

UNIVERSITY OF CALICUT

SCHOOL OF DISTANCE EDUCATION

QUESTION BANK

INDIAN CONSTITUTION AND POLITICS – PART I

Complementary Course for BA History, Economics, Sociology, Philosophy and English

(2011 Admission)

SEMESTER I

Multiple choice Model Questions

- 1 The plan of Sir Stafford Cripps envisaged that after the Second World War,
 - (a) India should be granted complete independence
 - (b) India should be partitioned into two before granting independence
 - (c) India should be made a republic
 - (d) India should be given dominion status
- 2 Which one of the following recommended a change in the pattern of Dyarchy introduced under the Act of 1919?
 - (a) Simon Commission
 - (b) Sapru Commission
 - (c) Butler Commission
 - (d) Muddiman Commission
- 3 The Cabinet Mission Plan envisaged for India
 - (a) Federation
 - (b) Confederation
 - (c) Quasi-Federation
 - (d) Union of State
- 4 Which of the following Acts had introduced communal electorate system in India
 - (a) Indian Council Act 1909
 - (b) Government of India Act 1919
 - (c) Indian Council Act 1861
 - (d) Indian Council Act 1862
5. In the Federation established by the Act 1935, residuary powers were given to the
 - (a) Federal Legislature
 - (b) Provincial Legislature
 - (c) Governor General
 - (d) Provincial Governors
- 6 .Who was the head of the committee, known as ‘Nehru Committee’?
 - (a) B K Nehru
 - (b) Arun Nehru
 - (c) Motilal Nehru
 - (d) Jawaharlal Nehru
7. Who was the first elected chairman of the Constituent Assembly?

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

8. Delhi was declared as the capital of India in the Following year

(a) 1909 (b) 1911 (c) 1913 (d) 1915

9. Who was the founder of Indian National Congress?

(a) A O. Hume (b) W C. Banerjee(c) Dadabhai Naoroji (d) Motilal Nehru

10 Which one of the following is one of the the objects of the Indian National Congress in 1885 ?

(a) Promotion of friendship(b) Eradication of Poverty(c) Demand for Swaraj (d) Independence

11 Which of the Act Introduced Dyarchy in the provinces?

(a) Government of India Act 1909 (b) Government of India Act 1919 (c) Indian Council Act 1861 (d) Indian Council Act 1862

12 Which of the following transferred power from the English East India Company to the British Crown?

(a) The Better Government Act of 1858 (b) Government of India Act 1919 (c) Indian Council Act 1861 (d) Government of India Act 1935

13 The Indian Constituent Assembly , after the partition, had the following number

(a) 298 (b) 299(c) 300 (d) 301

14 The sequence in which the given terms are mentioned in the preamble to the Constitution of India is

(a) Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic, Republic

(b) Socialist, Secular, Sovereign, Democratic, Republic

(c) Secular, Socialist, Sovereign, Democratic, Republic

(d) Sovereign, Democratic, Socialist, Secular, Republic

15 The Indian Constitution Consists of

(a)Articles 298 (b) Articles 399(c) Articles 388 (d) Articles 395

16 Which of the plan provided for the Constitutional Assembly of India?

(a) Cripps Plan(b) August Offer(c) Wavell Plan(d) Cabinet Mission Plan

17) India is a

(a)Federal, Presidential, Republic

(b) Republic, Parliamentary, Unitary

(c) Unitary, Presidential, Republic (d) Federal, Parliamentary, Republic

18 The method of amendment of Indian Constitution has been incorporated in Article

(a) 368 (b) 299 (c) 378 (d) 301

19) India has been described as

(a) Union of States (b) Federation of States(c)Confederation of states (d) Centralisation of State

20) Who had said that the preamble is the keynote to the Costitution

(a) K M. Munshi (b) Earnest Barker(c)D.D.Basu (d) B R. Ambedker

21) Which of the following amendments took away the right to property from the list of the fundamental rights?

(a) 42nd (b) 44th(c) 45th (d) 43rd

22)Article 30 of the Indian Constitution deals with the

(a) freedom of conscience(b) right to propagate religion(c) rights of minorities to establish and manage educational institutions(d) cultural and educational right of the majority community

23) Fundamental rights guaranteed in the Indian Constitution can be suspended only by

(a) a proclamation of an emergency(b) an Act passed by the Parliament(c)an amendment of the Constitution (d) the judicial decision of the Supreme Court

24) Right to education relates to

(a)Article 19 (b) Article 20 (c) Article 21 (d) Article 21A

25) Right to education is a

(a)fundamental right (b) legal right(c) natural right(d) neither fundamental nor legal right

26) The idea of Fundamental Duties has been taken from

(a) USSR (b) USA (c) Germany (d) France

27)Who appoints the Finance Commission?

(a)the President (b) the Prime Minister(c)the Parliament(d) the Governor

28) Which part of the Constitution refers to the responsibility of the state towers international peace and security?

(a)fundamental rights (b) directive principles of state policy(c)emergency provisions (d)

preamble of the constitution

29) The Directive Principles of State Policy seek to establish

(a) political democracy (b) cultural democracy (c) social and economic democracy (d) political and cultural democracy

30 The impeachment of the President of India can be initiated in

(a) either house of Parliament (b) a joint sitting of both House of Parliament (c) the Lok Sabha alone (d) the Rajya Sabha alone

31 Battle of Plassey was in the year

(a) 1856 (b) 1757 (c) 1857 (d) 1758

32 Which one is considered as the foundation of British Empire in India?

(a) Battle of Plassey (b) Thirty years war (c) India- Pak war (d) India –China war

33 Pitt India Act was passed

(a) 1784 (b) 1757 (c) 1857 (d) 1758

34 The first war of Indian Independence was in

(a) 1856 (b) 1757 (c) 1857 (d) 1758

35 Britishers called the first war of Indian Independence as

(a) Sipoy mutiny (b) Indian Revolution (c) terrorism (d) First world war

36 British educational policy was introduced in India by

(a) Robert Clive (b) Charles Metcalfe (c) George Cornewalewis (d) Lord Macaulay

37 Which Indian social reformer lived in 18th century fought against social evils in Hinduism

a) Swami Dayanand Saraswathi (b) Sree Ramakrishna Parama Hamsa (c) Raja Ram Mohan Roy (d) Swami Vivekananda

38 'Arya Samaj', a social reform movement was founded by

(a) Swami Dayanand (b) Sree Ramakrishna Parama Hamsa (c) Rajaram Mohan Roy (d) Swami Vivekananda

39 Who was the great disciple of Ramakrishna Parama Hamsan

(a) Swami Dayanand (b) Sree Narayana Guru (c) Rajaram Mohan Roy (d) Swami Vivekananda

40 The 'philosophical society' is associated with

- (a) Swami Dayanand(b) Sree Narayana Guru(c) Rajaram Mohan Roy(d) Annie Besant

41 Who was the first President of Indian National Congress

- (a) A O Hume(b) W C Banerjee(c) Dadabai Navroji(d) Annie Besant

42 Indian National Congress was established in the year

- (a) 1885(b) 1886(c) 1857 (d) 1887

43 The first woman president of Indian National Congress

- a) Sonia Gandhi(b) Sarojini Naidu(c) Indira Gandhi(d) Annie Besant (

44 Who among the following was a moderate leader of Indian National Congress?

- a) Bala Gangadar Tilak(b) Sarojini Naidu(c) Gopala Krishna Gokhale(d) Subash Chandra Bose

45 Who among the following was a extremist leader of Indian National Congress?

- a) Bala Gangadar Tilak(b) Sarojini Naidu(c) Gopala Krishna Gokhale(d) M K Gandhi

46 The trio Lal- Bal- Pal , **Lal** represents

- a) Bala Gangadar Tilak(b)Bibin Chandra Pal (c) Gopala Krishna Gokhale(d) Lala Lajpat Rai

47 The trio Lal- Bal- Pal , **Bal** represents

- a) Bala Gangadar Tilak(b)Bibin Chandra Pal (c) Gopala Krishna Gokhale(d) Lala Lajpat Rai

48 The trio Lal- Bal- Pal , **Pal** represents

- a) Bala Gangadar Tilak(b)Bibin Chandra Pal (c) Gopala Krishna Gokhale(d) Lala Lajpat Rai

49 Who is popularly known as 'Lokmanya'

- a) Bala Gangadar Tilak(b)Bibin Chandra Pal (c) Gopala Krishna Gokhale(d) Lala Lajpat Rai

50 Who said , 'Swaraj is my birth right' ?

- a) Bala Gangadar Tilak(b)Bibin Chandra Pal (c) Gopala Krishna Gokhale(d) Lala Lajpat Rai

51 Bengal was partitioned in the year

- a)1905(b) 1911(c) 1857 (d) 1947

52. Who is called as the 'father of Indian unrest'?

- a) Bala Gangadhar Tilak (b) Bipin Chandra Pal (c) Gopal Krishna Gokhale (d) Lala Lajpat Rai

53. Where did M.K. Gandhi experiment "satyagraha" in India first?

- (a) Champaran (b) Jallianwala Bagh (c) Bombay (d) Poona

54. The first mass movement launched by Gandhi in India was

- (a) Non-co-operative movement (b) Civil disobedient movement (c) Quit-India movement (d) Khilafat movement.

55. The second mass movement launched by Gandhi in India was

- (a) Non-co-operative movement (b) Civil disobedient movement (c) Quit-India movement (d) Khilafat movement.

56. The last mass movement launched by Gandhi in India was

- (a) Non-co-operative movement (b) Civil disobedient movement (c) Quit-India movement (d) Khilafat movement.

57. Who scolded Gandhi as 'a half-naked fakir'?

- a) Winston Churchill (b) Clement Attlee (c) Mount Batten (d) Gopalakrishna Gokhale.

58. Indian Councils Act 1909 is also called as

- a) Minto-Morely reforms (b) Montague-Chelmsford reforms (c) Cripps proposal (d) Mountbatten plan

59. Which Act provided separate representative system for Muslim community?

- a) Indian Councils Act 1909 (b) Government of India Act 1919 (c) Government of India Act 1935 (d) Indian Independence Act 1947.

60. Which act introduced 'dyarchy' in the provinces?

- a) Indian Councils Act 1909 (b) Government of India Act 1919 (c) Government of India Act 1935 (d) Indian Independence Act 1947.

61. Which Indian leader participated in all the three round-table conferences?

- a) Bala Gangadhar Tilak (b) M.K. Gandhi (c) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar (d) Jawaharlal Nehru.

62. Which act introduced 'dyarchy' in the centre?

- a) Indian Councils Act 1909 (b) Government of India Act 1919 (c) Government of India Act 1935 (d) Indian Independence Act 1947.

63. Which act separated Burma and Aden from India?

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

d) Indian Independence act 1947.

64. Which act was accepted as the provisional constitution of India, after Independence?

- a) Indian Councils Act 1909 b) Government of India act 1919 c) Government of India Act 1935
d) Indian Independence act 1947.

65. Quit – India movement was in the year,

- a) 1945 b) 1942 c) 1941 d) 1946.

66) Elections to the Constituent Assembly was held in the year,

- a) 1945 b) 1942 c) 1941 d) 1946.

67) . Who saluted Gandhi as ' Mahatma ' ?

- a) Bala Gangadhar Tilak (b) Raveendra Nath Tagore (c) Gopala Krishna Gokhale (d) Lala Lajpat Rai

68) Which was considered as the basis of Indian Independence Act of 1947?

- a) Mount batten Plan b) Cripps proposal c) Simon commission report d) Nehru report.

69) Who was the first deputy Prime Minister of India ?

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

70) Who was the first Governor General of Independent India ?

- a) Sardar Vallabhai Patel b) Mount Batten c) C Rajagopal Achari d) Dr. Rajendra Prasad.

71) In which case Supreme Court declared that the Preamble is the integral part of the Constitution?

- a) Kesavananda Bharti case b) Nenaka Gandhi case c) A K .Gopalan case d) Kerala Education Bill case

72) Fundamental Rights are incorporated in which part of the Constitution?

- a) Part III b) Part II c) Part IV d) Part IX

73) Directive Principles of State Policy incorporated in which part of the Constitution ?

- a) Part III b) Part II c) Part IV d) Part IX

74) Which part is described by Dr. Ambedkar as most criticised part of the Constitution ?

- a) Part III b) Part II c) Part IV d) Part IX

- 75) Which Fundamental Right deleted by 44th constitutional amendment?
a)Right to equality b)Right to Assembly c) Right to Property d) Right to Expression
- 76) In which amendment the right to property was deleted from Fundamental Rights ?
a)42nd b)44th c) 73rd d)48th
- 77) 44th amendment was passed in the year
a)1975 b)1976 c) 1977d) 1978
- 78) Which Government pioneered 44th constitutional amendment ?
a)Nehru Govt. b)Morarji Desai Govt. c) V P.Singh Govt. d) P V. Rao Govt.
- 79) Article 14- 18 of the Constitution deal with
a)Right to equality b)Right to Assembly c) Right to Property d) Right to Expression
- 80) Righty to Property is now a
a)Legal Right b) Fundamental Right c) Executive Law d) Directive Principle
- 81) Article 14 deals with
a)Equality before law b)Equality of Opportunity c) Equality of Participation d) Equality of Expression
- 82) Article 15 deals with
a)Equality before law b)Equality of opportunity c) Prohibition of discrimination
d) Equality of Expression
- 83) Article 16 deals with
a) Equality before law b)Equality of Opportunity c) Equality of Participation d) Equality of Expression
- 84) Article 17deals with
a)Abolition of Titiles b) Abolition Untouchability c) Equality of Participation d) Equality of Expression
- 85) Abolition of Untouchability deals with
a)Art. 17 b)Art. 32 c) Art.14d) Art. 18
- 86) Article 18deals with
a)Abolition of Titiles b) Abolition Untouchability c) Equality of Participation

d) Equality of Expression

87) Which is the most decorative award given by govt. of India

a) Padma Shree b) Padma Bhushan c) Bharat Ratna d) Padma Vibhushan

88) ----- is the most fundamental of Fundamental Rights

a) Personal Liberty b) Right to equality c) Minority rights d) Religious rights

89) Which article was known as 'seven freedoms' in our constitution

a) Art. 17 b) Art. 32 c) Art. 19 d) Art. 18

90) Freedom of Expression deals with

a) Art. 17 b) Art. 32 c) Art. 19 d) Art. 18

91) Right to education incorporated in

a) Art. 17 b) Art. 32 c) Art. 19 d) Art. 21A

92) which amendment incorporated Right to Education to the Constitution?

a) 86th b) 42nd c) 44th d) 74th

93) Which article provides protection against arrest and detention

a) Art. 22 b) Art. 32 c) Art. 19 d) Art. 21A

94) MISA means

a) Maintenance of Internal Security Act b) Maintenance of International Security Act
c) Making of Internal Security Act d) Maintenance of Internal Surety Act

95) Which article guarantees freedom to manage religious affairs ?

a) Art. 26 b) Art. 32 c) Art. 19 d) Art. 21A

96) Which article is described in the Constitutional deliberations as 'the soul and heart of the constitution'?

a) Art. 26 b) Art. 32 c) Art. 19 d) Art. 21A

97) The Supreme Court or High Court commanding a person or a body to do that which is his or its duty to do is

a) mandamus b) Habeas Corpus c) prohibition d) certiorari

98) 'Prohibition' and 'certiorari' are writs issued against

a) Individuals b) Courts c) Government d) Legislature

99) Article I of the Constitution says that 'India, ie, Bharath shall be a-----'

a) union of states b) Federation c) Confederation d) Union of federal units

100) The objective resolution was moved in the Constituent Assembly on

a) December 13, 1946 b) January 26, 1950 c) November 26, 1946 d) November 26, 1950

101) Who among the following introduced local self-government in India ?

a) Lord Mountbatten b) Lord Rippon c) Lord Canning d) Lord Macaulay

102) Indian National Congress began to work as a political party since

a) 1946 b) 1885 c) 1907 d) 1920

103) The Poona Pact (1932) upheld

a) joint electorate b) separate electorate c) joint electorate with reserved seats for the scheduled castes d) joint electorate with reserved seats for the caste Hindus

104) Which one of the following nationalist leaders has been described as being radical in politics but conservative on social issues?

a) Bala Gangadhar Tilak (b) Madan Mohan Malaviya (c) Gopal Krishna Gokhale (d) Lala Lajpat Rai

105) Who among the following was the Chairman of the State Committee of the Constituent Assembly?

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

106) What was the reason for the rejection of the Cripps Plan by the Congress?

a) It granted domain status to the Indian Union (b) It granted domain status to the provinces (c) It indirectly conceded the demand for partition (d) It was aimed at continuing British rule even after the war

107) Which of the following was the basis on which the Government of India Act 1919 was made ?

a) The Council Act of 1909 (b) Montague's Declaration 1917 (c) The victory of England in World War I (d) None of the above

108) Who was the President of India when emergency was declared in 1975 ?

a) V. V. Giri (b) B. D. Jatti (c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad (d) Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed

109) Members of the Constituent Assembly were

a) directly elected by the people (b) nominated by the Governor General (c) elected by the legislature of the various provinces (d) nominated by Congress and the Muslim League

110) Who submitted the Objective Resolution in the Constituent Assembly ?

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

111) The Constitution has the following number of articles

- a) 315 (b) 333(c) 365 (d) 395

112) In the Constitution of India, the term 'Federal'

a) figures in the Preamble (b) figures in part III of the Constitution (c) figures in Article 368 (d) does not figure anywhere

113) Indian Federalism is described as

a) a federal structure with centralising features (b) a unitary structure with federal features (c) more federal and less unitary (d) a federation of states

114) The reduced number of the Constituent Assembly members after the partition was

- a) 299 (b) 333(c) 365 (d) 305

115) On which date the 'objective resolution' was moved in the Constituent assembly?

- a) December 13, 1946. (b) December 09, 1946
c) December 16, 1946 (d) December 19, 1946

116) Who is the head of a state in India ?

- a) Prime Minister (b) President (c) Governor (d) British Monarch

117) The idea of Rule of Law has been taken by the Indian Constitution from

- a) USA (b) France (c) South Africa (d) Britain

118) Which of the following groups of schedule deal with the division of powers between Union and the States?

- a) IVth (b) VI th (c) VII th (d) IX th

119) Which article of the Constitution empowers the Parliament to legislate on any matter of the State List ?

- a) 115 (b) 183 (c) 221 (d) 249

120) An Inter -State Council may be established by

- a) Prime Minister (b) President (c) Parliament (d) the national Development Council

121) Which of the following declares India to be a federal state ?

- a) Golak Nath Case (b) Bommai Case (c) Shankari Prasad Case (d) Minerva Mill Case

122) Which of the following State has a separate constitution of its own ?

- a) Andhra Pradesh (b) Karnataka (c) Tamil Nadu (d) Jammu and Kashmir

123) Under which article of our constitution , the Governor can reserve the bill for the consideration of the president ?

- a) 199 b) 200 c) 201 d) 202

124) Who describes the Indian federation as 'a co-operative federation' ?

- a) Granville Austin b) Sir Ivor Jenuings c) k C Where d) Alexandrowicz

125) Which part of the Constitution deals with the Fundamental Duties ?

- a) IV A b) IX A c) XIV A d) X

126) Right to vote and to be elected in India is a

- a) Fundamental Right b) Constitutional Right c) Natural Right d) legal Right

127) Under the term "Double Jeopardy" implied in Clause 2 of Article 20 of the Constitution of India, a person

a) convicted by a court of law cannot be punished under departmental proceedings for the same offence b) punished departmentally cannot be prosecuted in a court of law for the same offence

c) shall not be prosecuted and punished for the same offence more than once d) cannot be subjected proceedings in civil courts for disobedience of an injunction along with criminal proceedings

128) Which of the following are envisaged by the Right against exploitation in the Constitution of india?

- a) prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced Labour b) Abolition of untouchability c) protection of the interests of the minorities d) prohibition of free movement

129) Article 30 of the Indian Constitution deals with

a) right to propagate religion b) Abolition of untouchability c) right of the minorities to establish and manage educational institutions d) freedom of conscience

130) In the Indian Constitution , the power to issue a writ of “ Hebeas Corpus” is vested

- a) the Supreme Court b) the High Courts c) the Subordinate courts d) the Supreme Courts and the High Courts

131) Which of the following writs is issued by an appropriate judicial body in order to free a person who has been illegally detained ?

- a) Heabeas Corpus b) Prohibition c) Quo- Warranto d) Certiorari

132) Which of the following Fundamental rights is guaranteed only to the citizens

- a) Equality before law b) Freedom of speech and expression c) Right to life and liberty d)

Right to freedom of religion

133) Fundamental Rights guaranteed in the Constitution can be suspended

a) Proclamation of national emergency b) an Act passed by the Parliament c) an amendment of the Constitution d) judicial decision of the Supreme Court

134) Which of the following is not included in Right to Freedom?

a) Equality before law b) Freedom of speech and expression c) acquire, hold or dispose property d) Right to freedom of religion

135) Right to Information is

a) Fundamental Rights b) Constitutional Rights c) Natural Rights d) legal Rights

136) Minority rights are given in

a) Article 25 -28 b) Article 29 and 30 c) Article 31 d) Article 32

137) Which of the following is not a fundamental duty

a) To respect national Anthem b) To protect monuments and places of national importance c) To safeguard private property d) To protect and improve the natural environment

138) Which part of the Constitution refers to the responsibility of the state towards international peace and security ?

a) Fundamental Rights b) Directive Principles of State Policy c) emergency provisions d) Preamble of the Constitution

139) Which of the following articles incorporated with international peace and security ?

a) Article 25 b) Article 29) Article 44 d) Article 51

140) The Supreme Court has the power to issue writs under

a) Article 25 b) Article 29) Article 44 d) Article 32

141) The Directive Principles of state policy is taken from

a) Irish constitution b) British constitution c) US constitution d) Japan constitution

142) The impeachment of the President can be initiated by

a) Either House of the Parliament b) a joint sitting of both house of the Parliament c) the Lok Sabha d) the Rajya Sabha

143) Which 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

144) The authority to declare war or peace under the Indian Constitution

- a) the Prime Minister b) the President c) the Parliament d) the Defense Minister

145) Which of the following is the basis for the President's impeachment?

a) lose of confidence in the lok Sabha b) proven misbehavior c) proven incapacity d) violation of the constitution

146) Proclamation of emergency by the President of India can be made on the written provision of the Cabinet only. This has been added

- a) After 44th constitutional amendment b) after 42nd amendment c) by the Constituent assembly d) the Supreme Court of India in 1975

147) Under which article of the constitution, the executive power of the Union is vested in the President ?

- a) Article 25 b) Article 53 c) Article 54 d) Article 55

148) The budget is presented in the House of people by

- a) the Prime Minister b) the President c) the Finance Minister d) the Defense Minister

149) The President is bound by the

- a) Article 74(1) b) Article 74(2) c) Article 74(3) d) Article 74(4)

150) The accountability or responsibility of the Prime Minister and Cabinet to the Lok Sabha is

- a) intermittent b) indirect c) at the time of election d) direct, continuous, and collective

151) The Vice-President of India can be removed from the office

a) by a resolution in the Council of states approved by Lok Sabha b) by a resolution of Lok Sabha agreed to by the council of states c) by a resolution adopted by the two House meeting in a joint session d) following the normal process of impeachment

152) The Council of Ministers is responsible to

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

153) Who is the legal advisor of the Government of a State ?

a) The Attorney General b) Advocate General c) The Solicitor General d) The Comptroller-Auditor

154) Who determines the salaries and allowances of the ministers in state?

a)President b)Lok Sabha C) State Legislature d) Rajya Sabha

155) The Council of Ministers in a State is collectively responsible to

a)Chief Minister b)Lok Sabha C) State Legislative Assembly d) Governor

156) Which emergency has an initial life of one month ?

a)under article 352 b)under article 356 C) under article 360 d) none of the above

157) Who is responsible for protecting and defending the Constitution?

a)President b) Chief Justice of India C) Prime Minister d) Supreme Court of India

158) Which Article empowers the president to appoint two Anglo Indians to Lok Sabha?

a)under article 330 b)under article 331 C) under article 332 d) under article 333

159) The Financial emergency is declared by the President on which ground ?

a)war b)threat of war C) breakdown of constitutional machinery d) credit\ Goodwill is under threat

160) Who declares financial emergency ?

a)President b)Parliament C) Finance Minister d) Finance Commission

161) Who rules a State in the event of declaration of emergency under article 356 ?

a) the Prime minister b) the President c) the Parliament d) the Governor

162) Who appoints the Finance Commission?

a) the Prime Minister b) the President c) the Parliament d) the Governor

163) Who appoints the members of the State Election Commission?

a) the Prime minister b) the President c) the Parliament d) the Governor

164) Who appoints the Advocate General ?

a) the Prime Minister b) the President c) the Parliament d) the Governor

165) Who appoints the Attorney General ?

a) the Prime minister b) the President c) the Parliament d) the Governor

166) Who appoints the Chief Justice of India?

a) the Prime Minister b) the President c) the Parliament d) the Governor

167) Who appoints the Governor of a State?

- a) the Prime Minister b) the President c) the Parliament d) the Chief Justice of India

168) The term of the Governor is

- a) 5 years b) 6 years c) 7 years d) 10 years

169) The term of the Indian President is

- a) 5 years b) 6 years c) 7 years d) 10 years

170) Who appoints the Chairman of UPSC?

- a) the Prime Minister b) the President c) the Parliament d) the Chief Justice of India

171) Who appoints the Chairman of State PSC?

- a) the Prime minister b) the President c) the Parliament d) the Governor

172) Rajya Sabha has equal powers with Lok Sabha

a) in the matters of creating a new All India Service b) in amending the Constitution c) in the removal of the Government d) in making cut motions

173) Rajya Sabha has exclusive power

a) in the matter of creating new All India Services b) in amending the Constitution c) in the removal of the Government d) in making cut motions

174) Decision on question as to disqualifications of membership of either House of Parliament rests with the

a) Election Commission b) the Chief justice of India c) the Parliament d) President after consultation with the Election commission

175)) Rajya Sabha has exclusive jurisdiction in

a) the creation and abolition of states b) in amending the Constitution c) in the removal of the Government d) authorising Parliament to legislate on a subject in the State List

176) According to the Constitution of India , a new All India Services can be instituted with the initiative taken by

- a) more than two –third of the states b) the interstate council c) the Rajya Sabha d) President

177) The quorum requirement in the Rajya Sabha

- a) 25 b) 50 c) 100 d) 126

178) The Chairman of Rajya Sabha is elected by

a) elected members of Rajya Sabha b) members of Rajya Sabha c) the elected members of Rajya Sabha d) all the members of the Parliament

179) The Lok Sabha Secretariat comes under the supervision of the

a) Ministry of Home Affairs b) Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs c) Prime Minister's office d) Speaker of Lok Sabha

180) The joint session of the two Houses of Parliament is chaired by

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

181) The Council of States is a

a) house elected every six years b) house elected every five years c) House which is permanent d) House which can be dissolved

182) Which of the following presides over the sitting of the House of the people ?

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

183) The Lok Sabha is more powerful than the Rajya Sabha in

a) electoral powers b) emergency powers c) amending powers d) financial powers

184) Which section of the society has to be represented in the Lok Sabha, nominated by the President ?

a) Scheduled caste b) Scheduled tribe c) Anglo Indians d) Christians

185) Where does a money bill originate in Indian Parliament ?

a) Lok Sabha b) Rajya Sabha c) Both the House d) none of the above

186) The Council of States can keep a money bill for a maximum period of

a) 15 days b) 14 days c) 13 days d) 17 days

187) The report of Public Account committee is presented to

a) President of India b) Chief Justice of India c) Prime Minister d) Lok Sabha

188) Who decides whether a bill is a Money Bill or not

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

189) Whose prior permission is required before the money bill is introduced in the Lok Sabha ?

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

190) The Ordinance refers to

- a) the executive orders passed by the Parliament b) the executive order issued by the President c) the decision made by the Supreme Court d) the ruling given by the Speaker of Lok Sabha
- 191) What is the maximum strength of the Legislative Assembly?
a) 400 b) 500 c) 425 d) 545
- 192) The Supreme Court has the exclusive jurisdiction in regard to
a) constitutional validity of state laws b) constitutional validity of concurrent laws c) constitutional validity of central laws d) none of the above
- 193) Who was the first woman judge of the Supreme Court of India ?
a) Fatima Beevi b) Sujitha Manohar c) Ruma Paul d) None of the above
- 194) The Judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by
a) President of India b) Chief Justice of India c) Prime Minister d) Governor of the State
- 195) The Judges of the District Court are appointed by
a) President of India b) Chief Justice of India c) Prime Minister d) Governor of the State
- 196) The High Court has the power to issue writs under
a) 224 b) 226 c) 225 d) 227
- 197) The system of Public Interest Litigation has been introduced in India
a) through constitutional amendment b) by judicial initiatives c) by political parties d) by parliamentary Act
- 198) Which Union Territory has a High Court of its own ?
a) Pondicherry b) Delhi c) Chandigarh d) Lakshadweep
- 199) The first Lok Adalat was held in the year
a) 1985 b) 1986 c) 1987 d) 1988
- 200) Who took interest in the Public Interest Litigation cases ?
a) Bhagawati and Krishna Iyer b) Kania and Sastri c) Ray and Beg d) Shah and Sikri

Answer Key

1. (d) India should given Domain status
2. (a) Simon Commission
3. (d) Union of State
4. (a) Government of India Act 1909
5. (c) Governor General
6. (c) Motilal Nehru
7. (c) Rajendra Prasad
8. (b) 1911
9. (a) A O. Hume
10. (a) Promotion of friendship
11. (b) Government of India Act 1919
12. (a) The Better Government Act of 1858
13. (b) 299
14. (a) Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic, Republic
15. (d) Articles 395
16. (d) Cabinet Mission Plan
17. (d) Federal, Parliamentary, Republic
18. (a) 368
19. (a) Union of States
20. (b) Earnest Barker
21. (b) 44th
22. (c) rights of minorities to establish and manage educational institutions
23. (a) a proclamation of emergency
24. (d) Article 21A
25. (a) Fundamental rights
26. (a) USSR
27. (a) the President
28. (b) directive principles of state policy
29. (c) social and economic democracy
30. (a) either house of Parliament
31. (b) 1757
32. (a) Battle of Plassey
33. (a) 1784
34. (c) 1857
35. (a) Sipoy mutiny
36. (d) Lord Micaulay
37. (c) Rajaram Mohan Roy
38. (a) Swami Dayanand Saraswathi
39. (b) Swami Vivekananda
40. (d) Annie Besant
41. (b) W C Banerjee
42. (a) 1885
43. (d) Annie Besant
44. (c) Goplakrishna Gokhale
45. (a) Bala Gangadar Tilak
46. (d) Lala Lajpat Rai
47. (a) (b) Courts
48. (b) Bibin Chandra Pal
49. (a) Bala Gangadar Tilak
50. (a) Bala Gangadar Tilak
51. (a) 1905
52. (a) Bala Gangadar Tilak
53. (a) Champaran
54. (a) Non- Cooperative movement
55. (b) Civil Disobedient Movement
56. (c) Quit – India movement
57. (a) Winston Churchil
58. (a) Minto-Morely Reforms
59. (a) Indian Council Act
60. (b) Govt. of India Act 1909
61. (c) Dr.B.R.Ambedker.
62. (c) Indian Council Act 1935.
63. (c) Indian Council Act 1935.
64. (c) Indian Council Act 1935.
65. (b) 1942.
66. (d)1946.
67. (b)Raveendra Nath Tagore
68. (a) Mount Batten Plan.
69. (a) Sardar Vallabhai Patel.
70. (b) Mount Batten.
71. (a) Kesavananda Bharathi case.
72. (a) Part III.
73. (c) Part IV
74. (a) Part III.
75. (c) right to property.
76. (b) 44th.

77. (d) 1978
78. (b) Morarji Desai Government
79. (a) Right to Equality
80. (a) Legal Right
81. (a) Equality before law
82. (c) Prohibition of discrimination
83. (b) Equality of opportunity
84. (b) Abolition of Untouchability
85. (a) Article 17
86. (a) Abolition of Titles
87. (c) Bhrath Ratna
88. (a) Personal Liberty
89. (c) Article 19
90. (c) Article 19
91. (d) (c) Article 21A
92. (a) 86th
93. (a) Article 22
94. (a) Maintenance of Internal Security Act
95. (a) Article 26
96. (b) Article 32
97. (a) Mandamus
98. (b) Courts
99. (a) Union of States
100. (a) December 13, 1946
101. (b) Lord Rippon
102. (d) 1920
103. (c) Joint electorate with reserved seats for the scheduled castes
104. (a) Bala Gangadhar Tilak
105. (d) Jawaharlal Nehru
106. (c) It indirectly concealed the demand for partition
107. (b) Montague declaration 1917
108. (d) Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed
109. (a) Directly elected by the people
110. (d) Jawaharlal Nehru
111. (d) 395
112. (d) Does not figure anywhere
113. (a) A federal structure with centralising features
114. (a) 299
115. (a) December 13, 1946.
116. (c) Governor
117. (d) Britain
118. (c) VIIth
119. (d) 249
120. (b) The President
121. (b) Bommai Case
122. (d) Jammu and Kashmir
123. (c) 201
124. (a) Granville Austin
125. (a) IV A
126. (b) Constitutional rights
127. (c) shall not be prosecuted and punished for the same offence more than once
128. (a) prohibition of traffic in human beings and forced Labour
129. (c) right of the minorities to establish and manage educational institutions
130. (d) Supreme Court and High Courts
131. (a) Habeas
132. (b) Freedom of speech and expression
133. (a) Proclamation of National Emergency
134. (c) acquire, hold or dispose of property
135. (d) Legal Rights
136. (b) Article 29 and 30
137. (c) To safeguard private property
138. (b) Directive Principles of State Policy
139. (d) Article 51
140. (d) Article 32
141. (a) Irish constitution
142. (a) Either House of the Parliament
143. (d) Internal disturbance
144. (b) the President
145. (a) violation of the Constitution
146. (a) After 44th amendment
147. (b) Article 53
148. (c) the Finance Minister
149. (a) Article 74(1)
150. (d) Direct, continues and collective
151. (a) by a resolution in the Council of States approved by Lok Sabha
152. (c) Lok Sabha
153. (b) Advocate General
154. (c) State Legislature
155. (c) State Legislative Assembly
156. (c) Under article 360
157. (d) Supreme Court of India
158. (b) Under article 331
159. (d) the credit or goodwill under threat
160. (a) the President

- 161.(a) President
162.(b) the President
163.(d) the Governor
164.(d) the Governor
165.(b) the President
166.(b) the President
167.(b) the President
168. (a) 5 years
169.(a) 5 years
170.(c) the President
171.(d) the Governor
172.(b) in amending the Constitution
173.(a) in the matter of creating new All India Services
174.(d) President after consultation with the Election commission
175.(d) authorising Parliament to legislate on a subject in the State List
176.(c) thr Rajya Sabha
177.(a) 25
178.(d) all the members of the Parliament
179.(d) Speaker of Lok Sabha
180.(d) Speaker of Lok Sabha
181.(c) House which is permanent
182.(d) Speaker of Lok Sabha
183.(d) financial powers
184.(c) Anglo Indians
185.(a) Lok Sabha
186.(b) 14 days
187.(d) Lok Sabha
188.(d) Speaker of Lok Sabha
189.(a) President of India
190.(b) the executive order issued by the President
191.(b) 500
192.(c) constitutional validity of central laws
193.(a) Fatima Beevi
194.(a) President of India
195.(d) Governor of the State
196.(a) 226
197.(b) by judicial initiatives
198.(b) Delhi
199.(b) 1986
200.(a) Bhagawti and Krishna Iyer

©
Reserved