

Indian Polity



800 + MCQ Q&A

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1. Under which of the following conditions, the UPSC can serve the needs of a state?

1. When requested by the President
2. When requested by the Governor
3. With the approval of Parliament
4. With the approval of President
5. With the approval of the concerned state legislature.

- A. 2 and 4
- B. 2 and 5
- C. 1 and 5
- D. 1 and 3

Ans: A

2. Assertion: The Chief Minister is the channel of communication between the Governor and the council of ministers. Reason: The Chief Minister is the head of the state council of ministers.

Select the correct code:

- A. A is false but R is true.
- B. A is true but R is false.
- C. Both A and R are true but R is not a correct explanation of A.
- D. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

Ans: D

3. The incorrect statements about Central Vigilance Commission are:

1. It was set up on the recommendations of Administrative Reforms Commission.
2. It is headed by the Central Vigilance Commissioner appointed by the Prime Minister.
3. Its functions, in certain cases, overlap with the functions of the UPSC.
4. It is certainly a substitute for an Ombudsman.
5. It receives complaints directly from aggrieved persons.

- A. 1, 4 and 5
- B. 3 and 4
- C. 1, 2 and 4
- D. 3, 4 and 5

Ans: C

4. Which of the following is not a department under the Ministry of Home Affairs?

- A. Department of Law and Order
- B. Department of Home
- C. Department of Internal Security
- D. Department of States

Ans: A

5. Constitutional safeguards to civil servants are ensured by:

- A. Art. 311
- B. Art. 312
- C. Art. 315
- D. Art. 310

Ans: A

6. The features of Indian federal system are:

1. Division of powers
2. Separation of powers
3. Independent judiciary
4. Leadership of the Prime Minister
5. A written Constitution

- A. 1, 2 and 5
- B. 1, 4 and 5
- C. 2, 3 and 5
- D. 1, 3 and 5

Ans: D

7. The features of Indian parliamentary system are:

1. Independent judiciary.
2. Collective responsibility of the executive to the legislature.
3. A written Constitution.
4. Presence of de jure and de facto executives.
5. Individual responsibility of the executive to the legislature.

- A. 1, 2 and 4
- B. 1, 2, 4 and 5
- C. 2, 4 and 5
- D. 2, 3 and 4

Ans: C

8. Money bill can be introduced in the state legislature only on the recommendation of:

- A. Governor
- B. Chief Minister
- C. Speaker
- D. Finance Minister

Ans: A

9. Which of the following statements are correct?

1. The Constitution does not fix the number of members of the UPSC.

2. One-half of the members of the UPSC should be persons who have held office under the Government of India or of a state atleast for five years.

3. The Chairman and members of the UPSC hold office for a term of five years or until they attain the age of 60 years.

4. The salaries and allowances of the members of the UPSC are determined by the Parliament.

5. The entire expanses of UPSC are charged on the Consolidated Fund of India.

A. 1 and 5

B. 1, 4 and 5

C. 2, 4 and 5

D. 2, 3 and 4

Ans: A

10. Which of the following statements are correct about the difference between a censure motion and a no-confidence motion? 1. A censure motion should state the reasons for its adoption whereas a no-confidence motion need not state the reasons for its adoption.

2. A no-confidence motion can be moved only against the council of ministers, whereas a censure motion can be moved against the council of ministers or an individual minister or a group of ministers.

3. The Government must resign if a no-confidence motion is passed, whereas the Government need not resign if a censure motion is passed.

4. A censure motion can be moved in both, the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha, whereas no-confidence motion can be moved only in the Lok Sabha.

A. 1, 2 and 3

B. 2, 3 and 4

C. 2, 3 and 4

D. 1, 3 and 4

Ans: A

11. Assertion: Lord Ripon's Resolution of 1882 was hailed as the 'Magna Carta' of local government. Reason: Lord Ripon is regarded as the 'father of local self-government in India.' Assertion (A) and Reason (R) Pattern Answer the following questions by using the codes given below:

A. A is false but R is true.

B. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

C. Both A and R are true but R is not a correct explanation of A.

D. A is true but R is false.

Ans: C

12. Which of the following enjoys the constitutional status?

1. Finance Commission

2. NITI Aayog

3. Zonal Councils

4. National Development Council

5. Election Commission

6. University Grants Commission

A. 1, 3, 5 and 6

B. 1 and 5

C. 1, 2, 5 and 6

D. 1, 3 and 5

Ans: B

13. Article 154 states that the Governor can exercise his executive authority either directly or through officers subordinate to him. The word subordinates includes:

A. All the ministers except the Chief Minister

B. Only the Cabinet Ministers

C. Only the Chief Minister and the Deputy Chief Minister

D. All the ministers and the Chief Minister

Ans: D

14. In which of the following respects, the Finance Commission differed from the erstwhile Planning Commission?

1. Legal status

2. Composition

3. Tenure

4. Form of organisation

5. Functions

A. 1, 2, 3 and 5

B. 1, 2, 4 and 5

C. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

D. 1, 2 and 5

Ans: A

15. Which of the following acts introduced the principle of election in India?

A. Indian Councils Act of 1909

- B.** Indian Councils Act of 1892
- C.** Indian Councils Act of 1861
- D.** Indian Councils Act of 1919

Ans: B

16. The correct statements regarding the difference between the pardoning powers of President and Governor are:

1. The Governor can pardon sentences inflicted by court martial while the President cannot.
2. The President can pardon death sentence while Governor cannot.
3. The Governor can pardon death sentence while the President cannot.
4. The President can pardon sentences inflicted by court martial while the Governor cannot.

A. 2 and 4

B. 3 and 4

C. 1 and 2

D. 1 and 3

Ans: A

17. Which of the following statements are correct?

1. Parliament can increase a tax.
2. Parliament cannot reduce a tax.
3. Parliament can abolish a tax.
4. Parliament cannot increase a tax.
5. Parliament can reduce a tax.

A. 3, 4 and 5

B. 2, 3 and 4

C. 3 and 4

D. 1, 3 and 5

Ans: A

18. Consider the following statements with regard to All-India Services:

1. Article 312 of the Constitution specifies the procedure for their creation.
2. The All-India Services Act was enacted in 1950.
3. Indian Forest Service is managed by the Ministry of Forests and Environment.
4. A new All-India Service can be created by the Rajya Sabha.

Of the above, the incorrect statements are:

A. 1, 3 and 4

B. 2 and 3

C. 1 and 4

D. 2 and 4

Ans: D

19. Which of the following are correct about Vice Chairperson of NITI Aayog?

1. He is appointed by the President.
2. He enjoys the status of a Cabinet-rank minister.
3. He is a member of the Union cabinet.
4. He attends Cabinet meetings as a special invitee.
5. He is the de facto executive head of the Aayog.

A. 1, 2, 3 and 5

B. 2, 4 and 5

C. 1, 2, 4 and 5

D. 2, 3, 4 and 5

Ans: B

20. Which of the following are true of the recommendations of Ashok Mehta Committee on Panchayati Raj?

1. Creation of Mandal Panchayat covering a population of 10,000 to 15,000.
2. The state legislature to have a committee on Panchayati Raj to look after the needs of weaker sections.
3. If Panchayati Raj institutions are superseded, elections must be held within one year.
4. Nyaya Panchayats should be presided over by the village development officer.

A. 1, 2 and 3

B. only 2

C. 1, 2 and 4

D. 2 and 4

Ans: B

21. The word 'Budget' is mentioned in which of the following Articles of the Constitution of India:

A. None

B. Art. 266

C. Art. 265

D. Art. 112

Ans: A

22. 'The state shall take steps to organise village Panchayats and endow them with such powers as may be necessary to enable them to function as units of selfgovernment.' This provision is mentioned in:

- A. Part I of the Constitution
- B. Part IV-A of the Constitution
- C. Part IV of the Constitution
- D. Part III of the Constitution

Ans: C

23. Assertion: The Prime Minister's Office influences the formulation of plans.

Reason: The PM is the Chairman of the NITI Aayog Select the correct code:

- A. A is true but R is false.
- B. A is false but R is true.
- C. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- D. Both A and R are true but R is not a correct explanation of A.

Ans: C

24. The term 'Cabinet' is mentioned in which of the following articles of the Constitution?

- A. Not mentioned in the Constitution
- B. Article 75
- C. Article 74
- D. Article 352

Ans: D

25. Assertion: The budget makes a distinction between the expenditure 'charged' on the Consolidated Fund of India and the expenditure 'made' from the Consolidated Fund of India.

Reason: The expenditure 'charged' on the Consolidated Fund of India is not subject to the vote of Parliament. Assertion (A) and Reason (R) Pattern Answer the following questions by using the codes given below.

- A. Both A and R are true but R is not a correct explanation of A.
- B. A is true but R is false.
- C. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- D. A is false but R is true.

Ans: C

26. Assertion: The salaries and allowances of members of the UPSC are charged on the consolidated Fund of India. Reason: Under the provisions of the Constitution, additional functions may be conferred on the Commission by President. Assertion (A) and Reason (R) Pattern Answer the following questions by using the codes given below

- A. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- B. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- C. A is true but R is false.
- D. A is false but R is true.

Ans: C

27. The Indian federation is based on the pattern of:

- A. USA
- B. Switzerland
- C. Russia
- D. Canada

Ans: D

28. Which of the following is not correct about a cantonment board?

- A. It works under the administrative control of the Union Defence Ministry.
- B. It is established for municipal administration for civilian population in the cantonment area.
- C. It is created by an executive resolution.
- D. It is a statutory body.

Ans: C

29. Assertion: The expenditure 'charged' on the Consolidated Fund of India is not subject to the vote of Parliament. Reason: It is in the nature of obligatory payment. Assertion (A) and Reason (R) Pattern Answer the following questions by using the codes given below.

- A. A is true but R is false.
- B. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- C. Both A and R are true but R is not a correct explanation of A.
- D. A is false but R is true.

Ans: B

30. The District and sessions Judge works directly under the control of:

- A. Governor of the state
- B. High Court of the state
- C. Law Minister of the state
- D. District Collector

Ans: B

31. The Governor of a state:

- 1. Possesses executive, legislative and judicial powers analogous to the President.

2. Has to act with the aid and advice of the council of ministers always.
 3. Has the power to appoint and remove the members of State Public Service Commission.
 4. Has the power to allocate business of the government among the various ministers.
- Of the above, the correct statements are:

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

Ans: B

32. Which of the following are true of the Central Administrative Tribunal?

1. It was established under the provisions of Article 312-A of the Constitution.
2. It was set up by an order of the President of India.
3. It was set up in 1985.
4. It was set up by an Act of Parliament.

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

Ans: C

33. The UPSC derives its functions from which of the following sources?

1. Constitution
2. Parliamentary laws
3. Executive rules and orders
4. Conventions

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

Ans: D

34. The present relationship between the President and the council of ministers is governed by the provisions of:

- A. 42nd Amendment Act
- B. 48th Amendment Act
- C. 44th Amendment Act
- D. 54th Amendment Act

Ans: C

35. Assertion: Article 149 of the Indian

Constitution lays down the provisions with regard to the appointment and service conditions of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.

Reason: He cannot function independently unless he enjoys the constitutional protection. Assertion (A) and Reason (R) Pattern Answer the following questions by using the codes given below.

- A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- B. A is false but R is true.
- C. Both A and R are true but R is not a correct explanation of A.
- D. A is true but R is false.

Ans: B

36. Which of the following statements related to the Central Administrative Tribunal are correct?

1. It is a statutory body.
2. Its members are drawn from administrative background only.
3. It is not bound by the procedure prescribed in the code of civil procedure.
4. Its jurisdiction covers the members of All India Services as well as Central Services and Central Government posts.
5. It was setup in 1985.

- A. 1 and 4
- B. 1, 3, 4 and 5
- C. 2, 3 and 5
- D. 2 and 3

Ans: B

37. Assertion: The Finance Commission facilitates the maintenance of financial balance between the Union and the states in the Indian federal system. Reason: The Constitution of India has given more financial powers to the Union Government. Assertion (A) and Reason (R) Pattern Answer the following questions by using the codes given below:

- A. Both A and R are true but R is not a correct explanation of A.
- B. A is true but R is false.
- C. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- D. A is false but R is true.

Ans: C

38. Assertion: Audit in India is equally

concerned with the legal and technical as well as the propriety aspects of expenditure. Reason: The provision under which the audit is performed by CAG says that he has 'to ascertain whether the moneys shown in the accounts as having been disbursed were legally available for and applicable to the purpose to which they had been applied and whether the expenditure conforms to the authority which governs it.' Assertion (A) and Reason (R) Pattern Answer the following questions by using the codes given below.

- A. A is false but R is true.
- B. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- C. A is true but R is false.
- D. Both A and R are true but R is not a correct explanation of A.

Ans: A

39. Assertion: The Estimates Committee has been described as a 'continuous economy committee'. Reason: It is a means of legislative control over administration. Assertion (A) and Reason (R) Pattern Answer the following questions by using the codes given below.

- A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- B. A is false but R is true
- C. A is true but R is false.
- D. Both A and R are true but R is not a correct explanation of A.

Ans: D

40. Which of the following expenditures are 'charged' on the Consolidated Fund of India?

1. Salaries and allowances of Chairman of Council of States.
2. Salaries and allowances of Comptroller and Auditor-General.
3. Any sum required to satisfy any judgement of any arbitral tribunal.
4. Salaries and allowances of Deputy Speaker.

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

Ans: B

41. Assertion: The principle of the rule of lapse leads to 'rush of expenditure' towards the end of

a financial year. Reason: The unspent voted expenditure would lapse by the end of the financial year. Select the correct code:

- A. A is true but R is false.
- B. A is false but R is true.
- C. Both A and R are true but R is not a correct explanation of A.
- D. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

Ans: D

42. The correct statements about Finance Commission are:

1. It is to act as the balancing wheel of Indian fiscal federalism
2. It consists of a chairman and three other members.
3. Qualifications of the members of the Commission are determined by the President.
4. It is constituted under the provisions of Article 280.

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

Ans: A

43. Who/which of the following has called the erstwhile Planning Commission as 'The Economic Cabinet, not merely for the Union but also for the states'?

- A. Ashok Chanda
- B. K. Santhanam
- C. O.R. Gadgil
- D. Administrative Reforms Commission

Ans: A

44. Assertion: The UPSC makes recruitment to Group A and Group B services. Reason: The Staff Selection Commission makes recruitment to Group C services. Assertion (A) and Reason (R) Pattern Answer the following questions by using the codes given below

- A. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- B. A is true but R is false.
- C. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- D. A is false but R is true.

Ans: A

45. The ultimate responsibility of taking due action on the comments of the C & AG vests with:

- A. President of India
- B. National Development Council
- C. Parliament
- D. Supreme Court

Ans: C

46. Statutory grants are given to states by the Centre on the recommendation of:

- A. NITI Aayog
- B. Finance Ministry
- C. National Development Council
- D. Finance Commission

Ans: D

47. Which of the following statements are correct?

1. Balwantray Mehta Committee was appointed in 1957.
2. Ashok Mehta Committee submitted its report in 1977.
3. G.V.K. Rao Committee submitted its report in 1986.
4. L.M. Singhvi Committee submitted its report in 1987.

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

Ans: B

48. Statutory recognition to the portfolio system was accorded by:

- A. Indian Councils Act of 1892
- B. Indian Councils Act of 1871
- C. Indian Councils Act of 1882
- D. Indian Councils Act of 1861

Ans: D

49. Which of the following will be the consequences of the proclamation of Financial Emergency by the President?

1. The President can give directions to the states to observe the principles of financial propriety.
2. The President can reduce the salaries and allowances of government employees excluding the judges of Supreme Court and High Courts.
3. All money bills and other financial bills passed

by a state legislature can be reserved for the consideration of the President.

4. The Parliament can authorise the President to sanction expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of the state.

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

Ans: B

50. Assertion: The duty of CAG is not merely to ensure the legality of expenditure but also its propriety. Reason: He has to uphold the Constitution and the laws of Parliament in the field of financial administration. Assertion (A) and Reason (R) Pattern Answer the following questions by using the codes given below:

- A. A is false but R is true.
- B. A is true but R is false.
- C. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- D. Both A and R are true but R is not a correct explanation of A.

Ans: C

51. Which of the following can provide for the appointment of a Joint Public Service Commission?

- A. UPSC
- B. Parliament of India
- C. President of India
- D. State Governors

Ans: B

52. The personnel system of any local authority, corporate body or public institution can be placed within the jurisdiction of the UPSC by:

- A. President of India
- B. Parliament
- C. Supreme Court
- D. Central Ministry of Personnel

Ans: B

53. The Balwantray Mehta Committee was a committee on:

- A. Panchayati Raj institutions
- B. Community development programme
- C. Democratic-decentralisation
- D. Administrative arrangements for rural development

Ans: B

54. Assertion: The President of India can be impeached for the violation of the Constitution.

Reason: The Constitution lays down the procedure for impeachment of the President.

Assertion (A) and Reason (R) Pattern Answer the following questions by using the codes given below.

A. Both A and R are true but R is not a correct explanation of A.

B. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

C. A is true but R is false.

D. A is false but R is true

Ans: A

55. The 73rd Amendment Act does not apply to the states of:

1. Nagaland
2. Mizoram
3. Jammu and Kashmir
4. Meghalaya

A. 1, 2 and 4

B. 1, 2, 3 and 4

C. 1 and 2

D. 2 and 3

Ans: B

56. The Indian President's veto power is a combination of:

1. Pocket veto
2. Absolute veto
3. Suspensive veto
4. Qualified veto

A. 1, 2 and 3

B. 1, 3 and 4

C. 2 and 3

D. 2, 3 and 4

Ans: A

57. The recommendations of the Ashok Mehta Committee on Panchayati Raj are:

1. Creation of a two-tier system
2. Reservation of seats for SCs and STs
3. Compulsory powers of taxation to Panchayati Raj institutions
4. Open participation of political parties in Panchayati Raj affairs

5. If superceded, elections must be held within one year

A. 1, 2, 3 and 4

B. 1, 3 and 4

C. 1, 3, 4 and 5

D. 1, 2, 4 and 5

Ans: A

58. Erstwhile Planning Commission was set up on the recommendation of:

A. Constituent Assembly Matching Pattern Match List I with List II and select the correct answers by using codes given below the lists.

B. Advisory Planning Board

C. National Planning Committee

D. Gorwala Report

Ans: B

59. Which of the following are not the concerns of the UPSC?

1. Classification of services
2. Promotion
3. Training
4. Disciplinary matters
5. Talent hunting

A. 1 and 4 Matching Pattern Match List-I with List-II and select the correct answer by using the codes given below the respective lists.

B. 1, 3 and 4

C. 1 and 3

D. 2, 4 and 5

Ans: C

60. Which of the following statements related to UPSC are correct?

1. It derives its functions only from the Constitution.
2. It is not consulted on matters related to the reservation of posts for the BCs, SCs and STs.
3. The President can exclude posts, services and matters from the purview of consultation with UPSC.
4. The President can place the personnel system of any local authority, corporate body or public institution within the jurisdiction of UPSC.

A. 1, 2 and 4

B. 1, 2 and 3

C. 2 and 3

D. 2, 3 and 4

Ans: C

61. Which is incorrectly matched?

- A. Right to Association-Article 19.
- B. Right to Protection of Life-Article 20.
- C. Right to Constitutional Remedies-Article 32.
- D. Prohibition of Discrimination-Article 15

Ans: B

62. The executive officer of the cantonment board is appointed by the:

- A. Chief Secretary of the state
- B. Defence Secretary
- C. President of India
- D. President of the board

Ans: C

63. The most important Legislative power of the Governor is:

- A. Nominating members to the state legislature.
- B. Issuing ordinances
- C. Dissolving the state legislative Assembly
- D. Assenting bills passed by the state legislature

Ans: B

64. The Zonal Councils have been established by:

- A. Article 263 of the Constitution
- B. States reorganisation Act
- C. Zonal Councils Act
- D. An order of the President of India

Ans: B

65. The origins of UPSC can be traced to:

- A. 1909 Act
- B. 1947 Act
- C. 1930 Act
- D. 1919 Act

Ans: D

66. Which of the following is a committee on Panchayati Raj institutions?

- A. G.V.K. Rao Committee
- B. Ashok Mehta Committee
- C. Balwantray Mehta Committee
- D. L.M. Singhvi Committee

Ans: B

67. Assertion: The Constitution of India has authorised the parliament to create a Contingency Fund of India. Reason: The

Contingency Fund enables the government to meet any unforeseen expenditure. Assertion (A) and Reason (R) Pattern Answer the following questions by using the codes given below.

- A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- B. A is true but R is false.
- C. A is false but R is true.
- D. Both A and R are true but R is not a correct explanation of A.

Ans: A

68. Assertion: All doubts and disputes arising out of or in connection with the election of a President or Vice-President shall be inquired into and decided by the Supreme Court whose decision shall be final.

Reason: Parliament may, by law, regulate any matter relating to or connected with the election of a President or a Vice-President.

Assertion (A) and Reason (R) Pattern

Answer the following questions by using the codes given below.

- A. A is true but R is false.
- B. Both A and R are true but R is not a correct explanation of A.
- C. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- D. A is false but R is true.

Ans: B

69. Which of the following statements is incorrect?

- A. Dissolution means the end of the Assembly.
- B. Prorogation means the end of the Assembly.
- C. Prorogation means end of a session of the Assembly.
- D. Adjournment means an interruption in normal business of the Assembly.

Ans: B

70. The words 'socialist' and 'secular' were added to the Preamble by:

- A. 42nd amendment
- B. 44th amendment
- C. 46th amendment
- D. 41st amendment

Ans: A

71. The first municipal corporation in India was set up at Madras in:

- A. 1667
- B. 1687
- C. 1678
- D. 1767

Ans: B

72. Which of the following categories of bills require prior consent of the President before their introduction?

1. Bills to reorganise states.
2. Bills affecting taxes in which the states are interested.
3. State bills imposing restrictions on freedom of trade.
4. Bills involving expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India.

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

Ans: A

73. Which one of the following pairs is correctly matched?

- A. 1853 Act – Governor-General of India
- B. 1861 Act – Portfolio system
- C. 1935 Act – Bicameralism
- D. 1919 Act – Dyarchy at the Centre

Ans: B

74. The correct statements about ordinance making power of the Governor are:

1. It is laid down in Article 213.
2. It can be issued by him after the advice of the President or state council of ministers.
3. It is co-extensive with the legislative power of the state legislature.
4. It can be issued only during the recess of State Legislative Assembly and not the Legislative Council.
5. It can not be withdrawn by him anytime.

- A. 2, 3 and 4
- B. 1, 3 and 5
- C. 1, 2 and 3
- D. 2, 4 and 5

Ans: C

75. The Central Vigilance Commission was set up by:

- A. Act of the Parliament
- B. Executive resolution
- C. Constitutional provision
- D. Resolution of the Santhanam Committee

Ans: B

76. Assertion: No person shall be eligible for appointment as a Governor unless he is a citizen of India and has completed the age of thirty years. Reason: The Governor shall not hold any other office of profit. Assertion (A) and Reason (R) Pattern Answer the following questions by using the codes given below:

- A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- B. Both A and R are true but R is not a correct explanation of A.
- C. A is false but R is true.
- D. A is true but R is false.

Ans: C

77. Which of the following are not correct about CAG of India?

1. He is appointed by the President for a period of five years.
2. His salary and conditions of service are determined by President.
3. He shall vacate office on attaining the age of 60 years.
4. He can be removed by the President on his own.
5. He is responsible for maintaining the accounts of Central and state governments.

- A. 2, 3 and 4
- B. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5
- C. 1, 4 and 5
- D. 3, 4 and 5

Ans: B

78. Which one of the following amendments to the Constitutions, for the first time, made it obligatory for the President to act on the advice of the council of ministers?

- A. 54th amendment
- B. 44th amendment
- C. 24th amendment
- D. 42nd amendment

Ans: D

79. Which of the following civil services find

mention in the Constitution?

1. Indian Administrative Service
2. Indian Forest Service
3. Indian Police Service
4. All-India Judicial Service
5. Indian Foreign Service

- A. 1, 2 and 3
- B. 1, 3 and 5
- C. 1, 3 and 4
- D. 1 and 3

Ans: C

80. Assertion: A person who holds, or who has held, office as President shall not be eligible for re-election to that office.

Reason: No person shall be eligible for election as a President unless he is qualified for election as a member of the House of People.

Assertion (A) and Reason (R) Pattern Answer the following questions by using the codes given below.

- A. Both A and R are true but R is not a correct explanation of A.
- B. A is true but R is false.
- C. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- D. A is false but R is true.

Ans: D

81. Assertion: Chairman and members of the UPSC are appointed by President. Reason: The UPSC is a constitutional body. Assertion (A) and Reason (R) Pattern Answer the following questions by using the codes given below

- A. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- B. A is false but R is true.
- C. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- D. A is true but R is false.

Ans: C

82. Which of the following are the compulsory provisions of the 73rd Amendment Act on Panchayati Raj?

1. Indirect elections of the chairpersons of Panchayats at the intermediate and district levels.
2. Fresh elections within six months in case of dissolution.

3. Provision for reservation of seats for backward classes.

4. Giving representation to MPs and MLAs in Panchayats.

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

Ans: B

83. Assertion: NITI Aayog is neither a statutory body nor a constitutional body.

Reason: It is established by an executive resolution of the Union Cabinet. Assertion (A) and Reason (R) Pattern

Answer the following questions by using the codes given below:

- A. A is false but R is true.
- B. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- C. Both A and R are true but R is not a correct explanation of A.
- D. A is true but R is false.

Ans: B

84. Assertion: All-India Services are instruments of national integration. Reason: Its members are appointed by President of India. Assertion (A) and Reason (R) Pattern Answer the following questions by using the codes given below

- A. A is true but R is false.
- B. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- C. A is false but R is true.
- D. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

Ans: B

85. Assertion: The Rajya Sabha has no power to vote on the demands-for-grants. Reason: A money bill or finance bill dealing with taxation cannot be introduced in the Rajya Sabha. Assertion (A) and Reason (R) Pattern Answer the following questions by using the codes given below:

- A. Both A and R are true but R is not a correct explanation of A.
- B. A is true but R is false.
- C. A is false but R is true.
- D. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

Ans: A

86. Who characterises Indian Union as 'a federation with a centralising tendency?'

- A. Granville Austin
- B. B.R. Ambedker
- C. Ivor Jennings
- D. K.C. Wheare

Ans: C

87. No-confidence Motion, to be admitted in the Lok Sabha, needs the support of:

- A. 160 Members
- B. 80 Members
- C. 140 Members
- D. 50 Members

Ans: D

88. Assertion: India has imposed severe restrictions on the political activities of civil servants. Reason: The civil servants in India enjoy the right to vote. Assertion (A) and Reason (R) Pattern Answer the following questions by using the following codes.

- A. Both A and R are true but R is not a correct explanation of A.
- B. A is false but R is true.
- C. A is true but R is false.
- D. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

Ans: A

89. Assertion: The Governor of a state is a nominal (titular) executive head. Reason: The Constitution has provided for a parliamentary government in the states. Assertion (A) and Reason (R) Pattern Answer the following questions by using the codes given below:

- A. A is false but R is true.
- B. A is true but R is false.
- C. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- D. Both A and R are true but R is not a correct explanation of A.

Ans: C

90. The institution of Lokayukta was created for the first time by the state of:

- A. Orissa
- B. Bihar
- C. Punjab

D. Maharashtra

Ans: D

91. The correct statements about the Directive Principles of State Policy are:

1. They are borrowed from the Irish Constitution.
2. They are incorporated in Part V of the Constitution.
3. They seek to provide social and economic base to democracy.
4. The state must compulsorily implement them.
5. All of them are Gandhian in nature.

A. 1, 3, 4 and 5

B. 1 and 3

C. 1, 3 and 5

D. 1, 2, 3 and 5

Ans: B

92. The recommendations of Balwantray Mehta Committee includes: 1. Open participation of political parties in Panchayati Raj affairs.

2. Genuine transfer of power and responsibility to the Panchayati Raj institutions.
3. Constitutional protection for Panchayati Raj.
4. District Collector should be the Chairman of the Zila Parishad.
5. Panchayat Samiti to be the executive body.

A. 1, 3 and 4

B. 2, 4 and 5

C. 1, 2 and 5

D. 2, 3 and 4

Ans: B

93. Which of the following Lokpal Bills had Prime Minister in their jurisdiction?

1. The Lokpal Bill of 1968
2. The Lokpal Bill of 1971
3. The Lokpal Bill of 1977
4. The Lokpal Bill of 1985
5. The Lokpal Bill of 1990

A. 3 and 5

B. 3, 4 and 5

C. 2, 3 and 5

D. 1, 3 and 5

Ans: A

94. Which of the following are not the

departments of Finance Ministry?

1. Department of Expenditure
2. Department of Economic Affairs
3. Department of Banking
4. Department of Revenue
5. Department of Budget

- A. 2 and 3
- B. 3 and 4
- C. 2 and 5
- D. 3 and 5

Ans: D

95. Assertion: The writ jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and high courts in India is same.

Reason: Both, the Supreme Court and the High Court can issue the writs of Habeas Corpus, Mandamus, Prohibition, Certiorari and Quo warranto. Answer the following questions by using the codes given below.

- A. A is true but R is false.
- B. Both A and R are true but R is not a correct explanation of A.
- C. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- D. A is false but R is true.

Ans: D

96. Which is correctly matched?

- A. President's rule - Article 365
- B. Inter-State Council - Article 264
- C. Duties of Prime Minister - Article 74
- D. Amendment procedure - Article 268

Ans: A

97. Which of the following are the functions of the Public Accounts Committee of Parliament?

1. To examine, in the light of CAG's report, the accounts showing the appropriation of sums granted by the Parliament.
2. To examine, in the light of CAG's report, the statement of accounts of state corporations, trading and manufacturing projects except of those as are allotted to the committee on public undertakings.
3. To examine the statement of accounts of autonomous and semiautonomous bodies, the audit of which is conducted by the CAG.
4. To examine if any money has been spent on any service during a financial year in excess of the amount granted by house of people for that

purpose.

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

Ans: D

98. Assertion: The budget is placed in the Upper House (Rajya Sabha) at the end of the Finance Minister's Budget Speech in the Lok Sabha.

Reason: The budget is presented to the Lok Sabha on the last working day of February.

Assertion (A) and Reason (R) Pattern Answer the following questions by using the codes given below.

- A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- B. A is false but R is true.
- C. Both A and R are true but R is not a correct explanation of A.
- D. A is true but R is false.

Ans: C

99. Dyarchy was introduced by:

- A. Indian Councils Act of 1909
- B. Government of India Act of 1919
- C. Government of India Act of 1935
- D. Independence Act of 1947

Ans: B

100. Which one of the following devices calls the attention of minister towards a matter of public importance?

- A. Half-an-hour discussion
- B. Short duration discussion
- C. Adjournment motion
- D. Calling attention notice

Ans: D

101. Assertion: The Constitution has not fixed the number of members of the UPSC. Reason: The Chairman and members of the UPSC are appointed by President. Assertion (A) and Reason (R) Pattern Answer the following questions by using the codes given below

- A. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- B. A is false but R is true.
- C. A is true but R is false.
- D. Both A and R are true and R is the correct

explanation of A.

Ans: A

102. Assertion: The Governor is de jure head of state administration. Reason: The Chief Minister is de-facto head of state administration.

Assertion (A) and Reason (R) Pattern Answer the following questions by using the codes given below:

A. A is true but R is false.

B. A is false but R is true.

C. Both A and R are true but R is not a correct explanation of A.

D. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

Ans: D

103. Which of the following statements are correct with regard to the expenditure charged upon the Consolidated Fund of India?

1. It is subject to the vote of Parliament.

2. It is subject to the discussion in Parliament.

3. It is subject to the vote of Lok Sabha only.

4. It is not subject to the vote of Parliament.

A. 1 and 2

B. 1 and 4

C. 2 and 3

D. 2 and 4

Ans: D

104. Which of the following statements are correct with regard to the prohibition as to the holding of offices by members of Public Service Commissions on ceasing to be such members? 1. The Chairman of the UPSC shall be ineligible for further employment either under the Government of India or under the government of a state.

2. The Chairman of a SPSC shall be eligible for appointment as Chairman or any other member of the UPSC or as Chairman of any other SPSC, but not for any other employment either under the Government of India or under the government of a state.

3. A member other than Chairman of the UPSC shall be eligible for appointment as Chairman of the UPSC or as Chairman of a SPSC, but not for any other employment, either under the Government of India or under the government of a state.

4. A member other than Chairman of the SPSC shall be eligible for appointment as Chairman or any other member of the UPSC or as Chairman of that or any other SPSC, but not for any other employment either under the Government of India or under the government of a state.

A. 1, 2, 3 and 4

B. 2 and 4

C. 1 only

D. 1 and 3

Ans: A

105. Which of the following are true of the Staff Selection Commission?

1. It was set up in 1976.

2. It enjoys the status of a subordinate office of Ministry of Personnel.

3. It was created by executive resolution.

4. It recruits personnel to non-technical Class III posts in the Secretariat, the attached offices and the subordinate offices in the Central Government.

A. 3 and 4

B. 2, 3 and 4

C. 2 and 4

D. 1, 2 and 4

Ans: A

106. Which of the following acts laid the foundation of Central administration?

A. Regulating Act of 1773

B. Charter Act of 1853

C. Charter Act of 1833

D. Pitts India Act of 1784

Ans: A

107. According to the Balwantray Mehta Committee, the District Collector should be:

A. The Chairman of the Zila Parishad

B. A member of the Zila Parishad with the right to vote

C. A non-voting member of the Zila Parishad

D. Kept out of the Zila Parishad

Ans: A

108. A new All-India Service can be created by:

A. An act of Parliament

B. An order of the President

C. A resolution of the Rajya Sabha

D. A resolution of the UPSC

Ans: A

109. Which of the following writs is not specifically provided in the Constitution of India?

- A. Prohibition
- B. Mandamus
- C. Injunction
- D. Quowarranto

Ans: C

110. Which of the following are the objectives of the National Development Council?

1. To promote common economic policies in all vital spheres.
2. To secure the cooperation of states in the execution of the Plan.
3. To review the working of the Plan from time to time.
4. To consider important questions of social and economic policy affecting development.

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

Ans: C

111. Which of the following is exclusively a committee of the Lower House:

- A. Committee on Delegated Legislation
- B. Committee on Public Undertakings
- C. Estimates Committee
- D. Committee on Assurances

Ans: C

112. Which of the following is not correctly matched?

- A. Article 153 - Office of the Governor
- B. Article 155 - Removal of Governor
- C. Article 156 - Term of the Governor
- D. Article 154 - Executive authority of Governor

Ans: B

113. Assertion: There shall be a council of ministers with the Prime Minister at the head to aid and advise the President who shall, in the exercise of his functions, act in accordance with such advice. Reason: The question whether any, and if so what, advice was tendered by ministers to the President shall not be inquired into in any court. Assertion (A) and Reason (R) Pattern Answer the following questions by using the codes given below.

- A. Both A and R are true but R is not a correct

explanation of A.

- B. A is false but R is true.
- C. A is true but R is false.
- D. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

Ans: A

114. In which of the following recommendations, the Ashok Mehta Committee differed from Balwantray Mehta Committee?

1. Two-tier system of Panchayati Raj.
2. Official participation of political parties at all levels of Panchayat elections.
3. Zila Parishad as the executive body.
4. Entrusting development functions to the Zila Parishad.

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

Ans: C

115. Assertion: Parliamentary control over public expenditure is diminished by the creation of the Contingency Fund of India.

Reason: The Contingency Fund of India is operated by the President of India.

Select the correct code:

- A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- B. Both A and R are true but R is not a correct explanation of A.
- C. A is true but R is false.
- D. A is false but R is true.

Ans: D

116. Assertion: The members of All-India Services work in the Central Government, state governments and union territories. Reason: They are selected and recruited on the basis of all-India competitive examinations conducted by the UPSC. Select the correct code:

- A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- B. A is true but R is false.
- C. Both A and R are true but R is not a correct explanation of A.
- D. A is false but R is true.

Ans: C

117. Assertion: The 73rd amendment to the

Constitution gives a constitutional status to the Gram Sabha. Reason: The Balvantray Mehta Committee report made a formal mention of the Gram Sabha. Assertion (A) and Reason (R) Pattern Answer the following questions by using the codes given below:

- A.** Both A and R are true but R is not a correct explanation of A.
- B.** A is false but R is true.
- C.** A is true but R is false.
- D.** Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

Ans: C

118. Fundamental Duties were incorporated in the Constitution on the recommendation of:

- A.** Shah Commission
- B.** Santhanam Committee
- C.** Administrative Reforms Commission
- D.** Swaran Singh Committee

Ans: D

119. If any question arises as to the age of a judge of a High Court, the question shall be decided by the President after consultation with:

- A.** The Attorney-General of India
- B.** The Governor of the concerned state
- C.** The Chief Justice of India
- D.** The Chief Justice of the concerned High Court

Ans: C

120. 'The state shall strive to promote the welfare of people by securing and protecting as effectively as it may, a social order in which justice-social, economic and political-shall inform all the institutions of the national life.' This provision is contained in which of the following articles of the Indian Constitution?

- A.** Article 37
- B.** Article 38
- C.** Article 46
- D.** Article 39

Ans: B

121. Assertion: The President of India determines the qualifications of the Chairman and members of the Finance Commission. Reason: The Chairman and members of the Finance Commission are appointed by the President of India. Select the correct code:

- A.** Both A and R are true but R is not a correct explanation of A.
- B.** Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- C.** A is false but R is true.
- D.** A is true but R is false.

Ans: C

122. 'Since their inception, the NDC and its standing committee have virtually relegated the Planning Commission to the status of a research arm.' This statement is associated with:

- A.** H.M. Patel
- B.** K. Santhanam
- C.** M. Brecher
- D.** Ashok Chanda

Ans: C

123. Which of the following must be approved by the Public Accounts Committee before being submitted to the Lok Sabha for voting?

- A.** Excess grant
- B.** Additional grant
- C.** Exceptional grant
- D.** Token grant

Ans: A

124. Which of the following is not a feature of Government of India Act of 1935?

- A.** Provincial autonomy
- B.** Dyarchy at the Centre
- C.** All-India Federation
- D.** Dyarchy in the provinces

Ans: D

125. The need for a separate parliamentary committee on public undertakings was first visualised by:

- A.** Ashok Mehta
- B.** Lanka Sundaram
- C.** Krishna Menon Committee
- D.** G.V. Mavalankar

Ans: B

126. The number of demands in the General Budget for civil expenditures is:

- A.** 103
- B.** 106
- C.** 109
- D.** 102

Ans: A

127. Who said the 'Indian Constitution established a unitary state with subsidiary federal features rather than federal state with subsidiary unitary features?'

- A. K.C. Wheare
- B. Granville Austin
- C. Ivor Jennings
- D. B.R. Ambedker

Ans: A

128. Assertion: There shall be a council of ministers with the Chief Minister at the head to aid and advise the Governor in the exercise of his functions, except in so far he is by or under the Constitution, required to exercise his functions, or any of them in his discretion.

Reason: The Chief Minister shall be appointed by the Governor and other ministers shall be appointed by the Governor on the advice of the Chief Minister. Assertion (A) and Reason (R) Pattern Answer the following questions by using the codes given below:

- A. A is true but R is false.
- B. Both A and R are true but R is not a correct explanation of A.
- C. A is false but R is true.
- D. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

Ans: B

129. While appointing a Lokayuka, the Governor in most of the states consults:

1. President of India
2. Speaker of the Legislative Assembly
3. Leader of the opposition in the Legislative Assembly
4. Chief Justice of the State High Court
5. Leader of the Opposition in the Legislative Council.

- A. 1, 2 and 4
- B. 3 and 4
- C. 1, 4 and 5
- D. 3, 4 and 5

Ans: B

130. Which of the following statements with regard to the CAG are correct?

1. He is responsible only to the Parliament.
2. He certifies the net proceeds of any tax.
3. He compiles and maintains the accounts of

state governments.

4. He has control over the issue of money from the Consolidated Fund of India.

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

Ans: B

131. The accounts of the Union and of the States shall be kept in such form as prescribed by:

- A. Finance Minister of India in consultation with CAG of India.
- B. CAG of India with the approval of Planning Commission.
- C. CAG of India with the approval of the President.
- D. President of India in consultation with CAG of India

Ans: D

132. According to Administrative Reforms Commission, the Lokpal would be appointed by the President after consultation with the:

1. Chief Justice of India
2. Leader of opposition in the Lok Sabha
3. Speaker of the Lok Sabha
4. Chairman of the Rajya Sabha

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

Ans: C

133. How many members are nominated to the State Legislative Council by the Governor?

- A. One-third
- B. One-sixth
- C. One-twelfth
- D. One-eighth

Ans: B

134. District Judges are appointed by:

- A. The Chief Justice of High Court
- B. The Chief Minister of state
- C. The State Public Service Commission
- D. The Governor of state

Ans: D

135. Which of the following expenditures are charged on the Consolidated Fund of India?

1. Salaries of the Supreme Court judges
2. Pensions of the Chairman of UPSC
3. Debt charges for which the Government of India is liable
4. Emoluments and allowances of the Prime Minister

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

Ans: D

136. Which of the following statements with regard to the erstwhile Planning Commission are correct?

1. It was constituted on 15th March, 1950.
2. It had representation from the state governments.
3. It acted as a kind of a bridge between Union Government, National Development Council and state governments.
4. It was a collegiate body.

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

Ans: A

137. Assertion: The Governor shall hold office during the pleasure of the President. Reason: The Governor of a state shall be appointed by the President India. Assertion (A) and Reason (R) Pattern Answer the following questions by using the codes given below:

- A. A is true but R is false.
- B. A is false but R is true.
- C. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- D. Both A and R are true but R is not a correct explanation of A.

Ans: C

138. Which of the following is not correctly matched?

- A. Prevention of Corruption Act-1947
- B. Special Police Establishment-1942
- C. Central Bureau of Investigation-1963

D. Central Vigilance Commission-1964

Ans: B

139. Which of the following are not the federal features of Indian Constitution?

1. Supremacy of Constitution
2. All-India services
3. Single citizenship
4. Independent judiciary
5. Bicameral legislature
6. Integrated judiciary

- A. 1, 5 and 6
- B. 1, 4 and 5
- C. 2, 3 and 6
- D. 2, 3 and 4

Ans: C

140. A Joint Public Service Commission can be created by:

- A. An order of the President
- B. A resolution of the Rajya Sabha
- C. An act of Parliament
- D. A resolution of the concerned state legislatures

Ans: C

141. The conditions of service of members of All-India Services are determined by:

- A. President of India
- B. Constitution of India
- C. Parliament of India
- D. Union Public Service Commission

Ans: C

142. Which of the following are true of the provisions of the 74th Amendment Act on municipalities?

1. Wards Committees, for wards with population of two lakhs.
2. The state Governor may authorise them to levy, collect and appropriate taxes.
3. A Municipal council for smaller Urban area.
4. The Twelfth Schedule contains 20 functional items for the municipalities.

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

Ans: D

143. The CAG of India can be removed from the office only in like manner and on like grounds as:

- A. Attorney General of India
- B. Chairman of the UPSC
- C. Supreme Court Judge
- D. Speaker of Lok Sabha

Ans: C

144. The main objective of the National Development Council is:

- A. To promote common economic policies in all vital spheres.
- B. To ensure balanced and rapid development of all parts of the country.
- C. To strengthen and mobilise the efforts and resources of the nation in support of the plan.
- D. To secure cooperation of states in execution of the plan.

Ans: D

145. The first Lokpal Bill was introduced in the Parliament in:

- A. 1968
- B. 1971
- C. 1972
- D. 1967

Ans: A

146. The Railway budget has:

- A. 36 demands
- B. 42 demands
- C. 32 demands
- D. 34 demands

Ans: C

147. The Vote on Account is passed:

- A. After the voting of demands
- B. Either after the voting of the demands or after the general discussion.
- C. After the general discussion
- D. Before the general discussion

Ans: C

148. On which of the following items, the Finance Commission makes recommendations to the President?

- 1. The distribution between the Union and the states of the net proceeds of taxes and the allocation between the states of the respective shares of such proceeds.

2. The principles which should govern the grants-in-aid of the revenues of the states out of the Consolidated Fund of India.

3. The measures needed to augment the Consolidated Fund of a state to supplement the resources of the municipalities in the state on the basis of the recommendations made by the Finance Commission of the state.

4. Any other matter referred to it by the President in the interests of sound finance.

A. 1, 2, 3 and 4

B. 1, 2 and 3

C. 1 and 2

D. 1, 2 and 4

Ans: A

149. Which of the following are true of the President's ordinance making power?

1. It is laid down in Article 123.

2. Its ambit is coextensive with the legislative power of Parliament.

3. He can promulgate an ordinance only when the Lok Sabha is not in session.

4. It is a discretionary power of the President.

A. 1, 2, and 3

B. 1 and 2

C. 1, 2 and 4

D. 1, 2, 3 and 4

Ans: B

150. Assertion: The UPSC is the Central recruiting agency in India. Reason: It is an independent constitutional body. Assertion (A) and Reason (R) Pattern Answer the following questions by using the codes given below:

A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

B. A is true but R is false.

C. A is false but R is true.

D. Both A and R are true but R is not a correct explanation of A.

Ans: D

151. A President's rule can be imposed in a state under the provisions of:

1. Article 356

2. Article 360

3. Article 352

4. Article 365

A. 1 and 4

- B.** 1 and 3
- C.** only 1
- D.** 1 and 2

Ans: A

152. The correct statements about municipalities include:

1. They are known by various other names in different states.
2. They are controlled by the state governments.
3. Vesting of the executive authority in the Chairman.
4. They are statutory bodies.

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

Ans: B

153. The correct statements about Fundamental Rights are:

1. They are enforceable in the court of law.
2. These rights are absolute.
3. They can be suspended during national emergency, except some.
4. They are available only to Indian citizens.
5. They are contained in Part IV of the Constitution.

- A.** 1, 2, 3 and 5
- B.** 1, 3 and 5
- C.** 1 and 3
- D.** 1, 3, 4 and 5

Ans: C

154. Assertion: The Rajamannar Committee recommended the abolition of the IAS and IPS. Reason: The IAS and IPS violate the principles of federalism and ministerial responsibility at the state level. Assertion (A) and Reason (R) Pattern Answer the following questions by using the codes given below

- A.** Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- B.** A is true but R is false.
- C.** A is false but R is true.
- D.** Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

Ans: A

155. Which article of the Indian Constitution

deals with the suability of the State of India?

- A.** Article 200
- B.** Article 100
- C.** Article 300
- D.** Article 330

Ans: C

156. Which of the following is not a formally prescribed device available to the members of Parliament?

- A.** Half-an-hour discussion
- B.** Zero Hour
- C.** Short duration discussion
- D.** Question Hour

Ans: B

157. Which of the following are the limitations on the sovereignty of Indian Parliament? 1. Fundamental Rights 2. Judicial Review 3. Federalism 4. Written Constitution

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

Ans: D

158. Assertion: The number of members of UPSC is determined by the President. Reason: The members of the UPSC are appointed by the President. Select the correct code:

- A.** Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- B.** Both A and R are true and R is not a correct explanation of A.
- C.** A is false but R is true.
- D.** A is true but R is false.

Ans: B

159. In which of the following circumstances the President can remove a member of the UPSC without referring the matter to the Supreme Court?

1. If he engages, during his term of office, in any paid employment outside the duties of his office.
2. If he is adjudged an insolvent.
3. If he is unfit to continue in office by reason of infirmity of mind or body.
4. If he becomes, in any way, concerned or interested in any contract or agreement made by or on behalf of the Government of India or the government of a state.

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

Ans: C

160. Which of the following Cabinet Committees is not chaired by the Prime Minister?

- A. Economic Affairs Committee
- B. Appointments Committee
- C. Political Affairs Committee
- D. Committee on Parliamentary Affairs

Ans: D

161. No demand for a grant is to be made except on the recommendation of:

- A. Finance Minister
- B. Comptroller and Auditor-General
- C. Prime Minister
- D. President

Ans: D

162. Which of the following are the provisions of Article 75 of the Constitution?

1. Ministers shall be appointed by the President on the advice of Prime Minister.
2. The council of ministers shall be collectively responsible to the House of People.
3. The question whether any, and if so what, advice was tendered by ministers to the President shall not be inquired into in any court.
4. The salaries and allowances of ministers shall be determined by Parliament.

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

Ans: B

163. The salient features of the Government of India Act, 1935 are:

1. All India Federation
2. Provincial Autonomy
3. Dyarchy at the Centre
4. Abolition of Dyarchy in the states

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

Ans: D

164. The National Development Council consists of:

- A. The Prime Minister, the Chief Ministers of all the states, Selected Central Cabinet Ministers, Administrators of union territories and the members of the NITI Aayog.
- B. The Prime Minister, all Union Cabinet Ministers, Chief Ministers of all the states, Administrators of union territories and the members of the NITI Aayog.
- C. The Prime Minister, the Chief Ministers of all the states, the Central Cabinet Ministers and the Members of the NITI Aayog.
- D. The Prime Minister, the Chief Ministers of all the states and the members of the NITI Aayog.

Ans: B

165. The ex-officio members of the erstwhile Planning Commission were:

1. Home Minister
2. Finance Minister
3. Defence Minister
4. Human Resources Minister
5. Planning Minister
6. Agriculture Minister

- A. 2, 3, 5 and 6
- B. 1, 2, 4 and 5
- C. 1, 2 and 5
- D. 2 and 5

Ans: D

166. Which of the following are true of Central Vigilance Commission?

1. It was set up in 1964.
2. It is a statutory body.
3. Its functions are advisory in the same sense as those of UPSC.
4. Its mode of receiving complaints is similar to that of the Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration in UK.

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

Ans: B

167. The Governor-General of Bengal became the Governor-General of India by:

- A. Indian Councils Act of 1861
- B. Government of India Act of 1858
- C. Pitts India Act of 1784

D. Charter Act of 1833

Ans: D

168. In which of the following stated years, the Lokpal Bill was not introduced in the Parliament?

A. 1968

B. 1985 Assertion (A) and Reason (R) Pattern

C. 1971

D. 1978

Ans: D

169. The institution of Lokayukta was created first in Maharashtra in:

A. 1973

B. 1972

C. 1971

D. 1970

Ans: C

170. Under which of the following circumstances, the Governor can reserve a state bill for the consideration of the President?

1. If it is ultra vires.

2. If it is opposed to the Directive Principles of State Policy.

3. If it endangers the position of the state High Court.

4. If it is dealing with the compulsory acquisition of property under Article 31A.

A. 1, 3 and 4

B. 1, 2 and 3

C. 2, 3 and 4

D. 1, 2, 3 and 4

Ans: D

171. Assertion: The Chief Minister can dismiss a minister of state government. Reason: The Chief Minister is the head of the state council of ministers. Assertion (A) and Reason (R) Pattern Answer the following questions by using the codes given below:

A. Both A and R are true but R is not a correct explanation of A.

B. A is true but R is false.

C. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

D. A is false but R is true.

Ans: D

172. The Chairman and members of the UPSC hold office for a term of:

A. Four years

B. Five years

C. Three years

D. Six years

Ans: D

173. Which of the following are correct with regard to the functions of the UPSC?

1. To conduct examinations for appointments to the services of the Union.

2. To assist states, if requested, in framing and operating schemes of joint recruitment for any services for which candidates possessing special qualifications are required.

3. To advise the Union and state governments on all matters relating to methods of recruitment to civil services and for civil posts.

4. To present, annually, to the President a report as to the work done by it.

A. 1, 3 and 4

B. 1, 2 and 4

C. 1, 2 and 3

D. 1, 2, 3 and 4

Ans: B

174. The correct statements about cantonment boards are:

1. This system of municipal administration is a British legacy in our country.

2. They are set up under the resolutions passed by the Ministry of Defence.

3. The Ministry of Defence exercises direct administrative control over them.

4. It consists of elected members only.

5. The executive officer of the board is appointed by the President of the board.

A. 1 and 3

B. 3, 4 and 5

C. 1, 3 and 5

D. 2, 3 and 4

Ans: A

175. Assertion: The 73rd Amendment Act is a significant landmark in the evolution of grassroots democratic institutions in the country. Reason: The Act has brought the Panchayati Raj institutions under the purview of justiciable part of the the Constitution. Assertion

(A) and Reason (R) Pattern Answer the following questions by using the codes given below.

- A.** Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- B.** Both A and R are true but R is not a correct explanation of A.
- C.** A is false but R is true
- D.** A is true but R is false.

Ans: A

176. Central Vigilance Commission was set up on the recommendation of:

- A.** Gorwala Report
- B.** Administrative Reforms Commission of India
- C.** Kripalani Committee
- D.** Santhanam Committee

Ans: D

177. Assertion: A member of All-India Service can appeal against the order of a State Government to the President of India. Reason: Article 311 of the Constitution says that a civil servant cannot be removed or dismissed by any authority which is subordinate to the authority by which he was appointed. Assertion (A) and Reason (R) Pattern Answer the following questions by using the following codes.

- A.** Both A and R are true but R is not a correct explanation of A.
- B.** A is false but R is true.
- C.** A is true but R is false.
- D.** Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

Ans: D

178. The erstwhile Planning Commission was described as the 'Economic Cabinet' by:

- A.** P.P. Agarwal
- B.** D.R. Gadgil
- C.** Santhanam
- D.** Ashok Chanda

Ans: D

179. Assertion: The salaries of the members of the UPSC cannot be changed to their disadvantage during their tenure. Reason: The independence of the Public Service Commission has to be maintained. Assertion (A) and Reason (R) Pattern Answer the following questions by using the codes given below

- A.** A is false but R is true.

B. A is true but R is false.

C. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

D. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

Ans: D

180. Which of the following are the federal features of the Indian Constitution?

1. Rigid Constitution
2. Bicameral legislature
3. Office of the CAG
4. Collective responsibility
5. Office of the Governor

A. 1 and 2

B. 1, 2 and 5

C. 1, 2, 3 and 4

D. 1, 2 and 3

Ans: A

181. Panchayati Raj form of rural local government was adopted first by (in the order):

- A.** Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal
- B.** Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan
- C.** Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh
- D.** Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh

Ans: C

182. Which of the following audit is discretionary and not obligatory on the part of CAG?

- A.** Audit of Authority
- B.** Audit of Accountancy
- C.** Audit of Propriety
- D.** Audit of Appropriation

Ans: C

183. Assertion: India has adopted the parliamentary form of government.

Reason: The President is the titular head of the state while the council of ministers headed by the Prime Minister is the real executive authority.

Assertion (A) and Reason (R) Pattern Answer the following questions by using the codes given below.

A. A is true but R is false.

B. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

C. Both A and R are true but R is not a correct

explanation of A.

D. A is false but R is true.

Ans: B

184. The functions of National Development Council includes:

1. To consider the national plan as formulated by the Planning Commission (now NITI Aayog).
2. To secure the cooperation of states in the execution of the plan.
3. To review the working of the plan from time to time.
4. To consider questions of social and economic policy affecting development.

A. 2 and 4

B. 1, 2 and 3

C. 1, 3 and 4

D. 2 and 3

Ans: C

185. Which of the following Constitutional Amendment act provided for the appointment of the same person as Governor for two or more states?

A. 7th Amendment

B. 24th Amendment

C. 11th Amendment

D. 4th Amendment

Ans: A

186. The functions of the UPSC can be extended by:

A. Parliament

B. Ministry of Personnel

C. Prime Minister

D. President

Ans: A

187. Which of the following pairs are incorrectly matched?

1. Vote on account - To allow enough time for legislative scrutiny and discussion of the budget.
2. Charged items - Not submitted to the Parliament.
3. Vote of credit - Blank cheque given to the executive.
4. Excess grant - Submitted directly to the Lok Sabha for its approval

A. 3 and 4

B. 1, 2 and 4

C. 2 and 4

D. 1 and 3

Ans: C

188. Which of the following is not a condition of admissibility of cut motions in the Parliament?

A. It should not relate to expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of India.

B. It should relate to more than one demand.

C. It should not raise a question of privilege.

D. It should not make suggestions for the amendment of existing laws.

Ans: B

189. Which of the following are the features of 74th Amendment Act on municipalities?

1. reservation of seats for scs and sts in proportion of their population (to the total population) in municipal Area.

2. Mandatory periodic elections every 5 years.

3. The procedure for maintenance of accounts and audit would be decided by the State Governor.

4. Constitution of Nagar Panchayats for smaller urban area.

5. One-third of the seats shall be reserved for women, excluding the number of seats reserved for SC and ST women.

A. 3, 4 and 5

B. 2, 3 and 5

C. 1, 2 and 4

D. 1 and 2

Ans: D

190. The Finance Commission does not recommend on:

A. The distribution of net proceeds of taxes between the union and the states.

B. The amount of money to be allocated to the states from Public Account of India.

C. The principles to be followed by the centre while giving grants-in-aid to the states out of the consolidated Fund of India.

D. Any other matter referred to the Commission by President in the interest of sound finance.

Ans: B

191. Which of the following is not involved in the preparation of budget?

A. Finance Ministry

- B.** Finance Commission
- C.** NITI Aayog
- D.** Comptroller and Auditor-General

Ans: B

192. The composition of National Development Council includes:

1. Chief Ministers of all the states
2. All Union Cabinet Ministers
3. Prime Minister
4. Administrators of union territories
5. Selected Union Cabinet Ministers
6. Members of NITI Aayog

- A.** 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6
- B.** 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6
- C.** 1, 2, 3 and 6
- D.** 1, 2, 3, 5 and 6

Ans: A

193. Consider the following statements about municipal corporations:

1. They are established in the states by the acts of the concerned state legislatures.
2. They are established in the union territories by an order of the Chief Administrator.
3. They work under direct control and supervision of state governments.
4. Their deliberative functions are separated from the executive functions.

Of the above, the correct statements are:

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

Ans: A

194. Assertion: A minister at the Central level can be dismissed by the Prime Minister. Reason: A minister is appointed by President only on the advice of Prime Minister. Assertion (A) and Reason (R) Pattern Answer the following questions by using the codes given below:

- A.** A is true but R is false.
- B.** A is false but R is true.
- C.** Both A and R are true but R is not a correct explanation of A.
- D.** Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

Ans: B

195. Assertion: The emoluments and allowances of the Governor shall not be diminished during his term of office. Reason: Where the same person is appointed as Governor of two or more states, the emoluments and allowances payable to the Governor shall be allocated among the states in such proportion as the President may by order determine. Assertion (A) and Reason (R) Pattern Answer the following questions by using the codes given below:

- A.** Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- B.** Both A and R are true but R is not a correct explanation of A.
- C.** A is false but R is true.
- D.** A is true but R is false.

Ans: B

196. Assertion: No expenditure can be incurred without the approval of the Parliament. Reason: Our democratic government, like that of Britain, is based on the concept of sovereignty of the parliament. Assertion (A) and Reason (R) Pattern Answer the following questions by using the codes given below.

- A.** Both A and R are true but R is not a correct explanation of A.
- B.** Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- C.** A is false but R is true.
- D.** A is true but R is false.

Ans: D

197. Which of the following pairs are correctly matched?

1. Article 266 - No tax shall be levied or collected except by authority of law.
2. Article 117 - No tax can be imposed unless asked for by the executive government.
3. Article 113 - No expenditure can be sanctioned unless asked for by the executive government.
4. Article 265 - No expenditure can be incurred except with the authorisation of the legislature.

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

Ans: C

198. The functions of Estimates Committee include: 1. To suggest alternative policies in order to bring out efficiency and economy in administration.
2. To see that the expenditure conforms to the authority which governs it.
3. To examine whether the money is well laid out within the limits of the policy implied in the estimates.
4. To suggest the form in which estimates shall be presented to the Parliament. Of the above, the correct statements are:

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

Ans: A

199. The budget was formally introduced in India in:

- A. 1868
- B. 1860
- C. 1950
- D. 1947

Ans: B

200. Who/which of the following can abolish a State Legislative Council.

- A. State Assembly
- B. President
- C. Governor
- D. Parliament

Ans: D

201. Which of the following are true of Central Vigilance Commission?

1. It was set up on the recommendation of Santhanam Committee.
 2. It does not exercise superintendence over the functioning of CBI.
 3. It is set up by an executive resolution of the Government of India.
 4. It consists of a chairman and three members.
- A. 1 and 3
 - B. 1, 2 and 4
 - C. 1, 3 and 4
 - D. 1 and 4

Ans: A

202. In the event of declaration of constitutional emergency in the state, the President can: 1.

1. Assume to himself all the functions of the state government including the High Court.
2. Declare that the powers of the state legislature shall be exercisable under the authority of the Governor.
3. Assume to himself all the functions of the state government except the High Court.
4. Declare that the powers of the state legislature shall be exercisable under the authority of the parliament.

Of the above, the correct statements are:

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

Ans: A

203. Which of the following articles of the Constitution broadly govern the relationship between the Prime Minister and the President?

1. Article 75
2. Article 73
3. Article 78
4. Article 76
5. Article 74

- A. 1, 3, 4 and 5
- B. 1, 3 and 5
- C. 1, 2, 3 and 5
- D. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

Ans: B

204. Assertion: Under the Constitution, the Chief Minister holds office till the pleasure of the Governor. Reason: The Chief Minister is appointed by the Governor. Assertion (A) and Reason (R) Pattern Answer the following questions by using the codes given below:

- A. A is true but R is false.
- B. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- C. Both A and R are true but R is not a correct explanation of A.
- D. A is false but R is true.

Ans: B

205. Which of the following were the functions of erstwhile Planning Commission?

1. To formulate development plans of state governments.
2. To secure public cooperation in national

development.

3. To consider important questions of social and economic policy affecting development.
4. To provide secretarial assistance to the NDC.

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

Ans: C

206. Which of the following statements are true about the Governor of a state?

1. The executive power of the state is vested in him.
2. He must have attained 35 years of age.
3. He holds office during the pleasure of the President.
4. The grounds for his removal are laid down in the Constitution.

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

Ans: C

207. List-I List-II A. Board of Control - 1. Regulating Act of 1773

- B. Central Administration - 2. Government of India Act of 1858
C. Governor-General of India - 3. Pitts India Act of 1784
D. Secretary of state for India - 4. Charter Act of 1833

Codes: A B C D

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

Ans: B

208. Which of the following is correctly matched?

- A. 1935 Act - Dyarchy in states
- B. 1919 Act - Provincial autonomy
- C. 1947 Act - Responsible government
- D. 1909 Act - Principle of election

Ans: C

209. The Chairman of which of the following parliamentary committees is invariably from the members of ruling party?

- A. Committee on Delegated Legislation
- B. Estimates Committee
- C. Public Accounts Committee
- D. Committee on Public Undertakings

Ans: B

210. Assertion: The members of All-India Services can give independent and impartial advise to political executives in the states.

Reason: They enjoy constitutional safeguards with regard to security of service. Assertion (A) and Reason (R) Pattern Answer the following questions by using the codes given below

- A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- B. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- C. A is false but R is true.
- D. A is true but R is false.

Ans: A

211. The Central Administrative Tribunal deals with:

- A. Disciplinary matters
- B. Recruitment matters
- C. Recruitment and all service matters
- D. Promotion matters

Ans: C

212. The Inter-State Council consists of

1. Prime Minister
2. Chief Ministers of all states
3. Chief Ministers of union territories with legislatures
4. Eight Union Cabinet Ministers
5. Administrators of union territories with legislatures

- A. 1, 2, 3 and 4
- B. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5
- C. 1, 2 and 3
- D. 1, 2, 3 and 5

Ans: C

213. Assertion: Under the Government of India Act of 1935, the Residuary powers were vested in the Central Legislature.

Reason: The Government of India Act of 1935

divided the subjects into three lists viz. the federal, provincial and concurrent. Select the correct code:

- A.** Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- B.** Both A and R are true but R is not a correct explanation of A.
- C.** A is false but R is true.
- D.** A is true but R is false.

Ans: C

214. Panchayati Raj is a system of:

- A.** Local government
- B.** Rural local self-government
- C.** Local self-government
- D.** Local administration

Ans: B

215. Which of the following are the voluntary provisions of the 73rd Amendment Act on Panchayati Raj?

1. Making provision for reservation to the backward classes.
2. Authorising the Panchayats to prepare plans for economic development.
3. Organisation of Gram Sabhas.
4. Conferring financial powers on Panchayats with regard to taxes, fees and so on.
5. Setting up of a State Election Commission to conduct elections to the Panchayats.

- A.** 1, 2, 3 and 4
- B.** 1, 2 and 5
- C.** 1, 2 and 4
- D.** 1, 2, 4 and 5

Ans: C

216. Which act provided for direct control of Indian affairs by the British Government?

- A.** Pitts India Act of 1784
- B.** Charter Act of 1833
- C.** Regulating Act of 1773
- D.** Charter Act of 1858

Ans: A

217. Which of the following statements about President's ordinance-making power is not correct?

- A.** It is co-extensive with legislative power of Parliament.
- B.** Laid down in Article 123.

C. Shall cease to operate on expiry of six weeks from the reassembly of the Parliament.

D. Cannot be withdrawn at any time by the President.

Ans: D

218. 'The position of pre-eminence, accorded to Planning Commission, is inconsistent with the conception of a Cabinet form of Government.'

The above statement is associated with:

- A.** Ashok Chanda
- B.** K. Santhanam
- C.** Administrative Reforms Commission
- D.** Estimates Committee

Ans: A

219. Who is regarded as the 'Father of All-India Services?'

- A.** Lord Cornwallis
- B.** Sardar Patel
- C.** Lord Macaulay
- D.** B.R. Ambedker

Ans: B

220. The features of Government of India Act of 1858 includes:

1. Replacement of Company rule by the Crown rule.
2. Establishment of a Board of Control over the Court of Directors.
3. Reaffirmation of the system of open competition.
4. Separating the legislative and executive functions of the Governor-General.
5. Creation of a new office of the Secretary of State for India.

- A.** 1, 3 and 5
- B.** 1, 3 and 4
- C.** 1 and 5
- D.** 1, 2 and 4

Ans: A

221. Which of the following are true of the Contingency Fund of India.

1. It was created under the provisions of Article 267.
2. It was created in 1951.
3. It is held by the Finance Secretary on behalf of the President.
4. Its amount will be determined by the

President.

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

Ans: C

222. Consider the following statements about the Governor:

1. He submits his resignation letter to the Chief Justice of the state.
2. He should have completed 35 years of age.
3. His emoluments, allowances and privileges are determined by the President.
4. No criminal proceedings can be instituted against him.

Of the above, the incorrect statements are:

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

Ans: D

223. Which of the following statements are correct regarding the powers of a Governor to reserve a bill for the consideration of the President?

1. It is laid down in Article 200.
2. It is not a discretionary power of the Governor.
3. It is compulsory, if the bill endangers the position of High Court.
4. He can reserve any bill passed by the state legislature.

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

Ans: A

224. Assertion: The Constitution of India is quasi-federal. Reason: It has given more powers to the Central Government than to the state governments. Assertion (A) and Reason (R) Pattern Answer the following questions by using the codes given below:

- A. Both A and R are true but R is not a correct explanation of A.
- B. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

C. A is true but R is false.

D. A is false but R is true.

Ans: B

225. Assertion: A minister at the state level continues in office till he enjoys the confidence of the Chief Minister. Reason: The Chief Minister can ask him to resign or advise the Governor to dismiss him in case of difference of opinion.

Select the correct code:

- A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- B. Both A and R are true but R is not a correct explanation of A.
- C. A is true but R is false.
- D. A is false but R is true.

Ans: A

226. The final work of UPSC in recruitment process is:

- A. Selection
- B. Appointment
- C. Certification
- D. Placement

Ans: C

227. Which of the following distinguishes the audit of the CAG from the audit made by professional auditors?

- A. Audit of Propriety
- B. Audit of Authority
- C. Audit of Accountancy
- D. Audit of Appropriation

Ans: A

228. Which of the following factors have led to the decline of Indian Parliament?

1. Growth of delegated legislation.
2. Low level of attendance in the Parliament.
3. Frequent promulgation of ordinances.
4. Frequent amendment of the Constitution.
5. Setback in Parliamentary behaviour and ethics.

- A. 2, 3 and 4
- B. 1, 2, 3 and 5
- C. 1, 3, 4 and 5
- D. 1, 3 and 5

Ans: B

229. The President of India is elected by an

electoral college consisting of:

- A.** Elected members of Parliament and state legislatures
- B.** Elected members of Parliament and state legislative assemblies
- C.** Members of Parliament and state legislatures
- D.** Elected members of Lok Sabha and members of Rajya Sabha and state Legislative Assemblies

Ans: B

230. The Constitution says that the state council of ministers hold office during the pleasure of the Governor. The words 'during the pleasure of the Governor' in reality mean

- A.** Pleasure of the Chief Minister
- B.** Pleasure of the Legislative Assembly
- C.** Pleasure of the Prime Minister
- D.** Pleasure of the President

Ans: B

231. Which of the following is not correct about Finance Commission?

- A.** Consists of a Chairman and four other members.
- B.** Constituted at the expiration of every fifth year.
- C.** Its advice is binding on the Government.
- D.** Recommends the distribution of proceeds of taxes between Centre and states.

Ans: C

232. Which of the following will be the consequences of declaration of national emergency by the President?

1. The President can issue directives to the state executives.
2. The President can extend the normal tenure of the Lok Sabha.
3. The President can suspend all the Fundamental Rights of citizens.
4. The President can modify the distribution pattern of financial resources between Centre and states.

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

Ans: C

233. Assertion: The Rajya Sabha has less

powers in financial matters. Reason: The Lok Sabha alone votes the demands for grants. Assertion (A) and Reason (R) Pattern Answer the following questions by using the codes given below.

- A.** Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- B.** A is false but R is true.
- C.** A is true but R is false.
- D.** Both A and R are true but R is not a correct explanation of A.

Ans: A

234. The 52nd Amendment to the Constitution **A.** brought persons working in certain organisations whose character of duties was akin to the armed forces, within the ambit of Article 33 of the Constitution

- B.** sought to curb political defections
- C.** extended reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes till 1990
- D.** provided an Autonomous District Council in Tripura

Ans: B

235. Which amendment of the Constitution accorded precedence to the Directive Principles of State Policy over Fundamental Rights?

- A.** none of the above.
- B.** 44th Amendment
- C.** 42nd Amendment
- D.** 39th Amendment

Ans: C

236. Which among the following Act marked a second milestone towards a completely responsible government in India?

- A.** 1919 Act
- B.** 1909 Act
- C.** 1935 Act
- D.** 1858 Act

Ans: C

237. The President can grant pardon in

- A.** all cases involving death sentence
- B.** all offences against laws in the union and concurrent list
- C.** all cases of punishment by Court Martial
- D.** all the above cases

Ans: D

238. Once a Budget has been presented in the Parliament, the government has to get all money bills related to the union budget passed within _____?

- A. 75 Days
- B. 60 Days
- C. 30 Days
- D. 90 Days

Ans: A

239. An ordinance promulgated by the President usually remains in force for

- A. six weeks from the date of issue
- B. six months after the commencement of the next session of Parliament
- C. six months from the date of issue
- D. six weeks after the commencement of the next session of Parliament

Ans: D

240. The central government can assign any function to the state with the consent of

- A. the President
- B. the state government
- C. the Parliament
- D. the Chief Justice of India

Ans: B

241. The first commission appointed by the Government in 1948 to examine the case for the reorganisation of states on linguistic basis was headed by

- A. Justice S K Dhar
- B. Justice M C Mahajan
- C. Justice Wanchoo
- D. None of the above

Ans: A

242. The Comptroller and Auditor General holds office

- A. for a term of five years
- B. for a term of six years
- C. during the pleasure of the Parliament
- D. during the pleasure of the President

Ans: B

243. The legislative council of a state is

- A. elected for a term of six years
- B. a permanent house, and is not subject to dissolution
- C. elected for a term of four years

D. elected for a term of five years

Ans: B

244. The power to form new states or change the boundaries of existing states rests with

- A. none of the above
- B. the President
- C. the Parliament
- D. the Election Commission

Ans: C

245. Which one of the following amendments accorded precedence to the Directive Principles over Fundamental Rights?

- A. 24th Amendment
- B. 39th Amendment
- C. 44th Amendment
- D. 42nd Amendment

Ans: D

246. Which one of the following is a bulwark of personal freedom?

- A. Quo Warranto
- B. Certiorari
- C. Habeas Corpus
- D. Mandamus

Ans: C

247. The Governor recommends the imposition of the President's rule in a state

- A. On the recommendation of the state legislature
- B. If he is satisfied that the government of the state cannot be carried in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of India
- C. On the recommendation of the Chief Minister
- D. On the recommendation of the council of minister

Ans: B

248. Which of the following statements regarding the office of the Speaker is correct?

- A. he loses his office if the house is dissolved before the end of the normal tenure
- B. if he intends to resign, the letter of his resignation is to be addressed to the Deputy Speaker
- C. he holds office during the pleasure of the President
- D. He need not be a member of the house at the time of election as Speaker, but must become a

member of the house within six months of the date of his election

Ans: B

249. Who among the following enjoys the distinction of being the first woman Dalit Chief Minister of a state?

- A. Padmaja Naidu
- B. Sarojani Naidu
- C. Mayawati
- D. Nandani Satpati

Ans: C

250. The procedure for the election of the President of India can be modified through an amendment in the Constitution which must be passed by

- A. two-thirds majority by the Lok Sabha
- B. two-thirds majority by both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha and be ratified by legislatures of at least one-half of the states
- C. two-thirds majority by the Rajya Sabha
- D. two-thirds majority by the Lok Sabha as well as the Rajya Sabha

Ans: B

251. The President can nominate two members of the Lok Sabha to give representation to

- A. Parsis
- B. Indian Christians
- C. Buddhists
- D. the Anglo-Indians

Ans: D

252. The Parliament of India cannot be considered a sovereign body because

- A. its authority is confined to jurisdiction earmarked by the Constitution
- B. laws passed by the Parliament can be declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court
- C. of the presence of certain Fundamental Rights of citizens in the Constitution
- D. of all the above factors

Ans: D

253. The Constitution of India has created

- A. a very strong centre
- B. none of the above
- C. a very weak centre
- D. a Centre which is weak during normal times but very strong during emergencies

Ans: A

254. Which one of the following is the correct definition of the term 'whip'?

- A. A situation in which all the members of a political party attend the session of Parliament but need not participate in the voting
- B. a document published by the government, containing full information on an issue of national importance, presented to the Parliament
- C. state in which all the members of the political party are required to be present in the Parliament and vote according to the instructions of the party
- D. none of the above

Ans: C

255. What is the maximum strength of the Lok Sabha at present?

- A. 500
- B. 550
- C. 525
- D. 545

Ans: B

256. To be eligible for election as President, a candidate must be

- A. there is no age limit prescribed by the Constitution
- B. over 35 years of age
- C. over 55 years of age
- D. over 60 years of age

Ans: B

257. Which among the following states have been excluded from Bariki and Kummari communities in the list under (Scheduled Castes) Order (Amendment) Bill, 2016?

- A. Uttaranchal
- B. Chhattisgarh
- C. West Bengal
- D. Odisha

Ans: D

258. A Money Bill can originate

- A. only in the Lok Sabha
- B. only in a joint sitting of the two houses
- C. only in the Rajya Sabha
- D. in either house of Parliament

Ans: A

259. In which year was the Keshavananda Bharati Case implemented in the basic structure of the Constitution?

- A. 1976
- B. 1980
- C. 1978
- D. 1973

Ans: D

260. A member of a state Public Service Commission can be removed on the ground of misbehaviour only after an enquiry has been conducted by

- A. the Supreme Court of India
- B. the High Court of the state
- C. a committee appointed by the governor of the state
- D. a committee appointed by the President

Ans: B

261. The Supreme Court of India is a court of record, which implies that

- A. all the decisions have evidentiary value and cannot be questioned in any court
- B. it has the power to punish for its contempt
- C. it has to keep a record of all its decisions
- D. both (b) and (c)

Ans: D

262. The Directive Principles of State Policy are contained in

- A. Part III of the Constitution
- B. Part IV of the Constitution
- C. Schedule VII of the Constitution
- D. in all the above parts

Ans: B

263. The High Court of a State is directly under

- A. the Chief Justice of India
- B. the President
- C. the Supreme Court of India
- D. the Governor of the state

Ans: C

264. The judges of the Supreme Court hold office till they attain the age of

- A. 62 years
- B. 70 years
- C. 65 years
- D. there is no age limit

Ans: C

265. The Prime Minister is

- A. appointed by the President in consultation with the Speaker
- B. elected by the Lok Sabha
- C. appointed by the President
- D. elected by the two houses of Parliament at a joint sitting

Ans: C

266. Who is authorised to decide a dispute regarding the disqualification of members of Parliament?

- A. Supreme Court
- B. Election Commission
- C. The President
- D. President in consultation with Election Commission

Ans: D

267. In December 2005, the Parliament passed a bill which seeks to revive the Legislative Council in

- A. Tamil Nadu
- B. Andhra Pradesh
- C. Bihar
- D. All the above states

Ans: B

268. What is the minimum duration of stay essential before a person can apply for Indian citizenship?

- A. 10 years
- B. 3 years
- C. 7 years
- D. 5 years

Ans: D

269. The Fundamental Duties of citizens

- A. are contained in Schedule IX of the Constitution
- B. are contained in Part IV-A of the Constitution
- C. lie scattered throughout the Constitution
- D. are contained in the Presidential Order issued in 1979

Ans: B

270. The members of the Council of Ministers

- A. receive the same salaries and allowances which are paid to the members of Parliament plus certain sumptuary allowances
- B. receive such salaries as are fixed by the

President in consultation with the Speaker of Lok Sabha and the Prime Minister

C. receive a monthly salary of Rs 15,000 and free accommodations.

D. receive a fixed salary as stipulated in the Second Schedule of the Constitution

Ans: A

271. In which case did the Supreme Court take the view that the Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles are complementary to each other and there was no need to sacrifice one for the other?

A. Keshavananda Bharati case

B. Minerva Mills case

C. all the above cases

D. Golak Nath case

Ans: B

272. When a bill is considered by the two houses of Parliament at a joint sitting, the decision is taken by

A. two-thirds majority

B. absolute majority of total membership

C. majority of each house separately

D. simple majority

Ans: D

273. How many seats are reserved for the members of the Scheduled Tribes in the Lok Sabha?

A. 57

B. 47

C. 37

D. 27

Ans: B

274. Which among the following are correct about the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1858?

A. It reconstituted the Council of the Governor-General

B. It also provided for the establishment of new legislative councils for Bengal

C. The number of additional member in the Provincial Legislative Councils was also increased

D. It ended the system of double government by abolishing the Board of Control and Court of Directors

Ans: D

275. Who among the following enjoys the distinction of serving as the Chief Minister of a state in India for the longest period?

A. Bhajan Lal

B. Jyoti Basu

C. Sharad Pawar

D. B. D. Jatti

Ans: B

276. Which of the following judicial powers of the Governor has been wrongly listed?

A. he is consulted by the President while appointing judges of the High Court of the State

B. none of the above

C. he can grant pardon in case of court martial

D. he can remit, or suspend a sentence

Ans: C

277. That India is a union of states means

A. It is more centralised

B. It is more decentralised

C. None of the above

D. It is a confederation

Ans: A

278. The Sarkaria Commission was appointed

A. to resolve dispute over sharing of Cauveri waters

B. to examine Centre-State relations

C. to find a solution to the Punjab crisis

D. to examine the working of the public sector undertakings

Ans: B

279. Which of the following states are first to get Plastic Photo Identity Card?

A. Mizoram and Sikkim

B. Assam and Nagaland

C. Nagaland and Mizoram

D. Assam and Tripura

Ans: B

280. The Chairman of the Rajya Sabha

A. is nominated by the President

B. is elected by the members of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha

C. is elected by the Lok Sabha

D. is elected by the members of Rajya Sabha

Ans: B

281. A law passed by a state on a concurrent

subject gets precedence over the law of the centre

- A. if the Supreme Court so decides
- B. if it was passed by the state legislature and approved by the President before enactment of the central law
- C. if it was passed earlier than the central law
- D. if the majority of state legislatures so decide

Ans: B

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

- A. Dual judiciary
- B. three lists of powers in the Constitution
- C. a Supreme Court to interpret the Constitution
- D. a single citizenship

Ans: C

283. If the Vice-President wishes to resign from his office, he has to address his resignation to

- A. the Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha
- B. none of the above
- C. the President
- D. the Speaker of Lok Sabha

Ans: C

284. Right to freedom can be restricted

- A. on all the above grounds
- B. in the interest of security of the state
- C. in the interest of friendly relations with foreign states
- D. in the interest of public order

Ans: A

285. The following is the pardoning power of the President

- A. in matters where there is death sentence
- B. in matters relating to court martial
- C. in matters relating to rejection of mercy appeal
- D. in matters relating to President's executive power

Ans: C

286. The judges of the Supreme Court have to take an oath or affirmation before entering upon their office, which is conducted to them by

- A. the President
- B. the Attorney General of India
- C. the Vice-President

D. the Chief Justice of India

Ans: A

287. The tenure of the Vice-President is

- A. six years
- B. dependent on the will of the President
- C. five years
- D. co-terminus with that of the President

Ans: C

288. Which of the following amendments imposed restrictions on the Fundamental Rights of the citizens to protect the sovereignty and integrity of the country?

- A. the 14th Amendment
- B. the 24th Amendment
- C. the 16th Amendment
- D. the 39th Amendment

Ans: C

289. The Standing Committee, apart from examining the grants of all ministries and departments, are able to examine

- A. bills of technical nature
- B. long-term policies
- C. all the above.
- D. annual reports of ministries and departments

Ans: C

290. The Constitution of India vests the residuary powers in

- A. None of the above
- B. the Union and State governments jointly
- C. the states
- D. the Union Government

Ans: D

291. The Canadian Federal model provides

- A. two lists of Legislative powers, one for the Centre and the other for the Provinces and the residuary powers are vested in the Centre.
- B. two lists of legislative powers, one for the Centre, the other for the Provinces and the residuary powers are vested in the Provinces.
- C. one list of Legislative powers for the provinces and the residuary powers vested in the Centre.
- D. two lists equal number of Legislative powers, one for Centre and the other for Provinces.

Ans: A

292. The Speaker of the Lok Sabha is
A. elected by members of the Lok Sabha
B. appointed by the President
C. appointed by the President on the recommendation of the Prime Minister
D. elected by the members of the two houses at a joint sitting
Ans: A

293. The University Grants Commission (UGC) of India is a
A. Constitutional Body
B. Statutory body set up by the Union government in 1956
C. Neither statutory nor Constitutional
D. Quasi-Statutory Body
Ans: B

294. The salary and allowances of the Governor are charged to
A. none of the above
B. the Consolidated Fund of India
C. the Consolidated Fund of the State
D. the Contingency Fund of India
Ans: C

295. In which case did the Supreme Court strike down the provisions of the Constitution that accorded primacy to Directive Principles over Fundamental Rights?
A. Keshavananda Bharati case
B. Golak Nath case
C. Minerva Mills case
D. Sajjan Singh case
Ans: C

296. The scope of life and personal liberty (Article 21) includes
A. right to housing
B. right to bonus
C. right to work
D. right to good health
Ans: D

297. The members of the Council of Ministers are
A. appointed by the President at his discretion
B. appointed by the President on the recommendation of the Parliament
C. appointed by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister

D. appointed by the Prime Minister
Ans: C

298. Who administers the oath of office to the members of council of ministers in a state?
A. the Attorney General of the state
B. the Governor
C. the Chief Justice of the State High Court
D. none of the above
Ans: B

299. The President, who is the head of the state under the parliamentary system prevailing in India,
A. enjoys absolute powers
B. enjoys limited but real powers
C. enjoys no powers
D. enjoys only nominal powers
Ans: D

300. As per Article 124A, National Judicial Appointments Commission (NJAC) is a
A. 9 member constitutional body
B. 6 member constitutional body
C. 10 member constitutional body
D. 5 member constitutional body
Ans: B

301. In case of conflict between the central and state law on a subject in the concurrent list
A. both laws stand nullified
B. the law of the state prevails
C. the law of the centre prevails
D. the law which was passed first prevails
Ans: C

302. To which of the following bills must the President accord his sanction without sending it back for reconsideration?
A. bills passed by both the houses of Parliament
B. bills seeking amendment to the Constitution
C. Ordinary Bills
D. Money Bills
Ans: D

303. In the event of the resignation or death of the Prime Minister
A. the senior most member of the Council of Ministers automatically becomes the Prime Minister
B. the President can take any of the above

actions

C. The Lok Sabha stands automatically dissolved and fresh elections must be held within six months

D. the Council of Ministers stands automatically dissolved

Ans: D

304. Which of the following is not a statutory function of the UPSC?

A. to advise the government on the methods of recruitment, promotion and control of public services

B. to hear appeals from civil servants and redress their grievances

C. to look after the interests and right of civil servants

D. to act as a watchdog on the functioning of the state Public Service Commissions

Ans: D

305. The election to the office of the President is conducted by

A. the Speaker of Lok Sabha

B. the Election Commission of India

C. the Prime Minister's Office

D. the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs

Ans: B

306. The maximum strength of the elected members in a state legislative assembly can be

A. 500

B. 250

C. 450

D. 300

Ans: A

307. Which of the following programme has been recently ranked as the world's largest public works programme by the World Bank?

A. MGNREGA

B. Antyodaya Yojana

C. NREGA

D. Food for Work programme?

Ans: A

308. Which one of the following has been wrongly listed as a Union Territory?

A. Chandigarh

B. Pondicherry

C. Tripura

D. none of these

Ans: C

309. Which one of the following distinctions between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy has been wrongly listed?

A. none of the above

B. Both the Directive Principles and Fundamental Rights, are justiciable

C. Directive Principles are non-justiciable, while Fundamental Rights are justiciable

D. Directive Principles are positive instructions to government, while Fundamental Rights are negative injunctions to the government to refrain from doing certain things

Ans: A

310. Which one of the following statements is correct?

A. The Prime Minister has only limited power in the choice of the Cabinet colleagues because of the discretionary powers vested with the President

B. The Prime Minister chooses his Cabinet colleagues after due consultation with the President of India

C. The Prime Minister has full discretion in the choice of persons to be included in the Council of Ministers

D. The Prime Minister of India chooses his ministers only from members of either house of the Parliament

Ans: C

311. Though the Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha, the individual ministers are constitutionally responsible to

A. the Prime Minister

B. None of the above

C. the President

D. the Speaker

Ans: C

312. How many Standing Committees were set up by the Parliament in 1993 to scrutinise the grants of various ministries?

A. 21

B. 13

C. 11

D. 17

Ans: D

313. Assertion (A): If the Budget presented to the Rajya Sabha is not passed within the stipulated period, the Budget proposals are not affected Reason (R): In financial matters the Lok Sabha is more powerful than the Rajya Sabha

A. A is false but R is true

B. A is true but R is false

C. both A and R are true but R is not a correct explanation of A

D. both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A

Ans: D

314. Which one of the following functions of the Prime Minister has been wrongly listed?

A. he chairs the meetings of the various standing and ad hoc committees of Parliament

B. he coordinates the working of various departments

C. he presides over the meeting of the Cabinet

D. he prepares the agenda for the meetings of the Cabinet

Ans: A

315. The President can make laws through ordinances

A. during the recess of the Parliament

B. under no circumstances

C. only on subjects contained in the concurrent list

D. on certain subjects even when Parliament is in session

Ans: A

316. The Ministry of Personnel is under the charge of the following

A. Prime Minister

B. Finance Minister

C. Defence Minister

D. Home Minister

Ans: A

317. How many members of the Rajya Sabha can be nominated by the President from amongst persons who have distinguished themselves in art, literature, social service, etc.

A. none

B. 10

C. 2

D. 12

Ans: D

318. Read the following statements regarding Prime Minister's Jan Dhan Yojana and select which among the following is not True. 1. The Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana is the ambitious scheme for comprehensive financial inclusion by providing bank accounts to every household in India.

2. The Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana was launched on 28 August 2014

3. People can open zero balance accounts only in public sector banks under PMJDY.

4. RuPay debit card will be available for those who open accounts under PMJDY.

Select the correct code.

A. 2 & 3

B. 1 & 2

C. Only 3

D. Only 4

Ans: C

319. A member of a Parliament or a state legislature can be elected as President but

A. he has to relinquish his seat within six months of his election

B. a member of Parliament can contest but a member of state legislature cannot contest

C. he has to resign his seat before contesting the election

D. he has to relinquish his seat as soon as he is elected

Ans: D

320. In which year the S.R. Bommai vs Union of India were news in the centre in determining Centre-State relations?

A. 2000

B. 1995

C. 2004

D. 1994

Ans: D

321. The Lok Sabha can be dissolved before the expiry of its term by

A. the President on the advice of the Prime Minister

B. the President at his discretion

- C. none of the above
- D. the Prime Minister in consultation with the Speaker

Ans: A

322. Match list I (Parties) with List II (Trade Unions) and the select correct answer: List - I
List - II (A) Indian National (1) C.I.T.U. Congress
(B) Bharatiya Janata (2) A.I.T.U.C. Party (C)
Communist Party (3) B.M.S. (D) Communist
Party (4) INTUC of India Marxist (5) B.K.S.

Code: A B C D

- A. 4 3 1 5
- B. 3 4 1 5
- C. 4 3 2 1
- D. 3 4 2 1

Ans: C

323. Which one of the following statements regarding distribution of powers between the Centre and the States is correct?

- A. powers of the States have been specified in the Constitution and the remaining powers belong to the Centre
- B. powers have been divided into two lists
- C. powers of the Centre have been specified and the remaining powers have been allotted to the States
- D. powers have been divided into three lists

Ans: D

324. The detailed provisions regarding acquisition and termination of Indian citizenship are contained in

- A. the Indian Independence Act, 1947
- B. the orders issued by the Provisional Government in 1946
- C. an act passed by the Indian Parliament in 1955
- D. Part VII of the Constitution

Ans: C

325. No taxes can be levied or expenditure incurred without the approval of

- A. the Council of Ministers
- B. the Parliament
- C. all the above
- D. the President

Ans: B

326. A member of the council of ministers can

hold office without being a member of the state legislature for a maximum period of

- A. three months
- B. one year
- C. six months
- D. two years

Ans: C

327. The Chief Justice of a High Court receives a monthly salary of

- A. 1,00,000
- B. 85,000
- C. 75,000
- D. 80,000

Ans: A

328. Bibek Debroy committee report is related to which of the following?

- A. Financial inclusion
- B. Restructuring the railways
- C. Road safety issues
- D. Coastal area management

Ans: B

329. National Institution for Transforming India Aayog is a policy think-tank of Government of India that

- A. replaces Finance Commission
- B. None of these
- C. replaces Planning Commission
- D. replaces University Grants Commission

Ans: C

330. The judges of the Supreme Court

- A. can be removed by the President on the recommendation of the Parliament
- B. cannot be removed from office during their tenure
- C. can be removed by the President on the recommendation of the Council of Ministers
- D. can be removed from office by the President at his discretion

Ans: A

331. The writ of Habeas Corpus is issued

- A. by a superior court to a subordinate court to do something in the nature of its allotted duty
- B. in the form of an order to stop proceedings in a certain case
- C. by a superior court to the lower court directing it to transfer the record of proceedings

in a case for its review

D. in the form of an order calling upon a person who has detained another person to bring that person before court and show authority for such detention

Ans: D

332. In case of disagreement on a bill, other than money bill, the only means of resolving the deadlock is

- A.** President's discretionary power used
- B.** Pass it by a joint session of the two Houses
- C.** Put off the bill indefinitely
- D.** Pass it arbitrarily

Ans: B

333. The Rajya Sabha can be dissolved before the expiry of its term by

- A.** the President on the recommendations of the Union Council of Ministers
- B.** It cannot be dissolved
- C.** the President
- D.** the Vice-President, who is the ex-officio Chairman of Rajya Sabha

Ans: B

334. Which one of the following pairs is NOT correctly matched?

- A.** Article 20(2): Immunity from double punishment
- B.** Article 22(4): Safeguards under Preventive Detention
- C.** Article 15(4): Special provisions for socially and educationally backward classes of SC and ST.
- D.** Article 16(4): Discrimination in favour of women in service under the State.

Ans: D

335. In the appointment of which official the President has no say?

- A.** Attorney General of India
- B.** judges of High Courts
- C.** judges of the Supreme Court
- D.** judges of District and Session Courts

Ans: D

336. Which among the following amendment has added Right to Education as a fundamental duty of every parent to send their children to School 0-6 years of age?

- A.** 73rd Amendment act
- B.** 86th Amendment Act
- C.** 97th Amendment Act
- D.** 94th Amendment act

Ans: B

337. The Preamble of the Constitution of India was first amended by

- A.** Forty Second Amendment Act
- B.** Forty Fourth Amendment Act
- C.** Eleventh Amendment Act
- D.** Seventh Amendment Act

Ans: A

338. In which part of the Constitution does the concept of welfare state find elaboration?

- A.** Directive Principles of State Policy
- B.** all the above
- C.** Fundamental Rights
- D.** Preamble

Ans: A

339. Which one of the following writs literally means 'what is your authority'?

- A.** Certiorari
- B.** Prohibition
- C.** Quo Warranto
- D.** Habeas Corpus

Ans: C

340. Which of the following Articles empowers the President of India to call for joint sitting of both Houses of Parliament?

- A.** Art 108
- B.** Art 102
- C.** Art 110
- D.** Art 101

Ans: A

341. Generally, the Governor belongs to

- A.** none of the above
- B.** the Indian Administrative Service
- C.** some other state
- D.** the state where he is posted

Ans: C

342. The amendment procedure of the Indian constitution has been modelled on the constitutional pattern of

- A.** Switzerland
- B.** Canada

- C. USA
- D. South Africa

Ans: D

343. Which one of the following immunities of the Governor of the state has been wrongly listed?

- A. The Governor is entitled to rent-free official residence.
- B. No legal proceeding can be instituted against the Governor during the last year of his term
- C. He is not answerable before any court for anything done in the exercise of his official duties
- D. No criminal proceedings can be launched against Governor during his term of office

Ans: B

344. The Fundamental Rights of Indian citizens have been criticised on the ground that

- A. they are couched in language beyond the comprehension of ordinary citizens
- B. they are absolute
- C. they are hemmed in by too many restrictions
- D. both (a) and (b)

Ans: D

345. The Presidential address is prepared by

- A. the Special Secretary of the President
- B. the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs
- C. the Prime Minister and his Cabinet
- D. a Cabinet Minister of the President's choice

Ans: C

346. Which of the following states sends the largest number of members to Lok Sabha after Uttar Pradesh?

- A. Bihar
- B. None of the above
- C. Maharashtra
- D. Madhya Pradesh

Ans: C

347. Under the Indian Constitution, the responsibility for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights rests with

- A. all the courts
- B. the High Courts
- C. both (a) and (c)
- D. the Supreme Court

Ans: C

348. The salaries and allowances of the members of the council of ministers in a state are determined by

- A. the Parliament
- B. the Governor in consultation with President
- C. the state legislature
- D. the Governor in consultation with the state legislature.

Ans: C

349. Which of the following bills can be introduced in the Parliament only with the prior approval of the President?

- A. bill pertaining to impeachment of President
- B. bill pertaining to powers of the Supreme Court
- C. Money Bills
- D. all the above

Ans: C

350. The members of the Council of Ministers can be dismissed by the President

- A. on the recommendation of the Lok Sabha
- B. on the recommendation of the Speaker of the Lok Sabha
- C. on his own
- D. on the recommendation of the Prime Minister

Ans: D

351. Who presides over the joint sessions of Parliament?

- A. the Speaker
- B. the President
- C. the Speaker and Vice-President by rotation
- D. the Vice-President

Ans: A

352. The name of the candidate for the office of the President of India has to be proposed by

- A. any five members of Parliament
- B. any five members of the Electoral College
- C. any 50 citizens
- D. any 50 members of the Electoral College

Ans: D

353. The President can declare financial emergency

- A. if the majority of the state legislatures so recommend
- B. if there is a threat to the financial stability or credit of India

- C. to meet the extraordinary expenses of conducting war
- D. on the recommendation of the Comptroller and Auditor General

Ans: B

354. Which of the following statements is not correct?

- A. In the event of the dissolution of the Lok Sabha any bill pending in the Rajya Sabha, but passed by the Lok Sabha, does not lapse
- B. In the event of dissolution of the Lok Sabha, any bill pending in the Lok Sabha lapses.
- C. In the event of dissolution of the Lok Sabha, any bill passed by the Lok Sabha and pending in the Rajya Sabha lapses.
- D. In the event of the dissolution of the Lok Sabha, any bill pending in the Rajya Sabha, but not passed by the Lok Sabha, lapses

Ans: D

355. The portfolios among the members of the Council of Ministers are allocated by

- A. the President on the recommendations of the Prime Minister
- B. the Speaker in consultation with the Prime Minister
- C. the Prime Minister
- D. the President in his discretion

Ans: A

356. A national emergency remains in operation, with the approval of the Parliament, for

- A. a maximum period of three years
- B. a maximum period of six months
- C. a maximum period of one year
- D. an indefinite period

Ans: D

357. In which case the Supreme Court gave a ruling that the Preamble was a part of the Constitution?

- A. All the above cases
- B. Berubari case
- C. Golak Nath case
- D. Keshavananda Bharati case

Ans: D

358. The defeat of government in Rajya Sabha leads to

- A. its dismissal by the President
- B. resignation of the Prime Minister
- C. advice by the President to the Prime Minister to relinquish office
- D. None of the above

Ans: D

359. Which one of the following statements about the Union Council of Ministers is not correct?

- A. it acts as chief advisor to the President
- B. it is responsible for the administration of foreign relations
- C. it is responsible for the implementation of the central laws
- D. it plays a key role in the impeachment of the President

Ans: D

360. Money bills can be introduced in the state legislature with the prior consent of

- A. the Chief Minister
- B. the Governor
- C. the President
- D. the Speaker

Ans: B

361. The Supreme Court of India enjoys the power of judicial review which implies that it can

- A. review its own judgements
- B. declare the laws passed by the legislature and orders issued by the executive as unconstitutional if they contravene any provision of the Constitution
- C. review the working of the subordinate courts
- D. initiate cases at its own discretion

Ans: B

362. The 42nd Amendment increased the term of the Lok Sabha from five years to

- A. None of the above
- B. seven years
- C. six years
- D. nine years

Ans: C

363. The Contingency Fund of the state is operated by

- A. all the above jointly
- B. the Governor
- C. the Chief Minister

D. the State Finance Minister

Ans: B

364. Narendra Modi mentioned to replace Planning Commission by National Development and Reform Commission (NDRC) on the line of

A. China

B. Look east policy

C. Brazil

D. Japan

Ans: A

365. The President made a Proclamation of Emergency on grounds of internal disturbances for the first time in

A. 1962

B. 1965

C. none of the above

D. 1975

Ans: D

366. The members of the legislative assembly are

A. elected by the local bodies

B. elected by the people

C. returned through all three methods

D. nominated by the Governor

Ans: B

367. A Money Bill passed by the Lok Sabha can be delayed by the Rajya Sabha for a maximum period of

A. two months

B. 14 days

C. three months

D. one month

Ans: B

368. The Governor of a state is

A. appointed by a Special Committee constituted for this purpose

B. appointed by the President

C. elected by the state legislature

D. nominated by the Prime Minister

Ans: B

369. The Parliament can extend the life of the Lok Sabha during the National Emergency in the first instance for a period of

A. one year

B. three months

C. six months

D. one month

Ans: A

370. The writ of Quo Warranto is an order from a superior court

A. directing to produce a person detained by an official before the nearest court within 24 hours

B. to the lower court to transfer a case pending before it to the superior court for trial.

C. to an inferior court to stop proceedings in a particular case

D. whereby it can call upon a person to show under what authority he is holding the office

Ans: D

371. The President of India is elected on the basis of

A. single member territorial representation

B. proportional representation

C. none of the above methods

D. proportional representation by a single-transferable vote

Ans: D

372. Before entering upon his office, the President has to take an oath or an affirmation, which is administered by

A. the Chief Election Commissioner

B. the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs

C. the Chief Justice of India

D. the Vice-President

Ans: C

373. The Governor of the state can remove which of the following?

A. The Chairperson of the State Finance Commission

B. None of the Above

C. The Chairperson of the State Public Service Commission

D. Chief Justice of the High Court

Ans: A

374. The minimum age at which a person can be appointed Prime Minister of India is

A. 30 years

B. 35 years

C. 21 years

D. 25 years

Ans: D

375. The maximum strength of the Lok Sabha is

- A. 552
- B. 470
- C. 475
- D. 550

Ans: A

376. The theory of 'basic structure of the Constitution' implies

- A. those features of the Constitution which can be changed only after seeking prior approval of the majority of the judges of the Supreme Court
- B. those features of the Constitution which can be changed by the Parliament with the prior approval of the majority of the state legislatures
- C. that certain features of the Constitution are so basic to the Constitution that they cannot be abrogated.
- D. none of the above

Ans: C

377. The Government of India instituted Bharat Ratna and Padma Shri awards under

- A. Article 18 of the Constitution
- B. none of the above Articles
- C. Article 25 of the Constitution
- D. Article 14 of the Constitution

Ans: A

378. If the office of the President falls vacant, the same must be filled within

- A. three months
- B. 18 months
- C. one year
- D. six months

Ans: D

379. Each Standing Committee of Parliament for scrutiny of grants of various ministries comprises of

- A. 10 members of Lok Sabha and 5 members of Rajya Sabha
- B. 25 members of Lok Sabha and 10 members of Rajya Sabha
- C. 20 members of Lok Sabha and 10 members of Rajya Sabha
- D. 30 members of Lok Sabha and 15 members of Rajya Sabha

Ans: D

380. Which amendment of the Constitution

provided that no law passed to give effect to Directive Principles of State Policy contained in Articles 39 (b) and (c) shall be deemed to be void on the ground that it abridges the rights conferred by Articles 14 and 19?

- A. 25th Amendment
- B. 42nd Amendment
- C. 44th Amendment
- D. 24th Amendment

Ans: A

381. Generally, the High Court of a state consists of a Chief Justice and

- A. nine other judges
- B. such other judges as may be determined by the Parliament
- C. such other judges as may be determined by the President
- D. 11 other judges

Ans: C

382. Who decides disputes regarding disqualification of members of Parliament?

- A. the President in Consultation with the Election Commission
- B. the concerned house
- C. the President
- D. the Election Commission

Ans: A

383. The Governor of a state holds office

- A. as long as he enjoys the confidence of the state council of ministers
- B. as long as he enjoys the confidence of the state legislature.
- C. as long as he enjoys the confidence of the Chief Minister
- D. during the pleasure of the President

Ans: D

384. The power to control the expenditure of the Government of India rests exclusively with

- A. the Parliament
- B. the Union Finance Minister
- C. the Comptroller and Auditor General
- D. the President

Ans: A

385. The government resigns if a no-confidence motion is passed in

- A. Rajya Sabha

- B. Joint session of Parliament
- C. Either Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha
- D. Lok Sabha

Ans: D

386. Which of the following Ministries deals with the Table of Precedence?

- A. Ministry of Personnel
- B. Ministry of Home
- C. Prime Minister's Office
- D. None of the Above

Ans: B

387. The Preamble was for the first time amended by the

- A. 42nd Amendment
- B. 24th Amendment
- C. none of the above
- D. 44th Amendment

Ans: A

388. Which of the following has been wrongly listed as a condition for becoming a citizen of India?

- A. citizenship by descent
- B. citizenship by naturalisation
- C. citizenship by birth
- D. citizenship through acquisition of property

Ans: D

389. The Supreme Court holds its meetings at New Delhi, but it can meet elsewhere

- A. with the approval of the President
- B. if a majority of judges of Supreme Court so decide
- C. with the approval of the Parliament
- D. on the request of the state legislature

Ans: A

390. With regard to the re-election of the Vice-President

- A. the Constitution permits re-election for a maximum of two terms
- B. the Constitution permits re-election only once
- C. the Constitution places a clear ban
- D. the Constitution is absolutely silent

Ans: D

391. Which of the following bodies is presided over by a non-member?

- A. Lok Sabha

- B. all the above
- C. state legislative assembly
- D. Rajya Sabha

Ans: D

392. The day-to-day administration of a union territory is looked after by

- A. the President
- B. the Union Home Minister
- C. the Lt. Governor
- D. a state minister of home affairs

Ans: A

393. Which one of the following has been described as the soul of the Indian Constitution?

- A. the chapter on Fundamental Rights
- B. the chapter on Directive Principles of State Policy
- C. the provisions regarding Judicial Review
- D. the Preamble

Ans: D

394. The famous JVP Committee consisting of Jawaharlal Nehru, Vallabhbhai Patel and Pattabhi Sitaramayya, was appointed in December 1948 to

- A. determine the compensation to be paid to the rulers of Indian states consequent to the merger of their states with India
- B. examine the issue of reorganisation of states on linguistic basis
- C. None of the above
- D. examine the case of establishment of secular polity in the country

Ans: B

395. The Constitution has tried to ensure the independence of judges of the Supreme Court by

- A. all these provisions
- B. making removal of judges quite difficult
- C. charging their salaries and allowances on the Consolidated Fund of India
- D. debarring judges from carrying on practice before any court in India after retirement

Ans: A

396. Under which article of the Indian Constitution can the President be impeached?

- A. Article 75
- B. Article 76
- C. Article 356

D. Article 61

Ans: D

397. The judges of the Supreme Court, after retirement, are not permitted to carry on practice before

- A.** any of the above
- B.** the Supreme Court
- C.** the district and session courts
- D.** the High Courts

Ans: A

398. The Speaker of the Lok Sabha makes use of his casting vote only

- A.** in case of emergency
- B.** in case of a tie, viz., when the votes are equally divided
- C.** to save the existing government
- D.** in case of constitutional amendments,

Ans: B

399. The Election Commission of India has a

- A.** Constitutional power
- B.** Advisory power
- C.** Quasi Judicial Power
- D.** Regulatory power

Ans: C

400. Judicial activism has enhanced the powers and prestige of

- A.** the political parties
- B.** the President
- C.** the Parliament
- D.** the Supreme Court

Ans: D

401. Members of the UPSC can be removed from office before the expiry of their term by

- A.** the President on the recommendation of the Parliament
- B.** the Prime Minister
- C.** the Chairman of the UPSC
- D.** the President on the recommendation of the Supreme Court

Ans: D

402. On what ground can a judge of a High Court be removed?

- A.** insanity
- B.** proved misbehaviour or incapacity
- C.** insolvency

D. all the above

Ans: B

403. Who among the following stood for total revolution in the country?

- A.** Anne Besant
- B.** Jyotiva Phule
- C.** Mahatma Gandhi
- D.** Jai Prakash Narayan

Ans: D

404. If the Governor of a state wishes to relinquish his office before the expiry of his term, he has to address his resignation to

- A.** the Union Home Minister
- B.** the Prime Minister
- C.** the President
- D.** Chief Justice of India

Ans: C

405. The objective of this Amendment is to encourage economic activities of cooperatives which in turn help progress of rural India. The amendment referred to is

- A.** 94th Amendment Act
- B.** 73rd Amendment Act
- C.** 97th Amendment Act
- D.** 86th Amendment Act

Ans: C

406. Securities and Exchange Board of India is a

- A.** Advisory body
- B.** Constitutional body
- C.** Regulatory body
- D.** Quasi Judicial body

Ans: C

407. The Prime Minister of India occupies a superior position than the British Prime Minister because

- A.** he heads the largest democracy of the world
- B.** his office cannot be abolished
- C.** his office has been created by the Constitution
- D.** the procedure for his removal is much tougher than that of the British Prime Minister

Ans: C

408. Fundamental Duties of the Indian citizens were

A. added to the Constitution by the 44th Amendment
B. enshrined in the original Constitution
C. added to the Constitution by the 42nd Amendment
D. added to the Constitution in the wake of the Supreme Court judgment in Keshavananda Bharati case, with the consent of all the political parties
Ans: C

409. The Governor can recommend imposition of President's rule in the state
A. at his discretion
B. on the recommendations of the state legislature
C. only on demand from the President
D. on the recommendation of the state council of ministers
Ans: A

410. Which of the following falls within the discretionary powers of the Governor?
A. he can appoint any person as Chief Minister, if the majority party in the state legislature has no acknowledged leader
B. he can reserve a bill passed by the state legislature for the assent of the President
C. all the above
D. he can dismiss the council of ministers if he is convinced that it has lost majority support
Ans: C

411. The final decision whether a member of the Lok Sabha has incurred disqualification under the Defection Law rests with
A. the Election Commission
B. the Supreme Court
C. the Speaker
D. the President
Ans: C

412. Of the following, who ensures that no money is spent out of the Consolidated Fund of India without the authority of the Parliament?
A. the Attorney General
B. the Comptroller and Auditor General
C. none of the above
D. The Finance Commission
Ans: B

413. At present, India consists of
A. 28 states and 7 union territories
B. 24 states and 7 union territories
C. 21 states and 11 union territories
D. 25 states and 9 union territories
Ans: A

414. The portfolios to the various members of the council of ministers in a state are allocated by
A. the Speaker of legislative assembly
B. the Chief Minister
C. The Governor on the advice of the Chief Minister.
D. the Governor
Ans: C

415. The judges of the Supreme Court are
A. elected by the Parliament
B. appointed by the President on the advice of the Parliament
C. appointed by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister
D. appointed by the President on the advice of the Chief Justice of India.
Ans: D

416. The person who is appointed as Chief Minister
A. must be a member of either house of state legislature
B. should be a member of the legislative council only
C. must possess the qualifications to be elected as a member of state legislature but not be a member of the legislature
D. should not be a member of either house of state legislature
Ans: A

417. The office of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India was created
A. through a resolution of the Union Cabinet
B. none of the above.
C. under the Constitution
D. through an enactment of Parliament
Ans: C

418. Which of the following constitutional amendments has been described as a 'mini revision of the Constitution'?

- A. the 44th Amendment
- B. the 42nd Amendment
- C. the 39th Amendment
- D. the 52nd Amendment

Ans: B

419. At present, right to property is a

- A. Fundamental Right
- B. Human Right
- C. Legal Right
- D. Natural Right

Ans: C

420. If the President wishes to tender his resignation before the expiry of his normal term, he has to address the same to

- A. the Election Commission
- B. the Vice-President of India
- C. the Speaker of Lok Sabha
- D. the Chief Justice of India

Ans: B

421. How many types of political units existed in India at the time of independence?

- A. only one
- B. two
- C. three
- D. four

Ans: B

422. The Vice-President is the ex-officio Chairman of

- A. the Planning Commission
- B. None of the above
- C. the National Development Council
- D. the Rajya Sabha

Ans: D

423. The composition of the Union Public Service Commission has been

- A. laid down in the Constitution
- B. determined by the Parliament
- C. determined by the President
- D. determined by the Union Home Ministry

Ans: A

424. The President can promulgate an ordinance only when

- A. there is disagreement between the two houses of the Parliament
- B. the bill has been pending in the Parliament

for over a year

- C. the Parliament is not in session
- D. the bill was sponsored by the President but the Parliament refused to pass the same

Ans: C

425. Usually each state has a High Court, but a common High Court for two or more states or for two or more states and union territories can be established by

- A. the President
- B. the Parliament
- C. all the above jointly.
- D. the Chief Justice of India

Ans: B

426. The Supreme Court propounded the theory of 'basic structure of the Constitution' in

- A. Minerva Mills case
- B. Gopalan v. State of Madras case
- C. Keshavananda Bharati case
- D. Golak Nath case

Ans: C

427. The salary and allowances of the Comptroller and Auditor General

- A. are determined by the Parliament
- B. have been prescribed in the Constitution
- C. are determined by the President in consultation with the Chief Justice of India
- D. are determined by the Union Council of Ministers

Ans: A

428. Which of the following states/union territories have a common High Court?

- A. Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir,
- B. Punjab, Haryana and Chandigarh
- C. Assam and Bengal
- D. Uttar Pradesh and Bihar

Ans: B

429. A half-an-hour discussion can be raised in the house after giving notice to

- A. the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs
- B. the concerned minister
- C. the presiding officer
- D. the Secretary General of the House

Ans: D

430. Which of the following constitutes part of

the basic structure?

- A. Speaker of the Lok Sabha
- B. Legislative procedure
- C. Parliamentary democracy
- D. None of the above

Ans: C

431. Who is the Supreme Commander of the armed forces of India?

- A. the President
- B. the Union Defence Minister
- C. the Prime Minister
- D. none of the above

Ans: A

432. A person can be a member of the Council of Ministers without being a member of the Parliament for a maximum period of

- A. three months
- B. one month
- C. six months
- D. one year

Ans: C

433. Consider the following statement regarding Armed Forces Special Powers Act(AFPSA).

1. AFPSA was passed in Parliament in 1956.
2. Recently AFPSA was revoked in Nagaland after 18 years.

Which of the above is/are true?

- A. only 2
- B. either 1 nor 2
- C. either 1 or 2
- D. only 1

Ans: D

434. The 25th Amendment which affirmed the right of parliament to amend any part of the Constitution, was necessitated an account of the SC judgment in

- A. The Golak Nath Case
- B. The Minerva Bills Case
- C. None of the above.
- D. The Keshavanada Bharati Case

Ans: A

435. Right to information is a

- A. social right
- B. fundamental right
- C. cultural right

D. legal right

Ans: D

436. The Chief Minister of a state can get rid of any member of his council of ministers by

- A. all the above methods
- B. dropping him from the council by reshuffling the same
- C. asking him to tender his resignation
- D. getting him dismissed through the Governor

Ans: A

437. MITRA app stands for

- A. Mobile Initiated Tracking and Rescue application- developed by MP Police department
- B. Mobile Initiated Tracking and Rescue application- developed by Karnataka Police department
- C. Mobile Initiated Tracking and Rescue application- developed by Puducherry Police department
- D. Mobile Initiated Tracking and Rescue application- developed by ODISHA Police department

Ans: C

438. The Constitution describes the Indian Union as

- A. India, i.e., Bharat
- B. India, i.e., Hindustan
- C. India, i.e., Bharatvarsha
- D. None of the above.

Ans: A

439. For the enforcement of Fundamental Rights, the courts can issue

- A. a notification
- B. an ordinance
- C. a writ
- D. a decree

Ans: C

440. The States Reorganisation Commission, set up in 1953 to consider the demand for linguistic states, was headed by

- A. H N Kunzru
- B. Fazl Ali
- C. K M Pannikar
- D. M C Mahajan

Ans: B

441. Which one of the following has been wrongly listed as a duty of Indian citizens
A. To uphold and protect the sovereignty, unity and integrity of the country
B. to practice family planning and control population
C. to promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood among the people of India
D. to protect and preserve the natural environment

Ans: B

442. The Comptroller and Auditor General submits his annual report regarding the Centre to

- A.** the Chief Justice of India
- B.** the President
- C.** the Parliament
- D.** the Chairman of the Planning commission

Ans: B

443. Which of the following has not been provided by the 73rd Constitutional Amendment relating to Panchayati Raj?

- A.** The Panchayati Raj elected functionaries shall be disqualified to hold their offices if they have more than two children.
- B.** The states will constitute their finance commission to allocate resources to Panchayati Raj institutions.
- C.** Thirty per cent seats in all elected rural local bodies shall be reserved for women at all levels.
- D.** If the Panchayati Raj bodies are superseded or dissolved by the state government, the elections shall be held within six months.

Ans: A

444. The term of Lok Sabha can be extended beyond its normal term of five years

- A.** by the Parliament during national emergency
- B.** by the President on the recommendations of the Election Commission
- C.** by the President at his discretion
- D.** by the President during all types of emergencies

Ans: A

445. The Union Government has exclusive powers on subjects in

- A.** both (a) and (b)
- B.** the concurrent list

- C.** state list
- D.** the union list

Ans: D

446. Which of the following committees of Parliament has the largest membership?

- A.** Business Advisory Committee
- B.** Committee on Public Undertakings
- C.** Public Accounts Committee
- D.** Estimates Committee

Ans: D

447. The salaries and allowances of the High Court judges are charged to

- A.** the Consolidated Fund of India
- B.** the Consolidated Fund of the State
- C.** the Consolidated Fund of India and the Consolidated Fund of the State in equal proportion
- D.** the Contingency Fund of India

Ans: B

448. A judge of the Supreme Court can relinquish office before the completion of his tenure by addressing his resignation to

- A.** the Union Law Minister
- B.** none of the above
- C.** the Chief Justice of India
- D.** the President

Ans: D

449. In 1996, the Supreme Court upheld the validity of civilian awards, but recommended that the total awards to be given each year in all categories should be restricted to

- A.** 50
- B.** 40
- C.** 75
- D.** 60

Ans: A

450. Fundamental Duties were incorporated in the Constitution to

- A.** make the Fundamental Rights more meaningful
- B.** curb the growing power of the executive
- C.** curb subversive and unconstitutional activities
- D.** prevent misuse of Fundamental Rights

Ans: C

451. Which one of the following sets of Bills is presented to the Parliament along with the Budget?

- A. Direct Taxes and Indirect Taxes Bill
- B. Contingency Bill and Appropriation Bill
- C. Finance Bill and Contingency Bill
- D. Finance Bill and Appropriation Bill

Ans: D

452. What changes does the current government want to make in its amendment by ordinance to the Land Acquisition Act, 2013?

- A. it would not be returned to the person from whom it was acquired – it remained State property.
- B. All of the these
- C. Under the previous Land Acquisition Act of 1894, once land was acquired by the State and compensation was paid, the land belonged to the State.
- D. If the State did not go ahead with the project they were meant to and the land lay fallow

Ans: B

453. The value of a vote of a member of Parliament for election of the President of India is determined by dividing the

- A. total population of the country as per the latest census by the number of Lok Sabha members
- B. population of country as per the latest census by the total strength of the two houses of Parliament
- C. none of the above
- D. the total value of votes of members of all the state legislative assemblies divided by the elected members of the two houses of Parliament,

Ans: D

454. Under the Directive Principles of State Policy, the state is expected to provide free and compulsory education to all children up to the age of

- A. 15 years
- B. 16 years
- C. 14 years
- D. 18 years

Ans: C

455. The Fundamental Rights of Indian citizens

- A. cannot be suspended under any condition
- B. can be suspended by the President with the prior approval of the Supreme Court at any time
- C. can be suspended by the President during all types of emergencies
- D. can be suspended by the President during national emergency

Ans: D

456. The Fundamental Rights of Indian citizens are contained in

- A. Part III of the Constitution
- B. Part IV of the Constitution
- C. the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution
- D. none of the above

Ans: A

457. The entire country has been divided into

- A. better utilisation of the limited resources of the states
- B. that the laws passed by various states do not conflict with each other
- C. greater cooperation amongst states in the field of planning and other matters of national importance
- D. all the above

Ans: A

458. Which kind of bills can be reserved by the Governor for the assent of the President?

- A. none of the bills passed by the state legislature can be reserved
- B. all bills passed by the state legislature
- C. only certain types of bills passed by the state legislature
- D. only financial bills

Ans: C

459. If the Prime Minister is taken from the Rajya Sabha

- A. he cannot take part in the voting when a vote of no confidence is under consideration
- B. he cannot take part in the budget deliberations in Lok Sabha
- C. he has to get elected to the Lok Sabha within six months
- D. he can make policy statements only in the Rajya Sabha

Ans: A

460. Which of the following is true about

statutory bodies?

A. Statutory bodies must exist even if Parliament is unhappy with.

B. Statutory bodies are set up by statutes which Parliament and State Legislatures cannot pass

C. Statutory bodies are set up by statutes which Parliament and State Legislatures can pass

D. Statutory bodies are set up by statutes of the constitution

Ans: C

461. Who among the following gave the idea of a Constituent Assembly for India in the year 1934?

A. H.C. Mukherjee

B. B.R. Ambedkar

C. Jawaharlal Nehru

D. M.N. Roy

Ans: D

462. The salary and allowances of the Comptroller and Auditor General are paid out of

A. the Contingency Fund of the concerned state

B. the Contingency Fund of India

C. the General Budget

D. the Consolidated Fund of India

Ans: D

463. The 86th Amendment deals with

A. continuation of reservation for backward classes in government employment.

B. reservation of 30 percent posts for women in government recruitment

C. allocation of more Parliamentary seats to recently created states

D. free and compulsory education for all children between the age of 6 and 14 years

Ans: D

464. Which of the following states/union territory has a legislative assembly consisting of only 30 members?

A. Goa

B. all the above

C. Pondicherry

D. Mizoram

Ans: B

465. Which one of the following states sends the

maximum number of representatives to the Rajya Sabha?

A. Madhya Pradesh

B. Uttar Pradesh

C. West Bengal

D. Andhra Pradesh

Ans: B

466. Which one of the following has been wrongly listed as a Directive Principle based on 'liberal principles'?

A. protection of monuments and places of artistic or historical importance

B. provision of a uniform civil code for the country

C. separation of judiciary and executive

D. promotion of cottage/small industries

Ans: D

467. Which of the following comes under the jurisdiction of both the High Courts and the Supreme Court?

A. disputes between the states inter se

B. disputes between the Centre and the States

C. protection against violation of the Constitution.

D. protection of the Fundamental Rights

Ans: D

468. Which of the following articles deals with the amendment procedure of the constitution?

A. all the these

B. Article 358

C. Article 367

D. Article 368

Ans: D

469. The administrators of Union Territories are designated as

A. Administrators

B. all these

C. Lieutenant Governor

D. Chief Commissioners

Ans: B

470. During financial emergency, the President can

A. do all these things

B. ask states to reserve the money or financial bills passed by the state legislature for his consideration

C. order the reduction of salaries and allowances of all central and state civil servants
D. order the reduction of salaries of Supreme Court and High Court Judges

Ans: A

471. Which of the following fact about recently launched Jal Kranti Abhiyan is not correct?

1. Jal Kranti Abhiyan aims at turning one water scarce village in each district of the country into water surplus village through water conservation techniques.

2. Under the nationwide campaign, a village with acute water scarcity on a pilot project will be selected as Jal Gram where a comprehensive integrated development plan will be framed and several water conservation activities will be launched.

3. Activities proposed under the campaign include rain water harvesting, recycling of waste water, micro irrigation for using water efficiently and mass awareness program.

4. A cadre of local water professional Jal Mitra will be created and they will be given training to create mass awareness.

5. It will also include cleaning of the rivers and water reservoirs surrounding that village.

Codes

A. All of the above

B. Only 5

C. Only 4

D. Only 2

Ans: D

472. Which of the following statements is correct?

A. the term of the Lok Sabha can be extended by one year at a time

B. the term of the Lok Sabha cannot be extended beyond five years

C. the term of the Lok Sabha can be extended by the President for a full term of five years

D. the term of the Lok Sabha can be extended by the President with the consent of the Speaker for an unlimited period

Ans: A

473. The concept of 'judicial activism' gained currency in India during

A. the 1990s

B. the 1980s

C. the 1970s

D. the 1960s

Ans: A

474. The Parliament or a state legislature can declare a seat vacant if a member absents himself without permission from the sessions for

A. 60 days

B. 30 days

C. 90 days

D. 120 days

Ans: A

475. Who among the following advocated partyless democracy in India?

A. Acharya Vinobha Bhave

B. M. N. Roy.

C. Mahatma Gandhi

D. Jayaprakash Narayan

Ans: D

476. Which of the following committees of Parliament is concerned with the regularity and economy of expenditure?

A. Public Accounts Committee

B. Estimates Committee

C. Committee on Public Undertakings

D. all the above

Ans: A

477. Which of the following formed the State Reorganisation Commission group (1953)?

A. Fazl Ali and Kanjur

B. Katju and Fazl Ali

C. Kanjur and Katju

D. Pannikar and Katju

Ans: A

478. Two statements, one labelled the Assertion 'A' and the other labelled the Reason 'R', are given below. Examine these statements carefully and decide if the Assertion 'A' and the Reason 'R' are individually true and if so, whether the Reason is a correct explanation of the Assertion. Assertion (A) : Equality before law is not applicable to the President of India. Reason (R) : The President of India enjoys special privileges under the Constitution of India. Select the answer from the codes given below:

A. A is false but R is true

B. A is true but R is false

- C.** both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
D. both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A

Ans: A

479. Seats are allotted to various states in the Lok Sabha on the basis of

- A.** their size and resources
B. their population
C. their size, resources and population
D. None of the above

Ans: B

480. The Attorney General of India is

- A.** None of the above
B. the highest financial as well as legal officer of the Union Government
C. the highest legal officer of the Union Government
D. the highest financial officer of the Union Government

Ans: C

481. When the Vice-President discharges the duties of the office of the President, he is entitled to

- A.** an officiating allowance of Rs 5000 in addition to his own salary as Vice-President
B. the salary and allowances attached to the office of the President
C. None of the above
D. the salary of Vice-President as well as President

Ans: B

482. The Speaker of the Lok Sabha addresses his letter of resignation to

- A.** the Vice-President
B. the Deputy Speaker of the Lok Sabha
C. the President
D. the Prime Minister

Ans: B

483. The UPSC can be assigned additional duties on the recommendation of

- A.** the Parliament
B. the President
C. the Council of Ministers
D. the Union Home Minister

Ans: A

484. Which of the following provisions of the Constitution can be amended by Parliament by a simple majority?

- A.** provisions concerning federal judiciary
B. Articles relating to citizenship
C. provisions concerning representation of states in Parliament
D. provisions concerning establishment of High Court

Ans: B

485. The Prime Minister holds office

- A.** for a fixed term of five years
B. as long as he enjoys the confidence of Parliament especially the Lok Sabha
C. as long as he enjoys the confidence of the Council of Ministers
D. during the pleasure of the President

Ans: B

486. A government is classified as federal or unitary on the basis of

- A.** relations between three organs of government
B. none of the above
C. relations between the executive and the legislature
D. relations between Centre and States

Ans: D

487. The legislative council in a state can be abolished by the Parliament on the recommendation of

- A.** the President
B. the state legislative assembly
C. the Governor
D. none for the above

Ans: B

488. A new state can be created in India

- A.** by a simple majority of Parliament
B. by a two-thirds majority in Parliament
C. by a simple majority of Parliament and approval of majority of the states
D. by two-thirds majority in each house of Parliament and approval by a majority of states

Ans: A

489. A Select or Joint Committee of the two houses of Parliament is formed by

- A.** the Speaker in consultation with the

President

B. the Speaker in consultation with the Prime Minister

C. the Speaker of the Lok Sabha

D. the Speaker of the Lok Sabha and Chairman of the Rajya Sabha jointly

Ans: C

490. The Punjab Reorganisation Act, which created the states of Punjab and Haryana in 1966, was enacted on the basis of the recommendations of the

A. Dhar Commission

B. Mahajan Commission

C. Shah Commission

D. Dass Commission

Ans: C

491. Which one of the following Fundamental Rights was described by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar as 'the heart and soul of the Constitution.'

A. right to religion

B. right to constitutional remedies

C. right to equality

D. all the above

Ans: B

492. The strength of the legislative council of a state cannot exceed ____ of the membership of the legislative assembly.

A. one-fourth

B. one-third

C. one-half

D. one-fifth

Ans: B

493. The President can dismiss a member of the Council of Ministers

A. at his discretion

B. none of the above

C. with the consent of the Speaker

D. on the recommendation of the Prime Minister

Ans: D

494. Which one of the following rights conferred by the Constitution is also available to non-citizens?

A. right to freedom of religion

B. freedom to move, reside and settle in any part of the territory of India

C. freedom to practise any occupation, trade or

business

D. freedom of speech, assembly and association

Ans: A

495. The number of judges of High Court is determined by

A. the President of India

B. the Parliament

C. the Chief Justice of India

D. the Governor of the state

Ans: A

496. Members of the UPSC are appointed by

A. the President

B. the Union Home Minister

C. None of the above

D. The Chairman of the UPSC

Ans: A

497. The reference to the National Capital Territory of Delhi is found in

A. Article 239BB

B. Article 239AA

C. Article 239A

D. Article 239B

Ans: B

498. The power of judicial review in India is

A. implicit

B. given by the Parliament

C. explicit

D. given by the President

Ans: A

499. Which amendment of the Constitution provided constitutional status to the municipalities?

A. 70th

B. 73rd

C. 74th

D. 72nd

Ans: C

500. The members of the state legislative assembly participate in the election of

A. the Vice-President

B. the President

C. Members of the legislative council

D. both (a) and (c)

Ans: D

501. The 24th Amendment which affirmed the right of the Parliament to amend any part of the Constitution, was necessitated on account of the Supreme Court judgment in

- A. the Golak Nath case
- B. the Keshavananda Bharati case
- C. none of the above cases
- D. the Minerva Mills case

Ans: A

502. Which of the following policy initiatives to ensure security of women in the country under the Nirbhaya funds was proposed by the union ministry of Home Affairs in March 2015?

- A. Initiative to prevent and monitor obscene online content.
- B. Investigative units on crime against women (IUCAW)
- C. All of the above
- D. Central victim compensation fund (CVCF)

Ans: C

503. Under the new Committee system launched in April 1993, out of the 17 standing committees

- A. all the committees are constituted jointly by the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha and Speaker of the Lok Sabha
- B. eight are constituted by the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha and nine by the Speaker of the Lok Sabha
- C. six are constituted by the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha and 11 by the Speaker of the Lok Sabha
- D. five are constituted by the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha and 12 by the Speaker of the Lok Sabha

Ans: C

504. How many times has the President of India declared financial emergency so far?

- A. only thrice
- B. only twice
- C. never
- D. only once

Ans: C

505. The right to equality

- A. permits the state to make discrimination on ground of residence
- B. prevents the state from making special

provision for women, children and backward classes

- C. permits the state to nationalise all means of production and distribution
- D. permits the state to make special provisions for women, children and backward classes

Ans: D

506. The salaries and allowances of the members of the Council of Ministers

- A. are determined by the President in consultation with the Prime Minister
- B. are determined by the Parliament from time to time
- C. have been stipulated in the Constitution
- D. are fixed by the President in consultation with the Speaker

Ans: B

507. The Constitution of India

- A. provides single citizenship
- B. provides multiple citizenship
- C. contains no provision regarding citizenship
- D. provides double citizenship

Ans: A

508. Match list I (Events) with List II (Years) and select correct answer: List I List II (A) Formation of the Bhartiya (1) 1990 Janta Party (B) Acceptance of the Mandal (2) 1980 Commission Report (C) Formation of the First (3) 1957 Communist Government in an Indian State (D) Passing of the 42nd (4) 1976 Amendment Act Code: A B C D

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

Ans: B

509. A person can move the Supreme Court directly in the event of violation of Fundamental Rights under

- A. none of the above
- B. Article 19
- C. Article 34
- D. Article 32

Ans: D

510. A motion of no-confidence against the Council of Ministers can be moved in the Lok

Sabha if it is supported by at least

- A. 50 members
- B. 100 members
- C. 55 members
- D. one-third of the total members of Lok Sabha

Ans: A

511. For the first time, the President made a Proclamation of Emergency under Article 352 in

- A. 1962
- B. 1971
- C. 1965
- D. 1952

Ans: A

512. The titles and special privileges of the former rulers of the princely states were abolished by

- A. the 42nd Amendment
- B. None of these
- C. the 24th Amendment
- D. the 26th Amendment

Ans: D

513. Which of the following legislative powers is enjoyed by the Governor of a state?

- A. all the above powers
- B. he can nominate certain members of the Anglo-Indian community to the legislative assembly
- C. he can nominate certain members of the legislative council
- D. he can summon or prorogue the state legislature

Ans: A

514. Which of the following constitutional amendments has been described as a 'mini-revision of the Constitution.'?

- A. The 52nd Amendment
- B. The 42nd Amendment
- C. The 39th Amendment
- D. The 44th Amendment

Ans: B

515. In the event of the death or resignation of the President, the Vice-President discharges the duties of the office of President

- A. for a maximum period of one year
- B. for a maximum period of six months
- C. for a maximum period of four months

D. for the rest of the term

Ans: B

516. Who of the following was a member of Rajya Sabha at the time of appointment as Prime Minister?

- A. Narasimha Rao
- B. Lal Bahadur Shastri
- C. Charan Singh
- D. Indira Gandhi

Ans: D

517. Generally, the Prime Minister is

- A. a close friend of the President
- B. the leader of the majority party in the Parliament
- C. the senior most member of the Parliament
- D. not a member of Parliament

Ans: B

518. One of the main advantage of the Standing Committee is

- A. discussion on the Budget is held simultaneously in the Parliament and the standing committees
- B. members of Council of Ministers are able to serve on the standing committees
- C. none of the above
- D. members of the Rajya Sabha are able to exercise indirect control over financial matters

Ans: D

519. Which of the following pairs are NOT correctly matched? (1) Call Attention Motion: To draw attention of the minister on a matter of urgent public importance. (2) Adjournment Motion: To adjourn the house before the expiry of the time (3) Privilege Motion: To draw attention of the Speaker towards incorrect / incomplete answer by a minister (4) Cut Motion: Move a proposal to reduce expenditure in the Budget Proposals.

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

Ans: B

520. Who appoints the members of the All India Services?

- A. the President

- B.** the Chairman of the Union Public Service Commission
 - C.** the Attorney General of India
 - D.** the Union Home Minister
- Ans: A

521. The President can declare constitutional emergency in state

- A.** only on the recommendation of the council of ministers of the state
- B.** if he is satisfied that a situation has arisen in which the government of the state cannot be carried on in accordance with the Constitution
- C.** only on the recommendation of the Governor
- D.** only on the recommendation of the Union Council of Ministers

Ans: B

522. The final authority to make a proclamation of emergency rests with

- A.** the Parliament
- B.** the President
- C.** the Prime Minister
- D.** Council of Ministers

Ans: B

523. Who was the Chairman of the Commission appointed by the Government of India to review the question of Centre State relations

- A.** R S Sarkaria
- B.** Manmohan Singh
- C.** S C Sarkar
- D.** Swaran Singh

Ans: A

524. Which among the following political party of India has an election symbol almost close to the election symbol of Republican Party of USA?

- A.** Samajwadi party
- B.** Janta Dal (United)
- C.** Telugudesam Party
- D.** Bahujan Samaj party

Ans: D

525. The President can proclaim national emergency only on the written advice of

- A.** the Prime Minister
- B.** the Speaker of Lok Sabha
- C.** the Union Cabinet
- D.** the Chief Justice of India

Ans: C

526. Which of the following states were initially given the status of autonomous state and subsequently made full fledged states?

- A.** Meghalaya and Sikkim
- B.** Assam and Bihar
- C.** Nagaland and Assam
- D.** Meghalaya and Jammu and Kashmir

Ans: A

527. The 42nd Amendment

- A.** made the Directive Principles justiciable
- B.** introduced Fundamental Duties for the first time
- C.** added a new schedule (Schedule VII) to the Constitution
- D.** did None of the above things

Ans: B

528. Which one of the following financial powers is enjoyed by the President?

- A.** the President can advance money out of the Contingency Fund of India
- B.** the President appoints a Finance Commission to recommend the distribution of taxes between the Union and the State governments
- C.** money bills can be introduced in the Parliament only on the recommendation of the President
- D.** all the above

Ans: D

529. Some of the Indian states have bicameral legislatures. The names of the two houses of state legislature are

- A.** Lok Sabha and Legislative Council
- B.** Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council
- C.** the Legislative Assembly and Senate
- D.** Sabha and Samiti

Ans: B

530. The States Reorganisation Act, 1956, divided the entire country into

- A.** 22 states and 9 union territories
- B.** four categories of states
- C.** 17 states and 7 union territories
- D.** 14 states and 6 union territories

Ans: D

531. The following states were created after 1960. Arrange them in ascending chronological order of their formation.

1. Haryana
2. Sikkim
3. Nagaland
4. Meghalaya

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

Ans: D

532. Which one of the following was elected President of India unopposed?

- A.** Dr Neelam Sanjiva Reddy
B. K R Narayanan
C. Dr S Radhakrishnan
D. Dr Rajendra Prasad

Ans: A

533. The Constitution grants right against exploitation to

1. Children
2. Women
3. Tribals
4. Dalits

Select the correct answer using the following codes:

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

Ans: C

534. Which one of the following VicePresidents resigned from his office to contest for the office of President?

- A.** VV Giri
B. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmad
C. Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy
D. both (b) and (c)

Ans: A

535. Members of the UPSC hold office

- A.** till they attain the age of 70 years
B. for a term of six years or till they attain the age of 65 years
C. during the pleasure of the President
D. as long as they enjoy the confidence of Parliament

Ans: B

536. The vacancy in the office of the VicePresident

- A.** has to be filled within reasonable time, as there is no time limit prescribed in the Constitution
B. has to be filled within six months
C. has to be filled within a year
D. has to be filled within three months

Ans: A

537. Which Indian state has launched the Village Monitoring Project (VMP) to uplift villagers?

- A.** Kerala
B. Maharashtra
C. Haryana
D. Punjab

Ans: C

538. The responsibility for the recruitment of All India Services rests with

- A.** the Union Public Service Commission
B. the President
C. the Parliament
D. the Union Home Ministry

Ans: A

539. The President of India is

- A.** elected by the elected members of Lok Sabha
B. elected through an electoral college consisting of the elected members of Parliament and state legislative assemblies
C. directly elected by the people
D. elected by the two houses of Parliament at a joint sitting

Ans: B

540. How many judges of the Supreme Court have been removed from their office before the expiry of their normal term through impeachment

- A.** only one
B. three
C. none
D. two

Ans: C

541. The President of India can be removed by the process of impeachment on the grounds of

- A.** On Corruption charges
B. Proved in-capacity

- C. None of the Above
- D. Violation of the Constitution

Ans: D

542. In the event of the death or resignation of a Chief Minister

- A. the council of ministers automatically stands dissolved
- B. the Governor immediately appoints a new Chief Minister
- C. the Chief Justice of the High Court assumes the duties of Chief Minister
- D. the senior most member of the council of ministers takes over as the Chief Minister

Ans: A

543. Who among the following are appointed by the President of India?

1. governors of states
2. Chief Justice and judges of High Courts
3. Chief Justice and judges of the Supreme Court
4. The Vice-President

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

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

Ans: C

544. The amendment procedure of the Indian Constitution has been modelled on the constitutional pattern of

- A. Canada
- B. Switzerland
- C. USA
- D. Union of South Africa

Ans: D

545. The Constitution secures the independence of the Comptroller and Auditor General by

- A. by giving the CAG complete control over his administrative staff
- B. all the above
- C. providing that his salary and service conditions shall not be changed to his disadvantage
- D. making the removal of CAG very difficult

Ans: B

546. The quasi judicial power of the Central Information Commission means

- A. The Commission does not have the power to secure compliance of its decisions from the public authority.
- B. Is a high-powered independent body which inter alia looks into the complaints made to it and decides not to appeal
- C. The Commission can order inquiry into any matter if there are reasonable grounds (suo-moto power).
- D. The Commission does not submit an annual report to the Central Government on the implementation of the provisions of this Act.

Ans: C

547. Question Hour in the Parliament refers to

- A. the second hour of the sitting
- B. the first hour of the sitting
- C. the lunch hour after the sitting
- D. the last hour of the sitting

Ans: B

548. Who can dissolve the Lok Sabha before the expiry of its normal term of five years?

- A. the President on the recommendation of the Speaker
- B. the President
- C. the President on the recommendation of the Prime Minister
- D. the Prime Minister

Ans: C

549. Which of the following statements is correct?

- A. The electoral college for the election of the Vice President is the same as that for the election of the President
- B. The Chairman of the Rajya Sabha presides over the joint session of both houses of Parliament
- C. The nominated members of both houses of Parliament have voting right in the election of the Vice-President but not in the election of the President
- D. The Chairman of the Rajya Sabha is elected by the elected members of the Rajya Sabha

Ans: C

550. Which one of the following Prime Ministers never attended the Parliament during his

tenure?

- A. VP Singh
- B. Atal Behari Vajpayee
- C. Choudhary Charan Singh
- D. Chandra Shekhar

Ans: C

551. Which one of the following is a Directive Principle of State Policy?

- A. Untouchability is abolished and its practice in any form shall be punishable by law.
- B. The state shall endeavour to protect and improve the environment.
- C. The state shall not discriminate against any person on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth.
- D. The state shall not deny to any person equality before law.

Ans: B

552. The President can call a joint session of the two houses of Parliament

- A. under all the above conditions
- B. if the amendment proposed to the bill by one house is not acceptable to the other house
- C. if the house does not take any action for six months on a bill remitted by the other house
- D. if a bill passed by one house is rejected by the other

Ans: A

553. If a financial emergency is declared, what is its impact on the relations between the Centre and the state?

- A. None of the above.
- B. The President can reduce the salaries of all the states' servants except the judges of High Courts.
- C. The state legislatures are deprived of the right to enact Money Bills.
- D. The President can reduce the salaries of state civil servants including those of the judges of High Courts.

Ans: D

554. Assertion (A): The Supreme Court of India enjoys the power of Judicial Review Reason (R): The Supreme Court of India is obliged to enforce the laws enacted by the Parliament without going into their constitutionality.

- A. both A and R are true but R is not a

correct explanation of A

- B. both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A

C. A is true but R is false

D. A is false but R is true

Ans: C

555. Lok Sabha is superior to the Rajya Sabha because

- A. it can oust the Council of Ministers through a vote of no-confidence
- B. it is directly elected
- C. it alone controls the finances
- D. of all the above reasons

Ans: D

556. Which of the following is the largest contributor to the total tax revenue of the government (Central state and union territory administrations)?

- A. customs duties
- B. corporation tax
- C. excise duties
- D. income tax

Ans: C

557. The advice of the Supreme Court is

- A. binding on the President
- B. binding on the President if it is tendered unanimously
- C. binding in certain cases and not binding in other cases.
- D. not binding on the President

Ans: D

558. Which one of the following procedures is valid for passing a Constitutional amendment seeking abolition of the Vidhan Parishad ?

- A. Resolution in the Rajya Sabha and consent of each house of the Parliament by majority of the members present and voting.
- B. Resolution in the Vidhan Parishad and consent of the Vidhan Sabha by simple majority, followed by consent of each house of the Parliament by simple majority.
- C. Resolution in either house of the Parliament and consent of each house of Parliament by absolute majority of the whole house, coupled with two-thirds majority of the members present and voting.
- D. Resolution in the Vidhan Sabha by a majority

of the total membership of the house and by majority of not less than two-thirds of the members of the house present and voting, followed by consent of each house of the Parliament by the majority of the members present and voting.

Ans: D

559. The President can impose his rule in a state on account of failure of constitutional machinery under

- A. Article 379
- B. Article 361
- C. Article 371
- D. Article 356

Ans: D

560. What can be the maximum gap between the two sessions of Parliament?

- A. four months
- B. six months
- C. three months
- D. nine months

Ans: B

561. Who enjoys the distinction of having held the office of the Prime Minister for the longest duration?

- A. Indira Gandhi
- B. Rajiv Gandhi
- C. Lal Bahadur Shastri
- D. Jawaharlal Nehru

Ans: D

562. The members of the Rajya Sabha are elected

- A. for life
- B. for a term of five years
- C. for a term of four years
- D. for a term of six years

Ans: D

563. Under which of the following writs can the High Court direct public official or the government not to enforce a law which is unconstitutional?

- A. Certiorari
- B. Prohibition
- C. Mandamus
- D. Quo Warranto

Ans: B

564. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R) Assertion (A): The Constitution of India provides for the appointment of a Governor for a state for a period of five years. Reason (R): The governor holds office during the pleasure of the President. In the context of the above two statements, which one of the following is correct?

- A. both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
- B. A is false but R is true
- C. A is true but R is false
- D. both A and R are true but R is not a correct explanation of A

Ans: D

565. In which case the Supreme Court held that the Preamble was not a part of the Constitution?

- A. None of the above
- B. Berubari case
- C. Keshavananda Bharati case
- D. Golak Nath case

Ans: B

566. The states were reorganised on linguistic basis in

- A. 1951
- B. 1966
- C. 1947
- D. 1956

Ans: D

567. The pension of the judges of the High Court is charged to

- A. the Consolidated Fund of the State where he last served
- B. the Consolidated Fund of India
- C. none of the above funds
- D. the Contingency Fund of India

Ans: B

568. At present, the Chief Justice of India draws a monthly salary of

- A. Rs 80,000
- B. Rs 75,000
- C. Rs 1,00,000
- D. Rs 90,000

Ans: C

569. Which one of the following courts can a

citizen move for the enforcement of Directive Principles of State Policy?

- A. None of the courts
- B. both (a) and (b)
- C. the Supreme Court
- D. the High Court

Ans: A

570. Which one of the following wanted the Directive Principles of State Policy to be the basis of all future legislation?

- A. Jawaharlal Nehru
- B. B N Rau
- C. K M Munshi
- D. B R Ambedkar

Ans: D

571. The Legislature of which one of the following states passed a resolution in December 2005 demanding creation of a separate High Court for the state

- A. None of the above
- B. Sikkim
- C. Haryana
- D. Punjab

Ans: C

572. The Lok Sabha secretariat works under the direct supervision of

- A. none of the above
- B. the Speaker
- C. The Minister for Parliamentary Affairs
- D. the President of India

Ans: B

573. The differences between the two houses of Parliament are resolved through

- A. a joint session of the two houses
- B. the mediation of Minister for Parliamentary Affairs
- C. a joint committee of the two houses, specially constituted for this purpose
- D. mediatory efforts of the officers of the two houses

Ans: A

574. Which of the following commissions recommended the abolition of the IAS and the IPS?

- A. the Rajamannar Commission
- B. the Kher Commission

- C. the Kalekar Commission
- D. none of the above

Ans: A

575. The two persons who played a vital role in the integration of princely states were:

- A. Sardar Patel and Jawaharlal Nehru
- B. Sardar Patel and K M Munshi
- C. Sardar Patel and V.P. Menon
- D. Sardar Patel and Rajendra Prasad

Ans: C

576. After a bill is passed by the Parliament it is sent to the President for his assent, who can return it for reconsideration to the Lok Sabha.

But if the bill is repassed by the Parliament and sent to the President for his assent he

- A. can get it nullified through the Supreme Court
- B. can send the bill to the Parliament for reconsideration for the second time
- C. has to sign it
- D. can submit the same to the people for referendum

Ans: C

577. Which of the following jurisdictions of the Supreme Court of India has been wrongly listed?

- A. Original Jurisdiction
- B. Advisory Jurisdiction
- C. Appellate Jurisdiction
- D. Adjudicating administrative conflicts

Ans: D

578. Which one of the following Prime Ministers resigned after losing a vote of confidence in the Lok Sabha?

- A. Indira Gandhi
- B. Chandra Shekhar
- C. Charan Singh
- D. VP Singh

Ans: D

579. The Jammu & Kashmir legislative council has the following number of members

- A. 36
- B. 90
- C. 60
- D. 40

Ans: A

580. The correct chronological order in which the following states of India were created is

1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Maharashtra
3. Punjab
4. Nagaland

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

Ans: C

581. The Chief Minister, who is the head of the government in a state, is

- A. elected by the state legislature
- B. appointed by the governor
- C. appointed by the President
- D. appointed by the governor on the advice of Chief Justice of the High Court.

Ans: B

582. Which one of the following statements related to Money Bill is NOT correct ?

- A. If any question arises whether the bill is Money Bill or not, the decision of the Lok Sabha Speaker is final.
- B. A Money Bill cannot be introduced except on the recommendation of the President.
- C. It cannot be introduced in the Council of States
- D. In case of a deadlock over a Money Bill, the President can summon a joint sitting of Parliament.

Ans: D

583. Impeachment proceedings can be initiated against the President in either house of Parliament only if a resolution signed by members of the House is moved.

- A. 15 per cent of total
- B. 10 per cent of total
- C. 25 per cent of total
- D. 20 per cent of total

Ans: C

584. Which of the following has been wrongly listed as criteria for appointment as a judge of the Supreme Court

- A. must, in the opinion of the President, be a distinguished jurist

B. must have been a judge of a High Court for at least five years

C. must have been an advocate of a High Court for not less than 10 years

D. must have attained the age of 55 years

Ans: D

585. Who has been vested with the power to decide whether the restrictions imposed on the Fundamental Rights of Indian citizens are reasonable or not?

- A. the courts
- B. none of the above
- C. the Parliament
- D. the President

Ans: A

586. The power to impose reasonable restrictions on the Fundamental Rights of Indian citizens rests with

- A. the Supreme Court
- B. the Parliament
- C. the President
- D. none of the above

Ans: B

587. Which of the following statements is correct?

- A. the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha is elected by the members of Rajya Sabha from amongst themselves
- B. The Vice-President of India is the ex-officio Chairman of the Rajya Sabha
- C. the Attorney General of India acts as the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha, in addition to performing the duties of his office
- D. the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha is nominated by the President in Consultation with the Prime Minister

Ans: B

588. Which one of the following has been wrongly listed as a special feature of Fundamental Rights in India?

- A. Fundamental Rights are more sacrosanct than rights granted by ordinary laws
- B. Fundamental Rights are justiciable and can be enforced through the Supreme Court
- C. none of these
- D. Fundamental Rights are subject to reasonable restrictions

Ans: C

589. Who of the following was the first Speaker of the Lok Sabha?

- A. Ananthaswayanam Ayenger
- B. GS Dhillon
- C. GV Mavalankar
- D. Hukum Singh

Ans: C

590. The salaries of the judges of the Supreme Court are charged on the Consolidated Fund of India to ensure that

- A. the Parliament does not reduce their salaries due to political considerations
- B. they get their salaries regularly
- C. they dispense justice impartially
- D. none of the above

Ans: C

591. Which ONE of the following statements is correct with regard to the office of the Attorney - General of India?

- A. The President appoints a person who is qualified to be a judge of a High Court, to be the Attorney-General to India.
- B. He shall perform his duties only in the Supreme Court
- C. He shall have the right of audience in all the Courts within the territory of India.
- D. He enjoys a fixed tenure

Ans: C

592. Which one of the following is not a Fundamental Right?

- A. right to property
- B. right against exploitation
- C. right to freedom of religion
- D. right to equality

Ans: A

593. The Fundamental Rights of the Indian citizens were

- A. incorporated by the 42nd Amendment
- B. incorporated in the original Constitution
- C. outlined in an Act of Parliament passed in 1952
- D. incorporated by the 44th Amendment

Ans: B

594. Which of the following is not correctly

matched?

- A. Article 16: Equal opportunities
- B. Article 17: Abolition of titles
- C. Article 14: Equality before law
- D. Article 18: Permission of military titles

Ans: B

595. Which one of the following Fundamental Rights has been subject of maximum litigation since the inauguration of the Constitution?

- A. right to constitutional remedies
- B. right against exploitation
- C. right to property
- D. right to freedom of speech

Ans: C

596. Which of the following has been wrongly listed as a Standing Joint Committee of the two houses of Parliament.

- A. Committee on Government Assurances
- B. Committee on Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes
- C. Committee on Offices of Profit
- D. Committee on Salaries and Allowances of members of Parliament

Ans: A

597. The High Courts are empowered to issue writs for the enforcement of Fundamental Rights under

- A. Article 226
- B. Article 228
- C. Article 225
- D. Article 227

Ans: A

598. In the event of the death or resignation of the Governor, the duties of his office are discharged by

- A. the Chief Justice of the High Court
- B. Speaker of Legislative Assembly
- C. the Chief Minister
- D. none of the above

Ans: A

599. When a person acts as Governor of more than one state his salary is

- A. paid by the Union Government
- B. charged to the Consolidated Fund of India
- C. shared by the concerned states
- D. paid by the state named by the President

Ans: C

600. The Directive Principles are

- A. directives to the government to pursue a policy of non-alignment
- B. positive instructions to the government to work for the attainment of set objectives
- C. negative injunctions to the government to refrain from encroaching on the freedom of the people
- D. directives to the state to enhance the international prestige of the country

Ans: B

601. How many types of emergencies have been envisaged by the Constitution?

- A. four
- B. three
- C. only one
- D. two

Ans: B

602. Which of the following are included in Article 78 of the Indian Constitution, defining the duties of Prime Minister ?

1. To communicate to the President all decisions of the Council of Ministers relating to the administration of the affairs.
2. To take prior Presidential sanction for the budget before submitting it in the Parliament.
3. To furnish the information called for by the President regarding administration of affairs of the Union.
4. If the President so requires, to submit for consideration of the Council of Ministers a matter on which a Minister has taken a decision without submitting the same for consideration by the Council beforehand.

Select the correct code:

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

Ans: A

603. Which of the following features of Indian Federalism has been wrongly listed?

- A. It provides equal representation to the states in the Rajya Sabha.
- B. It has a written Constitution.
- C. It provides for an independent judiciary.

D. It divides the powers between the Centre and the states.

Ans: A

604. Which of the following amendments was the most comprehensive amendment of the Constitution?

- A. the 68th Amendment
- B. the 44th Amendment
- C. the 42nd Amendment
- D. the 52nd Amendment

Ans: C

605. The Proclamation of National Emergency ceases to operate unless approved by the Parliament within

- A. one month
- B. six months
- C. three months
- D. two months

Ans: A

606. The First Amendment to the Constitution, which was carried out in 1951, related to

- A. Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes
- B. security of the country
- C. security of the Prime Minister
- D. protection of agrarian reform laws in certain states

Ans: D

607. The Constitution of India does not guarantee the Right to

- A. Property
- B. Equality
- C. Education
- D. Life and Liberty

Ans: A

608. Who of the following is the executive head of a state?

- A. the President
- B. none of the above
- C. the Chief Minister
- D. the Governor

Ans: D

609. The Ordinances issued by the Governor are subject to approval by

- A. none of the above
- B. the state council of ministers

- C. the state legislature
- D. the President

Ans: C

610. Which one of the following Chief Justice of India enjoys the distinction of having acted as President of India?

- A. Justice P N Bhagwati
- B. Justice Mehar Chand Mahajan
- C. Justice M Hidayatullah
- D. none of the above

Ans: C

611. The Prime Minister is the Chairman of

- A. the Minorities Commission
- B. the Planning Commission
- C. the Finance Commission
- D. None of the above

Ans: B

612. Which one of the following rights is available only to the citizens within the territory of India?

1. freedom of speech
2. right to form associations or unions
3. equality before law
4. freedom to assemble peacefully without arms

Select the correct answer using the code given below

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

Ans: D

613. The Parliament of India consists of

- A. the President, Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
- B. the Lok Sabha, Prime Minister and Speaker
- C. None of the above
- D. the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha

Ans: A

614. Judges of the High Court can be removed from office before expiry of their term by the President

- A. on the recommendation of the Chief Justice of the High Court
- B. at his discretion
- C. on the recommendation of the Chief Minister of the state
- D. on a request of Parliament made through a

resolution passed by a two-third majority of its members

Ans: D

615. The Supreme Court of India was set up

- A. through an Act of Parliament in 1950
- B. under the Indian Independence Act, 1947
- C. by the Constitution
- D. under the Government of India Act, 1935

Ans: C

616. Which amendment affirmed the right of the Lok Sabha to amend any part of the Constitution?

- A. the 44th Amendment
- B. the 42nd Amendment
- C. the 24th Amendment
- D. the 39th Amendment

Ans: C

617. Consider the following

1. Fundamental Rights are justiciable
2. Fundamental Duties are non-justiciable

- A. Only 1 is true
- B. Both are true
- C. Both are false
- D. Only 2 is true.

Ans: B

618. Which of the following statements correctly describes 'a hung Parliament'?

- A. A lame duck Parliament
- B. The Parliament lacks the quorum to conduct business
- C. The Prime Minister has resigned but the Parliament is not dissolved
- D. A Parliament in which no party has a clear majority

Ans: D

619. Under the provisions of which Article of the Constitution the government abolished the practice of untouchability?

- A. Article 20
- B. Article 17
- C. Article 18
- D. Article 16

Ans: B

620. The three types of Proclamations of

Emergency made by the President have to be placed before each house of Parliament for its approval

A. within one month in case of national emergency and within two months in case of emergency due to break down of constitutional machinery and financial emergency

B. within one month

C. within two months

D. within six months

Ans: A

621. The enforcement of the Directive Principles of State Policy depends on

A. the resources available with the government

B. all the above

C. the will of the government in power

D. the judiciary

Ans: A

622. The writ of Mandamus is issued by a superior court

A. to command a person or public authority to do something in the nature of public duty

B. to produce an illegally detained person before a court within 24 hours

C. to command a person or public authority to stop proceedings in a case in national interest

D. in all the above cases

Ans: A

623. The chairman of the legislative council is

A. elected by the members of legislative council

B. an ex-officio presiding officer

C. appointed by the speaker of legislative assembly

D. appointed by the governor

Ans: A

624. Which one of the following factors has been responsible for the slow implementation of the Directive Principles?

A. Lack of political will

B. vastness of the country

C. Lack of resources with the government

D. all the above factors

Ans: D

625. Which among the following proposal is made under August Offer?

A. One important development during the period

was the evolution of the office of the Speaker

B. It abolished the Council of India, established by the Government of India Act of 1858.

C. It enlarged the deliberative functions of the legislative councils at both the levels

D. Expansion of Viceroy's executive council

Ans: D

626. In India Money bill is certified by

A. Chairman of the Upper House

B. Speaker

C. Finance Minister

D. Prime Minister

Ans: B

627. Consider the following statements with regard to compulsory singing of national anthem

1. It will be violative of the right to freedom of speech and expression.

2. It will be violative of the freedom of conscience and practice and propagation of religion.

3. There is no legal provision obliging any one to sing the national anthem Of these statements

A. none of the above is correct

B. 2 and 3 are correct

C. 1 and 2 are correct

D. 1, 2, and 3 are correct

Ans: D

628. The judges of the High Court are appointed by the President in consultation with

A. the Governor of the state

B. all the above

C. the Chief Justice of India

D. the Chief Justice of the High Court

Ans: B

629. The Governor of a state can issue ordinances

A. only in the event of breakdown of constitutional machinery in the state

B. only after taking formal approval of the President

C. only when the Chief Minister asks him to do so

D. only during the recess of the State legislature

Ans: D

630. The cases involving an interpretation of the

Constitution fall within the

- A.** Appellate jurisdiction of the Supreme Court
- B.** Advisory jurisdiction of the Supreme Court
- C.** none of these jurisdiction.
- D.** Original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court

Ans: D

631. The Constitution has vested the 'residuary powers' with the Centre. But the final authority to decide whether a matter falls under residuary powers or not rests with

- A.** the President
- B.** the Supreme Court
- C.** the Rajya Sabha
- D.** the Parliament

Ans: B

632. Which one of the following was a Union Territory before it was accorded the status of a full-fledged state?

- A.** Tripura
- B.** all the above
- C.** Manipur
- D.** Himachal Pradesh

Ans: B

633. The UPSC submits an annual report on its work to

- A.** the Parliament
- B.** the President
- C.** the Union Home Minister
- D.** the Chief Justice of India

Ans: B

634. Which among the following are true about Cabinet Mission Plan Proposal?

- A.** The Princely states could not be persuaded to accede to the federation
- B.** Rejection of Pakistan
- C.** Expansion of Viceroy's executive council
- D.** It ended the British rule in India

Ans: B

635. For how many years, Hyderabad is envisaged as the common capital for Andhra Pradesh and Telangana as per Andhra Pradesh Reorganisation Act 2014?

- A.** 7 years
- B.** 5 years
- C.** 10 years
- D.** 12 years

Ans: C

636. A money bill can be introduced in the state

- A.** in either house of the state legislature
- B.** in both the houses at a joint sitting
- C.** only in the legislative council
- D.** only in the legislative assembly

Ans: D

637. Who presides over the Lok Sabha if neither the Speaker nor the Deputy Speaker is available?

- A.** a member of the panel of Chairmen announced by the Speaker
- B.** the senior-most member of the Lok Sabha
- C.** a member chosen by the Council of Ministers
- D.** a member nominated by the President

Ans: A

638. The concept of Public Interest Litigation, which has become quite popular in India in recent years, originated in

- A.** the United Kingdom
- B.** Australia
- C.** the United States
- D.** Canada

Ans: A

639. Which one of the following has been added to the list of original Fundamental Rights?

- A.** right to Constitutional Remedies
- B.** right to Freedom of Religion
- C.** right to elementary education
- D.** right to property

Ans: C

640. How many Directive Principles were added to Part IV of the constitution by the 42nd amendment?

- A.** Three
- B.** Two
- C.** Four
- D.** None

Ans: C

641. The Supreme Court tenders advice to the President on a matter of law or fact.

- A.** only if the issue poses a threat to the unity and integrity of the country
- B.** on its own
- C.** only if he seeks such advice

D. only if the matter relates to Fundamental Rights of citizens
Ans: C

642. Which one of the following Directive Principles reflects socialist ideology?
A. to provide adequate means of livelihood to all
B. all the above
C. to prevent concentration of wealth and means of production and to ensure equitable distribution of wealth and material resources
D. to ensure a decent standard of living and leisure for all workers
Ans: B

643. Which of the following subjects was transferred by the 61st amendment of 1976 from the state list to the concurrent list?
A. Health
B. Irrigation
C. Education
D. all the above
Ans: C

644. Which one of the following has been wrongly listed as judicial power of the President of India?
A. he can remove the judge of a Supreme Court on grounds of misconduct
B. He can grant pardon, reprieve and respite to a person awarded punishment
C. he can consult the Supreme Court on any question of law or fact
D. he appoints the Chief Justice and other judges of the Supreme Court
Ans: A

645. The Rajya Sabha is a permanent house but
A. one half of its members retire after two years
B. one-third of its members retire every two years
C. one-fifth of its members retire every year
D. one-half of its members retire after three years
Ans: B

646. The Comptroller and Auditor General is appointed by
A. the President
B. the Parliament
C. the Prime Minister

D. the President on the advice of the Parliament
Ans: A

647. The council of ministers of an Indian state is collectively responsible to
A. the legislative council
B. both the houses of the state legislature
C. the legislative assembly
D. the Governor
Ans: C

648. Which of the following Lok Sabhas enjoyed a term of more than five years?
A. Sixth Lok Sabha
B. Fifth Lok Sabha
C. Eighth Lok Sabha
D. Fourth Lok Sabha
Ans: B

649. The Comptroller and Auditor General of India was relieved of his responsibilities of maintenance of accounts in
A. 1981
B. 1976
C. 1967
D. 1989
Ans: C

650. The main objective of the Fundamental Rights is to
A. ensure all the above
B. ensure individual liberty
C. ensure independence of judiciary
D. promote a socialist pattern of society
Ans: B

651. Which group of Articles relate to the relationship of the President and the Council of Ministers?
A. 71, 75 and 78
B. 72, 75 and 78
C. 73, 75 and 78
D. 74, 75 and 78
Ans: D

652. Proclamation of President's rule in a state can be made
A. if the President, on receipt of a report from the governor of the state or otherwise is satisfied that a situation has arisen in which the government of the state cannot be carried on in

accordance with the provisions of the Constitution

B. when a bill introduced by the state government is defeated in the state legislature
C. if the President, on receipt of report from the governor of the state, is satisfied that a situation is likely to arise in which the government of the state cannot be carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

D. when the governor and the Chief Minister of a state differ on a vital issue

Ans: A

653. The Presiding officer of which House is not a member of that house?

- A.** Legislative Assembly
- B.** Rajya Sabha
- C.** Lok Sabha
- D.** All

Ans: B

654. Which of the following amendments curtailed the Supreme Court's power of Judicial Review?

- A.** 44th Amendment
- B.** 29th Amendment
- C.** 42nd Amendment
- D.** none of the above

Ans: C

655. The Directive Principles aim at

- A.** achieving all the above objectives
- B.** ensuring individual liberty
- C.** providing a social and economic base for a genuine democracy in the country
- D.** ensuring strengthening of the country's independence

Ans: C

656. Which one of the following emergencies can be declared by the President on his own?

- A.** emergency due to failure of the constitutional machinery in a state
- B.** emergency due to external aggression or armed rebellion
- C.** None of the above
- D.** emergency due to threat to the financial stability or credit of India

Ans: C

657. The Constitution of India envisages three types of services

- A.** Navy, Air Force and Army
- B.** None of the above
- C.** civil, military and para-military
- D.** All India Services, Central Services and State Services

Ans: D

658. Which one of the following has been wrongly listed among the special powers of the Rajya Sabha

- A.** None of the above
- B.** Resolution for creation of new All India Services can be initiated in the Rajya Sabha only.
- C.** Laws on any subject of state list can originate only in the Rajya Sabha if it is satisfied that it is necessary to do so in national interest.
- D.** Resolution for the removal of the Vice-President of India can be initiated only in the Rajya Sabha.

Ans: A

659. The Finance Commission is constituted to recommend criteria for:

- A.** Auditing the receipts and expenditures of the Union Govt.
- B.** Preparing the annual budget of Union government
- C.** Distribution of financial resources between Union and the states
- D.** Framing a finance bill

Ans: C

660. India has adopted a federal system of government which is based on division of powers between the Union and the States. However, which of the following powers has not been divided between them

- A.** legislative
- B.** judicial
- C.** executive
- D.** financial

Ans: B

661. The maximum duration of the zero hour in Lok Sabha can be

- A.** two hours
- B.** one hour
- C.** unspecified
- D.** 30 minutes

Ans: C

662. The President can make use of his discretionary powers

1. when there is a dispute between the Prime Minister and the cabinet
2. when there is no majority party in the Lok Sabha and he has to choose a Prime Minister
3. when the ruling party loses its majority in the Lok Sabha.
4. when he decides to refer the advice of the Union Cabinet back for reconsideration

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:

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

Ans: C

663. The ordinary Judges of High Courts receive a monthly salary of

- A. Rs 80,000
- B. Rs 70,000
- C. Rs 75,000
- D. Rs 90,000

Ans: A

664. Which of the following defects of judicial activism has been wrongly listed?

- A. it has added to the arrears of the courts because the courts have tended to entertain public interest litigation even on trivial matters
- B. it has greatly undermined the position of the judiciary
- C. none of the above
- D. the courts have tended to assume a positive policymaking role which has actually been assigned by the Constitution to the representatives of the people

Ans: B

665. Which of the following Directive Principles of state policy are based on Gandhian ideology?

1. organisation of village panchayats
2. compulsory education for all children up to the age of 14 years
3. prohibition on use of intoxicating drinks except for medicinal purposes as 'International Day of Yoga'. This resolution was adopted under the agenda of 'Global Health and Foreign Policy'.

3. 21st June was selected because it represents one of the two solstices and it is the longest day in the Northern Hemisphere which has special significance in many parts of the world.

Codes:

- A. 2 & 3
- B. 1 & 2
- C. 1 & 3
- D. All of the above.

Ans: A

666. At least how many members are required for introduction of No-Confidence motion in the Lok Sabha.

- A. 100 members
- B. 75 members
- C. 50 members
- D. 200 members

Ans: C

667. The bill was introduced in the Parliament by Union Social Justice Minister Thawar Chand Gehlot as per the provisions of which Article of the Constitution?

- A. 14
- B. 341
- C. 45
- D. 342

Ans: B

668. The original Constitution classified the Fundamental Rights into seven categories but now there are only

- A. four categories
- B. six categories.
- C. three categories
- D. five categories

Ans: B

669. Who enacts the laws for the Union Territories which do not have Legislative Assembly?

- A. Union Home Minister
- B. The President
- C. The Chief Administrative Officer of the territory
- D. The Parliament

Ans: D

670. The central government can issue directions to the state with regard to subjects in

- A. the state list
- B. the concurrent list
- C. all these lists
- D. the union list

Ans: C

671. The term 'closure' in Parliamentary terminology implies

- A. end of the day's proceedings
- B. the end of session of Parliament
- C. none of the above
- D. stoppage of debate on a motion

Ans: D

672. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other labelled as Reason (R) Assertion (A): Wilful disobedience or non-compliance of court orders and use of derogatory language about judicial behaviour amounts to contempt of court. Reason (R): Judicial activism cannot be practised without arming the judiciary with punitive powers to punish contemptuous behaviour.

- A. A is true but R is false
- B. both A and R are true but R is not a correct explanation of A
- C. A is false but R is true
- D. both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A

Ans: B

673. At present, various states have been allocated seats in the Lok Sabha on the basis of

- A. 1961 Census
- B. 1981 Census
- C. 1971 Census
- D. 1951 Census

Ans: C

674. The Sarkaria Commission favoured

- A. none of the above
- B. selection of the Governor of a State by the President from a panel of names given by the concerned state governments
- C. abolition of the office of the governor
- D. retention of the office of the Governor

Ans: D

675. The Governor of which of the following states has been vested with special powers regarding Scheduled Tribes?

- A. Madhya Pradesh
- B. Arunachal Pradesh
- C. Assam
- D. Bihar

Ans: B

676. Which of the following states put forth demand for greater autonomy for the states?

- A. Andhra Pradesh
- B. all the above
- C. Punjab
- D. Jammu and Kashmir

Ans: B

677. Who said in the Constituent Assembly that the Directive Principles of State Policy are like a 'cheque on a bank payable at the convenience of the bank'?

- A. Jawaharlal Nehru
- B. K M Munshi
- C. B R Ambedkar
- D. K T Shah

Ans: D

678. How many seats have been reserved for the Union Territories in the Lok Sabha?

- A. 20
- B. 30
- C. 25
- D. none

Ans: A

679. What happens if a Money Bill passed by the Lok Sabha is partially amended by the Rajya Sabha?

- A. The Lok Sabha has to send the bill for reconsideration to the Rajya Sabha
- B. a joint sitting of the two houses is called to resolve the differences
- C. the bill lapses
- D. the Lok Sabha can proceed with the Bill without the amendments proposed by the Rajya Sabha

Ans: D

680. Which of the following is not the power of the Prime Minister?

- A. Advise the President
- B. Head the government
- C. Recommend the names of the ministers for appointment

D. Appoint the Speaker of the Lok Sabha

Ans: D

681. At present the UPSC consists of a chairman and

- A.** ten other members
- B.** nine other members
- C.** eight other members
- D.** seven other members

Ans: A

682. The quorum or minimum number of members required to hold the meeting of either house of Parliament is _____

- A.** one-fourth
- B.** one-fifth
- C.** one-tenth
- D.** one-third

Ans: C

683. Consider the following statements regarding the Directive Principles of State Policy.

1. The framers of the Constitution borrowed the Directive Principles from the Government of India Act, 1935.
2. The Directive Principles aim at realising the high ideals of justice, liberty, equality and fraternity enshrined in the Preamble to the Constitution.
3. The Directive Principles have to be kept in mind by the government while formulating policy and framing laws.
4. The Directive Principles are justiciable. Of these statements

- A.** 2 and 4 are correct
- B.** 2, 3 and 4 are correct
- C.** 2, and 3 are correct
- D.** 1, 3 and 4 are correct

Ans: C

684. Who convenes the joint sessions of the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha?

- A.** the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs
- B.** the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha
- C.** the Speaker
- D.** the President

Ans: D

685. Who decides whether a bill is a Money Bill

or not?

- A.** select Parliamentary Committee
- B.** Speaker of Lok Sabha
- C.** Prime Minister
- D.** President

Ans: B

686. The Parliamentary Subject Committees were introduced in 1993 on the recommendation of

- A.** the Joint Parliamentary Committee set up in 1990
- B.** the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs
- C.** the leaders of all the political parties represented in the Parliament
- D.** the Rules Committee of the House

Ans: D

687. The Council of Ministers has to tender its resignation if a vote of no-confidence is passed against it

- A.** by the two houses at a joint sitting
- B.** by the Rajya Sabha
- C.** by the Lok Sabha
- D.** by the two houses of Parliament by two-thirds majority

Ans: C

688. The President can declare national emergency

- A.** only in the event of armed rebellion
- B.** in none of the above cases
- C.** only in the event of foreign invasion
- D.** in both (a) and (b)

Ans: D

689. The members of the Rajya Sabha, except the nominated ones, are

- A.** elected partially by legislative assemblies and partially by the local self-governing bodies
- B.** directly elected by the people
- C.** elected by local self-governing bodies
- D.** elected by the legislative assemblies of the states

Ans: D

690. The Comptroller and Auditor General performs

- A.** only accounting functions
- B.** accounting, auditing and judicial functions
- C.** only audit functions

D. both accounting and audit functions

Ans: C

691. The Sikhs in India are permitted to carry Kirpan. Under which one of the following Fundamental Rights are they permitted to do so?

- A.** none of the above.
- B.** right to life and liberty
- C.** right to freedom of religion
- D.** right to freedom

Ans: C

692. How many times has the President declared national emergency so far?

- A.** twice
- B.** only once
- C.** thrice
- D.** never

Ans: C

693. In case of differences between the two houses of Parliament over a bill, a joint session of the two houses is held where decision is taken by majority vote. In case there is a tie (votes in favour and against a bill are equal) how is the same resolved?

- A.** the bill is again submitted to vote of the two houses at a joint sitting after a gap of four weeks
- B.** the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha can make use of his casting vote
- C.** The bill is shelved for the session and taken up for consideration at the next session afresh
- D.** the Speaker can make use of his casting vote

Ans: D

694. The doctrine of judicial review is adopted in India

- A.** to overcome the limitations of a rigid Constitution
- B.** on account of all these factors
- C.** to ensure smooth functioning of the Constitution.
- D.** to ensure proper working of the parliamentary system of government

Ans: C

695. As a matter of convention, while appointing the Governor of a state, the President consults

- A.** the Chief Justice of India
- B.** none of the above

C. the Chief Minister of the state

D. the State Council of Ministers

Ans: C

696. Which group of judges took interest in Public Interest Litigation?

- A.** Ray and Beg
- B.** Bhagwati and Krishna Iyer
- C.** Shah and Sikri
- D.** Kania and Sastri

Ans: B

697. Which of the following statements about the right to freedom of religion is NOT correct?

- A.** Restrictions can be imposed on the right to freedom of religion on grounds of maintenance of public order, morality or health.
- B.** Every religious denomination has the right to establish and maintain institutions for religious and charitable purposes.
- C.** Funds appropriated by a religious denomination for promoting and maintaining a particular religion are taxable.
- D.** The state can regulate the economic, financial, political or other secular activities which may be associated with religious practices.

Ans: A

698. Which one of the following Committee contains representatives of both the House viz. Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha

- A.** The Rules Committee
- B.** The Committee on Public Undertakings.
- C.** The Public Accounts Committee
- D.** The Business Advisory Committee

Ans: C

699. Which one of the following Committees/Commissions recommended the inclusion of Fundamental Duties in the Constitution?

- A.** Sarkaria Commission
- B.** Balram Jakhar Committee
- C.** Swaran Singh Committee
- D.** Ashok Mehta Committee

Ans: C

700. Which one of the following was inserted as per Bihar Reorganisation Act (2008)?

- A.** Jharkhand
- B.** Uttaranchal (now renamed Uttarakhand)

C. None of the above

D. Chhattisgarh

Ans: A

701. The Vice-President of India is

A. elected by the members of Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha at a joint sitting

B. elected by the same electoral college which elects the President

C. elected by members of Rajya Sabha alone

D. directly elected by the people

Ans: A

702. The writ of Certiorari is issued by a superior court

A. to an inferior court to transfer the record of proceedings in a case for its review

B. to an inferior court to stop further proceedings in a particular case

C. to a public authority to produce a person detained by it before the court within 24 hours

D. to an officer to show his right to hold a particular office

Ans: A

703. The President holds office for a term of five years

A. from the date determined by the Parliament

B. from the date on which he is elected

C. from the date on which he enters office

D. from the date notified by the Election Commission

Commission

Ans: C

704. The main objective of the cultural and educational rights granted to the citizens is

A. to preserve the rich cultural heritage of India

B. all the above

C. to evolve a single integrated Indian culture

D. to help the minorities to conserve their culture

Ans: D

705. Which one of the following Fundamental Rights is restrained by the Preventive Detention Act?

A. right to equality

B. right to constitutional remedies

C. right to religion

D. right to freedom

Ans: D

706. Which among the following is the nodal agency for the government's recently launched Digital India Week programme?

A. Ministry of Home Affairs

B. The Department of Electronics & IT

C. Telecom ministry

D. TRAI

Ans: C

707. Which of the following parliamentary committee scrutinises the report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India?

A. the Committee on Public Undertakings

B. all the above

C. the Public Accounts Committee

D. the Estimates Committee

Ans: C

708. The structure of administration in various union territories

A. has been prescribed in the Constitution

B. is determined by the Parliament

C. is determined by the President

D. is determined by the Union Home Minister

Ans: B

709. The Governor of a state is administered the oath of office by

A. the Chief Justice of the State High Court

B. the President

C. the Chief Justice of India

D. none of the above

Ans: A

710. The Prime Minister is

A. the head of the government

B. the head of the state

C. the head of the state as well as government

D. None of the above

Ans: A

711. The Centre provides grants-in-aid to the states

A. for use in centrally sponsored schemes

B. for meeting expenses of state plan project

C. to cover gaps on revenue accounts so that states can undertake various beneficial activities

D. to maintain friendly relations between the centre and the states

Ans: C

712. The Directive Principles of State Policy are
A. justiciable
B. only some Directive Principles are justiciable
C. non-justiciable
D. None of the above

Ans: C

713. What is the major function of the UPSC?
A. to advise the President regarding claims of civilservants for costs incurred in the course of executionof duties
B. to advise the President regarding disciplinary actionagainst a civil servant
C. all the above
D. to conduct examinations for appoint-ment to AllIndia and Central Services

Ans: C

714. Who among the following members were present in the drafting Committee of the Constitution of India?

- A.** Sardar Patel
- B.** N Gopalaswamy Ayyangar
- C.** H.C. Mukherjee
- D.** B. Kripalani

Ans: B

715. Which one of the following Directive Principles did not form part of the original Constitution and was added subsequently through constitutional amendments?
A. right of the workers to participate in the managementof industries
B. all the above
C. to protect and improve the environment and tosafeguard forests and wild life
D. to minimise inequality in income, status, facilitiesand opportunities amongst individuals and groups

Ans: B

716. In India, power of judicial review is restricted because

- A.** the judges are transferrable
- B.** the Constitution is supreme
- C.** the Legislature is supreme
- D.** the Executive is supreme

Ans: B

717. Members of the state legislature can focus the attention of the government on matters of

public importance through
A. cut motion
B. no-confidence motion
C. adjournment motion
D. censure motion

Ans: C

718. Which one of the following matters stands excluded from the jurisdiction of Inter-state Council in India?

- A.** Adjudication of any dispute or compliant withrespect to the use, distribution or control of water,or in any inter-state river or river-valley.
- B.** Enquiring into and advise upon disputes which mayhave arisen between the States.
- C.** Recommendation on any such subject and, inparticular, recommendation for a better coordinationof policy and action with respect to that subject.
- D.** Investigation and discussion of subjects in whichsome or all of the States or the Union and one ormore States, have common interest

Ans: A

719. The Supreme Court consists of a Chief Justice and

- A.** nine judges
- B.** Seven judges
- C.** 30 judges
- D.** 11 judges

Ans: C

720. A writ of Prohibition is issued by a superior court

- A.** to an inferior court or body exercising judicial orquasi-judicial functions to transfer the record ofproceedings in a case for its review
- B.** to prevent an inferior court or tribunal fromexceeding its jurisdiction or acting contrary to therules of natural justice
- C.** whereby it can call upon a person to show underwhat authorityhe is holding the office
- D.** to an authority to produce an illegally detainedperson before the court for trial

Ans: B

721. Under the Indian Constitution, a citizen

- A.** can be deprived of life and personal liberty only inaccordance with the procedure established by law
- B.** can be deprived of life and personal liberty by

the President during emergency
C. cannot be deprived of his life and personal liberty under any condition
D. None of the above

Ans: A

722. In India, New All India Services can be created
A. by the Union Government in consultation with the UPSC
B. by the President on the advice of the Union Council of Ministers
C. by the Parliament
D. through an amendment in the Constitution

Ans: D

723. The jurisdiction of the High Court can be extended or restricted by

A. the legislature of the concerned state
B. the Parliament
C. the Chief Justice of India
D. the President

Ans: B

724. Which article of the Constitution permits the Supreme Court to review its own judgement or order?

A. Article 139
B. Article 137
C. Article 130
D. Article 138

Ans: B

725. Impeachment proceedings against the President of India can be initiated

A. only in a joint sitting of the two Houses of Parliament
B. by the Supreme Court
C. only in the Lok Sabha
D. in either House of Parliament

Ans: D

726. The President of India made use of his veto power only once in

A. the Indian Post Office (Amendment) Bill
B. the Dowry Prohibition Bill
C. the PEPSU Appropriation Bill
D. the Hindu Code Bill

Ans: A

727. The Comptroller and Auditor General can

be removed from his office before expiry of his term by

A. the Prime Minister
B. the President at his discretion
C. the President on the advice of the Council of Ministers
D. the President on the recommendation of the Parliament

Ans: D

728. Which of the following committees has associate members from the Rajya Sabha?

A. Public Accounts Committee
B. Committee on Privileges
C. all the above
D. Estimates Committee

Ans: A

729. What is special about National Monuments Authority Web Portal?

A. The application can use the app to upload the geo coordinates of his plot which falls within the prohibited and regulated area of the monument
B. It will address various queries of startups in a timebound manner. Select correct code:

C. The web portal will provide single window clearance for applicants to get no-objection certificates (NoC) within six working days for construction-related works.
D. The portal uses the technology of Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) for mapping-related service.

Ans: B

730. The provisions related to the High Court of the newly created State are mentioned in the

A. Constitution of India
B. Respective State Act
C. None of the Above
D. Report Submitted to the Parliament

Ans: B

731. Lok Sabha passes vote on account to
A. meet the expenditure during the period between the introduction of Budget and its passage.
B. to meet expenditure on secret services
C. none of the above
D. to enable the government to meet unexpected expenditure

Ans: A

732. If a state fails to comply with the directives of the Central Government, the President can

- A. send reserve police force to secure compliance with directions
- B. declare break-down of constitutional machinery in the state and assume responsibility for its governance
- C. can do either (a) or (b)
- D. dissolve the state legislature and order fresh elections

Ans: B

733. Which one of the following emergencies can be declared by the President only on receipt in writing of the decision of the Union Cabinet?

- A. emergency due to breakdown of constitutional machinery in a state
- B. all the above emergencies
- C. emergency due to threat to financial stability or credit of India or any part of the territory thereof
- D. emergency due to war, external aggression or armed rebellion

Ans: D

734. The Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to

- A. the President of India
- B. the Prime Minister
- C. the Lok Sabha
- D. the Rajya Sabha

Ans: C

735. Who is legally competent to declare war or conclude peace?

- A. Prime Minister
- B. the Council of Ministers
- C. the President
- D. the Parliament

Ans: C

736. The salary of the Governor is charged under

- A. The Consolidated Fund of India and consolidated fund of the state on 50: 50 sharing
- B. The Contingency Fund of the state
- C. The Consolidated Fund of India
- D. The Consolidated Fund of the state

Ans: D

737. Right to private property was dropped from the list of Fundamental Rights by the

- A. 44th Amendment
- B. 52nd Amendment
- C. 42nd Amendment
- D. none of the above

Ans: A

738. The Comptroller and Auditor General acts as

- A. guardian of all the above
- B. the guardian of public finances
- C. the guardian of people's liberties
- D. the chief legal advisor of the government

Ans: B

739. After a bill is passed by the Parliament and sent to the President for his consideration, he can

- A. send back the bill to Parliament for reconsideration
- B. refuse to sign it
- C. change certain clauses of the bill
- D. sleep over it

Ans: A

740. Which of the following statements regarding the Supreme Court of India is not correct?

- A. It acts as the protector of the Directive Principles of State Policy.
- B. It acts as the guardian of the Constitution.
- C. It has final power to investigate disputes regarding election of the President and the Vice-President.
- D. It acts as the guardian of the liberties of the people of India.

Ans: A

741. Who decides the disputes regarding election of the President?

- A. the Supreme Court
- B. the Election Commission
- C. both Supreme Court and High Courts
- D. the Parliament

Ans: A

742. The Representation of the People (Amendment) Act, 2010 seeks to amend the

- A. None of these
- B. Representation of the People Act, 1951

C. Representation of the People Act, 1964

D. Representation of the People Act, 1950

Ans: B

743. Who among the following may belong to the Rajya Sabha but can speak in both the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha

A. ministers who are member of the Rajya Sabha

B. the leader of the house in the Rajya Sabha

C. nominated members of the Rajya Sabha who are experts of a particular field

D. the Deputy Chairman of the Rajya Sabha

Ans: A

744. Which one of the following states sends maximum representatives to the Lok Sabha?

A. Madhya Pradesh

B. West Bengal

C. Himachal Pradesh

D. Uttar Pradesh

Ans: D

745. Which of the following conditions does not contribute to the independence of the judiciary in India?

A. Retired judges are not permitted to carry on practice before any court or tribunal in India.

B. No change in salary and service condition of judges can be made which operates against their interest after their appointment.

C. Once appointed, the judges cannot be removed from their office before the date of retirement.

D. The salary and allowances of the judges are charged to the Consolidated Fund of India and are not subject to Parliamentary vote.

Ans: C

746. Judicial activism has led to increase in the powers of

A. all the above organs

B. the legislature

C. the executive

D. the judiciary

Ans: D

747. Which of the following powers is exclusively vested in the Rajya Sabha?

A. to initiate impeachment proceedings against the President

B. all the above powers

C. to remove the Vice-President

D. to recommend the creation of new All India Services

Ans: D

748. In the event of non-enforcement of the Directive Principles of State Policy by the government, the citizen can approach

A. the High Court

B. any court of his choice

C. the Supreme Court

D. none of these

Ans: D

749. Which one of the following freedoms enshrined in Article 19 of the Constitution has since been abolished?

A. freedom to assemble peacefully without arms

B. freedom to acquire, hold and dispose of property

C. freedom to carry on any profession, occupation, trade or business

D. freedom to reside and settle in any part of the country

Ans: B

750. A member of Parliament enjoys immunity from prosecution for having said anything

A. at a Press Conference

B. in the Parliament and its committees

C. during the session of the Parliament anywhere

D. at any of the above places

Ans: B

751. The office of the Prime Minister in India

A. has been created by the Constitution

B. is extra-constitutional growth

C. has been created by a Parliamentary Statute

D. is the combination of all the above

Ans: A

752. Which of the following is in the concurrent list?

A. public health and sanitation

B. treasure trove

C. population control and family planning

D. capitation taxes

Ans: C

753. The ideals of liberty, equality and fraternity

enshrined in the Preamble of the Constitution of India were adopted under inspiration from

- A. the French Revolution
- B. the American Declaration of Independence
- C. the UN Charter.
- D. the Russian Revolution

Ans: A

754. The Vice-President of India can be removed from his office before the expiry of his term by

- A. the President with the consent of the majority of the state legislatures
- B. the Rajya Sabha by two-thirds majority
- C. a resolution passed by the Rajya Sabha and agreed by the Lok Sabha
- D. the President at his discretion

Ans: C

755. Unless approved by the state legislature, an ordinance issued by the Governor remains in force for a maximum period of

- A. two years
- B. three months
- C. one year
- D. six months

Ans: D

756. Union Home Ministry has declared entire Nagaland state as a 'disturbed area' for one year period with an immediate effect from effect from:

- A. June 30, 2015
- B. June 25, 2015
- C. May 25, 2015
- D. April 30, 2015

Ans: A

757. The Central Government gives grants-in-aid to the states out of the Consolidated Fund of India on the basis of the recommendations of

- A. the Union Finance Minister
- B. None of the above
- C. the Planning Commission
- D. the Finance Commission

Ans: D

758. The power to prorogue the Lok Sabha rests with

- A. The Rules Committee of Parliament
- B. the President

- C. the Speaker
- D. the Prime Minister

Ans: B

759. Which one of the following statement is NOT correct in the American federal system?

- A. the residuary powers are vested in the states.
- B. the federal government can change the name and territory of any constituent state.
- C. all states possess equal rights and equal representation in the Senate.
- D. the powers of states are undefined but they are not unlimited.

Ans: B

760. How many members of the Anglo-Indian community can be nominated by the President to the Parliament?

- A. unspecified number, which is decided by the Council of Ministers
- B. 12
- C. 2
- D. 10

Ans: C

761. If a vote of 'no confidence' is passed against a Minister

- A. None of the above
- B. the whole Council of Ministers has to resign
- C. he has to tender his resignation
- D. the minister as well as the Prime Minister have to tender their resignation

Ans: B

762. The President of India is

- A. the head of the state
- B. none of the above
- C. the head of the state as well as government
- D. the head of the government

Ans: A

763. The size of the Council of Ministers

- A. is determined by the Prime Minister
- B. is determined by the Parliament
- C. has been specified in the Constitution
- D. is determined by the President

Ans: C

764. Which Fundamental Right guaranteed that the Constitution prohibits traffic in human beings?

- A. Right to equality
- B. Right to freedom
- C. None of the above.
- D. Right against exploitation

Ans: D

765. The Election Commission coordinates with which Ministry for conducting the elections?

- A. Ministry of Personnel
- B. Home Ministry
- C. Ministry of Finance
- D. Ministry of Law and Justice

Ans: D

766. The Chief Justice of a High Court is appointed by

- A. the President in consultation with the Chief Justice of India and the Governor of the state
- B. the Governor of the state
- C. the Chief Justice of India
- D. the President

Ans: A

767. Freedom of speech under the Indian Constitution is subject to reasonable restrictions on the grounds of protection of

- A. sovereignty and integrity of the country
- B. all the above
- C. the dignity of the office of the Prime Minister
- D. the dignity of the council of ministers

Ans: A

768. Which among the following 4 States have been added under recently passed Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order (Amendment) Bill, 2016 under this Constitutional (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950?

- A. None of these
- B. West Bengal, Chhattisgarh, Uttaranchal, U.P.
- C. M.P., A.P., Kerala, and Odisha
- D. Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Kerala and West Bengal

Ans: D

769. Which authority can a citizen approach for securing right of personal freedom?

- A. Supreme Court alone
- B. both Supreme Court and High Courts
- C. the President
- D. the Parliament

Ans: B

770. Under the Constitution, the Central Government collect various types of taxes, which it has to share with the state governments. Which of the following enjoys Constitutional authority to decide the share of the states in the taxes?

- A. the Union Finance Minister
- B. the Planning Commission
- C. the Finance Commission
- D. the Union Cabinet in consultation with the President

Ans: C

771. Which one of the following three types of emergencies has been declared by the President maximum number of times?

- A. national emergency
- B. state emergency
- C. financial emergency
- D. all the three emergencies have been declared equal number of times

Ans: B

772. The 45th Amendment

- A. extended reservation of seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for a further period of 10 years.
- B. abolished special courts
- C. regularised the Preventive Detention Ordinance
- D. retained forests and education in the Concurrent List

Ans: A

773. Which one of the following statements is correct?

- A. all the above
- B. a person appointed as a minister has to become a member of either house of Parliament within six months
- C. a nominated member of the Parliament cannot be appointed as Minister
- D. the leader of the largest party in the Lok Sabha is invariably appointed as Prime Minister

Ans: B

774. Which of the following statements correctly depicts the true nature of the Indian Federal System?

- A. the Indian federation is more a functional than an institutional concept

- B.** the Indian federation is not the result of an agreement between the units
- C.** a one-dominant-party regime which is in conflict with the principle of federalism
- D.** it is a unitary state with subsidiary federal features rather than a federal state with subsidiary unitary features

Ans: D

775. The Secretary General of the Lok Sabha, who is the chief of the Lok Sabha Secretariat, is appointed by

- A.** the Minister for Parliamentary Affairs in Consultation with the Speaker
- B.** the Speaker
- C.** the President
- D.** a committee of the House, especially constituted for this purpose

Ans: B

776. Who of the following can amend the Fundamental Rights granted by the Constitution?

- A.** the Parliament
- B.** the Supreme Court
- C.** None of the above
- D.** the President

Ans: A

777. Which one of the following official discharges the duties of the office of the President, if both the President and Vice President are not available?

- A.** the Speaker of Lok Sabha
- B.** the Chief Justice of India
- C.** Chairman of the Union Public Service Commission
- D.** the Prime Minister

Ans: B

778. The Constitution of India has made elaborate arrangement regarding the distribution of financial resources between the Centre and the States. Which one is correct among the following?

1. Certain taxes are imposed by the Centre but collected and appropriated by the States.
2. Certain taxes are imposed and collected by the Centre but are assigned to the States.
3. The state may give grants-in-aid to the Centre
4. Certain taxes like the progressive tax are

levied and collected by the Centre Select the correct code:

- A.** Both 1 & 3
- B.** Both 1 & 2
- C.** Both 3 & 4
- D.** Both 1 & 4

Ans: B

779. The Indian National Congress, which is regarded as the first organised political party of India was founded in the year

- A.** 1888
- B.** 1885
- C.** 1883
- D.** 1887

Ans: B

780. The Rajya Sabha, which is the Upper House of Parliament, has a maximum strength of

- A.** 225 members
- B.** 330 members
- C.** 250 members
- D.** 350 members

Ans: C

781. Ad hoc judges can be appointed in the Supreme Court

- A.** by the Union Law Minister, but such appointments must be ratified by the Parliament within two months
- B.** by the Chief Justice of India with the prior consent of the President.
- C.** by the President on the advice of the Union Law Minister.
- D.** by the Chief Justice of India after consulting other judges

Ans: B

782. Which of the following committees comprises of members of Lok Sabha as well as Rajya Sabha?

- A.** The Public Accounts Committee
- B.** The Committee on Public Undertakings
- C.** The Estimates Committee
- D.** (a) and (b)

Ans: D

783. The chairman of the Union Public Service Commission is appointed by

- A.** the Union Home Minister

B. the President in consultation with the Chief Justice of India
C. the President
D. the Prime Minister
Ans: C

784. Which one of the following does not take part in the election of the President?
A. none of the above
B. elected members of Rajya Sabha
C. elected members of Lok Sabha
D. members of the legislative councils
Ans: D

785. The Parliament can legislate on any subject in the state list
A. if two or more states make a request to Parliament to do so
B. in all the above cases
C. if the Rajya Sabha declares by a two-third majority resolution that it is expedient to do so in national interest
D. for the implementation of international treaties or agreements
Ans: B

786. What is the maximum age for election to the office of the President?
A. 75
B. 70
C. no limit
D. 65
Ans: C

787. The main advantage of the Standing Committee is
A. None of the above.
B. The Parliament is able to concentrate on the examination of demands of some ministries.
C. The Parliament is able to examine the grants of all ministries and departments in detail.
D. The Parliament is absolved of the responsibility of examining the grants of the ministries and departments.
Ans: C

788. The Fundamental Rights of a citizen can be suspended
A. by the Parliament through a law enacted by two-thirds majority
B. by the President during a national emergency

C. none of the above.
D. by the Supreme Court
Ans: B

789. The Directive Principles of State Policy seek
A. to establish the supremacy of the Constitution
B. to strengthen judiciary
C. to curb the authoritarian rule
D. to make the Constitution an instrument of social change.
Ans: D

790. The Union Public Service Commission, which is concerned with the recruitment of civil services at the Centre,
A. was provided in the Constitution
B. was created through a Presidential Ordinance in 1950
C. was created by an executive resolution which was duly endorsed by the Parliament
D. was provided under the Indian Independence Act, 1947
Ans: A

791. Who is competent to prescribe conditions for acquisition of citizenship?
A. Parliament
B. Parliament and state legislatures jointly.
C. President
D. Election Commission
Ans: A