament
- (d) None of these

Q206.

From which Constitution of the World the Indian Constitution has adopted the concept of "Directive Principles of State Policy"?

- (a) Ireland
- (b) U.S.A.
- (c) Canada
- (d) Australians tanks wells

Q207.

The "Residuary Powers" (not mentioned in the Union State or Concurrent lists of the Constitution) are vested in

- (a) President of India
- (b) Both Rajya Sabha Lok Sabha
- (c) State Legislature
- (d) Lok Sabha

Q208.



How many members of the State Legislative Council are elected by the Assembly ?

- (a) of the members
- (b) of the members
- (c) of the members
- (d) of the members

Q209.

The Legislative Council in a State in India may be treated or abolished by the

- (a) President on the recommendation of the Governor
- (b) Parliament
- (c) Parliament after the State Legislative Assembly passes a resolution to that effect
- (d) Governor on a recommendation by the State Cabinet

Q210.

An Ordinary bill passed by the State Assembly can be delayed by the Legislative Council for a maximum period of

- (a) 1 month
- (b) 6 months
- (c) 3 months
- (d) 4 months

Q211.

Which amidst the following States has a Legislative Council ?

- (a) Bihar
- (b) Orissa
- (c) West Bengal
- (d) Punjab

Q212.

Who is the chief advisor to the Governor?

- (a) Chief Justice of Indian Supreme Court
- (b) Chief Minister
- (c) Speaker of the Lok Sabha
- (d) President

Q213.

Money Bill can be introduced in the State Legislative Assembly with the prior permission of the

- (a) Governor Of the State
- (b) Chief Minister of the State
- (c) Speaker of Legislative Assembly
- (d) Finance Minister of the State

Q214.

There is no provision in the Constitution for the impeachment of the

- (a) Chief Justice of India
- (b) Chief Justice of a High Court:
- (c) Governor
- (d) Vice President

Q215.

Who was the first Woman Governor of a State in free India from out of the following ?

- (a) Mrs. Sarojini Naidu
- (b) Mrs. Sucheta Kriplani
- (c) Mrs. Indira Gandhi
- (d) Mrs. Vijay Laxmi Pit

Q216.

The States in India are demanding greater autonomy from the centre in the field.

- (a) Legislative

(b) Administrative

(c) Financial

(d) All the above

Q217.

The Council of Ministers in a State is collectively responsible to

- (a) the Governor
- (b) the Chief Minister
- (c) the President of India
- (d) the Legislative Assembly

Q218.

What is the duration of membership of State Legislative Councils?

- (a) 3 years
- (b) 5 years
- (c) 6 years
- (d) 9 years

Q219.

The Governor of a State has no power to

- (a) prorogue the Assembly
- (b) dissolve the Assembly
- (c) adjourn the Assembly
- (d) summon the Assembly

Q220.

The members of the Legislative Assembly are :

- (a) Indirectly elected
- (b) directly elected by the people
- (c) partly elected partly nominated by the Governor
- (d) mainly nominated

Q221.

Money Bills originate in the State Legislative Assembly on the recommendation of

- (a) the Governor
- (b) the Chief Minister
- (c) the Finance Minister
- (d) the Speaker

Q222.

The Chief Minister is appointed by

- (a) the Governor
- (b) the President
- (c) The Chief Justice of Supreme Court
- (d) the Chief Justice of High Court

Q223.

The upper house of the State Legislature in India is called :

- (a) Legislative Council
- (b) Legislative Assembly
- (c) Executive Council
- (d) Governor in Council

Q224.

In case no party enjoys absolute majority In the Legislative Assembly of a state the Governor will go by :

- (a) the advice of former Chief Minister
- (b) the advice of the Prime Minister
- (c) the advice of the President of India
- (d) his own discretion

Q225.

The Chief Minister is appointed by

- (a) President of india
- (b) Chief Justice of High Court



- (c) Governor
- (d) President of the Party

Q226.

The Governor of an Indian State is appointed by the

- (a) President of India
- (b) Prime Minister
- (c) Chief Justice of High Court
- (d) Chief Minister of the State

Q227.

A State cannot exist without

- (a) Democratic government
- (b) Parliamentary government
- (c) Presidential government
- (d) Some kind of government

Q228.

Who is the highest Law Officer of a State ?

- (a) Solicitor General
- (b) Secretary General Law Department
- (c) Attorney General
- (d) Advocate General

Q229.

An ordinance issued by the Governor without the approval of the State Legislature shall be effective for a period of

- (a) Six months
- (b) Six weeks
- (c) One year
- (d) One month

Q230.

The maximum time a person can continue to be the minister of the State Government without being a member the state legislature

- (a) One year
- (b) Three months
- (c) Six months
- (d) No time limit

Q231.

Total assembly segments in Delhi are :

- (a) 50
- (b) 60
- (c) 70
- (d) 40

Q232.

In relation to the State Government local government exercises :

- (a) Coordinate Authority
- (b) Delegated Authority
- (c) Superior Authority
- (d) Independent Authority

Q233.

An ordinance issued by Governor is subject to approval by

- (a) The President
- (b) The State Legislature
- (c) The State Council of Ministers
- (d) The Parliament

Q234.

In which year were the States recognized on a linguistic basis ?

- (a) 1951
- (b) 1947

(c) 1950

(d) 1956

Q235.

Postal voting is otherwise called :

- (a) plural voting
- (b) proxy voting
- (c) weighted voting
- (d) secret voting

Q236.

In case of a disagreement between the two Houses of Parliament over a non-money bill :

- (a) the bill will lapse
- (b) the President may sign it into a law
- (c) the President may call a joint sitting of both the Houses to consider it.
- (d) the President may ask both the Houses to reconsider it.

Q237.

What amidst the following is not true of the general electoral roll prepared through the agency of the Election Commission? It is to be used for elections to the

- (a) Lok Sabha
- (b) Panchayati raj Nagar palika institutions
- (c) Legislative Assemblies of the states
- (d) Legislative Councils of the states where these exist

Q238.

Right to vote is mentioned in the parts of the Constitution relating to

- (a) Fundamental Rights
- (b) Union Legislature
- (c) State Legislature
- (d) Election

Q239.

Which of the following nonmembers of Parliament has the right to address it ?

- (a) Attorney General of India
- (b) Solicitor General of India
- (c) Chief Justice of India
- (d) Chief Election Commissioner

Q240.

For which period the Finance Commission is formed ?

- (a) 2 years
- (b) Every year
- (c) 5 years
- (d) According to the wishes of President

Q241.

Who finally approves the draft Five Year Plan ?

- (a) Planning Commission
- (b) President
- (c) National Development Council
- (d) Parliament State Legislatures

Q242.

The deciding authority of States share in central taxes is the

- (a) Finance Commission
- (b) Planning Commission
- (c) Election Commission
- (d) Finance Minister

Q243.



When was the Public Service Commission the original version of the U.P.S.C. set up?

- (a) 1st October 1926
- (b) 1st April 1937
- (c) 15th August 1947
- (d) 26th January 1950

Q244.

Which authority recommends the principles governing the grants in aid of the revenues of the States out of the Consolidated Fund of India?

- (a) Public Accounts Committee
- (b) Union Ministry of Finance
- (c) Finance Commission
- (d) Inter State Council

Q245.

The Comptroller Auditor General of India acts as the chief accountant auditor for the

- (a) Union Government
- (b) State Government
- (c) Union State Governments
- (d) Neither Union nor State Governments

Q246.

Who constitutes the Finance Commission after every five years ?

- (a) The Council of Ministers
- (b) The Parliament
- (c) The President
- (d) The Comptroller Auditor General

Q247.

Members of the Union Public Service Commission can be removed by the

- (a) Parliament after a resolution adopted with 2/3rds majority
- (b) President on a unanimous recommendation from the Union Council of Ministers
- (c) President on the basis of an inquiry report by the Supreme Court
- (d) President on recommendation from Central Administrative Tribunal

Q248.

How many Fundamental Duties are in the Indian Constitution ?

- (a) Eleven
- (b) Nine
- (c) Twenty
- (d) Twelve

Q249.

Fundamental Rights are not given to :

- (a) Bankrupt persons
- (b) Aliens
- (c) Persons suffering from incurable diseases
- (d) Political sufferers

Q250.

What was the basis for constituting the Constituent Assembly of India ?

- (a) The Resolution of the Indian National Congress
- (b) The Cabinet Mission Plan
- (c) The Indian Independence Act 1947
- (d) The resolutions Of the Provincial State Legislatures of the Dominion of India

ANSWERS :

- | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1 d | 2 b | 3 c | 4 c | 5 c | 6 a |
| 7 d | 8 a | 9 c | 10 b | 11 b | 12 d |
| 13 b | 14 a | 15 c | 16 a | 17 b | 18 c |
| 19 d | 20 d | 21 a | 22 d | 23 b | 24 c |
| 25 c | 26 c | 27 d | 28 b | 29 d | 30 c |
| 31 d | 32 b | 33 b | 34 a | 35 b | 36 c |
| 37 b | 38 b | 39 a | 40 c | 41 c | 42 b |
| 43 c | 44 a | 45 c | 46 c | 47 c | 48 b |
| 49 a | 50 c | 51 b | 52 b | 53 b | 54 d |
| 55 b | 56 b | 57 a | 58 b | 59 d | 60 b |
| 61 b | 62 d | 63 a | 64 b | 65 b | 66 d |
| 67 d | 68 c | 69 a | 70 a | 71 b | 72 d |
| 73 d | 74 c | 75 c | 76 b | 77 d | 78 d |
| 79 a | 80 c | 81 c | 82 d | 83 b | 84 b |
| 85 b | 86 c | 87 a | 88 c | 89 b | 90 a |
| 91 b | 92 c | 93 b | 94 c | 95 b | 96 c |
| 97 b | 98 a | 99 b | 100 d | 101 a | 102 d |
| 103 a | 104 c | 105 b | 106 a | 107 c | 108 d |
| 109 b | 110 b | 111 c | 112 c | 113 b | 114 c |
| 115 a | 116 d | 117 d | 118 b | 119 a | 120 a |
| 121 c | 122 d | 123 a | 124 a | 125 d | 126 b |
| 127 c | 128 d | 129 b | 130 d | 131 c | 132 b |
| 133 b | 134 d | 135 a | 136 d | 137 d | 138 c |
| 139 a | 140 b | 141 c | 142 b | 143 c | 144 d |
| 145 d | 146 d | 147 a | 148 c | 149 b | 150 c |
| 151 d | 152 b | 153 d | 154 c | 155 b | 156 c |
| 157 c | 158 d | 159 c | 160 c | 161 d | 162 a |
| 163 b | 164 c | 165 d | 166 a | 167 a | 168 a |
| 169 d | 170 a | 171 a | 172 d | 173 b | 174 c |
| 175 c | 176 b | 177 b | 178 c | 179 c | 180 c |
| 181 a | 182 c | 183 b | 184 b | 185 a | 186 c |
| 187 b | 188 c | 189 b | 190 b | 191 b | 192 d |
| 193 b | 194 c | 195 c | 196 a | 197 b | 198 c |
| 199 d | 200 b | 201 b | 202 c | 203 b | 204 c |
| 205 d | 206 a | 207 b | 208 b | 209 c | 210 d |
| 211 a | 212 b | 213 a | 214 c | 215 a | 216 d |
| 217 d | 218 c | 219 c | 220 b | 221 a | 222 a |
| 223 a | 224 d | 225 c | 226 a | 227 d | 228 d |
| 229 b | 230 c | 231 c | 232 b | 233 b | 234 d |
| 235 b | 236 c | 237 d | 238 d | 239 a | 240 c |
| 241 c | 242 a | 243 a | 244 c | 245 c | 246 c |
| 247 c | 248 a | 249 b | 250 b | | |