

INDIAN POLITY AND CONSTITUTION

Objective

Applicable For All Competitive Exams

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QUESTIONS WITH ANSWERS

Indian Constitutional Development

1. **The Cabinet Mission to India was headed by : [Asstt Grade 1992]**

- (a) Stafford Cripps
- (b) A.V. Alexander
- (c) Lord Pethick Lawrence
- (d) Hugh Gaitskell

Ans: (c)

2. **The Constitution of India was adopted by the: [Teachers' Exam 1994]**

- (a) Governor General
- (b) British Parliament
- (c) Constituent Assembly
- (d) Parliament of India

Ans: (c)

3. **The Constituent Assembly for undivided India first met on**

- (a) 6th December, 1946
- (b) 9th December, 1946
- (c) 20th February, 1947
- (d) 3rd June, 1947

Ans: (b)

4. **When the Constituent Assembly for the Dominion of India reassembled on 31 st October, 1947, its reduced membership was:**

- (a) 299
- (b) 311

(c) 319

(d) 331

Ans: (a)

5. Who among the following was the Constitutional adviser to the Constituent Assembly of India? [CDS 1995]

(a) Dr. B.N. Rao

(b) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

(c) K.M. Munshi

(d) M.C. Setalvad

Ans: (a)

6. The Constitution of India was enacted by a Constituent Assembly set up :

(a) under the Indian Independence Act, 1947

(b) under the Cabinet Mission Plan, 1946

(c) through a resolution of the provisional government

(d) by the Indian National Congress

Ans: (b)

7. The Constituent Assembly which framed the Constitution for Independent India was set up in :

(a) 1945

(b) 1946

(c) 1947

(d) 1949

Ans: (b)

8. Who presided over the inaugural meeting of the Constituent Assembly of India?

(a) Sachidananda Sinha

(b) B. R. Ambedkar

(c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad

(d) P. Upendra

Ans: (a)

9. Who among the following was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Indian Constitution? [CDS 1992]

(a) Rajendra Prasad

(b) Tej Bahadur Sapru

(c) C. Rajagopalachari

(d) B. R. Ambedkar

Ans: (d)

10. How long did the Constituent Assembly take to finally pass the Constitution?

Ans: (a)

27. The Preamble of the Constitution of India envisages that:

- (a) it shall stand part of the Constitution
- (b) it could be abrogated or wiped out from the Constitution
- (c) it does not acknowledge, recognise or proclaim anything about the Constitution
- (d) it has separate entity in the Constitution

Ans: (d)

28. The correct nomenclature of India according to the Preamble is:

- (a) Sovereign, Secular, Democratic Republic
- (b) Sovereign, Democratic Republic
- (c) Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic Republic
- (d) Sovereign, Secular, Socialist Democracy

Ans: (c)

29. India is a democratic republic, because:

- (a) there is independence of judiciary
- (b) the Head of the State is elected by the people
- (c) there is distribution of powers between the Centre and the States
- (d) there is Parliamentary supremacy

Ans: (b)

30. The Preamble of our Constitution:

- (a) is a part of the Constitution
- (b) contains the spirit of the Constitution
- (c) is a limitation upon the granted power
- (d) None of the above

Ans: (b)

31. Which of the following is not a part of the Preamble to the Indian Constitution?

- (a) Secularism
- (b) Socialism
- (c) Democratic Republic
- (d) Federalism

Ans: (d)

32. The source of India's sovereignty lies in the:

- (a) President
- (b) Prime Minister
- (c) People of India
- (d) Preamble to the Constitution

Ans: (d)

33. Who among the following moved the Objectives Resolution which formed the basis of the Preamble of the Constitution of India in the Constituent Assembly on Dec 13, 1946? [CDS 2009]

- (a) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
- (b) Dr. Rajendra Prasad
- (c) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel
- (d) Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru

Ans: (d)

34. Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the Lists: [CDS 2009]

List-I - (Provision of the Constitution of India)

- A. Amendment of the Constitution
- B. Directive Principles
- C. Emergency Power of the President
- D. The Union-State Relationship

List-II (Source)

- 1. Constitution of Germany
- 2. Constitution of Canada
- 3. Constitution of South Africa
- 4. Irish Constitution

	A	B	C	D
(a)	1	2	4	3
(b)	3	4	1	2
(c)	1	4	2	3
(d)	3	1	4	2

Ans: (b)

35. The constitution of India is republican because it [CDS 2012]

- (a) provides for an elected Parliament
- (b) provides for adult franchise
- (c) contains a bill of rights
- (d) has no hereditary elements

Ans: (d)

36. Which one among the following statements is not correct ?

- (c) resources available to the Government
- (d) public cooperation

Ans: (c)

43. In the Constitution, opportunities for the development of scientific temper, humanism and spirit of inquiry and reform are found in :

- (a) Fundamental Rights
- (b) Preamble
- (c) Fundamental Duties
- (d) Directive Principles

Ans: (c)

44. The Fundamental Duties of Indian citizens were provided by :

- (a) an amendment of the Constitution
- (b) a judgement of the Supreme Court
- (c) an order issued by the President
- (d) a Legislation adopted by the Parliament

Ans: (a)

45. Which of the following is correct about the Fundamental Duties?

I. These are not enforceable.

II. They are primarily moral duties.

III. They are not related to any legal rights.

- (a) I, II and III
- (b) I and III
- (c) II and III
- (d) I and II

Ans: (a)

46. The total number of Fundamental Duties mentioned in the Constitution is :

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

Ans: (c)

47. Fundamental duties enacted in Part IV A of the Constitution are:

- (a) enforceable duties and Parliament can impose penalties or punishments for the non-compliance
- (b) like Directive Principles that : are mandates to people
- (c) like Fundamental Rights that are enforceable

(d) no more than meant to create psychological consciousness among the citizens and of education value

Ans: (d)

48. Fundamental duties have been added in the Constitution by 42nd Amendment Act, 1976 in accordance with the recommendations of:

- (a) Santhanam Committee
- (b) Sarkaria Committee
- (c) Swaran Singh Committee
- (d) Indira Gandhi Committee

Ans: (c)

49. Respect for the National Flag and National Anthem is:

- (a) Fundamental Right of every citizen
- (b) Fundamental Duty of every citizen
- (c) Directive Principle of State policy
- (d) ordinary duty of every citizen

Ans: (b)

50. The Fundamental Duties:

I. were introduced by the 44th Amendment.

II. are incorporated in Part III-A.

III. are not justiciable.

- (a) I and II
- (b) I and III
- (c) II and III
- (d) III only

Ans: (d)

51. Which of the following statements is/are correct?

Article 26 of the Constitution of India states that subject to public order, morality and health, every religious denomination or any section thereof shall have the right

1. to establish and maintain institutions for religious and charitable purposes.

2. to manage its own affairs in matters of religion.

3. to own and acquire movable and immovable property. [CDS 2008]

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 and 3
- (c) 1 and 3

- (a) Elected members to the Lower House of Parliament
- (b) Elected members of the Upper House of Parliament
- (c) Elected members of the Upper House of State Legislature
- (d) Elected members of the Lower House of State Legislature

Ans: (d)

45. Funds belonging to the Government of India are kept in :

- (a) Consolidated Fund of India
- (b) Public Accounts Fund of India
- (c) Contingency Fund of India
- (d) All of the above

Ans: (a)

46. In normal times, the Union Parliament:

- (a) can legislate on any item in the State List if the President so desires
- (b) can legislate on any item in the State List if the Lok Sabha passes a resolution to that effect by 2/3rd majority
- (c) can legislate on any item in the State List if the Rajya Sabha passes a resolution to that effect by 2/3rd majority
- (d) cannot legislate on any item in the State List

Ans: (c)

47. Which of the following is true? [CDS 1992]

- (a) The Chairman and Deputy Chairman, both are not members of Rajya Sabha
- (b) In the election of President, nominated members of State Legislative Assembly do not take part while in the election of Vice-President they take part
- (c) In the 1992 election of President of India, the members of Union Territories participated for the first time
- (d) India follows the British convention that the Finance Minister should be a member of Lower House

Ans: (c)

48. The representation to States in the Rajya Sabha is given on the basis of:

- (a) an equal number of seats to each State
- (b) in proportion to their population
- (c) in proportion to their size
- (d) in accordance with their resources

Ans: (b)

49. If the Speaker of the Lower House of a State wants to resign, his letter of resignation is to be addressed to the:

- (a) Chief Minister
- (b) Deputy Speaker

- (c) Governor
- (d) President

Ans: (b)

50. Which of the following features restrict the authority of Parliament in India?

1. A written Constitution clearly prescribes its scope of operation.
2. The Supreme Court can strike down a law passed by Parliament if it contravenes any of the Constitutional provisions.
3. Parliament is limited by the incorporation of the Fundamental Rights in the Constitution.

- (a) I, II and III
- (b) I and III
- (c) II only
- (d) None as Parliament is sovereign in India

Ans: (a)

51. Which of the following matters are not affected in case of dissolution of the Lok Sabha?

1. A bill originating and pending in the Rajya Sabha.
2. Pending notices, motions and resolutions in the Lok Sabha.
3. A joint sitting of Parliament if notification of such a sitting has been given before the dissolution.
4. Bills passed by both Houses and sent to the President for his assent.
5. Bills returned by President for reconsideration.

- (a) I, II and III
- (b) I, III, IV and V
- (c) II, III and IV
- (d) I, IV and V

Ans: (b)

52. A dissolution does not affect:

- (a) a bill that originated in the Rajya Sabha and sent to Lok Sabha
- (b) a bill that originated in the Lok Sabha but has been sent to Rajya Sabha
- (c) a bill that originated in the Rajya Sabha but has not yet been sent to the Lok Sabha
- (d) Any of the above

Ans: (c)

53. If an unqualified or disqualified person sits and votes in Parliament:

- (a) he is liable to be prosecuted and jailed
- (b) he may be fined Rs.500 per day of his so sitting
- (c) he may be imprisoned by the House
- (d) nothing can be done

Ans: (b)

154. Which of the following is true regarding the Vice-Chairman of the Rajya Sabha ? [Railway Apprentices 1993]

- (a) One has to be a member of the Rajya Sabha for election to the post of the Vice-Chairman
- (b) One need not necessarily be a member of the Rajya Sabha for election to the post of the Vice-Chairman
- (c) One has to be a member of either House of Parliament for election to the post of the Vice-Chairman
- (d) There is an established convention that the Vice-Chairman of the Rajya Sabha belongs to the main opposition party in the Rajya Sabha

Ans: (a)

155. Who among the following may belong to the Rajya Sabha but can speak in both the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha ? [CDS 1993]

- (a) Ministers who are members of the Rajya Sabha
- (b) Nominated members of the Rajya Sabha who may be experts in different fields of knowledge
- (c) The Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha
- (d) Leader of the House in the Rajya Sabha

Ans: (a)

156. A Member of Parliament can claim immunity:

- (a) both from civil as well as criminal cases
- (b) from civil cases only
- (c) from criminal cases only
- (d) cannot claim immunity either from civil or from criminal cases

Ans: (b)

157. Which of the following is incorrect?

- (a) Prorogation of the House has the effect of wiping out the pending business
- (b) Adjournment of the House does not affect the pending business and the same may be taken up in the next sitting
- (c) The power of summoning and prorogation of the House is vested in the President, though it is exercised on the aid and advice of the Prime Minister and Council of Ministers
- (d) Dissolution of Lok Sabha means that pending business is wiped out

Ans: (a)

158. State which of the following statements is incorrect :

- (a) A Money Bill deals with imposition, remission, alteration or regulation of tax
- (b) A Money Bill deals with regulation borrowing money or giving of any guarantee by the Government
- (c) A Money Bill deals with the money of the Consolidated Fund
- (d) A Money Bill is one which provides for the imposition of fines or fees

Ans: (d)

159. Representatives of union Territories in Lok Sabha are chosen by:

- (a) direct elections
- (b) indirect elections
- (c) nomination
- (d) All the above means

Ans: (a)

160. Rajya Sabha has the exclusive authority to :

- (a) impeach the Vice-President
- (b) intimate impeachment proceedings against the Chief Election Commissioner
- (c) recommend the creation of new All India Services
- (d) All of the above

Ans: (c)

161. The maximum strength of the nominated members in both the Houses of Parliament can be:

- (a) 10
- (b) 12
- (c) 14
- (d) 20

Ans: (c)

162. In India, the system of proportional representation is used for:

1. election to the office of the President.
 2. election to the office of Vice-President.
 3. election of the members of the Rajya Sabha.
 4. by elections
- (a) I, II and III
 - (b) I and II
 - (c) III and IV
 - (d) I, II, III and IV

Ans: (a)

163. Article 75 includes among its provisions:

1. Prime Minister is to be appointed by the President.
 2. The Council of Ministers shall be collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha.
 3. The President may appoint a non-member as Prime Minister who must become a member of Parliament before the expiration of six months.
 4. The Ministers shall hold office during the pleasure of the Prime Minister.
- (a) 1 and 2
 - (b) 3 and 4

Ans: (c)

37. The Chief Justice and other Judges of the Supreme Court can be removed from their office by an order of the President passed after:

- (a) an address by each House supported by the majority of the members present and voting has been presented to him
- (b) a resolution of both Houses passed by a 2/3rd majority of total membership is presented to him
- (c) a resolution passed by 2/3rd majority of total membership of Lok Sabha is presented to him
- (d) an address by each House supported by a majority of total membership of that House and not less than 2/3rd of members present and voting has been presented to the President

Ans: (d)

38. A Judge of the Supreme Court can be removed from office only on grounds of:

- (a) gross inefficiency
- (b) imbecile conduct
- (c) proven misbehaviour or incapacity
- (d) senility

Ans: (c)

39. Consider the following statements:

1. Justice V. R. Krishna Iyer was the Chief Justice of India
2. Justice V. R. Krishna Iyer is considered as one of the progenitors of public interest litigation (PIL) in the Indian judicial system.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct? [IAS 2008]

- (a) 1 only
- (b) 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans: (b)

40. When can the salaries of the judges of the Supreme Court be reduced during their term of office?

- (a) If the Parliament passes a bill to this effect
- (b) During a Financial Emergency
- (c) As and when the President desires
- (d) Never

Ans: (b)

41. The Supreme Court was set up under:

- (a) Pitt's India Act
- (b) Regulating Act
- (c) Indian Councils Act, 1861
- (d) Indian Councils Act, 1892

Ans: (b)

42. Which Judge of the Supreme Court was unsuccessfully sought to be impeached?

- (a) Justice H.R. Khanna
- (b) Justice A.N. Grover
- (c) Justice M. Hidayatullah
- (d) Justice Ramaswami

Ans: (d)

43. If the Parliament passes a law which is against the Constitution, it can be declared as unconstitutional by the:

- (a) Supreme Court
- (b) President
- (c) Chief Justice of India
- (d) A bench of High Court Judges

Ans: (a)

44. A civil case becomes a fit case for appeal to the Supreme Court if:

- (a) it involves a point of Constitutional law
- (b) the High Court certifies that it involves a point of law and needs interpretation of the Constitution
- (c) it involves a sum of money over RS. 10,000
- (d) the case had come to the High Court under an appeal from a subordinate court

Ans: (b)

45. The minimum number of judges to sit on the Constitutional Bench or on Bench which gives its advisory opinion on the reference by the President must be :

- (a) one half of the total strength of the Supreme Court
- (b) seven
- (c) three
- (d) one-third of the total strength of the court

Ans: (a)

46. The Judges of the Supreme Court are appointed:

- (a) by the President
- (b) by the President in consultation with the Chief Justice of India
- (c) 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
- (d) by the President in consultation with Prime Minister

- (b) Parliament
- (c) State Legislature
- (d) the Governor

Ans: (c)

14. The Chief Minister of a State:

- I. is elected by the Legislative Assembly.
- II. appoints the members of the Council of Ministers.
- III. determines the strength of the Council of Ministers.
- IV. determines the salaries of Council of Ministers.

- (a) II, III and IV
- (b) I, III and IV
- (c) III only
- (d) I and II

Ans: (c)

15. The number of seats in Vidhan Sabha is :

- (a) to be not more than five hundred and not less than 60
- (b) to be not more than 500 and not less than 60 but an exception is recognised in the case of one State which has only 32 seats
- (c) to be not more than 600 and not less than 500
- (d) varies from Vidhan Sabha to Vidhan Sabha

Ans: (b)

16. The membership of a State Legislative Council:

- (a) shall not be more than membership of the Assembly
- (b) shall not be less than 40
- (c) shall not be less than 2/3rd of total membership of Lok Sabha
- (d) Both (a) and (b)

Ans: (d)

17. The State of Jammu and Kashmir was accorded special status under:

- (a) Article 356 of the Constitution
- (b) Article 370 of the Constitution
- (c) Articles 356 and 370 of the Constitution
- (d) None of the above

Ans: (b)

18. The special status of Jammu and Kashmir implies the State has:

- (a) a separate Defence Force

- (b) a separate Constitution
- (c) a separate Judiciary
- (d) All of the above

Ans: (b)

19. The Governor of which State has been vested with special powers regarding scheduled tribal areas?

- (a) Arunachal Pradesh
- (b) Asom
- (c) Maharashtra
- (d) West Bengal

Ans: (a)

20. Which of the following are true? [IFS 1990]

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

Ans: (d)

21. The President can directly disallow a State Legislation:

- (a) in case of any bill
- (b) in case of money bills
- (c) in case of bills reserved by the Governor for President's assent
- (d) Both (b) and (c) above

Ans: (c)

22. Who among the following is a legal advisor of the State Government as provided by the Constitution?

- (a) Public Prosecutor
- (b) Solicitor General
- (c) Advocate General
- (d) Attorney General

Ans: (c)

23. The Legislative Council in a State can be created or disbanded by the: [Railways 1994]

- (a) State Legislative Assembly alone
- (b) Parliament alone

II. Supreme Court

III. High Courts

IV. Tribunals

- (a) I, II and III
- (b) IV only
- (c) II and IV
- (d) II and III

Ans: (d)

16. A person is eligible to vote in the general elections if he or she:

- 1. is a citizen of India.
- 2. is not less than 21 years of age.
- 3. does not hold any office of profit under the Government.
- 4. is not disqualified on grounds of unsound mind.

- (a) I, II and III
- (b) I and IV
- (c) I and II
- (d) I, II and IV

Ans: (b)

17. The Area of Lok Sabha Constituency for the purpose of general election is determined by the :

- (a) Delimitation Commission
- (b) Election Commission
- (c) Census Commission
- (d) President

Ans: (b)

18. Which of the following is not correct?

- (a) The Election Commission consists of the Chief Election Commissioner and such number of other Election Commissioners as President may fix
- (b) The Election Commission conducts the elections to the Parliament, the State Legislatures, the offices of the President and Vice-President and all local bodies
- (c) The Chief Election Commissioner is the Chairman of the Election Commission
- (d) The conditions of service of the Chief Election Commissioner shall not be varied to his disadvantage

Ans: (b)

19. The declaration which outlines the future programme and policy of a political party issued on the eve of a general election is called:

- (a) white paper

- (b) manifesto
- (c) yellow paper
- (d) mandate

Ans: (b)

20. The jurisdiction of the Finance Commission does not extend to:

- (a) recommendation of the distribution between the Union and the States of the net proceeds of taxes
- (b) recommendation of the allocation to the States of the respective shares of such tax proceeds
- (c) recommendation of the allocation of funds among the various heads of expenditure in the Union and State budgets
- (d) recommendation of the principles which govern the Grants-in-aid of the revenue of the States out of the . Consolidated Fund of India

Ans: (c)

21. The first Law Officer of the Government of India is:

- (a) Chief Justice of India
- (b) Law Minister
- (c) Attorney General
- (d) Auditor General

Ans: (c)

22. Who is the highest Law Officer of a State?

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

Ans: (b)

23. Which of the following is not true regarding the Attorney General of India?

- (a) He represents Government in any reference made by the President under Article 143
- (b) His consent is necessary for initiating proceedings for contempt in certain cases
- (c) His consent is necessary for finalization of appointment of Judges to State High Courts
- (d) He appears in courts of law on behalf of the Houses of Parliament or the Speaker

Ans: (c)

24. In the discharge of his functions, the Attorney General is assisted by :

- (a) a Solicitor General
- (b) two Solicitors-General and four Additional Solicitors-General
- (c) a Solicitor General and two Additional Solicitors General
- (d) None of the above

Ans: (d)

Amendment of the Constitution

1. Which of the following provisions of the Constitution can be amended only if (a) they are passed by a majority of total - membership of each House of Parliament and not less than two-thirds of the members present and voting in each House of Parliament, and (b) are ratified by the legislatures of one-half of the States? [IAS 1995]

1. Method of election of President.
 2. Provisions regarding the High Court.
 3. Abolition of Legislative Council in any State.
 4. Qualifications for Indian citizenship
 5. Representation of States in Parliament.
- (a) I, III, IV and V
(b) II, III and V
(c) I, II and V
(d) I, II, III, IV and V

Ans: (c)

2. Which of the following Amendments would need State ratification?

1. Provisions affecting President's election.
 2. Provisions affecting the Union Judiciary.
 3. Amendment procedure.
 4. Reservation of seats for SC/ST in Parliament.
- (a) I, II and IV
(b) III and IV
(c) I and IV
(d) I, II, III and IV

Ans: (d)

3. Regarding Constitutional Amendments

1. the Provision of joint sitting is not available.
2. they become operative from the date both Houses have passed the Bills.
3. the President's assent to a Constitutional Amendment is obligatory.

4. Parliament may amend any part of the Constitution according to the procedure laid down in Article 368.
- (a) I and III
 - (b) I, II and III
 - (c) I, III and IV
 - (d) I, II, III and IV

Ans: (c)

- 4. 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 Assemblies

Ans: (b)

- 5. Which Amendment of the Constitution gave priority to Directive Principles over Fundamental Rights?**
- (a) 24th Amendment
 - (b) 39th Amendment
 - (c) 42nd Amendment
 - (d) 40th Amendment

Ans: (c)

- 6. A major portion of the Constitution:**
- (a) can be amended by simple majority
 - (b) can be amended by two-thirds majority
 - (c) can be amended only with State ratification
 - (d) cannot be amended

Ans: (b)

- 7. If India decides to have a Presidential form of government, the first and foremost Amendment has to be made affecting the:**
- (a) system of judiciary
 - (b) composition of Parliament
 - (c) Executive-Legislature relationship
 - (d) provisions pertaining to Fundamental Rights

Ans: (c)

- 8. Which Amendment restored the power of judicial review to the Supreme Court and High Courts after it was curtailed by the 42nd Amendment?**
- (a) 42nd
 - (b) 43rd
 - (c) 44th

Fundamental MCQs

Indian Constitution

1. **The Supreme Commander of India's Defence Forces is**
- (a) Chief of Staff of the Indian Army
 - (b) President of India
 - (c) Prime Minister of India
 - (d) Defence Minister

Ans: (b)

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

Ans: (a)

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

Ans: (b)

4. The Indian Constitution provides for

- (a) Single Citizenship
- (b) Dual Citizenship
- (c) Both of them
- (d) Neither

Ans: (a)

5. The letter of resignation of the President should be addressed to the

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

Ans: (c)

6. The name of any Indian State can be altered by

- (a) The Governor of the State
- (b) the State Legislature concerned
- (c) Union Parliament
- (d) the President of India

Ans: (c)

7. Which of the following qualifications is not essential for election as President of India?

- (a) A citizen of India
- (b) Not less than 35 years of age
- (c) Qualified for election as member of the Lok Sabha
- (d) A member of the Lok Sabha

Ans: (d)

8. Which among the following is not a Fundamental Right?

- (a) Right of strike

259. There shall be a Vice-President of India according to Article

- (a) 63
- (b) 64
- (c) 54
- (d) 57

Ans: (a)

260. What is the final formality without which no Central Bill can become a law in our country?

- (a) Signature of the Prime Minister
- (b) Signature of the Speaker, Lok Sabha
- (c) Assent of the President
- (d) Signature of the President

Ans: (d)

261. A person appointed as an Additional or Acting Judge of a High Court shall not hold office after attaining the age of

- (a) 60
- (b) 62
- (c) 63
- (d) 65

Ans: (b)

262. When the office of Chief Justice of a High Court falls vacant, his duties will be performed by one of the other Judges of the Court as may be appointed for the purpose by the

- (a) Governor
- (b) Chief Minister
- (c) President
- (d) Supreme Court

Ans: (c)

263. During the period of 15th August 1947 to the 26th January 1950, the political status of India was that of a

- (a) Sovereign Republic
- (b) Dominion in the British Commonwealth of Nations
- (c) Sovereign Republic and a member of the Commonwealth
- (d) Sovereign State

Ans: (b)

264. The US President is elected for a period of

- (a) four years
- (b) five years
- (c) six years
- (d) three years

Ans: (a)

265. The monthly salary of a State Governor is Rs.

- (a) 110000
- (b) 120000
- (c) 100000
- (d) 90000

Ans: (a)

266. Administrators of Union Territories are responsible to the

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

Ans: (c)

267. When both the offices of the Speaker and Deputy

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

Ans: (d)

479. A new State can be created by a/an

- (a) Act of Parliament
- (b) Amendment to the Constitution of India under Article 368
- (c) Resolution passed by both the Houses of Union Parliament
- (d) Ordinance issued by the President of India

Ans: (a)

480. Which among the following can be introduced in the Union Parliament without the previous sanction of the Union President?

- (a) A Bill to alter the name of a State
- (b) A Money Bill
- (c) A Bill which would involve expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India
- (d) A Bill that seeks to amend the Constitution of India in terms of Article 368

Ans: (d)

481. Who among the following has the right to address both the Houses of Parliament?

- (a) Chief Justice of India
- (b) Comptroller and Auditor General of India
- (c) Attorney General for India
- (d) Governor of the Reserve Bank of India

Ans: (c)

482. To abide by the Constitution and respect Its Ideals and Institutions the National Flag and the National Anthem is a/an

- (a) Fundamental Right
- (b) Fundamental Duty
- (c) Ordinary Right
- (d) Directive Principles of State Policy

Ans: (b)

483. All proceedings of the Supreme Court shall be in the

- (a) Hindi Language
- (b) Urdu Language
- (c) English Language
- (d) Regional Language of the State concerned

Ans: (c)

484. The Vice-President, In the event of receiving the resignation of the President, shall forthwith communicate this to the

- (a) Prime Minister of India
- (b) Chief Justice of India
- (c) Speaker of the House of the People
- (d) Attorney General for India

Ans: (c)

485. In the name Mizoram, the land of the Mizos, the term 'Mizo' means a

- (a) highlander
- (b) rebel
- (c) patriot
- (d) skilled archer

Ans: (a)

Ans: (a)

662. The State Constitution of Jammu and Kashmir declares the State to be _____ of the Union of India.

- (a) a natural part
- (b) a full- fledged territory
- (c) an integral part
- (d) popular entity

Ans: (c)

663. Special rights as regards _____ have been conferred on 'permanent residents' of the State of Jammu and Kashmir.

- (a) acquisition of property
- (b) employment
- (c) settlement
- (d) All the three above

Ans: (d)

664. _____ led the nation's first non-Congress Government.

- (a) Chandrasekhar
- (b) Morarji Desai
- (c) Charan Singh
- (d) VP Singh

Ans: (b)

665. Which among the following statements defining a Republic is not correct?

- (a) There is a place for a monarch in a Republic
- (b) The Indian Republic is governed in terms of the Constitution adopted by the Constituent Assembly on November 26, 1949
- (c) Republic implies that the highest executive authority in India is vested in the President
- (d) India is a Democratic Republic with a Parliamentary System of

Government

Ans: (a)

666. Which one of the following statements is correct?

- (a) There cannot be a constitutional government without a written constitution
- (b) A country can have a constitutional government only if the courts have the power of judicial review
- (c) A country can have a constitutional government even without a formal constitutional document
- (d) A country can have a constitutional government only if its constitution cannot be easily amended

Ans: (c)

667. The Pension of a High Court Judge is charged on the

- (a) Public Accounts of India
- (b) Consolidated Fund of the State
- (c) Public Accounts of the State
- (d) Consolidated Fund of India

Ans: (b)

668. 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

Ans: (d)

669. The minimum age prescribed for appointment as a Judge of the Supreme Court is

- (a) 50
- (b) 55

(c) 45

(d) No minimum age

Ans: (d)

670. Which among the following does not form part of the Preamble?

(a) Sovereignty

(b) Socialism

(c) Secularism

(d) Federalism

Ans: (d)

671. After the report of the Comptroller and Auditor General is laid before Parliament it is examined by the

(a) Estimates Committee

(b) Public Accounts Committee

(c) Speaker of the Lok Sabha

(d) Chairman of the Rajya Sabha

Ans: (b)

672. The State of Mysore was renamed as Karnataka in the year

(a) 1972

(b) 1973

(c) 1974

(d) 1975

Ans: (b)

673. Can the president be removed from office otherwise than by impeachment?

(a) Yes, by a resolution of Parliament

(b) No

774. A State Governor enjoys

- (a) No discretionary powers
- (b) extensive discretionary powers
- (c) discretionary powers in certain matters
- (d) discretionary powers during an Emergency

Ans: (c)

775. During the temporary absence of a Governor the _____ is appointed to officiate as Governor.

- (a) Chief Secretary
- (b) Speaker of the State Assembly
- (c) Chairman of the State Legislative Council
- (d) Chief Justice of the State High Court

Ans: (d)

776. The Chief Minister remains in power as long as he enjoys the confidence of the

- (a) Prime Minister
- (b) Governor
- (c) State Legislative Assembly
- (d) People of the State

Ans: (c)

777. The legal adviser to a State Government is known as the

- (a) Advocate General
- (b) Attorney General
- (c) Solicitor General
- (d) Public Prosecutor

Ans: (a)

778. The Third Schedule of the Constitution details

- (a) Allocation of seats in the Rajya Sabha
- (b) The list of languages
- (c) Forms of oaths or affirmations
- (d) The States and the Union Territories of India

Ans: (c)

779. The Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Police Service have been created by the

- (a) Home Ministry
- (b) Union Public Service Commission
- (c) Parliament
- (d) Supreme Court of India

Ans: (c)

780. The First Amendment made in 1951 added a new Schedule to the Constitution. It was the _____ Schedule.

- (a) Seventh
- (b) Eighth
- (c) Ninth
- (d) Tenth

Ans: (c)

781. The Central Provinces and Berar are now known as

- (a) Uttar Pradesh
- (b) Bihar
- (c) Madhya Pradesh
- (d) Odisha

Ans: (c)

782. Grants-in-aid are provided to such states as are in need of assistance by the

- (a) Union Parliament

- (b) President
- (c) Finance Commission
- (d) RBI

Ans: (a)

783. 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

Ans: (a)

784. The maximum strength of the Select Committee of the Lok Sabha is

- (a) 10 members
- (b) 5 members
- (c) 15 members
- (d) Not fixed and varies from Committee to Committee

Ans: (d)

785. The foundations for the federal system in the Indian Constitution were laid in the

- (a) Indian Councils Act of 1892
- (b) Indian Councils Act of 1909
- (c) Government of India Act, 1919
- (d) Government of India Act, 1935

Ans: (d)
